

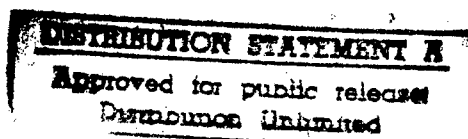
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14 March 1984

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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14 March 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

GDR LEADER HOLDS TALKS WITH MALTESE PRESIDENT

OW211422 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin, 20 Feb (XINHUA)--Erich Honecker, chairman of the State Council of Democratic Germany, held talks with Malta President Agatha Barbara here today on world issues and bilateral relations, reported ADN.

During the talks, Honecker said that in the present circumstances, it would be a matter of immense significance if the Warsaw Pact nations and the NATO countries could sign a treaty on renunciation of force and maintenance of peace.

Honecker pointed out that such a treaty between the East and the West could contribute to reducing mistrust and increasing stability and facilitate actions on arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of the balance of force and equal security.

He said that Democratic Germany called for unswerving efforts to turn the Mediterranean area from one of military conflicts into an area of peace and cooperation.

Agatha Barbara briefed Honecker about her country's position towards arms reduction, defusion of military conflicts and improvement of world situation.

She emphasized the need to strengthen and develop the security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region.

Barbara, who arrived here yesterday, is scheduled to leave tomorrow.

CSO: 4000/214

GENERAL

BRIEFS

GROMYKO, JAPANESE MINISTER MEET--Moscow, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met here today with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who is here to attend the funeral of the late Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Yuriy Andropov. During the meeting, said a TASS report, Gromyko stressed that his government will continue the policy of cultivating friendly relations and cooperation with Japan. He said his country will welcome any action by the Japanese Government toward this end. However, he considered that the Japanese Government has not shown such determination. According to reliable sources, Abe has once again invited Gromyko to visit Japan. But the sources said Gromyko told Abe that it was premature for him to make the visit at present. [Text] [OW160242 Beijing XINHUA in English 0131 GMT 16 Feb 84]

U.S., JAPAN INVESTMENT MEETING--Tokyo, 10 Feb (XINHUA)--The Japan-U.S. Investment Committee ended its two-day meeting here Wednesday with both sides agreeing to promote further investment between the two countries. The committee, established last fall during U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Japan, was aimed at coordinating the two countries' financial policies. During the meeting, the United States raised its call for freer access to investment in service industries, computer software and the legal practice in Japan. While assuring the U.S. side that its request would be studied by a special committee, the Japanese complained about the obstacles to Japanese investment in the United States, especially the unitary taxation system. The Japanese expressed hopes that the restrictions on Japanese investments in the United States would be removed. [Text] [OW101323 Beijing XINHUA in English 0841 GMT 10 Feb 84]

CSSR LEADERS, UN OFFICIAL MEET--Prague, 21 Feb (XINHUA)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told visiting UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar today that the deployment of U.S. missiles in some Western European countries is the most dangerous step in threatening peace and security in Europe and the world, the Czechoslovak News Agency CETEKA reported. The aggressive imperialist forces are trying to seek military and strategic superiority, the foreign minister said. He paid high tribute to the UN leader for his efforts in strengthening the role of the world organization. At the meeting, UN Secretary General De Cuellar set forth his views on some key international problems and the role the United Nations should play. The UN Secretary General arrived here today for a three-day visit to this country. He had separate meetings with Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra this morning. [Text] [OW221147 Beijing XINHUA in English 0843 GMT 22 Feb 84]

SOVIET UNION

REPORTAGE ON CHINESE DELEGATION TO ANDROPOV'S MOSCOW FUNERAL

Beijing Television Report

HK151356 [Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 14 February during its regular evening news broadcast carries the following three filmed reports: 1) PRC Vice Premier Wan Li arrives in Moscow and goes to the Hall of Columns of the House of the Trade Union to pay silent tribute to Andropov on 13 February; 2) World leaders arrive in Moscow and pay silent tribute to Andropov (dates not given); and 3) Soviet leaders delivering speeches at Andropov's funeral on 14 February.

The newscast begins with a male announcer reading the news headlines in which he includes "Vice Premier Wan Li-led PRC Government Delegation Arriving in Moscow to Attend Andropov's Funeral."

After all domestic news items are broadcast, there is a filmed report on Wan Li arriving in Moscow and paying silent tribute to Andropov. The filmed report which lasts less than 1 minute, opens with a shot of Wan Li walking down the ramp of his "special plane" at Moscow airport and shaking hands with a man identified by the announcer as "Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers." This is followed by a shot of Wan Li shaking hands with several unidentified officials standing in front of the special plane. The camera then cuts to a shot of Wan Li standing in silent tribute "in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Trade Union." During the above shot, two unidentified Chinese officials are seen accompanying Wan Li. This is followed by a shot of two Soviet guards, in full uniform, holding a wreath "from the PRC." The film then ends with a medium shot of several unidentified women walking past the flower-bedecked bier of Andropov. During the above shots, the announcer says: "A Chinese Government delegation led by State Council Vice Premier Wan Li yesterday arrived in Moscow by special plane to attend Soviet leader Andropov's funeral. The delegation was greeted at the airport by Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and others. Soon afterward, Vice Premier Wan Li went to the Hall of Columns of the House of the Trade Union in Moscow and presented a wreath to Andropov's remains."

The above filmed report is followed by another filmed report on world leaders arriving in Moscow or paying silent tribute to Andropov in Moscow. This filmed report, which also lasts less than 1 minute, shows "Kohl, chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany," being greeted at Moscow airport by unidentified officials; and "Italian President Pertini" walking down the ramp of a plane at Moscow airport (date not given). The film then shows unidentified members

of "delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Korea, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, the United States, and Canada" paying silent tribute to Andropov in an unidentified mourning hall. Poland's Wojciech Jaruzelski, Romania's Nicolae Ceausescu, America's George Bush, and Canada's Pierre-Elliott Trudeau, although not mentioned by the announcer, are shown standing in silent tribute in the morning hall. (date of the leaders' presence not given)

At approximately 1129 GMT, the station gives the newscast's last item, which is a 1.5-minute filmed report on Andropov's funeral held in Moscow on 14 February. The film opens with a long shot of many people attending the Red Square funeral in Moscow. Following shots show: A military honor guard accompanying the coffin of Andropov; many people holding wreaths; and two Soviet guards holding a very large portrait. The coffin of Andropov is being "moved from the Hall of Columns of the House of the Trade Union to Red Square," according to the announcer. This is followed by another long shot of the Red Square funeral. The camera cuts to "Chernenko, newly elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee," who is seen standing on the rostrum of Red Square, "presiding over the funeral delivering a speech." While Chernenko is seen delivering the speech, the announcer says: "Chernenko, newly elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, presided over the funeral and delivered a speech. He praised the exploits and accomplishments which Andropov achieved while holding the highest office in the Soviet Union." Next, while "Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko" is seen standing on the rostrum and "delivering a speech," the announcer says: "In his speech, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said that the Soviet Union must carry on the foreign policy implemented by President Andropov in his lifetime. He also called on major world powers to restrict and reduce armament." After another long shot of Red Square, "Defense Minister Ustinov" (in military uniform) is seen standing on the rostrum and "delivering a speech." The announcer says: "In his speech, Defense Minister Ustinov praised Andropov for his contribution to Soviet Defense and to the cooperation among the Warsaw Pact countries." The film then ends with a long shot of the Red Square funeral. During this last shot, the announcer says: "A Chinese Government delegation led by State Council Vice Premier Wan Li and other foreign leaders and delegations attended the funeral."

Chernenko Meeting With Wan Li

HK151548 [Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin on 15 February, during its regular 1100 GMT news broadcast, carries at approximately 1123 GMT a 1-minute filmed report on "newly elected CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Chernenko" meeting with "Chinese State Council Vice Premier Wan Li" and other unnamed "foreign leaders" in Moscow's Kremlin "after Andropov's funeral." (date of meeting not given)

The filmed report, which is treated as the 1100 GMT newscast's third international news item, opens with a medium shot of "newly elected CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Chernenko" and three unnamed Soviet leaders standing

in a hall of the Kremlin. The announcer says that Chernenko and "other Soviet party and state leaders" are in the hall to "meet with over 60 foreign leaders who have attended Andropov's funeral." During the above medium shot, Tikhonov and Gromyko are seen standing on Chernenko's right. The camera then cuts to a shot of an unidentified man walking toward Chernenko and shaking hands with Chernenko. After a long shot of many people forming a line in the hall, the film shows "Chinese State Council Vice Premier Wan Li" shaking hands with Gromyko in the hall. The following shots show unnamed leaders "from Bulgaria, Hungary, Democratic Germany, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, [phrase indistinct] leaders standing in the hall. Six foreign leaders, although not mentioned by the announcer, are shown shaking hands with some of the four Soviet leaders standing in the hall. They are: Poland's Wojciech Jaruzelski, Romania's Nicolae Ceausescu, Cuba's Fidel Castro, America's George Bush, Britain's Margaret Thatcher, and West Germany's Helmut Kohl.

Wan Li Returns To Beijing

HK161306 [Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin on 16 February, during its regular 1100 GMT news broadcast, carries at approximately 1110 GMT a filmed report on "State Council Vice Premier Wan Li" returning to Beijing by "special plane" on the morning of 16 February "after attending the funeral of Andropov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet."

The filmed report, which lasts less than 1 minute and is treated as the newscast's seventh domestic news items, opens with a shot of Wan Li's special plane taxiing along the runway of Beijing airport. The camera then cuts to a shot of "State Council Vice Premier Yao Yilin," "Soviet Ambassador to China Shcherbakov," "State Councillor Ji Pengfei," "State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian," and several unidentified persons walking on the tarmac of Beijing airport. This is followed by a shot of Wan Li walking down the ramp of his special plane and shaking hands with the following people who are seen forming a line in front of the plane: Yao Yilin, Ji Pengfei, Wu Xueqian, an unidentified PRC official, the Soviet ambassador, an unidentified foreigner (standing behind the Soviet ambassador), and several unidentified PRC officials. Next, the camera cuts to several limousines leaving the airport.

Further on Delegation's Return

OW161454 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1155 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation led by Vice Premier Wan Li returned here by special plane this morning after attending the funeral of Yuriy Andropov, late chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Other delegation members returning to Beijing on the same plane include Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Director of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department Ma Xusheng.

They were greeted at the airport by Vice Premier Yao Yilin, State Councillor Ji Pengfei, State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Xu, responsible person of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association Liang Geng, and Soviet Ambassador to China Shcherbakov.

BRIEFS

PLO ENVOY ON REAGAN PEACE PLAN--Moscow, 6 February (XINHUA)--A ranking official of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) said here today that he strongly opposed the conspiracy to undermine the Palestine and other Arab people's confidence in the PLO and its leadership and to do away with the PLO altogether. Rami Muhammad al-Sha'ir, the PLO's charge d'affaires ad interim in Moscow, told a press conference that the PLO remained an effective force in leading the Palestine people in the fight against imperialism and Zionism. He admitted to the fact that the PLO has encountered various difficulties since its evacuation from Beirut and with its leading bodies scattered in several countries. But he stressed that the organization will be able to overcome all these difficulties in pushing its just cause forward. Al-Sha'ir said the PLO had rejected U.S. President Reagan's peace plan, but that this did not mean that the organization was opposed to all proposals so long as they contain the recognition of the Palestine people's rights to return to their homeland, to self-determination and independent statehood. [Text] [OW061849 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 6 Feb 84]

TASS ON U.S. SHELLING OF BEIRUT--Moscow, 8 February (XINHUA)--TASS today roundly condemned the U.S. shelling of Beirut and the mountain areas in Lebanon, calling it a military escalation against Lebanon. It said Washington tried to fool the world by ordering its military personnel to withdraw from Beirut. But the U.S. actions "are in all obviousness indicative of preparation for a sharp escalation of the U.S. military interference in the affairs of Lebanon." It accused the United States and Israel of plotting joint military measures in an attempt to impose their solution on Lebanon. Reiterating the Soviet position that the Middle East problem should be solved by calling an international conference, TASS repeated its demand that the Israeli troops and the multi-national forces withdraw from Lebanon so as to create a precondition for a settlement. [Text] [OW090650 Beijing XINHUA in English 0639 GMT 9 Feb 84]

SOVIET SHIPS AT CAM RANH--Tokyo, 26 Feb (XINHUA)--More Soviet military vessels have stationed in Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay which is becoming a "front base" for the Soviet Pacific Fleet, Japanese newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported today quoting a Japanese military expert there. The paper said that, since the beginning of this year, Soviet vessels, mostly "F class" submarines, destroyers, escorters, suppliers, landing boats and minesweepers, are maneuvering off the Cam Ranh Bay base. The number of Soviet military vessels has now reached 30 as against a dozen or more last year, the paper noted. The paper said at least nine Soviet TU-16 medium-range bombers were sent to the Soviet airbase near Cam Ranh Bay during the last two months of 1983 and such bombers, together with long-range TU-95 bombers, have been spotted more frequently flying around Japanese airspace ever since. [Text] [OW261518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 26 Feb 84]

NORTHEAST ASIA

NAKASONE STRESSES 'MORE DEFENSE EFFORTS' FOR JAPAN

OW171856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, 17 February (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone stressed here today that Japan should make more defense efforts and indicated a possible review of Japan's defense outline due to a changed military situation around the country.

According to local press reports, while answering a question at a session of the budget committee of the lower house, Nakasone said that the 1976 defense outline was aimed at coping with "limited and small-scale aggression." However, he added, the situation around Japan has changed and the country's defense efforts "are far from enough."

He emphasized the necessity of defending Japan's sealane up to 1,000 miles off the country, which was a promise made by former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki in his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in May, 1981.

General director of the Defense Agency Yuko Kurihara also said at the session that the military level needed to defend 1,000 mile sealanes was a relative one and it should change in line with the development in the surrounding situation. He indicated that it would not be enough to merely reach the level as stipulated in the defense outline.

Press reports here pointed out that Nakasone's remarks affirmed in fact the 1985 U.S. Defense report's description that it is Japan's "national policy" to defend the 1,000 mile sealanes and reflected his understanding of the world situation which "has become more grave" because of the growing Soviet military build-up.

CSO: 4000/229

NORTHEAST ASIA

PERSECUTION OF SOUTH KOREAN STUDENTS DENOUNCED

OW182214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 February (XINHUA)--The Korean Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland accused yesterday the South Korean authorities of expelling and victimizing large numbers of university students.

A press communique of the committee said that of late the South Korean authorities have punished and expelled more than 5,000 students of the Seoul National University, the Joongang University, the Koryo University, the Inha Engineering College and other institutions of higher learning. Most of those students were persecuted for their activities for democracy and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The communique pointed out that coming at the time when the northern half proposed "tripartite talk" for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the South Korean authorities' suppression of students was meant to stifle their growing patriotic movement. The South Korean authorities was going counter to the aspiration of the South Korean youth and the people in general for independence, democracy and reunification.

The committee urged the South Korean authorities to end the suppression and allow the expelled students to go back to their study.

CSO: 4000/223

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

REPORTAGE ON SIHANOUK'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO SINGAPORE

Arrives 14 February

OW160223 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1601 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 14 Feb (XINHUA)--According to reports from Singapore, President of Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife arrived in Singapore today for a 6-day official visit after concluding their visit to Malaysia.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk was warmly greeted at the airport by Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan.

He will begin his talks with Dhanabalan and meet with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew tomorrow. Singapore officials said that Sihanouk would brief them on the situation in Kampuchea. He will also meet with Singapore President Cv. Devan Nair.

At a press conference on 13 February, Lee Kuan Yew said that Singapore had given the Coalition Government "full support and will continue to do so."

According to reports, in talking to reporters in Penang, Malaysia, on 12 February, Sihanouk said that guerrillas of the anti-Vietnam Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea were able to enter the capital of Phnom Penh and other cities to "wipe out enemies, including some Soviets."

Sihanouk said: "Our fighters are now fighting more effectively in crippling Vietnamese troops. They can attack Vietnamese troops anywhere in Kampuchea, mainly in provinces bordering on Thailand, such as Battambang and Siem Reap."

He condemned Vietnam for pretending to take a flexible attitude on the Kampuchea issue in an attempt to deceive the ASEAN and other countries of the world.

He said: Vietnam has proposed to hold talks with the ASEAN on the possibilities of relaxing the tense situation in this region, "but this does not mean that Vietnam has taken a flexible attitude on the Kampuchea issue."

Sihanouk said that the Kampuchean people "now are no longer under any illusions about Vietnam's so-called goodwill and friendship."

Meets Lee Kuan Yew, Dhanabalan

OW181954 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1632 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--According to a dispatch from Singapore, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, said in Singapore today that Kampuchea's anti-Vietnamese forces are growing stronger each day and will win still greater victories in their struggle against the Vietnamese forces.

Sihanouk met with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew today and had a 2-hour talk with Dhanabalan, Singapore's minister of foreign affairs.

After the talks, Dhanabalan told reporters that he and Sihanouk discussed the Kampuchean issue and evaluated the situation from the angle of the overall security of Southeast Asia.

Dhanabalan said that Sihanouk told him: "All the resistance organs are growing and maturing. They are doing an increasingly remarkable job in fighting against the Vietnamese." Dhanabalan also said that Sihanouk also told him that there is cooperation and mutual understanding among the resistance forces and that their common goal is to free Kampuchea.

Dhanabalan said: "Sihanouk is an important figure in uniting the various factious factions of the resistance movement. He has done a good job with regard to maintaining unity."

According to another report, Sihanouk earlier told local reporters that the resistance forces "are already able to penetrate into the interior of Kampuchea to strike at the Vietnamese."

Sihanouk confirmed that not long ago, guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea attacked three major cities controlled by the Vietnamese Army and destroyed large quantities of arms and ammunition belonging to the Vietnamese Army.

He said that Singapore and other ASEAN member states have provided the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with "fraternal assistance, which has enabled us to accomplish greater and greater successes in the cause of liberating our fatherland."

According to the report, Sihanouk and Dhanabalan also discussed the refugee problem as well as the "Vietnamization" of Kampuchea as an increasing number of Vietnamese are being settled in Kampuchea.

CSO: 4005/386

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN ON KOREAN REUNIFICATION--Hong Kong, 21 February (XINHUA)--Indonesia has expressed the hope that the Korean nation would be reunified peacefully. Amir Machmud, speaker of the House of Representatives, voiced the hope when he received Chang Yong-chun, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Jakarta yesterday, according to a report in the INDONESIA OBSERVER. Indonesia, the speaker said, regards the problem of reunification of the Korean nation as an internal affair among the Korean people themselves. The Korean ambassador acquainted the speaker with the results of the Third Plenary Session of the central people's committee of DPRK which had addressed an appeal to the parliaments and governments of all nations concerning relations between North and South Korea and their connections with the United States. [Text] [OW221038 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 22 Feb 84]

CSO: 4000/234

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

JORDAN SEVERS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

OW230612 Beijing XINHUA in English 0136 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Amman, 22 February (XINHUA)--The Jordanian Government, after a cabinet meeting this evening, decided to sever diplomatic and political relations with Libya as of today, according to radio Jordan.

In a statement before parliament earlier today, Jordanian Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat gave new details of the attack on the Jordanian Embassy in Tripoli, Libya, on 18 February. He disclosed that 200 to 250 attackers dispatched by the Libyan Government, including security men, police in uniform and men and women from the guard force of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, smashed the embassy's stores and set fire everywhere in the embassy after looting the embassy's belongings. The ambassador and the embassy staff narrowly escaped from the fire which engulfed the embassy.

He doubted Libya's claims about involvement of Palestinian groups in the Tripoli violence. The PLO representatives there have denied any connection with the dirty action which in no way serves the Palestinian and any Arab cause, he said.

After a debate on the prime minister's speech, the parliament issued a statement describing the incident as a "criminal attack which was in violation of all principles and laws and conflicts with the Arab and Islamic values and morals." It called on all the Arab states to take a firm position against Libya's action.

In the last 2 days, the Libyan Embassy in Amman was reportedly protected by the Jordanian police.

CSO: 4000/237

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

FRENCH PREMIER URGES UN FORCE FOR LEBANON

OW091437 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 9 Feb 84

[Text] Paris, 8 February (XINHUA)--French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said here today: "We have always said that we do not aim to stay in Lebanon and that it is absolutely indispensable that a UN force replace the multinational force."

Speaking in a TV interview tonight, Mauroy said that the French Government was engaged in "firm action" to persuade the UN Security Council to send a UN unit to Beirut in a bid to help Lebanon ensure its unity, sovereignty and independence.

Meanwhile, French Defense Minister Charles Hernu said that France is prepared to join the UN force. The French contingent in Lebanon is ready to assume other missions at the request of the Security Council. However, he said, "We cannot be policemen alone unless someone asks us to."

Max Gallo, a French Government spokesman, also said today that for several months France has been holding talks with the countries of the region and the great powers so that the UN Security Council will take hold of the problem of Lebanon.

Jacques Huntzinger, national secretary in charge of international affairs of the French Socialist Party, told AFP reporters today that the Lebanese Government of President Amin al-Jumayyil has made big mistakes, (?especially) in its bombardment of the southern suburb of Beirut. He said that Lebanese Druze leader Walid Junblatt's strong attack against the al-Jamayyil government is "justified."

Huntzinger also said that the function of the multinational force in Lebanon is "over" and that the recent events in Beirut showed the need for the dispatch of a UN force to that country he added.

CSO: 4000/237

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO ON SITUATION IN LEBANON

HK101311 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 84 p 6

["Special Dispatch" from Damascus by Chen Jichang [7115 4480 2490] and Zhou Guoming [0719 0948 6900]: "U.S. Warships Bombard Onshore Positions, Fierce Fighting Continues in Beirut--President Assad Replies to Reagan Reaffirming Determined Struggle"]

[Text] Damascus, 9 Feb--Shortly after U.S. President Reagan ordered the marine forces to withdraw from Beirut by stages, the battleships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, especially the battleship New Jersey, hurled more than 350 heavy shells at the Syrian troops in the al-Shouf mountains and Muslim militia positions.

The Pentagon spokesman Berge told reporters that in the bombardment on 8 February, the U.S. battleship New Jersey fired more than 150 rounds from its 16-inch guns--the biggest of the U.S. Navy--and at the same time, the destroyer Caron also fired more than 200 rounds from its 5-inch guns at 15 military targets in the Syrian-controlled areas 24 km away, including emplacement, ammunition depots, and command post dugouts. Sources said that some 35 artillery positions of the opposite side were destroyed by the shelling from the U.S. battleships. On that evening, the U.S. battleships began shelling again, and the roar of artillery from the New Jersey echoed in the city of Beirut.

However, the fighting in Beirut did not stop. The Muslim militiamen continued their fierce fighting near the line between east and west Beirut. It was reported that the Muslim militiamen already completely controlled the western part of Beirut, and the "main fighting brigade" of the government troops had remained intact. The Lebanese troops, being deployed along a north-south curve running through the center of the city to the Beirut airfield and southward, on the border of east Beirut and the southern suburbs which the Shiite Muslims inhabit, are confronting the Muslim militia on the "green line" between the Christian area and the Muslim area in Beirut, which was drawn during the 1975-1976 civil war.

Syria condemned the U.S. Navy for ruthlessly and fiercely bombarding inhabited districts in the mountain areas of East Lebanon. The bombardment caused dozens of casualties including women and children. Walid Jumblat, leader of the Druze militias, urged the building of defense works to tenaciously defend west Beirut and to deal with offensives which will probably be launched by the United States

together with Lebanese troops and militias of the Phalangist Party. He said: The withdrawal of U.S. troops from Beirut might be a joint military manoeuvre carried out by Lebanese troops, militia of the Phalangist Party and U.S. troops before they launch a massive attack on Beirut." "We will not be confused by this military exercise."

Western observers pointed out: The "new deployment" of U.S. Marines can hardly produce a great impact on the development of the situation in Lebanon. Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil twice held talks with the U.S. special envoy Donald H. Rumsfeld yesterday on countermeasures to cope with the present situation in Lebanon. The Lebanese minister of foreign affairs, Elie Salim, hurriedly flew to Riyadh yesterday to hold talks with al-Faysal, the Saudi Arabian minister of foreign affairs. He called on Saudi Arabia to make an immediate mediation for the realization of a cease-fire and stability in Lebanon.

The Syrian news agency reported: In a reply letter to Reagan yesterday, the Syrian President al-Asad reaffirmed Syria's "unwavering stand of principle" on the Lebanon issue and "its support for the Lebanese people in their struggle for defending the Arab's freedom and independence." Meanshile, the assistant secretary general of the Syrian Baath Party, al-Ahmar received the Soviet ambassador to Syria yesterday; both sides discussed the latest development of the situation in Lebanon. Furthermore, the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aliyev will soon visit Syria.

At this crucial moment of the situation in Lebanon, people cannot but pay close attention to the visit of a top Soviet leader to the Middle East.

CSO: 4005/408

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

XINHUA VIEWS AFRICA TOUR OF EGYPT'S MUBARAK

WO71850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 February (XINHUA correspondent Yu Ming Bo)--Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today arrives in Morocco, the last leg of his first extensive African tour that also brought him to Zaire, Kenya, Somalia, Tanzania and the Sudan.

The tour shows that Egypt, a major African, Islamic and Arab state that has served as a bridge since ancient times between Europe, Asia and Africa, has now embarked on a big diplomatic drive aimed at playing a more significant role in the African and Middle East affairs.

Mubarak's African tour followed the readmission of Egypt into the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO). At the recent Islamic summit in Morocco, African members of the ICO were instrumental in persuading some Arab countries to drop their opposition and allow Egypt to rejoin the ICO without renouncing the Camp David accords of 1978, a thing that Egypt pledged it would not do.

The tour was undertaken after Egypt assumed a seat at the Security Council of the United Nations as a non-permanent member representing the African group. Black African states last year gave Egypt overwhelming support for its bid to win the seat. The tour was also made as relations between Egypt and other Arab countries improved following a 5-year breach of diplomatic ties. All these [?developments] are viewed here as foundations for Egypt to play a new role in the main stream of Middle East and African diplomacy.

King Hassan II of Morocco, current chairman of the Islamic Conference Organization, played an important part in Egypt's readmission to the ICO. Cairo press noted that Mubarak's visit to Morocco and his talks with King Hassan marked the beginning of a road to restore total coordination of Arab efforts to serve Arab interests and aspirations and that they would facilitate the restoration of full diplomatic relations between Egypt and other Arab countries.

Four of the countries included in Mubarak's tour, namely Zaire, Kenya, Tanzania and the Sudan, are linked with Egypt by the river Nile and have good relations with Egypt. Somalia was one of the only three Arab states that maintained diplomatic relations with Egypt after it signed a peace treaty

with Israel. By making the tour, Mubarak sought to strengthen cooperation with them. Egyptian official sources said that Mubarak's current tour would be followed by visits to more African countries to add to the scale of Egypt's African diplomatic offensive.

During the tour, Mubarak expressed concern over the problems of the horn of Africa, Chad and the Sahara and hoped that they would be solved in a spirit of African solidarity and by peaceful means. He stated that African countries should "join in fighting against any attempts for foreign domination, spheres of influence and exploitation, and supporting, as happened in the fifties and sixties, the African liberation movements." He added that his visit to the African countries "aims at consolidating the organization of African unity so that the organization may be capable of solving all African problems themselves."

The Middle East issues featured high in the talks Mubarak held with the heads of state of the countries he visited. They voiced their support for the Palestinian people in their struggle for the right to self-determination and a state of their own. They expressed concern over the deteriorating situation in Lebanon and condemned Israel's policy of expansion and aggression.

Egypt is now getting out of isolation since the signing of the Camp David agreements and moving to the main stream of Middle East diplomacy, observers here pointed out.

CSO: 4000/237

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

EGYPT ACCENTS CONSOLIDATING NONALIGNED MOVEMENT--Cairo, 19 February (XINHUA)-- Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali told a meeting of the Shura (advisory) Council yesterday that the policy of nonalignment is a cornerstone of Egypt's foreign policy and that its government is keen on consolidating the movement. Speakers at the council's meeting called for preserving the principles of nonalignment, adopting a policy based on peaceful coexistence, supporting liberation movements, combatting imperialism, opposing the policy of apartheid, refraining from the conclusion of military alliances and rejecting the offering of military bases to big powers. The council's Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee pointed out in a report that conflicts in the nonaligned states are the results of foreign intervention in the affairs of these countries under the pretext of helping the oppressed people or combatting terrorism. Solidarity among these states is a must in order to limit the intervention by big powers, the report noted. [Text] [OW191353 Beijing XINHUA in English 1376 GMT 19 Feb 84]

CSO: 4000/237

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS FINLAND--Helsinki, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov today ended his two-day official visit to Finland designed to promote economic cooperation between the two countries. During his visit, Mladenov had talks with Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen on international issues and bilateral trade and economic cooperation. The Bulgarian foreign minister briefed his Finnish counterpart on the current negotiation in Athens on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. The two sides hope to further expand trade and strengthen the economic cooperation between them. The two ministers signed an agreement this morning on the promotion and protection of investments. Mladenov was received by Finnish President Mauno Koivisto and Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa on separate occasions. [Text] [OW171213 Beijing XINHUA in English 0636 GMT 17 Feb 84]

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT CONDEMNS SOVIET 'HEGEMONY'--Paris, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--The European Parliament demanded tonight that Soviet new leaders repudiate their policy of hegemony and their constant interference in the internal affairs of their neighbors. The demand was made in a resolution adopted at a session of the European Parliament held in Strasbourg, France. In another resolution, the Parliament condemned the Soviet Union for its attempt to upset the stability in Pakistan. After pointing to the fact that Afghan military planes have violated Pakistan's air-space for more than 400 times over the past four years, the Parliament appealed to the ten member states of the EEC to condemn the Soviet Union and the Kabul regime and to increase aid to Afghan refugees in Pakistan. In another resolution, the Parliament demanded the extradition of Walter Rauff, a Nazi war criminal, from Chile. Rauff had masterminded a massacre of 200,000 people in Europe during the Second World War. [Text] [OW171217 Beijing XINHUA in English 1134 GMT 17 Feb 84]

CSO: 4000/221

EASTERN EUROPE

POLAND'S OLSOWSKI URGES U.S.-USSR DIALOGUE

OW140640 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw, February 13 (XINHUA)--Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski today called on the United States and Soviet Union to conduct sincere dialogues "to achieve positive results" instead of making a show.

Olszowski, who also sits in the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, said in a speech at today's meeting of the Polish Parliament that dialogues are necessary since the world is "in danger" following the U.S. deployment of new missiles in Western Europe.

He spoke well of the Stockholm conference on confidence building, security and disarmament, saying he had noticed certain "changes" in the speeches by NATO representatives.

On Poland's relations with the West, the foreign minister said his country will "maintain relations of partnership and mutual benefit" with the industrialized nations while continuing to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and promote economic, scientific and technological cooperation with the developing nations.

He said the economic sanctions against Poland imposed by the West have caused a 12.5 billion dollar loss to Poland's economy. He called for a "complete annulment of this policy of discrimination" by the U.S. and other Western countries and for compensation for the loss," adding Poland's position on this issue will not change with the U.S. lift of certain economic sanctions that are insignificant to the development of the Polish economy. [quotation marks as received]

The foreign minister said he saw certain improvements in Poland's relations with China, and his country is interested in cooperation with China in economic and other fields.

He said Poland and China have "identical views on certain international issues" despite differences on others.

CSO: 4000/220

EASTERN EUROPE

UN SECRETARY GENERAL MEETS POLISH LEADERS

OW210834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0638 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw, February 20 (XINHUA)--U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar said here today that international confrontation does good to nobody and the hope for a reopening of dialogue between the superpowers is not unrealistic.

He made the remarks at a breakfast given in his honor by president of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski this morning.

He said that dialogue between the superpowers "should include not only discussions on bilateral relations but also orientation for curbing the unbridled nuclear arms race and the creation of atmosphere for talks on a thorough settlement of regional disputes."

On the role of the United Nations in the defense of world security and peace, Perez de Cuellar pointed out that the United Nations could play its proper role but "it needs extensive support from all its member states, particularly the superpowers." The U.N. secretary-general, he said, could serve as a bridge to promote international contacts.

Perez de Cuellar arrived here on February 18 for a three-day official visit at the invitation of the Polish Government. This is the first time since the Polish political and social crisis in the summer of 1980 that the leader of an influential international organization visits Poland.

After his arrival, he has talks with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and premier, and Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, on world developments and cooperation between Poland and the United Nations.

Perez de Cuellar told reporters here today that the visit has enabled him to understand the aim of the policy of the Polish Government. He said that he is convinced that the Polish Government has displayed amazing willpower in bringing about national understanding.

He is leaving here for Prague tomorrow.

CSO: 4000/220

EASTERN EUROPE

POLAND TO HOLD LOCAL PEOPLE'S COUNCIL ELECTIONS

OW180006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Warsaw, February 17 (XINHUA)--Poland's Council of State yesterday adopted a resolution, stating that elections for local People's Council election [as received] will be held on June 16 this year.

A resolution to this effect was passed by the Council of State yesterday.

PAP said that the decision was taken in accordance with the electoral law which was enacted by the Polish Parliament on February of this year. The People's Council elections at the local and provincial levels will be held simultaneously.

Under the constitution, each term of the local People's Councils is four years. The term of the present local People's Councils, elected on February, 1978, expired two years ago. Owing to the Polish political turmoil resulting from the workers' summer strikes in 1980 and martial law imposed on December 13, 1981, the election was not held so far.

The joint action committee of the Polish Worker's Party, the United Peasant's Party and the Democratic Party recommended on December 8 last year to the Council of State that the overdue elections be held this year in view of "the progress made in normalizing political life at home."

CSO: 4000/220

EASTERN EUROPE

MSZMP'S KADAR DISCUSSES PEACE, DEVELOPMENT

OW180023 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Budapest, February 17 (XINHUA)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [MSZMP], said in a speech yesterday that what the Hungarian people hope for is peace and development. Because of that they are concerned for their own security and hope that an agreement will be reached through negotiations which will lead to a reduction in armaments and encourage all countries to work for peace.

He was speaking at a mass rally held at the communications equipment plant in this capital marking the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Budapest. His speech was reported in detail in the local newspapers today.

"Our party and government speak of our worries, difficulties and those problems yet to be resolved," Kadar said, adding: "We are finding ourselves in a difficult situation, because the people are demanding more, in spite of the great successes we have achieved in various fields."

"The international conditions remain unfavorable for our further development, because the world situation has become tense, dangers are increasing and world economy is in trouble," Kadar said.

He went on to say that "the political solidarity of the Hungarian People's Republic is solid and its economic foundations stable and sustainable. There has been a very great enhancement in our people's cultural education and technological level compared with 40 years ago, and, depending on these, we have overcome many difficulties and pinned our hopes on the future."

Kadar also announced that the next congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party will be convened next year when the country will celebrate the 40th anniversary of its liberation.

CSO: 4000/220

EASTERN EUROPE

BALKAN COUNTRIES CONCLUDE COOPERATION MEETING

OW181854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Athens, February 18 (XINHUA)--Experts from five Balkan countries wound up a six-day meeting here today for discussion on overall cooperation among them in various fields.

Cooperation in economic and technological development, transportation, communications, energy, culture, tourism as well as measures to promote the climate of confidence and good neighborhood were discussed at the meeting among the five participating countries--Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Greece.

The meeting also heard proposals and ideas from different delegates concerning cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy and on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans.

A communique issued at the end of the meeting said that the participating experts will submit to their respective governments proposals and ideas recorded at the meeting.

Governments of the five countries will make their views known at the next meeting of experts after studying and assessing the results of the just-concluded conference.

The communique described the meeting as being held in a "friendly, business-like and constructive atmosphere and in a spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding."

Romania has proposed Bucharest, as the venue for the next meeting due to be held later this year.

CSO: 4000/220

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

BILAK IN PRAGUE--Prague, 6 February (XINHUA)--The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia gives full support to the Palestinian people's struggle for their inalienable rights including the right to establish an independent state of their own. This was stated by member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Vasil Bilak today in his talk with the visiting general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Nayif Hawatimah. During the talk, both exchanged views on urgent international issues, the developments in the Middle East and Palestine in particular. They strongly condemned the aggressive policy of the United States and Israel in the Middle East and rejected the Camp David accord and U.S. President Ronald Reagan's plan. They called for the convening of an international conference for the settlement of the Middle East problem attended by all parties concerned. [Text] [OW070310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0240 GMT 7 Feb 84]

CSO: 4000/231

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ANGOLA, SOUTH AFRICA, U.S. MEET IN LUSAKA

OW171341 Beijing XINHUA in English 0634 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Lusaka, 16 February (XINHUA)--Angola, South Africa and the United States made progress in furthering the peace process in southern Africa at a tripartite meeting held here today.

A statement issued after the meeting said the three parties succeeded in "the creation of a joint South African-Angolan Commission to monitor the disengagement process in southern Angola and to detect, investigate and report any alleged violations of the commitments of the parties."

It added that "the first meeting of the joint commission took place in Lusaka on 16 February. Further meetings will be held in other mutually agreed locations at the convenience of the parties."

"The task of the joint commission in week ahead is to facilitate successful completion of the disengagement process and to establish effective cessation of hostilities. Delegations are aware of many complex and unresolved issues which must still be addressed in search for solutions to problems of the region," the statement said.

A small number of American representatives could participate in activities of the joint commission at the request of the parties.

The meeting was opened by Zambian President K. Kaunda; Angolan Interior Minister Alexandre Rodrigues, South African Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information R. F. Botha and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs C. Crocker led their delegations. Defense ministers of both Angola and South Africa were also present.

CSO: 4000/233

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

XINHUA MARKS PRC-CONGO NORMALIZATION ANNIVERSARY

OW221333 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0828 GMT 21 Feb 84

["Common Aspiration of the Chinese and Congolese People" by XINHUA reporter Sun Xingwen]

[Excerpts] Brazzaville, 21 Feb (XINHUA)--The 22d of February is a day worth commemorating by the Chinese and Congolese people for it was on this day 20 years ago that China and Congo formally established diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Congo was the first central African state to establish diplomatic relations with China. At that time, Congo defied imperialist and colonialist obstruction, followed the tide of historical development, resolutely severed its ties with the Taiwan authorities and established friendly relations with China. Later, Congo made protracted and persistent efforts to restore the legitimate seat of the People's Republic of China at the United Nations. All previous Congolese presidents included China on their list of first group of countries they would visit right after their inauguration. Five Congolese delegations visited China at the same time in September 1983. During the past few years, various Chinese delegations have visited Congo. Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Congo in January last year has not only deepened the friendship between the two countries but also opened vast vistas in the cooperation between the two countries. Currently, China and Congo have established encouraging relations between the two countries and satisfying relations between the two parties as well.

The friendly cooperation between China and Congo covers extensive fields, including politics, economy, military, public health, literature and sports, education and journalism. China has already dispatched its eighth medical service team to Congo and China's Changsha City has established friendly ties with Brazzaville, the capital of Congo.

The current president of Congo Sassou-nguesso attaches great importance to the cooperation between China and Congo. He has made several inspection tours to various cooperative projects, expressed great solicitude to Chinese experts, and spoken highly of their work. In one of his speeches delivered in early 1983, he said: "The Congolese people have always paid attention to these prudent, honest, loyal and devoted constructive workers as well as to the outstanding work carried out by Chinese technicians at various construction sites in our country. They regard their work as revolutionary practice, and they have our respect and praise."

The friendship between China and Congo conforms to the common aspirations of the Chinese and Congolese people. For China and Congo to further strengthen and consolidate such friendly relations of cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit is in the interest of the people of the two countries and of the sacred cause of maintaining world peace as well.

CSO: 4005/411

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT REVISITS CHADIAN CAPITAL

OW230646 Beijing XINHUA in English 0050 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Ndjamen, 21 February (XINHUA correspondent Ou Yucheng)--Here in the capital of Chad, people have greater tranquility today than they did months ago, but the nightmare of war is far from being over. This is what has impressed this correspondent on a re-visit to this city.

The tragic scene of broken walls and debris remains the same as I saw them last. Cars or motorcycles are running through broken roads and sand-covered paths with shot marks. Heavily armed local and foreign patrol parties are seen high and low and military vehicles full of soldiers drive to and fro. Warplanes roar past overhead every now and then. All this reminds one that Ndjamen is still a city experiencing a war.

But some changes have taken place. Social order and security has improved and life has become easier.

On the de Gaulle Avenue which was severely damaged in the fighting, a few supermarkets has now reopened behind repaired facades. A number of foreign businessmen who had left Chad in the heat of the war are returning, selling electronic products, stationery, foodstuff and vegetables. Two airliners have resumed operation. On the Bokassa and Mobutu Avenues, there are even some new shops, bars and night clubs. Cinemas are full every night.

Damaged villas and ordinary houses have been repaired and water supply restored. Students and pupils are all at schools.

The central market-place of Ndjamen is well stocked with fresh fish and greens. Romaine lettuce flourishes along the Shari River. Many fishermen are seen angling there. This is a scene I had not seen in my previous visits.

However, the war is not over and peace is still an uncertainty. What is more, the number of the unemployed is growing and prices are going up, refugees are roaming about looking for shelters and the employees' salaries have been cut by half. The temporary tranquility and comfort seem to be no help to relieving the sorrowful residents of Ndjamen for good.

One pedestrian told me: "True, we are faced with the threat of misery, but more to our anxiety is the military situation in the north and the split of the country." "When can all this come to an end," he signed.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

SOVEREIGNTY ZONE--Mexico City, 13 February (XINHUA)--Mexican Senator Herrera Morales has claimed his country's sovereignty over its exclusive economic zone which extends 200 nautical miles from its coast. The natural resources therein should be exploited by Mexico and Mexico alone and that is unnegotiable, the newspaper, EXCELSIOR, today reported as saying. Morales, who chairs the Senate Maritime Commission, said that jurisdiction over the exclusive economic zone is clearly set out in Mexico's laws, and foreign ships therefore must have Mexico's laws, and foreign ships therefore must have Mexico's permission before they could operate in the zone. Otherwise, he said, they would be considered as encroaching upon Mexico's sovereignty. Morales' remarks was meant to be a rebuff to U.S. Ambassador to Mexico John Gavin's earlier statement that Mexico could act according to the multinational accord the United States has signed with Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama. Referring to the U.S. boycott of Mexico's tuna, Morales said that resolution of this pending issue ought to be based on the U.S. recognition of Mexico's 200-mile exclusive economic zone. [Text] [OW142253 Beijing XINHUA in English 1441 GMT 15 Feb 84]

MURDER OF GRENADA'S BISHOP--Beijing, 23 February (XINHUA)--Eighteen people were charged Wednesday with murdering or conspiring to murder Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop last 19 October in the military coup which overthrew his government and led to a U.S.-led invasion 6 days later, according to reports from St George's, Grenada. Among the 18 people charged were former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, his Jamaican wife Phyllis, former chairman of the revolutionary military council Hudson Austin, former minister of national mobilization Selwyn Strachan and former Grenadian Ambassador to Cuba Leon Cornwall. Coard, his wife and Austin were arrested by U.S. Marines 5 days after the United States began the invasion on 25 October. They have been held at Richmond hill prison since their arrest. The 18 people accused were brought to a magistrate's court under heavy military escort Wednesday. Chief Magistrate Lyle St Paul read the charges against them and then adjourned the hearing until 4 April. [Text] [OW231935 Beijing XINHUA in English 1454 GMT 23 Feb 84]

CSO: 4000/224

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO ON CHARACTERISTICS OF SOCIALISM

HK221510 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 84 p 3

["Article by Gu Xiang [6253 5046]: "How Can We Know the Basic Characteristics of the Socialist Economy?"]

[Text] Editor's Note: Ours is a socialist country which practices the planned economy on the basis of public ownership of the means of production. The planning system is an important guarantee of the practice of the planned economy and is the main body and core of the socialist economic system. In recent years, the economists of our country have discussed the theoretical basis of the reform of the planning system. Starting from this issue, our newspaper will publish a series of articles on the major theoretical questions involved in these discussions in order to stimulate further discussion. [End Editor's note]

A correct understanding of the characteristics of the socialist economy is one of the most basic theoretical questions concerning the reform of the planning system or even the overall reform of our economic systems.

The socialist planned economy is based on the public ownership of the means of production. The most basic characteristic of the socialist economy is that it is a planned economy. Therefore, we must adhere to the socialist planned economy. All those in the circles of economic theoretical study and in the departments of practical economic work have a basically identical understanding of this principle. However, what is the socialist planned economy? What are its principal signs? And, what are the principal forms of socialist economic management? People's understanding of these questions is not identical. The key question related to this lack of identical understanding is that the theory of the relationship between the socialist planned economy and the socialist production of commodities has not been discussed in depth.

There are various theoretical expressions of the characteristics of the socialist economy, for example: "The socialist economy is a planned economy based on public ownership of the means of production," "the socialist economy is a planned economy based on the production and exchange of commodities," "the socialist economy is a planned economy in which the production and exchange of commodities exist," and so on. According to all these formulations, the basic characteristic of the socialist economy is that it is a planned economy. However, the second formulation, compared with the others, places greater emphasis on the socialist

production and exchange of commodities. Another formulation is: "The socialist economy is a planned economy which carries out the production of commodities." This formulation is similar to the second one. Actually, what relationship exists between the socialist planned economy and the production of commodities? It is necessary to discuss this question depth and to provide a clear theoretical explanation. Some comrades say that we must not only study the general characteristics of the socialist planned economy and socialist commodity production, but we must also study the characteristics of China's socialist planned economy and China's production of commodities. Only thus can we unify our ideology and understanding and gradually establish a socialist economy planning and management system which has Chinese characteristics.

Concerning the characteristics of the socialist planned economy, some comrades hold that in what is called the socialist planned economy, first, the principal aspect of the national economy is managed through planning; second, equilibrium of the national economy can be consciously maintained; third, the planned economy is a centralized and unified one; and fourth, the planned economy is managed mainly through directive planned targets. Some other comrades hold that the characteristics of the socialist planned economy are: 1) The public ownership of the means of production is the basis and the state sector of the economy is the leading factor; 2) the state exercises unified planned management of the national economy so that balanced national economic development can be constantly and consciously maintained; 3) the production and exchange of commodities exist in the socialist planned economy, and the production and distribution of material resources must still be carried out through exchange of value.

Other comrades further maintain that because the planned economy embodies a process of development toward reliance on planning, the practicing of the planned economy is also a historical process. Compared with the communist planned economy, the socialist planned economy is an elementary planned economy; only the communist planned economy can be an advanced planned economy. The transition from an elementary planned economy to an advanced one entails a protracted historical stage. The socialist planned economy must also be divided into a number of stages. We cannot envision including all national economic activities in state planning; this is really impossible.

To stress that the production and exchange of commodities exist in the socialist economy and that it is necessary to vigorously develop the production and exchange of commodities, some comrades have also developed the concepts of "a planned economy that produces commodities" and "a planned economy that produces products." and they have compared the two. They hold that in a product-producing planned economy, direct distribution of products is practiced; the principal means of planning is to use administrative methods and directive plans under an administrative system; and the law of value and regulation by market mechanism are rejected. This is disadvantageous to the development of the socialist production and exchange of commodities and disadvantageous to the flourishing and development of the socialist centralized market. We must now establish a planned economic management system characterized by production of commodities so that the enterprises can become relatively independent units for producing commodities and doing business in connection with commodities. Except for those commodities which are important to the national economy and the people's livelihood, the system of product allocation should be abolished and a commodity circulation

system incorporating regulation by planning, planned guidance, and free purchase and marketing should be instituted. Then, the enterprises' production activities and operation will be enlivened, and there will be much fewer instances of disparity between production and marketing, disparity between supply and demand, and coexistence of overstocking with storage.

Is directive planning the principal sign of and the principal form of planned management of the socialist planned economy? There are different theoretical views on this question. Some comrades hold that with the development of social productive forces and with the rising standard of planned management, the amount of directive planning will increase and not decrease; without directive planning, the socialist planned economy will exist in name only. Some other comrades hold that directive planning is not tantamount to the planned economy; appropriately decreasing directive planning in order to promote economic development does not mean weakening the planned economy, because the system of planned economy is not identical to the methods of planning. Whether the socialist economy is well organized and managed is not affected by the number of directive planned targets. The system of planned economy cannot be changed, but the specific methods of planned management can. In this context, the number of directive targets can vary and can be flexibly determined by the actual condition of social production and social demand; there are not any general formulas. Some other comrades further maintain that it is wrong to say "directive planning implies we have a socialist planned economy, while the absence of directive planning implies we have a capitalist market economy." At present, some developed capitalist countries such as Japan also carry out some rigorous directive planning and exercise many coercive administrative interventions. However, the economies of these countries continue to be capitalist economies. In Yugoslavia, although directive planning has been basically abolished in planned management, the Yugoslav economy is still a planned economy, not a market economy.

In the world, there is no fixed model of the planned economy which is universally applicable. As to the organization and management of the socialist planned economy, various socialist countries are carrying out exploration and reforms in the light of their own national conditions. To comprehensively and correctly understand the basic characteristics of the socialist economy, we must first adhere to the main principles of the socialist planned economy, but we must also resolutely carry out a planned reform of those aspects of the socialist economic management system which are not compatible with the development of the productive forces.

Some comrades say that we must not confuse the planned economy with planning work. We have made mistakes in planning work over the past 30 years or more, and now many defects still exist in our planning work. However, we must not negate the superiority of the planned economy just because of the problems in planning work. The superiority of the planned economy primarily lies in the fact that the state can consciously plan for the major proportional relations of the national economy, it can change an irrational economic structure, and it can guarantee the implementation of macroeconomic policies and the fulfillment of planned targets. Another aspect of the superiority of the planned economy is that the fulfillment of the aim of social production can be ensured and the people's basic daily needs can be satisfied. Therefore, the viewpoint that the planned economy is tantamount to bureaucracy and inefficiency is wrong.

Some other comrades hold that the planned economy is not tantamount to the planning system. The socialist planned economy amounts to an economic system, but the planning system is merely a specific system, form and method of management of the socialist planned economy. We must reform those irrational planned management systems which are not compatible with the needs of the development of the socialist planned economy. We must also change those planning methods which fetter the development of social productive forces. Such reforms and changes of specific planned management systems and methods will not weaken or even negate the planned economy, but will serve to help continuously perfect the socialist planned economy.

CSO: 4005/412

EAST REGION

NEW CONSTITUTION USED IN CADRE PARTY RECTIFICATION TRAINING

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 83 p 1

["Training Classes for Party Members Are Held at Every Level of Party Organization Throughout Province, Education Mainly in New Party Constitution Is Provided on Widespread Basis, Scope of Education Reaching 70 Percent; Education Was Ideological Preparation for Overall Rectification of Party"]

[Text] Since last winter and this spring, the party organizations at every level throughout the province followed the orders of the provincial committee to hold training classes for party members at each level, carried out education for party members mainly in the new party constitution on an overall basis and made ideological preparations for the overall rectification of the party. Up to the present, education has been provided to 70 percent of the party members throughout the province.

This education of party members was launched according to the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress after the national working conference on education of party members. Every locality clarified the guiding ideology in educating party members, and emphasized placing communist education in first place. Lanxi, Dongyang, Jiande, Shanglu, Cixi, Wencheng, Xianju counties closely combined efforts with the ideological state of the party members in the rural areas and emphasized education in three aspects: First was education in the final goals of the party and the general tasks at the present stage; second was education in wholeheartedly serving the people; third was the education of party members to serve as models in carrying out the party's policies. Everyone further strengthened their faith in communism through education, self-consciously used the spirit of communism to guide his own thoughts and actions. The secretary of the party branch of the Xiangzhoucun Brigade of Pujiapeng in Jiande County, Guo Lihua [6753 7787 5478], combined concrete efforts to do the present work well and to realize the great ideals of communism, did six good deeds for the masses after becoming secretary for over 1 month, and was supported by the masses. More party members gained a clear understanding of the party's fundamental principles, established the ideology of serving the people, and improved self-awareness in becoming a qualified party member. The husband of female commune member Liang Congxiang [2733 5523 7449] of Biyicun in Bihuzheng in Lishui County, died of illness and the family lacked a work force, techniques, capital and

fertilizers. Ten party members of this village including Hu Guiying [5170 2710 5391], Ye Jinlin [0673 6855 2651], Ye Huanlong [0673 3562 7893] took the initiative to go to her family and help her solve her problems (and collected more than 10 yuan for her to buy fertilizers). Three party members also planted the responsibility field for her without pay.

Each locality paid attention to linking theory with the actual situation in carrying out education for party members, and guaranteed the quality of education. Many units carried out "three contrasts" and "two links" aimed at the problems that exist among party members of their own units on the basis of systematically learning the new party constitution, and examined and corrected the outstanding problems in the party's style of work. The leading backbone members of the country-level offices in Shanglu who participated in learning took the initiative and examined the problem of extra housing space. Now, more than 470 square meters of space have been vacated. Some cadres and workers at the construction site of the Qiaodun Reservoir in Cangnan County used 24,587 yuan of public funds for a long time. Among them, 11 party members owed 10,753 yuan, an average of nearly 1,000 yuan per person. In the past, punitive measures were carried out several times but because party cadres did not take the lead, the problem was never solved. Through education for party members, the 11 party members led in returning 9,935 yuan of public funds, constituting 83 percent of the amount that should have been collected. Each locality paid attention to firmly insisting on positive education in carrying out education of party members. Different situations were discerned, different key points and requirements were determined, and party classes were given well on the basis of combining theory and practice. Efforts realized clarifying one viewpoint, linking one ideology, and solving one problem.

This education of party members was carried out more broadly and more in depth because many cadres who were party members took the lead to participate in learning and in receiving education. Shanglu, Haining and Pingyang counties emphasized training in groups for leading party cadres, held training classes in groups for leading party cadres and those in the departments, committees and offices and bureaus at the county party constitution, and served as models for the broad number of party members. At present, these counties are grasping education tightly and beginning to provide constant education for party members. Localities which have not completed the task are intensively grasping continuing training. The key is to manage well the education of leading backbone party cadres.

9296

CSO: 4005/1043

EAST REGION

YENAN EXPERIENCE CITED AS PRECEDENT FOR PARTY RECTIFICATION

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 2 Dec 83 p 1

[Article: "Apply the Party Rectification Experience of Yen'an and Ensure That Our Own Party Rectification Will Not Be Just an Empty Show"]

[Text] On November 28, the judicial department convened a meeting of all cadres and further laid down its strategy for party rectification work. Zou Yu [6760 3842], head of the judicial department and secretary of its party group, made an important speech at the meeting, and Yang Yonglin [2799 3057 2651], a member of the department's party group and secretary of the organ's official party committee, promulgated the planning ideas of the judicial department party group with regard to carrying out the decisions of the Central Committee on party rectification.

Zou Yu said in his speech that we must fully apply the Yen'an experience of rectification of party practices in order to ensure that our own party rectification will not be merely an empty show.

He said that at Yen'an they did a good job of rectifying party practices, and their doing so was inseparable from the conscientious study of relevant documents. We must tie theory to reality as we study and adopt a comradely attitude in launching criticism and self-criticism.

He said that for leading cadres to take responsibility and for leaders to take the lead [in providing a good example] was one aspect of Yen'an's successful experience in rectifying party practices. With regard to the judicial committee itself, he said that the taking of responsibility by leading cadres meant that the party group would take responsibility and that the party group must first of all take the lead--take the lead in study, take the lead in doing a good job of criticism and self-criticism and take the lead in implementing the Central Committee's programs and policies on party rectification.

Another aspect of Yen'an's experience in rectifying party practices was that they fully trod the mass line, from beginning to end fully listened to the masses' suggestions and accepted the masses' supervision.

Referring directly to the circumstance that some people, seeing some negative things within our party, for that reason question whether we are capable of doing a good job of rectifying the situation, Comrade Zou Yu said that we should believe that our party has the ability and is well able to undertake its successful rectification. More than 60 years of history clearly indicates that our party has within itself the capacity to overcome its difficulties and rectify its mistakes, because we have a strong party Central Committee, a body of mainstay cadres formed by passing through a long period of trial and struggle, rich experience in forming and consolidating the party and the Yen'an experience in party rectification.

Comrade Zou Yu said finally that we must overcome the thinking that party rectification has no connection with ourselves and must not consider ourselves "above mundane matters because we ourselves are not one of the "three negative kinds of people" and have not committed economic crimes or criminal offenses, every party member must pass through party rectification, strengthen his party spirit and, if there are shortcomings or errors, must correct them as soon as possible and must be responsible both for the party and for himself. We must participate in party rectification with the correct attitude.

Based on the strategic planning ideas of the judicial department's party group on party rectification, the judicial department's party rectification work began in the middle third of October with the study of documents and will be concluded at the end of next June. The department's organization set up a party rectification work leadership group headed by Zou Yu. At present, we must concentrate our forces to do a good job of organizing leading cadres above the department and bureau level to study the documents pertaining to party rectification. We must equip our brains, rectify our attitude, unify our understanding and take the lead in doing a good job of the judicial department's party rectification.

9634

CSO: 4005/329

EAST REGION

SEVERE PUNISHMENT SLATED FOR TWO PARTY CADRES

Report on Misbehavior

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by reporter and correspondent: "Zhejiang Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission of the Party Issued a Notice Concerning the Ye Xide [0673 0823 1795] Case; Resisting the "Open Letter" of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission Must Be Severely Punished; Deputy Chief of the Huangyan County Committee Office and Secretary of the Party Branch, Ye Xide [0673 0823 1795], Who Illegally Built a House and Refused to Vacate, and Urged Family Members to Insult Cadres of the Discipline Commission Was Fired and Placed on Probation for One Year"]

[Text] On July 6, the Zhejiang Provincial Discipline Commission of the party issued a notice concerning the case of Ye Xide [0673 0823 1795], deputy chief of the office of the county committee of Huangyan County and secretary of the party branch of the county committee office who resisted the "open letter" of the Central Discipline Commission and refused to vacate his house built illegally. The notice pointed out that party cadres who interfere with implementation of the "open letter" and hinder the improvement of the party's style of work must be unequivocally punished severely.

Ye Xide's family has five members and lives in a public house with a useful area of 65.77 square meters. From December, 1979 to June, 1981, he utilized personal relations with a Mr Sun, who was deputy chief of the Bureau of Finance and Taxes of Yuan Xian and Shao Shengrui [6730 0524 3843] who was secretary of the township committee of Yuanchengguan (and who has been sentenced), used capital construction funds and materials of Chengguangzheng under personal orders from Shao to build a high standard building of the "Czechoslovakia" type codenamed "Residence 3" on a plot of 0.5 mu next to a theater. The construction area covered 214 square meters. The main structure covered 127 square meters and included a guest room, an office, kitchen, two bathrooms and three bedrooms. The smaller structure covered 87 square meters and included a kitchen, a bathroom and three bedrooms. Ye originally planned to live in the main structure and give the smaller structure to another comrade. After the masses learned of this, they were shocked. Ye gave up the large quarters in face of strong public opinion and told his son to occupy the 87 square meter smaller unit in July

of 1981. The large unit was privately given to two other cadres for living. The three families living there have not paid any rent up to now.

After publication of the "Open letter" of the Central Discipline Commission, the county committee conducted an investigation and implemented measures concerning the illegal building of the houses by Ye Xide as described above, and proposed opinions of five concrete measures to handle the situation, but Ye always resisted. On May 7, Comrade Wang Damin [3769 6671 3046], who was a standing committee member of the county committee and deputy chief of the county disciplinary (preparatory) unit, and Jin Yongyu [6855 3057 3768], in charge of vacating houses, were commissioned by the county committee to talk to Ye Xide. They pointed out: You should vacate the illegally built houses. Ye immediately pointed at Jin Yongyu and said: "You do it, there has already been rumors that you want to oust me, let us see what you can do, I do not believe it (meaning: I am not afraid)." On the morning of the 10th, Jin Yongyu who represented the county's vacating unit said at the eviction meeting held by cadres of the county level and cadres of the offices of Chengguanzheng and Chengjiang Prefecture: According to the newly discussed opinions of the standing committee of the county committee, it has been decided to further investigate the houses built by Ye Xide and then propose opinions on handling the situation. After Jin talked, County Committee Secretary Gao Renyong [7559 0088 8673] and Deputy Secretary Lu Baofa [4151 1405 3127] all confirmed that the talk by Jin Yongyu had been discussed by the standing committee of the county committee. Lu Baofa also pointed out: In the future, if dependents willfully make trouble, the responsibility of the cadre must be pursued. But, Ye Xide not only refused to accept the decision by the county committee, he even expressed his dissatisfaction after returning home and said: "Today at the meeting you cited my name, a cheap shot!" (Ye and Jin Yongyu are next door neighbors). Then Ye's wife shouted out loudly: "Confiscate it if you want!" "Take away party membership if you want!" "Now that you have power, you can do whatever you want!" And she continued to say dirty words and make slanderous remarks. At the same time, Ye's daughter-in-law also joined in the shouting of slanderous remarks. Ye's wife was not satisfied with just shouting slanderous remarks, so she went into Jin Yongyu's kitchen and questioned people without reason. Then, Ye Xide also went to the front door of Jin's house and added insult to injury and questioned Jin Yongyu: "Does the standing committee know about citing my name?" This heightened the anger of his wife and daughter-in-law and they became more and more offensive. On the morning of the 11th, Ye Xide told a comrade in his office: "Jin's citing my name was not discussed by the standing committee of the county committee. It was a sudden attack and vengeance." This remark was overheard by County Committee Secretary Gao Renyong. He immediately criticized Ye on the spot and pointed out: "Yesterday at noon, your family members erred in slandering Jin Yongyu." Ye still did not repent. After returning home, he again urged his wife to slander Jin Yongyu. After breakfast, Ye's wife made slanderous remarks at Comrade Wang Damin. That afternoon, the three responsible persons of the county committee called Ye Xide in again for a talk and severely criticized his mistakes and told him to write a self-criticism report. But Ye said: "I did not make any mistakes, there is nothing to write about." He repeatedly resisted.

Because Ye Xide's mistakes were serious and he still did not repent, the party committee of Taizhou Prefecture decided to fire comrade Ye Xide from his job as deputy chief of the county committee office based on the report by the Huangyan County committee in order to rectify party discipline and correct the party's style of work and placed him on probation for a year. He was ordered to vacate the "Residence 3" houses within a definite time, and the rent he owed had to be paid in full within a time limit.

The notice of the provincial discipline committee finally pointed out that to guarantee the implementation of the "Open letter" of the Central Discipline Commission, to firmly stop and correct the crooked style of work by party cadres in building and sharing houses, the party committees at all levels must be courageous in upholding principles, be courageous in struggling and in giving outright and forceful support to the banner of disciplining and investigating cadres without personal favors. Acts of accusation, attack and slander that are vengeful attacks against cadres carrying out duties of discipline investigation must be firmly and severely dealt with.

Editorial Comment

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Party Discipline Must Be Strict"]

[Text] The deputy chief of the Huangyan County committee office, Ye Xide, who resisted the implementation of the "open letter" of the Central Discipline Commission, refused to vacate illegally built living quarters, urged dependents to make slanderous remarks at the discipline investigation cadres, has received severe punishment. It is hoped that comrades who have committed such mistakes learn the lesson and be firm in implementing the "open letter" of the Central Discipline Commission, and quickly correct the crooked activities in building and distributing houses.

After promulgation of the "open letter" of the Central Discipline Commission, the party organizations at all levels in our province and the discipline investigating department have tightly grasped its implementation, and realized good results. Some comrades who have encountered such problems in distributing houses under construction have taken the initiative to compare and investigate and self-consciously vacated and paid for extra housing space they occupied. But, there are still a very few party members who have violated regulations in building and distributing housing and who have held on to their illegal gains and persisted in their mistakes without change, openly argued and covertly resisted, and even vented their personal anger at discipline investigating cadres. This is never to be tolerated in party discipline. The party's organizations at all levels and every party member, cadre must carry out orders, stop committing legal acts when prohibited, carry out orders, stop committing legal acts when prohibited, carry out party discipline and state laws as models, insist on struggling against all activities of refusal to implement the party's decisions and activities violating party discipline.

Now, the "July 1" time limit stipulated in the "open letter" has already passed. Each locality must conscientiously summarize and examine the progress in the implementation of the "open letter," and it must grasp the crooked style of work in housing construction and distribution and must not give up half way. Party cadres who persist in their mistakes and refuse to implement the "open letter" must be severely dealt with. Party cadres who have made mistakes in housing construction and distribution and who have not yet corrected their mistakes should learn their lesson from this negative teacher, Ye Xide, quickly come to realize one's errors, vacate and pay for occupied extra housing space and land, and strive to obtain leniency. If they test the law, they will only face bitter consequences.

Discipline investigating cadres at all levels and all comrades determined to improve the party's style of work must righteously struggle courageously to safeguard the party's purity and to contribute to realizing a fundamental improvement in the party's style of work.

9296

CSO: 4005/1043

EAST REGION

FUJIAN PILOT PROJECTS IN PARTY RECTIFICATION DEEMED SUCCESSFUL

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 83 p 1

[Article: "Study and Compare Ourselves; We Must Stress Rectification of Party Practices; Education to Be Given Priority--To Raise Our Revolutionary Spirits"]

[Text] Our province's experimental work in party rectification has obtained clear results.

In order to try to find some party rectification experience for the new historic period, and in order to make preparations for the overall party rectification, our province, starting in the middle third of February of this year [1983], has been conducting pilot projects in party rectification involving six counties, one district, one factory and one department store, which comprise direct province-affiliated organizations in Shaowu, Yongan, Liancheng, Yonchun and Zherong Counties; a direct province-affiliated organization in Kaiyuan District of Amoy City; the Amoy Automobile Repair and Spare Parts Factory; and the East Street Intersection Department Store in Fuzhou. Through a period of work, the ideological awareness and political quality of the broad mass of party members at these pilot units has been heightened, and their conscientiousness to become qualified Communist Party members has been strengthened and their conscientiousness in maintaining political unanimity with the party Central Committee and resolutely implementing all of the party's policies currently in force has been heightened. Party practices have shown a clear improvement, and the unhealthiness of our system of concentrating political power in the hands of the people, abnormalities in political life within the party, the spread of disunity and the circumstance of weakness and laxity in leadership work all have to one degree or another been overcome. The combat strength of the party organizations has been increased, organizational discipline has been strengthened and the ranks of party members have been made purer. Economic construction has been promoted, and a new atmosphere has appeared in every item of work. The masses both within and without the party universally report what a great difference there is between party rectification and the lack of it! The various levels of party committees placed great importance on the experimental party rectification work, and leading comrades of the provincial committee took charge of contract points personally. Leading comrades of the various local and municipal committees frequently heard reports, in a timely way studied and solved the problems appearing in the course

of the party rectification work and assigned work groups to engage in assistance and give concrete direction.

The various pilot units, on the basis of investigating and studying in order to get a clear idea of the situation and do a good job of ideological mobilization, carried out the comparative systematic education of party members and helped them to clarify their vague understanding, correct their erroneous thinking, heighten their awareness and strengthen their party spirit. The various pilot units from beginning to end all stressed ideological education as the central link in party rectification and laid down a good ideological basis for the solution of the "three impurities" within the party. In the course of the party rectification they took as the main issues strengthening their communist faith, rousing their revolutionary spirits, rectifying their ideological line, maintaining political unanimity with the party Central Committee, establishing themselves in serving the people with their whole hearts and minds, rectifying improper practices such as the use of one's authority to gain advantage, maintaining the system of concentrating political power in the hands of the people and overcoming weakness and laxity. They took the rectification of party practices as the key phase of party rectification, concentrated on organizing party members for examination and evaluation sessions, conscientiously launched criticism and self-criticism and fully exposed and earnestly corrected problems existing within the party. They were especially conscientious in correcting and setting aright corrupt practices about which the masses often complain, such as the building and allotment of houses, illegally changing to non-rural registration, going through the back door to hire workers and cadres and taking more than one is entitled to. They uncovered and dealt with the problems of smuggling and profiteering, denudation of forests and corruption and bribery. In cases where they should give up excess housing, they resolutely did so; in cases where economic compensation was called for, they gave it; and they did not engage in things for "this time only." Finally, they maintained the standard of party members and prudently did a good job of organizational punishments. They launched discussion and evaluation sessions, carried out registration of party members, strengthened organizational construction and set up healthy examples of all the systems necessary for inter-party life, causing political life within the party to become further normalized and systematized. The pilot projects adopted the method of proceeding from top to bottom. At each and every phase of party rectification the leading bodies and leading cadres of the various pilot units all took the first step, making strict demands on themselves, and took the lead in conscientious study, self-examination and comparison, launching criticism and self-criticism, rectifying shortcomings and errors and setting the standard. The various pilot units all gleaned some experience and provided a good precedent for our overall party rectification. Due to the fact that the pilot projects lacked experience, there are still areas where insufficient progress has been made and some problems that have not been completely solved. At present, the party organizations of the various pilot units are in the process of organizing party members to study conscientiously the "Decisions of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification" and, on the basis of the standards for checking and accepting proposed by the "Decisions," examine and compare themselves against the standard, get a tight hold on doing a good job of making up for the lessons they have missed and continue to consolidate and develop the results of party rectification. (The Organizational Office of the Organizational Department of the Provincial Committee)

EAST REGION

CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM CONSIDERED KEY FACTOR IN PARTY RECTIFICATION

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Grasp the Weapon of Criticism and Self-Criticism"]

[Text] The comprehensive party rectification that the broad mass of party members and the masses of our province have enthusiastically awaited for so long has arrived this winter!

The 8th (enlarged) Plenary Session of the 3d CPC Fujian Provincial Committee has studied and transmitted the spirit of the 2nd Plenum of the 12th Central Committee and the important speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, tied these in with the realities of Fujian, held an earnest discussion on how to implement the "Decisions of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification" and also produced the "Resolutions on Implementing the Central Committee's Decision on Party Rectification," drew up a strategic plan for party rectification work and decided that within the next 3 years divided into two periods and five groups of organizations it will, in a systematic and orderly way and from top to bottom, be carried out. The various levels of party organization and the broad mass of party members throughout the province should resolutely implement this plan and form the greatest resolve that we will definitely do a good job of rectifying the party!

Carrying out a comprehensive reorganization of the party, unifying our thinking, rectifying our practices, strengthening our discipline, purifying our organization and reorganizing the various levels of party organization so as to make them purer, more steadfast and richer in combat strength are important steps for our party in the new historic period, ones taken in order to strive for a new, greater victory. They are a fundamental guarantee for realizing the great aim proposed by the party's 12th Congress of having the value of the annual industrial and agricultural gross national product quadruple by the end of this century and for achieving a great victory in the building of socialist modernization and are in complete agreement with the common wishes of all the party members and the entire people of Fujian Province. The masses say happily that: "Now that, after all, our hope of rectifying the party has come true, we truly look forward to being able to reorganize a Communist Party such as the one that existed in the early fifties." We must recognize the necessity and the urgency of a comprehensive reorganization of the party. The 10 years of internal turmoil seriously harmed our party and, having passed

through the ideological and organizational construction of those years, although the mainstream of the ranks of our province's party is good, nevertheless we must be clearly aware of the fact that, with respect to serious problems in the six different areas pointed out in the "Decisions" on party rectification and still existing within the party at present, as well as all kinds of manifestations of improper party practices existing in the same way in our province, some of these are even more serious than before. This this reason, carrying out, in accordance with the strategic plan of the party Central Committee and the provincial committee, a comprehensive rectification of our ideology, party practices and organization is completely necessary. Only by doing a good job of rectifying the party will our party truly be able to become the resolute leadership core of the enterprise of socialist modernization, and only then will the various levels of party organization be able, with real effectiveness, to implement the party's line, programs and policies and, proceeding from the realities of Fujian, bring our advantages into full play, speed up the pace of economic construction and enable Fujian to move in the forefront of the building of the four modernizations.

For the sake of doing a good job of party rectification, we must do a very good job of applying the fundamental methods pointed out by the Central Committee in its "Decisions" regarding the rectification of the party, namely, on the basis of a conscientious study of the relevant documents and heightening our ideological awareness, launching a program of criticism and self-criticism, clearly distinguishing right from wrong, rectifying our mistakes and purifying our organization. In the course of party rectification, from beginning to end we must strengthen ideological education with a view to heightening the ideological awareness of the broad mass of party members. Purifying our organization is an important aim of this party rectification. As for the "three negative kinds of people" who oppose and harm the party, they must be thoroughly eradicated, and with the exception of those who have been tested for a long time and have demonstrated that they have truly repented, they should be thrown out of the party as a matter of principle. As for those who stubbornly resist the Central Committee's line since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Central Committee, those who have committed serious economic crimes or other serious criminal offenses, as well as other serious violators of law and discipline, they must all be thrown out of the party. Of course regarding these people, after their organizations have dealt with them, we must still be concerned about them ideologically and politically; we must encourage them to remake themselves and help them to progress. As for the party's threefold task in party rectification or unifying ideology, rectifying party practices and strengthening discipline, naturally we must all the more pay attention to ideological education. Conscientious study of the documents, with a heightened political awareness, is ideological education; launching criticism and self-criticism, distinguishing right from wrong and rectifying errors are also forms of ideological education. In party rectification, emphasis on the launching of criticism and self-criticism is entirely necessary. Only by exposing corrupt practices without covering anything over at all, pointing out errors, facing contradictions squarely and accepting problems are we able to distinguish clearly between right and wrong, rectify errors and heighten our awareness. Only by going through criticism and self-criticism and rectifying erroneous tendencies on the "left" and right that violate the four basic principles and the party's line since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Central Committee will we be

able to realize ideological and political unanimity throughout the entire party. Only by going through criticism and self-criticism, rectifying all the various ways of using position for private gain and opposing bureaucratism that is irresponsible both to the party and the people, can we develop the revolutionary spirit of serving the people with our whole heart and mind. And only by going through criticism and self-criticism and opposing the weak and lax, disorganized and undisciplined patriarchal system, factionalism, anarchism and liberalism that have been changing the organization of the party will we be able to persevere in the organizational principle of concentrating power in the hands of the people. This occasion of party rectification, from the point of view of the broad mass of party members, is a kind of universal Marxist self-education. We should do a good job of carrying on and developing the excellent tradition of the "Yenan rectification" of party practices and take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism.

There has never been any doubt at all about the fact that in party rectification criticism and self-criticism must be stressed. However, many people have doubts about whether criticism and self-criticism can be launched. Owing to the damage caused by the 10 years of turmoil, their concern is not without reason. For this reason, if we are to launch criticism and self-criticism correctly, it will be necessary to clear away obstacles and accomplish the following:

First, we must have a powerful sense of right and wrong, be able to distinguish clearly right from wrong and have a clear-cut stand, and this all along has been an essential characteristic and fighting style of our proletarian party. But, due to the evil tendencies created by the 10 years of turmoil of reversing right and wrong and confusing black and white, those corrupt and vulgar bourgeois practices of not speaking the truth and not distinguishing between right and wrong have seriously corrupted the thinking of some party members. Some comrades have never been able to conscientiously measure their own and others' words and actions against the party constitution and "Certain Standards Regarding Political Life within the Party," and cannot distinguish clearly between which things are correct and which erroneous. Some even consider right to be wrong and vice versa, and some know full well that certain practices are not correct, yet do not dare speak the truth or make complaints. Some have erroneous thinking in their heads, such as the thinking that they have "seen through the folly of the world" or that "when the fleas are many you don't notice the itch," and also feel "unconcerned" and completely apathetic about important questions of right and wrong involving the party's line, programs and policies, about incorrect party practices and serious violations of law and discipline and about the creation and spread of spiritual corruption. This kind of attitude of seeking profit and careers while being unconcerned about party or nation is a manifestation of lacking a strong sense of responsibility toward the enterprise of the party. In the course of this occasion of party rectification we must resolutely change this kind of circumstance. Every one of us Communist Party members must constantly bear firmly in mind the historical mission that we bear, of breathing in unison with the party and the people, sharing a common fate with them, distinguishing clearly between those whom we love and those whom we hate and hating evil like an enemy. If we seriously and conscientiously, and with our courage increased

a hundredfold, launch criticism and self-criticism in the course of our party rectification, then we are certain to overcome the shortcomings and errors existing within our party.

Second, we must eradicate the "net of connections." Some comrades believe in the "art of connections" and have thrown away their sense of principle. When one's thinking and heart become "caught" in the "net of connections," then this one is the "connection door," and that one is the "old loyal one"; in doing things one waits for the nod on "connections"; in speaking one must "take face into consideration"; and in making criticism one must calculate "gains and losses" carefully. In this way, no one's feelings are offended; since one fears bringing a bad effect upon oneself, one also fears offending others, with the result that not even half a sentence of criticism can cross one's lips. Regarding erroneous words and actions and improve party practices, one tries to cover them up. The core of the "art of connections" is the character of "selfishness." Engaging in the "art of connections" is done in order to seek individual advantage or the advantage of cliques or friends and relatives, and this is in complete opposition to the most fundamental aim maintained by our party of seeking the greatest possible good for the greatest number of people. Abandoning principle in order to stress "connections," taking the relationship of comrades within the party, which is based upon the principle of struggling shoulder to shoulder for the benefit of the people, into a form of mutual exploitation and having "buddies" of the marketplace seek private advantage cannot be tolerated. Only by abandoning the "art of connections" and maintaining our sense of principle will we be able to launch earnestly criticism and self-criticism and rectify the errors of some comrades within the party.

Third, we should not be "one who tries never to offend." Being a "person who tries never to offend" is a reflection of the bourgeois ideology of seeking to "protect oneself and preserve peace." They abide scrupulously by the philosophy of "being worldly wise and playing safe" and "planting many flowers and few thorns." When things are no direct concern of theirs, they feel that they are above such mundane things, and even when something does concern them directly, they have nothing to say about it. Even knowing full well that something is not right, they think it best to say little, and meeting with problems, they evade them. They fear "being found at fault" with their leaders, and "looking for trouble"; they fear "being found at fault" by their comrades, which might "have a bad influence on their connections"; and they fear "being found at fault" by their inferiors and thereby "losing votes" and even go out of their way to stoop to accommodate others, and in this way a kind of liberalism comes into play. Whether it's right or wrong, they do not show their attitude; whether it's right or wrong, let it be; you'r OK, I'm also OK; and they behave like really nice guys. This philosophy of being a person who never offends anyone long ago shoved criticism and self-criticism aside and seeks only to obtain individual "leisure" and to gain "popularity" by improper means, not caring whether comrades have committed mistakes or whether the party and the people have been harmed. It can truly be said that "the person who tries not to offend anyone harms others and also harms himself; the person who tries never to offend anyone harms people to death." A Communist Party member has nothing at all in common with the thinking, words and

actions of a person who tries never to offend. In our party rectification, we must discard this philosophy of being a person who never offends, replace it with a Marxist world view and be bold in launching criticism and self-criticism.

Fourth, we must eradicate factionalism. In places and units where factionalism is rife, first of all criticism and self-criticism are interfered with, so they cannot be launched. Second, criticism and self-criticism tend to be distorted and turned into something different from what they were intended to be, with "criticism" of others that knows no bounds and "criticism" of one's own faction that glosses things over and makes faults appear slight. Third, factionalism can be used to cover up bad people and bad deeds. With it, the "three undesirable kinds of people" can be allowed to slip away, and illegal acts and violations of discipline can be shielded from exposure. In the course of this party rectification, we must determinedly eradicate factionalism, and in particular we must guard against it interfering with and ruining the party's policies and destroying stability and unity.

Once we have swept away these obstacles we will be able and bold and assured that justice is on our side and be able to launch criticism and self-criticism correctly, rectify and overcome all improper party practices, change the mental outlook of those comrades who are in an "intermediate stage," and to rouse their revolutionary spirits and will enable them all to practice conscientiously ...earnestly being what they advocate, qualified Communist Party members.

Of course, if we are to do a good job of criticism and self-criticism, we must require that those who criticize seek the truth from facts and that those who are criticized deal with criticism correctly. We must do as the Central Committee requires: regarding criticism and suggestions for change, first, we must sincerely welcome them and, second, we must sincerely rectify our errors. It is absolutely not permitted to attack or get revenge on those who criticize, and those who violate this will be dealt with severely. Only in this way will we be able to attain the goal of criticism and self-criticism.

We deeply believe that with the correct leadership of the Central Committee and the provincial committee, the active support of the masses and the conscientious spirit of the broad mass of party members and by relying on this weapon of criticism and self-criticism, we will definitely be able not to disappoint the hopes of the masses and to complete the task of rectifying the party successfully, shake off our dust, eliminate filth, cut out the "malignant tumor," enable our party's organization to be more powerful, enable the broad mass of party members to become qualified communist warriors and enable the image of our party to become even more lofty and glorious, the better to lead the people to the realization of the four modernizations.

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EAST REGION

BASIC PRINCIPLES, CORRECT METHODS FOR COMBATING SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Nov 83 pp 1, 3

[Commentator article: "Uphold Principles and Stress Method"]

[Text] Comrade Deng Xiaoping points out: "The essence of spiritual pollution is the spreading of all forms of corrupt, decadent thinking of the capitalist class and other exploitative classes and the spreading of a distrustful mood regarding the enterprise of socialism and communism and the leadership of the Communist Party." Stern facts clearly indicate that spiritual pollution on the ideological front is decidedly not merely a question of morals but, more importantly, is also a question of political influence. For this reason, counteracting spiritual pollution is a pressing responsibility of the ideological front, and it is an objective requirement for implementing the spirit of the party's 12th Congress and at the same time for building a high level of material civilization and making a great effort to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization. Faced with such serious, major issues of principle affecting the future and fate of our party and nation, everyone who is enthusiastic about the enterprise of socialism and every Communist Party member, especially leading party cadres working on the ideological front, must take a clear-cut stand in upholding principles and have a correct attitude and method in effectively opposing spiritual pollution in order to ensure the healthy development of our various enterprises which have economic construction as their core.

What is meant by upholding principles with a clear-cut stand is, most importantly, that we definitely must hold high the banner of Marxism and socialism and be brave in, and good at, upholding the four basic principles. Comrade Deng Xiaoping as early as over 4 years ago clearly pointed out: "If we want to realize the four modernizations in China, it will be necessary in ideology and politics, to uphold the four basic principles. This is the fundamental premise for realizing the four modernizations." "The Central Committee considers that today it is necessary to emphasize again and again the upholding of these four basic principles, because certain people (though they are only a small minority) tend to vacillate in these basic principles. This absolutely cannot be allowed. Every Communist Party member and, needless to say, everyone involved in the party's ideological and theoretical work absolutely cannot be allowed the slightest wavering from this basic standpoint." One can say that the four basic principles were the basis for our establishing our state and unifying the people of the entire country to the

struggle , were the guiding principle that brought about our victory and progress and are the standard for all our actions, the magic weapon for our being victorious over all kinds of erroneous thinking and our sharp weapon for opposing and eradicating spiritual pollution. Why are some comrades completely indifferent to the phenomenon of spiritual pollution and even unaware of it, even causing the phenomenon to become a problem that has to arouse our serious attention? Why do we have some comrades who subjectively have no intention of engaging in spiritual pollution and yet, from the point of view of their effect on society, nevertheless play the role of those who spread spiritual pollution? The reasons are certainly many and varied; however, speaking objectively, and especially with regard to certain comrades who bear leadership responsibility in units involved with political theory or literature and the arts, their failure to study very well and their failure to uphold the four basic principles cannot but be considered an extremely important cause. At present, having gone through the implementation of the spirit of the 20 Plenum of the 12th Party Congress, people can see very clearly that notions of socialist alienation, abstract discussions of humanitarianism and human worth, the idea that the highest aim of literature and art is "self-expression," etc. are all departures from the four basic principles; and as for dealing in pornographic books and pictures and decadent tapes and videotapes, this is a matter not merely of departing from the four basic principles and engaging in spiritual pollution but of criminal offenses. The facts clearly demonstrate that the harm caused by spiritual pollution is very great--sufficient to bring disaster upon the nation and lead the people astray. If we are to check, oppose, and even eradicate spiritual pollution effectively, the fundamental way to accomplish this is to study the four basic principles repeatedly and conscientiously extend the upholding of these basic principles to one's own thinking and actions and, moreover, be bold and confident that one is on the side of justice and promulgate and defend these principles. Without a doubt, if only all the comrades on the ideological front would act in this manner, we would definitely be able to counteract spiritual pollution effectively.

For all kinds of reasons, both historical ones and those having to do with present realities, the struggle against spiritual pollution on the ideological front will be a long-term responsibility. The four basic principles, therefore, must definitely be maintained, and spiritual pollution must definitely be opposed. However, as for the question of how principles are to be stressed and how the struggle between right and wrong is to be carried out, that is a question of attitude and methods. Regarding comrades who are spreading erroneous concepts on the ideological and theoretical fronts, we must establish ourselves in an attitude of wanting to help them. the oversimplified, one-sided methods of the past, the brutal and excessive so-called judgments as well as the cruel "struggling" of others and the heartless attacks and punishments certainly cannot be repeated. On the contrary, the tendency toward indifference and toward being unconcerned with mundane matters, being worldly-wise and playing it safe, thinking it best to say nothing, keeping on the good side of everyone at the expense of principle and being lax and wishy-washy must also definitely be overcome. The correct attitude is to be kind and helpful to people, learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient. We should be aware of the fact that among those who are engaging in spiritual pollution on the ideological and theoretical fronts, though they may have written

some erroneous articles and have spread some erroneous concepts or have engaged in spiritual pollution in some other way, their actions, after all, still constitute a problem of political understanding among the people, and they, are, after all, still our comrades. The nature of this problem i.e., its representing a contradiction among the people, has determined that in our attitude we definitely cannot act with undue haste, be unrestrained in our criticism, be simple-minded and brutal or use our authority to intimidate people. Our method for solving this problem can only be like that expressed by Comrade Mao Zedong: "All problems of an ideological nature, all problems pertaining to a debate among the people, can only be solved by using democratic methods; can only be solved by using the methods of discussion, criticism, persuasion and education; and cannot be solved by using coercive, repressive methods." Our eradicating spiritual pollution is definitely not in order to "punish people" but to help those comrades who have been bound by the fetters of erroneous thinking liberate themselves from those bonds and to enable Marxist, socialist and communist propaganda, especially its correct concepts regarding all major issues of theory and principle, to bring its dominant effect into play in the ideological world. Methods for straightening people out such as simple-mindedness and brutality, the use of authority to intimidate people, cruel "struggling," heartless attacks, etc. have never been able to persuade people. When people are persuaded by reason, they will be pleased in their hearts and persuaded sincerely. For this reason, whether in holding meetings and making speeches or in writing articles, we must engage in fully reasonable arguments and scientific analyses based on seeking truth from facts. Those who take part in discussions and criticisms must first of all study so as to have a clear understanding of the matters being discussed and criticized, and only then will they have the right to make statements. For example, in protesting against spiritual corruption, one must first have a clear conception of what spiritual corruption is. The phenomenon of wantonly exaggerating the scope of spiritual corruption and of including within it some of people's normal and reasonable needs should be earnestly guarded against.

Criticism and self-criticism are excellent traditions of our party, are a correct method for solving contradictions among the people and are also the correct method for us in opposing spiritual pollution. Of course, this excellent tradition of criticism and self-criticism was greatly spoiled during the 10 years of chaos, so much so that to this day in some units correct programs of criticism and self-criticism cannot be launched. Even correct criticism tends to be resisted and labeled as "beating with sticks" and "surrounding and attacking," etc. And, extraordinarily enough, there is a tendency to sympathize for those who are criticized, and this kind of abnormal situation should also be quickly changed. Under the new historic conditions, we ask that every comrade learn how to use this method correctly and launch an active ideological struggle to enable every one of our units to be filled with exuberant Marxist vitality. In this struggle to counteract spiritual pollution, if only we, having upheld the correct methods, then no matter in what form spiritual corruption appears, it will be promptly eradicated, the power of ideological and political work will certainly be greatly increased and a more flourishing and more glorious aspect of socialist ideological culture will certainly appear.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU PAPERS URGE ELIMINATION OF SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

GUANGZHOU RIBAO Comment

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Conscientiously Prevent and Eliminate Spiritual Pollution"]

[Text] At present, party organizations at all levels in our municipality are going to communicate and implement gradually the spirit of the 2d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the statements made by comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the 12th CPC National Congress. Party organizations at all levels are now paying attention to doing a good job in preventing and eliminating spiritual pollution. This is an important event on the ideological front.

The work of preventing and eliminating spiritual pollution is an inexorable demand of the party Central Committee because it is a consistent policy of the party to pay special attention to the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. At the time when the "gang of four" was smashed, when order was brought out of chaos and the question of the criterion for testing truth was still under discussion, the question of persisting in the four basic principles was put forward by the party Central Committee and was then followed by the question of building a socialist spiritual civilization. In 1981, at the Forum on Questions of the Ideological Front convened by the party Central Committee, questions such as the necessity of eliminating the state of slackness and laxity, of strengthening political-ideological work and of overcoming bourgeois liberalization on the ideological front were also explicitly put forward. At the 12th CPC National Congress, the central authorities of the party further pointed out that building a socialist spiritual civilization is a strategic principle of our party and raised the question of resisting the penetration of corrosive factors of one kind or another. The question of preventing and resisting spiritual pollution which is now being put forward is precisely an indispensable part of the question of building a socialist spiritual civilization. Of course, to lay stress on the question of preventing and resisting spiritual pollution is a matter of real urgency. As pointed out by the responsible comrades of the party Central Committee, this idea which is of fundamental importance to the party has not yet attracted people's full attention. As a result, after the

National Forum on Questions of the Ideological Front, though tremendous achievements have been made in building a socialist spiritual civilization and certain aspects of spiritual pollution have been eliminated, there are still other aspects which remain unchanged and also some aspects in which people run rampant. All this has polluted people's thinking and the general mood of society. Comrade Deng Xiaoping specifically set forth the question of paying attention to the elimination of spiritual pollution. So long as we can make a practical and realistic analysis in accordance with actual situations, we can understand that it really hits home. This is very important to taking further steps to do a good job in building a socialist spiritual civilization, to adhering to the four basic principles, to doing a good job in party consolidation and to promoting socialist economic construction.

What is spiritual pollution? So far as its essence is concerned, it is the dissemination of the decadent and moribund ideas of the capitalist class and of other exploiting classes and of feelings which are detrimental to people's confidence in socialism, in the cause of communism and in the leadership of the Communist Party. This kind of spiritual pollution actually exists in our municipality. In recent years, a vast amount of work on the ideological front has been done in our municipality in building a socialist spiritual civilization. We have strengthened our political-ideological work, carried out rotational training for cadres and workers and staff members, studied important documents issued during the period from the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central committee to the 12th CPC National Congress, organized party members to study the new party constitution, strengthened education in patriotism and communism, organized the masses of workers and staff members as well as youngsters to launch the "activity for reviving China through study," consolidated the tabloids and light music teahouses and advised people not to receive TV programs containing poisonous capitalist ideologies and so forth. It must be ascertained that the achievements made on the ideological front are primary and the main ideological current of the masses of the party rank and file is healthy. However, we must also catch sight of the fact that Guangzhou is in the neighborhood of Hong Kong and Macao and is the south gate of our country. More opportunities are there for us to get access to decadent capitalist ideology. Therefore, the tasks of preventing and eliminating spiritual pollution here are more complicated and important, which we must deal with over a long period of time. A slight slackness in work on the ideological front may easily give bourgeois ideas the chance to penetrate into China, and the evil things which we have once eliminated may "grow again from dying embers." The capitalist idea of "everything for money" is growing to an extent which is even more serious. All in all, spiritual pollution has been prevented in some aspects, but it has also flared up in some other aspects. For instance, although we have consolidated the tabloids and the performances of light music, recently the question of the publication of GUANGZHOU WEISHENG BAO and of the performance of the Yuexiu Light Music Troupe came out. This has fully indicated the complexity, importance and protracted nature of the elimination of spiritual pollution. The erroneous ideologies such as the so-called "alientation of socialism" and abstract humanitarianism have also contaminated the ideologies of the cadres, the masses and particularly the youngsters to an extent we should underestimate. Therefore, party organizations at all levels must fully understand the great significance of the policy decision made by the party Central Committee for eliminating spiritual pollution. We must conscientiously do this work.

The question of eliminating spiritual pollution means that besides those who have violated the law and discipline, willfully practiced smuggling, violated the ban on disseminating harmful books and pictures and spread video and audio tapes must be dealt with according to the law, those who have spread erroneous ideas and theories raise questions about the ideological understanding among the people. We must differentiate them from those who violate the law or are hostile to us. With regard to the question of ideological understanding, we must adopt the method of conducting convincing education mainly by inspiring people's consciousness to carry out criticism and self-criticism to enable comrades who have erred to correct their own mistakes voluntarily. Therefore, party organizations at all levels must first do a good job in organizing the cadres and masses to study the important documents of the party Central Committee and the important statements made by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun. Leading bodies at all levels must deepen their understanding, overcome their flabby and disorganized state and conscientiously carry out political-ideological work and the work of preventing and eliminating spiritual pollution. In most units, for the purpose of eliminating spiritual pollution, it is necessary to go all out to strengthen political-ideological work, to carry out education in patriotism and communism, to continue activities encouraging people to follow the examples of Lei Feng [7191 6912], Zhanghaidi [1728 3189 6611] and An Ke [1344 3784] and the "activity of reviving China through study" to make arrangements for carrying out activities after work and school and to promote healthy cultural activities for the masses to educate them to resist spiritual pollution consciously. The theoretical and literary and artistic departments have a grave responsibility to eliminate spiritual pollution. They must conscientiously do a good job in study, consciously purify themselves, sum up experiences and persist in what is good and correct what is wrong in order to deepen their understanding. In recent years, many tabloids, small-sized publications small-scale performing troupes and music teahouses have emerged as the times require. They have on the one hand adapted to the needs of cultural life of the masses, but on the other hand, some unhealthy feelings have also been engendered among them. Therefore, it is necessary to check and eliminate spiritual pollution in these organizations. With regard to comrades belonging to the literary and artistic as well as to the theoretical circles who have made mistakes, painstaking ideological work must be carried out to lead them to making earnest self-criticisms and to drawing lessons. Once earnest criticisms have been made, it is no longer necessary to get hold of them. If they should not be able to straighten out their thinking at a time on a certain question, they are also allowed to deepen their understanding through a certain process. To help correct and criticize the ideologies of these comrades, it is necessary to lay stress on seeking truth from facts by relying on scientific approaches. It is not advisable to regard an isolated case as a reflection of the whole situation or to exaggerate.

When we are engaged in the work of preventing and eliminating spiritual pollution, we must, as in the past, adhere to the principle of "eliminating pollution but not excluding things that are foreign." What we are going to eliminate is the filth of the capitalist class and of other exploiting classes. To clear away decadent ideologies does not mean that all things imported from foreign countries which are useful to socialist construction

with Chinese characteristics. Special attention must be paid to doing a good job in the economic field hand in hand with the elimination of spiritual pollution so that the building of a socialist spiritual civilization can be combined with the building of a socialist material civilization.

Owing to historical reasons, in recent years we once stressed paying attention to overcoming the "leftist" trend. This was absolutely necessary. But while we are doing away with spiritual pollution, it is still necessary to continue to prevent and correct the erroneous "leftist" concepts in their ideological and theoretical aspects. Criticism and self-criticism must be kept to the Marxist stand and not to the "leftist" stand. Yet, it must be explicitly pointed out that the question on the ideological front which we must first concentrate on resolving is to correct the flabby rightist trend. Party organizations at all levels must sufficiently understand this point. It is necessary to strengthen the leadership in political-ideological work, overcome the state of slackness and laxity and conscientiously do a good job in doing away with spiritual pollution. We believe that so long as party organizations at all levels can go into action simultaneously, a new prospect of a more thriving and prosperous socialist ideology and culture is bound to emerge and a new aspect in building a socialist material civilization is also bound to forge rapidly ahead.

NANFANG RIBAO Comment

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Stand at the Forefront of Eliminating Spritual Pollution"]

[Text] Party organizations at all levels in our province are now conscientiously communicating and learning the spirit of the 2d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee and studying the "Decision on Party Consolidation and of the important statements made by comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun in accordance with plans drawn up by provincial party committee. At a certain time, stress will be laid on the study of important instructions of the party Central Committee with regard to working out a solution to the question of spiritual pollution. This is bound to play a very important role in strengthening party building, in building a socialist spiritual civilization and in promoting socialist economic construction.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, great successes have been achieved on the ideological front in our province; therefore, the main current is good. Comrades on the ideological front in our province have labored assiduously in carrying out discussions on the question of "practice is the sole criterion for testing truth," in publicizing the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted at the 6th Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in constructing socialism with Chinese characteristics, in adopting specific policies and flexible measures in Guangdong Province, in doing a good job to run special economic zones well, in strengthening education in communism, patriotism and collectivism and in developing literature and art. They have done a vast amount of work of value to the people. We must fully affirm this.

However, we must soberly see the fact that we have a serious problem of spiritual pollution in our province. In the theoretical aspect, there are people who advocate the so-called "alienation of socialism," criticize the basic tenets of historical materialism and propagate the so-called impossibility of combining the socialist planned economy with market adjustment, and so forth. On the literary and artistic side, the book "Man, It's Man!" which advocates bourgeois humanitarianism and some other works which are accompanied by the trend of bourgeois liberalization or works which are even contaminated with vulgar interests have been published.

An outstanding phenomenon has been that the capitalist idea of "everything for money" has penetrated into some of our ideological and cultural departments. For instance, some tabloids and music houses, for the purpose of making more money, have published and performed works that are regarded as vulgar, obscene or even reactionary. Certain large-scale performing troupes have also performed unhealthy things for the sake of money. They do not live up to their reputations.

In accordance with the policy decision made by the party Central Committee, our province has implemented policies of opening to the outside world, of reviving the economy in our country, of implementing specific policies and adopting flexible measures and of establishing special economic zones. This is absolutely correct and great successes have been achieved. From now on, greater successes are bound to follow. We must unremittently implement this series of guiding principles and policies over a long period of time. Yet, on the other hand, there are people who have taken advantage of the open-door policy to bring in books, music, dances and video and audio tapes which are deemed vulgar and detrimental even in some of the Western nations. It has a very bad impact and exerts a widespread pernicious influence. So far as some areas in our province are concerned, watching TV programs which have originated in the capitalist world is especially harmful. On no account we must look down upon spiritual pollution of this kind which comes from the TV screen.

All this has indicated that the policy decision made by the party Central Committee to eliminate spiritual pollution fully conforms with the situations in Guangdong. Compared with some of our sister provinces and municipalities, our province has more access to spiritual pollution. We must have a thorough understanding of the urgency and importance of eliminating spiritual pollution and consciously stand at the forefront of these struggles.

If we are able to expose thoroughly the harmfulness of spiritual pollution in accordance with the actual conditions in Guangdong, we can help vast numbers of party members and cadres understand that there are only a handful of people on the ideological front who are engaged in disseminating spiritual pollution. However, it is very detrimental and it is enough to bring calamity to the country and the people. The essence of spiritual pollution is the dissemination of the decadent and moribund ideas of the capitalist class and of other exploiting classes and of feelings which are detrimental to the people's confidence in socialism, in the cause of communism and in the leadership of the Communist Party. Therefore, the elimination of spiritual pollution is an important component of party consolidation and an important

guarantee of adherence to the four basic principles and in particular of adherence to the socialist road and the leadership of the party. After this question has been resolved, we can then do better in maintaining political and ideological unanimity with the party Central Committee and in implementing its lines, guiding principles and policies.

In recent years, on all fronts including the ideological front we have brought order out of chaos with the emphasis being place on correcting the "leftist" influence. At present and in the future, it is still necessary for us to criticize and correct the erroneous "leftist" viewpoints. However, it must be explicitly pointed out that at present, the question which we must devote our major efforts to resolving on the ideological front is that of correcting the flabby rightist trend. We must hold high the great banner of Marxism and socialism, conscientiously strengthen ideological work, wage active ideological struggles and carry out earnest criticisms and self-criticisms in order to resolve the question of spiritual pollution.

Of course, we must keep to the Marxist but not the "leftist" stand in carrying out criticism and self-criticism. Although spiritual pollution is very harmful to us and articles and works which propagate erroneous concepts of one kind or another are not healthy, yet those who have erred are our comrades. Their questions are ideological questions among the party members and the masses which are contradictions among the people. We must adopt the attitude of making things easy for others toward comrades who have committed mistakes in order to give them time to make a sincere reconsideration. We must welcome them, in particular, to carry out conscientious and earnest self-criticism. It is good for them to have self-criticism of this kind.

We must double our efforts in building a socialist spiritual civilization while we are doing away with spiritual pollution. We must do a better job in launching the "five stresses and four points of beauty" campaign. We must carry out the "activity for reviving China through study" among the masses, and particularly among the youngsters, in order to lead the people to study Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought and to introduce them to good literary works. From now on and until around the time of the Spring Festival, we must take the lead in carrying out healthy and useful recreational activities in the cities and countrysides throughout the province. In Guangzhou Municipality, we must strengthen our leadership over the tabloids and teahouses. Some of the tabloids and music teahouses which are better run can meet the needs of the masses. What they have brought to us are healthy things. Their experiences must be promoted. We must also criticize and educate the tabloids and music teahouses which have shortcomings and have done wrong to turn them so that they can be loved by the people and can serve socialism. Great progress has been made in our TV programs in recent years. We must now make further improvements and advance on in the flush of victory so that the people may become more fond of them. At the same time, we must lead the people to watch the socialist TV programs in order to remove spiritual pollution resolutely from the TV screen step by step.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have become more mature than at any other time and better trained in waging struggles between two fronts under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee. In correcting

both the "leftist" and the rightist errors, we have adopted methods which are perfectly correct. In so doing, we have not only resolved ideological problems but also rallied out comrades to promote forcefully the construction of socialist modernizations. We believe that in accordance with the plans set forth by the provincial party committee, we can fully accomplish the task of resolving the question of spiritual pollution in the same way.

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CSO: 4005/297

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

FAMILY PLANNING WORK IN YIYANG PREFECTURE, HUNAN, STUDIED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 6, 29 Nov 83 pp 49-50

[Article by Li Tiezhi [2621 6993 2655], Office of Family Planning, Yiyang Prefecture, Hunan Province: "Partial Data From the Spot Check of Birthrate to Look at the Family Planning Work in Yiyang Prefecture in Hunan Province"]

[Text] A spot check of the birth rate of 0.1 percent of the population in Yiyang Prefecture, Hunan Province, was carried out in September 1982 in accordance with the unified plan set by the National Family Planning Commission. Four rural brigades in our prefecture were selected as sample units by means of random samplings at different levels, in groups and in a systematic way. These brigades were the Tuanle Brigade of Siyou Commune in Anhua County, the Changtan Brigade of Zuta Commune in Ningziang County, the Xindangkou Brigade of Luhua Commune in Nanxian County and the Huaguoshan Brigade of Huanguoshan Commune in Taojiang County. Taking midnight of 1 July 1982 as the standard [cut-off for data] time for carrying out the check, a total of 2,513 persons were visited, which accounted for 0.051 percent of the total population of the prefecture (because the brigades where the sampling were made are less populated, the number of persons visited was less than 0.1 percent of the total population of the prefecture). In this spot check, special attention was paid to the marital and childbearing status of 739 women between the ages of 15 and 67. These 739 women accounted for 29.41 percent of the total number of women visited. Of these 739 women, 595 were between 15 and 49 years of age, which accounted for 23.68 percent of the total number of women visited, while the number of those between 50 and 67 years was 144, which accounted for 5.75 percent of the total number of women visited. After this spot check, relatively more systematic and complete data have been secured. The following preliminary analysis of part of this data has been made.

I. Women's Marital Status

The result of this spot check shows that the present marital status of women between the ages of 15 and 49 years is shown in the following table:

	No of Women Visited	Unmarried		Newly Married		Remarried		Divorced		Widowed	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	739	196	26.5	450	61	72	9.7	0	0	21	2.8

The marital status of women of childbearing age among them is shown in the following table:

	No of Women of Childbearing Age Visited	Unmarried		Newly Married		Remarried		Divorced		Widowed	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total	595	196	32.9	348	58.5	48	8.1	0	0	3	0.5

The number of women between 15 and 19 years of age is 29.2 in proportion to the total number of women of childbearing age, which is higher than the provincial level of 27.2 percent and the nationwide level of 24.76. Calculated on the basis of these findings, a total of more than 350,000 young women in our prefecture will reach their legal marriageable age in the next 5 years, which means a total of more than 70,000 persons each year.

The average age of first marriage of women in our prefecture was 16 in the 1930's, 17.5 in the 1940's, 16.7 in the 1950's, 17.8 in the 1960's and 20.3 in the 1970's. In 1980, it reached 21. The average age of first marriage in our prefecture, which went up at a faster pace in the 1970's had a bearing on the fact that late marriage was encouraged in that period. Since the promulgation of the new marriage law in 1981, the average age of first marriage dropped to 20.5 because there was a slightly lackadaisical attitude in publicizing late marriage. In 1981, it dropped further to 19.7.

From the results obtained in this spot check, we found that 7.1 percent of women between 15 and 19 years of age were married. This check revealed the fact that the situation of early marriage is still relatively serious. In 1979, women who practiced late marriage (women who got married after 23 years of age) accounted for only 40 percent. This situation indicates that it is still necessary to take further steps to strengthen publicity and education on late marriage so that more youngsters will respond to the call for late marriage.

II. Birth Status

Based on the results of the spot check, it is calculated that the birth rate throughout the prefecture in 1981 was 1.64 percent. The spot check made it clear that the rate of only children was 46.34 percent, while the rate of multiple births was 26.82. The rate of multiple births was 10.72 percent higher than the figure of 16.1 percent as shown in the annual report. It is thus clear that the situation whereby multiple births have been concealed has been very serious.

During the spot check, statistics were gathered of babies born in certain years to see whether they are the only children of couples. The details are shown in the following table:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Only Children %</u>	<u>Two Children %</u>	<u>Multiple Children %</u>
1970	12.0	18.2	69.8
1977	34.04	12.77	55.19
1980	50.14	21.28	28.58
1981	46.34	26.84	26.82

In 1970, childbirth in our prefecture was basically in a state of unchecked and natural growth. The rate of multiple births was almost as high as 70 percent. Since 1971, a few years of family planning work has rapidly raised the rate of one-child couples and has reduced considerably the rate of multiple births. In the 3 years following 1977, the rate of multiple births dropped at an annual rate of 8.21 percent. Compared with 1980, the rate of only children in 1981 dropped by 3.8 percent. The reason was that since the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system, family planning work in rural areas has shown a slightly lackadaisical attitude. Consequently, the work was not as successful as before. On the other hand, the rate of multiple births also dropped 1.76 percent and continued to show a declining trend. We must attribute this success to the desperate efforts made in implementing contraceptive measures in family planning work. What merits our attention is the high rate of over 25 percent of multiple births both in 1980 and in 1981. In 1981 alone, the rate of multiple births and the rate of two children per couple were as high as 53.66 percent, which showed that there was still a large proportion of irrational births and that there is still a long way to go to meet with the demand set by the party Central Committee for bringing population growth under control.

III. Aggregate Birth Rate Among Women

The aggregate birth rate among women means the average number of children for each female in her life time if birth status in society remains unchanged at a certain time. The result of an investigation on the aggregate birth rate among women since the 1950's is shown in the following tabel:

<u>Decades</u>	<u>Aggregate Birth Rate of Women of Childbearing Age</u>
1950's	6.1
1960's	6.3
1970's	4.48
1975-79	2.85

A further analysis of the average birth status of women in the period between 1970 and 1981 is shown in the following table:

<u>Year</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Aggregate Birth Rate of Women of Childbearing Age	6.80	7.39	5.77	5.72	4.95	3.99	2.98	2.83	1.87	2.58	2.02	2.35

We can see from these tables that, in history, the level of the aggregate birth rate of women in our prefecture has been very high. In the 1950's and 1960's, each woman had an average of six children in her life time. Since the 1970's, major efforts devoted to implementing family planning has brought down the number of children per woman by a big margin. From 1975 through 1979, the number of children per woman dropped to an average of 2.85. This has been a tremendous success which has made great contributions to the control of population growth.

In the 11 years from 1971 to 1981, there was a reduction of more than 800,000 babies born in the prefecture as a whole. It has been a great success in family planning work. However, compared to the demand set by the party Central Committee, there is still a long way to go. The population of the whole country must be limited to under 1.2 billion in the year 2000, and the birth rate as a whole must be reduced to less than 1.5 percent. In order to realize this target, the total population in our prefecture must be limited to less than 5.55 million in the year 2000 and the aggregate birth rate must be dropped to less than 1.2 percent. Our task is still very arduous.

IV. Contraceptive Measures

The results of the spot check indicate that the number of women of childbearing age in the whole prefecture accounts for 15.8 percent of the whole population. In our prefecture, 48.5 percent of the women of childbearing age who are eligible to give birth have adopted specific measures to sterilize themselves or their husbands. Another 18.4 percent of them have adopted contraceptive measures by inserting loops. The two combined together amount to a total of 66.9 percent. Including those who have adopted other contraceptive measures, the total number of persons who have adopted contraceptive measures accounts for 77 percent of the target number. There are still 23 percent of couples of childbearing age who have not yet adopted contraceptive measures. This is the main reason for the emergence of the great number of births beyond the limits set in the family planning policy, and it is a weak link in family planning work at present.

The above analysis of the partial data obtained from the spot check indicates that family planning work in our prefecture still has a long way to go to meet the demand set by the party Central Committee. Particularly, there is the high birth rate among women as a whole, the high rate of multiple births, the

low rate of only children and late marriage and the relative indifference to the idea of one child per couple in the minds of some of our people. We feel that under the above-mentioned circumstances, putting an end to multiple births is the top-priority task at present for altering the existing situation of family planning work in our prefecture. In order to bring population growth under effective control, we must first resolve the problem of multiple births. At present, the proportion of multiple births in our prefecture is still very high. In 1981, it reached a high of 26.82 percent. We must attach great importance to this problem. The key to putting an end to multiple births lies in the fact that the leaderships at all levels must make up their minds. However, the determination of the leadership stems from the level of their understanding of family planning work, and the actual results of work depend on the effectiveness of measures adopted. In order to put an end to multiple births, it is necessary to adopt effective measures. In accordance with the realities of our prefecture, there is still much work to do to implement contraceptive measures. Therefore, we must at present make major efforts to launch publicity, conduct education and go all out to carry out contraceptive measures while we are trying to do well a patient and painstaking job in ideological education. We must mobilize couples who have already had a child to apply for single-child certificates. Remedies must be adopted to help those who are pregnant beyond the limit set by family plan. Publicity and education must be vigorously strengthened to encourage late marriage and late childbearing. The vast number of couples of childbearing age must be educated to practice contraceptive measures and eugenics so that the masses can have the initiative in their own hands in family planning work.

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CSO: 4005/302

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN TO EXPAND FAMILY PLANNING

OW181152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing, 18 February (XINHUA)--Sichuan Province, which has 10 percent of China's population, will further its family planning program this year with stress on the mountainous rural areas, according to HEALTH NEWS.

The province, with 100 million people, will continue to raise the first-born rate among the births. Of babies born in Sichuan last year, 72 percent were the first child in the family, showing a 3 percent rise over 1982, says the national newspaper.

It also reports that 86 percent of the one-child families in the province have pledged not to have any more children. This indicates an increase of 3.5 percent over 1982.

For 3 years running almost every child born has been the first child in Shifang County, on the Chengdu plain. However, multi-births are still frequent in the outlying mountainous areas of the province and cutting down of the multi-birth rate there has become crucial to the province's goal of limiting its population to within 120 million in the year 2000. The goal for the whole country is to bring the population under 1.2 billion.

The province reduced its natural growth rate from 28.98 per thousand in 1971 to less than six per thousand last year. Eighteen million fewer babies were born between 1971 and 1982 in the province.

Birth control researchers and medical workers in Sichuan have in recent years achieved 22 experimental successes in birth control techniques. One of the province's inventions, spermatic duct injection, has won a national award and been applied nationwide, winning appreciation from medical circles both in China and abroad.

CSO: 4000/232

SOUTHWEST REGION

'WAR INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES' DEVELOP CIVIL PRODUCTS

HK230714 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the war industry enterprises in Sichuan have conscientiously implemented the principle of military and civilian cooperation, energetically developed the production of civilian goods and actively opened up new fields of production. They have turned the production of ordinary consumable goods into highly technological products and have achieved gratifying results in serving technological transformation and carrying out economic and technical cooperation in the military and civilian industries.

At present, there are more than 400 kinds of civilian products manufactured by the war industry enterprises of the whole province and more than 170 kinds are put into mass production. The output value of civilian products in 1983 increased by 250 percent over 1979, increasing at an average rate of 37 percent a year.

In the course of implementing the principle of military and civilian cooperation, the war industry departments of Sichuan have provided large numbers of marketable products to the markets. They have also constantly improved the quality of civilian products, of which 10 have been awarded national gold and silver medals and 110 kinds have been appraised fine quality products of the province and ministries concerned.

The war industry enterprises, through the production of civilian goods, have enlivened the markets, replenished the people's needs, and also gave full play to their surplus production capability and increased the income of enterprises. Proceeding from the overall situation of the national economy, the war industry enterprises have also provided technological transformation services to the light and textile industries. They manufactured more than 2,000 sets of special facilities of 170 varieties for the light and textile industries within and outside the province. They helped the factories and mills of the light and textile industries to renovate and set up 16 production streamlines and produced a large amount of equipment for energy resources, communications, building, chemical industry and other departments.

The war industry enterprises in Sichuan have also broken the bounds of different trades and areas and widely carried out economic and technical cooperation in military and civilian industry. They have transferred military technology to civilian enterprises and created favorable conditions for opening up new fields in military and civilian cooperation.

CSO: 4005/409

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

ENTERPRISE CONSOLIDATION--According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the provincial leading group for enterprise consolidation recently worked out further plans for enterprise consolidation work in 1984. The group urged all localities and departments to grasp the work firmly and well and in a down-to-earth manner while carrying out party rectification. They should really make party rectification and enterprise consolidation serve each other. The group urged: All departments, bureaus and prefectures must strengthen their leadership over enterprise consolidation in connection with the demands of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government documents. Organizations directly under the provincial government documents. Organizations directly under the provincial authorities have already carried out party rectification in an all-round way. All units must formulate plans as a whole. In consolidation, each unit must assign a leading cadre in charge of enterprise consolidation. Personnel in charge of the consolidation must take part in party rectification in batches and stages, and they must take turns to grasp the work, so that party rectification and enterprise consolidation can serve each other. The group urged: We must accelerate the readjustment of enterprises' leading groups, and establish a system of periodically publicizing the work of enterprise consolidation, so as to promote an emulation drive among them. We must conscientiously carry out the method of rewards and penalties in inspecting the overall consolidation result of the province's state and locally run enterprises. We must promptly commend and encourage those enterprises which do well in the consolidation work, while setting a specific time limit for those enterprises which are slack in their consolidation work or fall behind to do consolidation work again, or else their inspection certificates will be revoked. [Text] [HK240322 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Feb 84]

YUNNAN CPC MEMBER DIES--Comrade Wu Zuomin, member of the provincial CPC committee, died of cancer at the age of 79 in Kunming on 4 February 1984 after failing to respond to medical treatment. Born in Donghai County, Jiangsu Province, Comrade Wu Zuomin joined the CPC in 1936. After the founding of the state, he assumed the office of vice governor of the provincial people's government, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee, alternate secretary of the provincial CPC committee secretariat, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, and vice chairman of the fifth provincial people's congress. [Summary] [HK200256 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 84]

CSO: 4005/409

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

BEIJING BIRTH RATE FALLS--Beijing, 18 February (XINHUA)--Babies born in Beijing in 1983 numbered 144,661, or 37,536 fewer than in 1982, according to the city's Family Planning Committee today. This was the first time that Beijing's birth-rate had decreased after 6 years' continuous rising. The city's natural population growth rate went down from 14.36 per thousand in 1982 to 10.14 per thousand in 1983, the committee said. According to statistics, 9.82 percent of babies born in 1983 conformed to the city's plan for population control and 91.26 percent were only children. China's 1982 national census placed Beijing's population at 9,230,687. The city plans to keep its population below 10 million within this century. [Text] [OW181015 Beijing XINHUA in English 0642 GMT 18 Feb 84]

CSO: 4000/226

NORTHEAST REGION

SHENYANG WORKS TO ALLEVIATE HOUSING SHORTAGE

OW190243 Beijing XINHUA in English 0234 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Text] Shenyang, 19 February (XINHUA)--New help is on the way for young couples here who want to marry but lack suitable housing--if they can afford to pay 3,000 yuan (about \$1,500 U.S.) for an apartment of their own.

The apartments, each covering about 20 or 25 square meters, have been put up for sale by the municipal government to ease the acute housing shortage now facing this Northeast China industrial city. The shortage has become a special problem for marriage-minded couples who must either postpone their weddings until they find a place to live, or agree to share already-cramped flats with their parents.

The Shenyang Municipal Housing Bureau last year began building 300 new apartments to help end the housing squeeze. About 2,000 more units are scheduled to go up in 1984.

The apartments, each furnished with a double bed, two chairs, a desk and a wardrobe, are priced at 9,000 to 10,000 yuan. Prospective tenants, however, put up only one-third of the total cost, leaving the balance to be paid by the units in which they work. Discounts of up to 20 percent are granted for cash purchases, while a 15-year installment plan is available for less affluent buyers. All the 87 apartments offered last year were sold in a single day, officials said. Over 870 more were purchased in advance of their completion.

Housing in China's cities has been provided by the government at rents which barely cover the cost of maintenance and repairs. Apartment sales have only begun in the past several years, with the cities of Shashi in Hubei Province, Zhengzhou in Henan, Changzhou in Jiangsu and Ciping in Jilin taking the lead in testing new programs.

A national company, the China Housing Construction and Development Corporation, has also been set up to build, sell and rent homes and apartments.

CSO: 4000/227

NORTHWEST REGION

LI XUEZHI STUDIES DOCUMENT NO 1 WITH PEASANTS

HK231101 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 10 Feb 84 p 1

[Report: "Li Xuezhi Studies Document No 1 with Peasants and Visits Some Specialized Households and Urges Them To Develop Commodity Production"]

[Text] On the afternoons of 8 and 9 February, Comrade Li Xuezhi, secretary of the regional CPC committee, went to Manchun village of Manchun township on the outskirts of Yinchuan City to study this year's Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee, together with party members, grassroots cadres and representatives of specialized and key households, taking the lead in giving publicity to the party's policies. He also conducted investigation and research and visited some specialized and key households.

Comrade Li Xuezhi first communicated this year's Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee, saying that the focus of the document is that we must, on the basis of stabilizing and perfecting the responsibility system in production, upgrade the level of production force, dredge circulation channels and develop commodity production. In order to fulfill this glorious task, it is necessary to thoroughly and extensively carry out propaganda work and directly give the policies of the central leadership into the hands of peasants so as to genuinely remove from their minds worries about changes in policies. It is necessary to treasure and protect specialized and key households, vigorously support the development of the "two households" and let the "two households" take the lead in becoming rich through diligence, in developing commodity production, in improving production technology, and in guiding all peasants to take the rich road as soon as possible. It is necessary to conduct earnest research in connection with local reality and define key items in developing commodity production so as to give full play to superiority.

Those comrades attending the study and discussion meeting were greatly inspired after listening to Comrade Li Xuezhi's communication. Jin Xueyi, a Hui nationality commune member and a specialized household of the fifth production team engaged in cow breeding, said: "This year's Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee is capable of setting our mind at ease and now we have nothing to fear. The party's policy is so good that if we refuse to go all out and are still sluggish, it is really too stupid. I am resolved to make some contributions and take the lead in becoming rich." After these remarks, Comrade Li Xuezhi said: "Good! You have high aspirations!" While talking about his intention of further

developing chicken breeding, Jin Wenbing, a key household engaged in chicken breeding, from the first production team, disclosed that he was short of lumber for building chicken coops and will plant 500 trees this spring. Wang Shengming, the CPC branch secretary of the village, immediately said: "If you successfully plant trees, we can lend you lumber in advance and you may return lumber to us when the trees are grown." Comrade Li Xuezhi said: "This is a good method. The 'two households' should be supported but they should mainly depend on their own efforts in developing production." Jin Xiulan, chairman of the village's women's federation and a key household engaged in grain production, said: "My family has made great efforts on contract land and we achieved nearly 20,000 jin of grain last year. But we always fear that some day the policy will be changed and the land will be recovered, so our efforts will be wasted. Now the Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee explicitly stipulates that the period for land contracts should be extended, usually to more than 15 years. This has set our minds at ease." Comrade Li Xuezhi said: "It is not enough if we are only assured. We must give publicity to the policy among all commune members so that every household and all people know it, have faith in the party's policy, and can boldly develop production." When the village's CPC branch secretary Wang Shengming talked about the problem of land shortage in developing plantation and breeding, Comrade Li Xuezhi pointed out that there are two methods to resolve the problem. One is to organize the masses to engage in production of a development nature and the other is to build two-story houses if possible, so as to reduce land areas for residential houses.

After the study and discussion meeting, Comrade Li Xuezhi inspected the brigade's dairy farm, and visited Zhu Yulian, a key household engaged in vegetable production, and Jin Xueyi, a specialized household engaged in cow breeding, relaying the spirit of the document of the CPC Central Committee to them, and encouraging them to boldly develop commodity production and to vie in being pioneers in becoming rich through diligence.

Comrade Li Xuezhi will continue to go to this village to study and discuss Document No 1 with cadres and masses there.

CSO: 4005/410

NORTHWEST REGION

COUNTY STRUCTURAL REFORMS BASICALLY COMPLETED

HK240312 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 84 p 1

[Report by Kou Hanxiao [1379 3352 1321]: "Readjustment of Leading Bodies at the County Level in Shaanxi Province is Basically Completed"]

[Text] According to the arrangements made by the central authorities and the provincial CPC committee, administrative structural reforms at the county level in our province started in early November 1983. By the end of January 1984, 105 counties (including cities and urban districts) throughout the province had accomplished the reorganization of their leading bodies, (with the exception of the Yangling special district, whose establishment is in preparation), and in 86 counties (including cities and urban districts), the reorganization of leading bodies at the department level has also been accomplished.

The new party and government leading bodies have the following characteristics:

- 1) Their political quality has been improved markedly. "People of three categories" have been strictly prevented from entering the new leading bodies. People who do not have good ideological quality, do not behave as qualified communists, and are not competent also cannot become members of the new leading bodies.
- 2) The average age of new leading bodies has become much younger. In these new leading bodies, the average age of primary leaders fell to 45.1 years from 51.1 years, and members of new leading bodies below age 45 account for 31.8 percent.
- 3) The educational level and professional competence of the new leading bodies are much higher than before. After the reorganization, the proportion of primary party and government leaders who have received secondary or higher education rose to 53.8 percent from 2.9 percent. Members of the new leading bodies for the most part have professional knowledge about agriculture, industrial and transport management, finance, education and other cultural work and government administration and law enforcement.
- 4) The leading bodies have been streamlined well, with the number of members showing marked decreases. In the 105 county (or city, district) leading bodies, the number of full and deputy party secretaries, members of party standing committees, full and deputy chiefs of county (or city, district) governments total 1,125 people, a decrease of 207 people from the figure before reorganization.

CSO: 4005/410

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA UNITS PREPARE FOR PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Fuzhou Units

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Fu Zhiguo [0265 3112 0948] and Xiao Jiangshun [5618 0494 7311]:

"Fuzhou PLA Units Prepare for a Smooth Party Consolidation"]

[Text] In accordance with the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Consolidation," the work of party consolidation in the army from the division level down will be conducted in the second phase. What then can we do during the period prior to the implementation of party consolidation? After a study of the "Decision," a certain division party committee of Fuzhou PLA units has decided not to take a passive attitude and wait, but to act in the spirit of the "Decision" in actual work with emphasis laid on doing a good job in improving the party workstyle so as to get prepared for carrying out party consolidation.

They have done the following:

---Party members have been organized to study conscientiously the party constitution and the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and also the "Decision" and the "Required Reading of Communist Party Members" in order to deepen their political awareness.

---Members of the standing committee of the division party committee have conscientiously measured their own questions in party workstyle by the standards of the party constitution, of the "guiding principles" and of the "Decision." Measures for making corrections have been formulated. The dwelling units of five members of the standing committee have been found exceeding the allowable space and the occupancy of the exceeding areas has been suspended. Retired old cadres are asked to stop using exceeding areas in their dwelling units and to pay up rentals overdue. Seven inspection teams have been organized in the division to carry out a general inspection of dwelling units occupied by division cadres in order to collect rentals overdue. Some members of the standing committee also have paid up costs of meals taken at hostels and company messes.

---A total of 195 office workers have been successively selected and organized into 38 working teams. These teams, which are led by the leading cadres, have made a thorough investigation to understand the situations of subordinate party organizations and party member rank and file by combining yearend summing -up with grasping of work at the basic level. Efforts are being strengthened to consolidate party organizations which have outstanding problems. At the same-time, attention has been paid to doing a good job at the experimental units.

---Some conspicuous unhealthy tendencies have been checked. First, it is the problem of eating and drinking. Division authorities have made clear to cadres and soldiers that when office workers, from division commander and political commissar down to staff officers and clerical workers, go to the basic level, they are not allowed to practice eating and drinking or to bother others to make arrangements for receiving and seeing them off. The principle of "three similarities" must be observed without exception. People who violate this must be sternly dealt with. Second, it is not allowed to get advantages from public offices. The division discipline inspection commission has served notice by making public some examples in which the cadres have encroached upon the interests of soldiers. Investigations have also been made on the status of the collection of meal costs and of payments made for purchasing grains, edible oil and meats and vegetables. All cadres are ordered to pay up the overdue within a specific time. Third, severe punishment has been carried out to deal with six cadres who illegally bought up lumber for training purpose. The lumber has been called in and returned to public ownership. They were dealt with or criticized by name according to the seriousness of each different case.

---Preparations have been made to convene a joint conference of secretaries of the basic-level party committees and to assemble secretaries of company party branches for training in order to study the "Decision," to measure themselves by the standards of the party and to redress themselves while learning. Different ways have also been adopted to train members of branch committees of various organizations, discipline inspection commissions and youth leagues.

Tianjin Garrison

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Chen Jia [7115 0857]: "Tianjin Garrison Command Prepares for Party Consolidation"]

[Text] An enlarged conference of the standing committee of the Tianjin Garrison party committee was convened from 26 through 28 October 1983. The conference stressed the necessity of implementing the spirit of the 2nd Plenum of the 12th CPC Congress and discussed the matter of how to make preparations for carrying out party consolidation in PLA units throughout the area under the Tianjin Garrison Command.

The conference has drawn up a concrete plan on how to make a perfect preparation for carrying out party consolidation and asked party committees at all levels

in the entire command to lay stress on the work in six different aspects: 1. It is necessary to have a thorough understanding of the great significance of party consolidation in order to rectify the attitude of party members toward party consolidation, to deepen their sense of responsibility to the party and their political awareness, and to overcome the state of slackness and laxity in party organizations. 2. It is necessary to study in depth relevant documents of the party Central Committee concerning party consolidation in order to lay an ideological foundation for carrying out party consolidation. Prior to the Spring Festival, every party member must read over the "Required Reading of Communist Party Members" and carry out panel discussions on specific topics. On this basis, all units must conduct rotational training classes for party members. 3. It is necessary to do a good job in carrying out thorough investigation so that we can have a clear understanding of the situations of the party member rank and file. Secretaries and deputy secretaries of party committees at all levels must personally take up their own work and center on questions which are required to be solved in party consolidation. They must conscientiously do a good job in investigation and research and find out the actual situations and main problems of the party member rank and file of their own units. 4. It is necessary to insist on applying theory to reality in order to actively and voluntarily resolve problems. Party members with blemishes on their records must conscientiously see to their own situations and correct themselves while learning. They should not wait until party consolidation is carried out to solve problems. 5. A strict organizational life style is necessary and criticisms and self-criticism must be carried out. 6. It is necessary to learn to understand the spirit of the 2nd Plenum of the 12th CPC Congress and to regard it as the driving force for promoting various kinds of work of the PLA units and militia.

Beijing Units

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 83 p 5

[Article by Staff Reporter Jiang Qingzhao [1203 1987 5128] and Cheng Guanglong [4453 0342 7893]: "Deepen Our Consciousness to Prepare for Party Consolidation"]

[Text] The Beijing PLA Units Party Committee and party members working in the government have deepened their consciousness for participating in party consolidation by enhancing the style of study through integrating theory with practice, by conscientiously studying the documents relevant to party consolidation, and by constantly deepening their understanding of the spirit and substance of the documents.

In the party consolidation study carried out at this time, unified systems and discipline have been formulated for carrying out study. A clear-cut demand has also been put forward to make sure that the study will not be conducted in a perfunctory and superficial manner. This study is centered on five specific subjects. They are: the great significance of party consolidation, the basic tasks of party consolidation, the fundamental guiding principles and policies

of party consolidation, the methods to be adopted in party consolidation, and the attitude party members should have toward party consolidation, and the question of resolutely resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution.

Members of the Beijing PLA Units Party Committee have set examples themselves to take the lead to observe strictly the study regulations. They centered on the specific subjects one by one to repeatedly read the relevant documents in order to understand further the great significance and tasks of party consolidation so as to strengthen their sense of responsibility for taking the lead to do a good job in party consolidation. The standing committee of the Beijing PLA Units party committee has made a decision requiring each member of the standing committee to ensure the implementation of the "four leadings" which means that they must take the lead to study well the documents, to measure themselves by the standards of the party, to carry out criticisms and self-criticisms, and to rectify evil tendencies. The party committee has also implemented the spirit of reforming while consolidating and made efforts to overcome the flabby and disorganized state in the leadership in some areas. In the study of documents relevant to party consolidation carried out in various organizations, major efforts have been made to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution. The evil tendencies which prevailed in the distribution and occupancy of dwelling units have been resolutely rectified. More than 1,400 squaremeters of dwelling space have been vacated in the headquarters alone. Dwelling difficulties encountered by more than 60 households of government functionaries and office workers have thus been resolved.

A vast number of party members working in offices of the Beijing PLA units have also participated in the study of documents relevant to party consolidation with a high degree of enthusiasm. All departments have, in accordance with their own situations and the principle that both party consolidation and their own work should not be interrupted, attained the goal of "three implementations," which means that personnel participating in the study have made the best use of their time and have achieved positive results.

9560

CSO: 4005/298

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA UNITS GET READY TO ELIMINATE SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

Tianjin Units

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Li Zhi [2621 2535] and Zhu Xiangfu [2612 4382 4395]: "Tianjing PLA Units Adopt Measures To Eliminate Spiritual Pollution"]

[Text] An enlarged conference of the standing committee of a certain PLA unit in Tianjin was held from 27 to 31 October 1983. Cadres at and above the regimental level were assembled to the conference. At the conference, the spirit of the 2nd Plenum of the 12th CPC Congress was communicated and the plans for carrying out party consolidation and for eliminating spiritual pollution have been worked out.

The conference demanded that its subordinate units get rid of the idea of waiting but do a good job enthusiastically, voluntarily and earnestly in making various preparations for carrying out party consolidation, systematically organize all party members to study well the documents relevant to party consolidation circulated by the party Central Committee, strengthen the party's lifestyle, conscientiously carry out criticisms and self-criticisms and resolve current problems so that full preparations can be made for carrying out party consolidation work next year.

The conference has adopted measures in accordance with the actual situations of this PLA unit for eliminating spiritual pollution. 1. It is necessary to communicate conscientiously the important statement made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the 2nd Plenum of the 12th CPC Congress, to unify the ideology of all cadres and soldiers, especially of the leading cadres at the regimental level and above, in order to make major efforts to eliminate spiritual pollution. 2. It is necessary to make a thorough and conscientious investigation and study specifically aimed at eliminating spiritual pollution existing in the unit. 3. It is necessary to vigorously promote a kind of cultural life which is both healthy and useful. A thorough check on video and audio tapes, records and books and magazines must be conducted. Unhealthy things must be sternly dealt with. The study of books, film criticism and book criticism must be extensively carried out. 4. Party organizations and political organs at all levels must overcome the state of slackness and laxity and strengthen their leadership in political-ideological work.

The party committed of this PLA unit also reminded all cadres, soldiers, staff members and workers, and their family members of the 10 prohibitions: 1. It is not allowed to spread views which are not in conformity with the party's lines, guiding principles and policies, to propagate the decadent and moribund ideologies of the capitalist class, or to disseminate feelings which are detrimental to our confidence in socialism and in the cause of communism. 2. It is not allowed to ask for personal fame and gain, a position, remuneration or for a post, and so forth, or to go in for out-and-out egoism. 3. It is not allowed to exploit one's office to seize public property for personal interests. 4. It is not allowed to go after bourgeois liberalization. 5. It is not allowed to listen to broadcasts of enemy radio stations, or to produce or make private copies of obscene books, publications, pictures, songs, video and audio tapes and so forth. 6. It is not allowed to exchange flattery and favors with persons of shady character or to build abnormal relations with them. 7. It is not allowed to form alliances or take sworn brothers, to court fellow villages to form gangs, or to go by brotherhood. 8. It is not allowed to participate in or spread such feudal superstitious activities as physiognomy, fortune telling, tattooing, gambling, and so forth. 9. It is not allowed to have long hair or to grow a beard, to alter a military uniform, or to wear exotic costumes. 10. It is not allowed to shield or be partial to one's children or relatives if their activities are in violation of the law and discipline.

Beijing Units

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 83 p 4

[Article by Staff Reporter Ye Xulin [5509 2485 2651] and Correspondent Yang Hongli [2799 3163 4539]: "Cadres of Beijing PLA Units Carry Out Investigation and Research at the Basic Level"]

[Text] Since summer this year, more than 13,000 leading cadres and office workers at the regimental level and above of Beijing PLA units have been working vigorously at the basic level's forefront. They have carried out investigations and research in a down-to-earth manner to help the company units at the basic level strengthen their political-ideological work, resist and eliminate spiritual pollution, do a good job in the construction of the modernizations in a revolutionary way. In so doing, they have created a new atmosphere in various kinds of work in Beijing PLA units.

Eleven members of the standing committee of the Beijing PLA units party committee have taken the lead to go deep among the troops. Commander Qin Jiwei [4440 1015 0251] trudged over the mountains areas beyond the Great Wall and the plateau north of Yamen to listen extensively to views of cadres at all levels of party members. He also headed the party committee of a certain army sum up experiences in rectifying the party workstyle. Commissar Fu Chongbi [0265 1504 4310] and deputy commissar Yang Baibing [2799 4101 0390] spent 4 months' time at a certain PLA unit to help improve its work and gain first-hand experience to guide the party committee and organs of this unit to carry out the party consolidation experiment. Another four members of the standing committee of the party committee went deep among the garrison forces and the border sentries

where conditions are hardest. They have solved problems of one kind or another of the border units in need of an immediate settlement in the course of construction.

After 2,980 and more working teams led by 3,677 leading cadres at the regimental level and above of the leading organs and all units of the Beijing PLA units going to the basic-level companies, they have resolutely prevented and overcome the superficial workstyle prevailed at "selected units under contract." They carried out constant activities at training grounds, construction sites and places where people are on duty. Not only did they listen to introductions to different situations, they paid more attention to on-the-spot investigation, giving specific guidance and helping cadres at the basic level to make new breakthrough in their work. They are appreciated by the cadres and soldiers.

After going deep into the basic level, many working teams have regarded strengthening political ideological work and preventing and eliminating spiritual pollution as an important link for doing a good job in the construction at the basic level at present. The unit of a certain division has long been stationed in middle-sized and small cities and towns. In the past, some cadres of this unit thought that their unit would never be contaminated by evil tendencies. After conducting separate investigations this time by the commander the commissar of this division, they are surprised because some unhealthy tendencies which prevail in society are reflected in some cadres and soldiers of this unit. Members of the standing committee of the division party committee went to different regiments to convene conferences on political work to draw up a unified plan for the whole division to strengthen education in communist ideology, ethics and value for carrying out consolidation of the ideological style with stress laid on "preventing and eliminating spiritual pollution" and organizing the cadres and soldiers to carry out criticisms and self-criticisms based on communist ideology. Soon after the conclusion of ideological consolidation, all regiments have generally strengthened the party's organizational activities and political ideological work. The center of cultural activities has also been consolidated and strengthened. The work style of this unit has shown an obvious turn for the better. Evil tendencies and events of one kind or another have been greatly reduced.

At a time when political-ideological work was being strengthened, leading cadres at all levels at the basic level, on the basis of the first-hand findings held in their hands, continue to enthusiastically give ideas and advice to company cadres to help them strengthen their ability in handling new situations and new problems. A joint working team led by Deputy Commander Yan Tongmao [7051 0681 5399] and others of Beijing PLA units have spent 3 months time to visit all garrison divisions and regiments and frontier companies. Their journey covered almost 10,000 kilometers. They strode over mountain valleys, lived in deserts, saw and heard of all kinds of hardships encountered by soldiers guarding the frontiers, found out problems of one kind or another of units guarding the frontiers waiting for an immediate settlement, and finished investigation reports on specific subjects. The "Cultural Work Service Team" and the "Multipurpose Service Team" organized by the political and the logistic departments also crossed mountain after mountain to visit border sentries and garrison companies to give them the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and TV sets, radios and other cultural and physical education equipment. They also enthusiastically rendered such services as sewing, taking pictures, curing sickness, showing films and repairing articles for daily use.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHIJIAZHUANG MILITIA WORK, ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

HK130837 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by Jia Ran, secretary of the Shijiazhuang City CPC Committee and first political commissar of the Shijiazhuang City Military Subdistrict: "Do a Good Job of Urban Militia Work by Including it in Enterprise Management"]

[Text] Confronting the new situation in the economic management in industrial and mining enterprises in recent years, the CPC committees and militia departments at various levels of our city have initially summed up measures including militia work in enterprise management, ensuring the citywide implementation of the principle and policy of the CPC Central Committee on militia work, so that neither production nor militia work might suffer.

Since the focus of the party's work has been shifted, there have appeared some contradictions between militia work and production in the course of the continuous perfection and reform of the enterprise management system. They are expressed as : 1) With economic results as the key link in our work, there is no guarantee for the time, manpower, and financial and material resources needed to carry out militia activities, as they are restricted by the production plan, which is continuously being perfected, work hour quotas, cost accounting, and strict administrative measures, and there have appeared difficulties in deploying forces. 2) With the complete and strict implementation of the on-job responsibility system linked to economy, the closer are the ties between all links and departments, and the greater are the restrictions on one another. As a result, the militia work in many production management departments has not been given due attention and support, because the work is not within the duties of the production management departments. 3) The implementation of the system of quota administration and bonus for overfulfillment of production quotas involves the reduction of bonus for the worker himself and that of the production team he belongs to, and this has a negative effect on the initiative of the militiamen.

How are we to solve these problems? Through practice, we come to understand that under the new situation, we cannot lead militia work in the enterprises as we did in the past, through administrative means. It is essential for us to strive to probe a new path for unfolding militia work. Under the guidance of the idea of initiating a new path for militia work to suit the new situation, many enterprises have acquired successive experiences of including militia work

to suit the new situation, many enterprises have acquired successive experiences of including militia work in enterprise management from different angles. These experiences can be generalized as "inclusion in six aspects." 1) The inclusion of militia work in the management plan. In drawing up the annual plan, the enterprise makes a unified plan for various tasks of militia work, unifying arrangements, checking up and summing up, and places militia work in the appropriate position. 2) The inclusion of militia work in production management. This is to make unified and rational the organization, conducting, and arrangement of militia work and various production activities, making rational arrangements for militia activities in accordance with the law of changes in the straining and relaxing conditions of production, so that neither production nor militia work might suffer. 3) The inclusion of militia work in labor administration. This is mainly to include the manpower needed in militia training and on duty in the plan for labor arrangement, to be unifyingly arranged and solved by the labor resources department. 4) The inclusion of militia work in financial management. This is to include the outlay for militia work in the budget for expenditures of the enterprise. 5) The inclusion of militia work in the on-job responsibility system linked with economy. Stipulations should be explicitly set on the corresponding responsibilities and standards in militia work with all those links, departments and personnel of various classifications connected with militia work, so as to establish a responsibility system in militia work which is in close vertical and horizontal connection with all relevant aspects, enabling every procedure of militia work to be left in charge of somebody, such as plans for establishment, the transmitting of orders for tasks, the arrangement of the labor force, the ensurance of financial and material powers, and the implementation of organizational measures. 6) The inclusion of militia work in the check up, awarding and punishment system. This is to unified the checking up of militia work with production and other items of work, in accordance with the responsibilities and standards for militia work of various departments and personnel of various classifications. Appropriate awards and punishment should be meted out so that the results of militia work may be closely linked with the economic interests of the individual.

The city CPC committee has fully affirmed the practise of "inclusion in six aspects," and is spreading the experiences citywide in various forms. In spreading the experiences, we should time and again lay stress on doing a good job in solving the folloiwng two problems.

One is the problem of understanding. The city CPC committee requires the leadership at various levels give a clear understanding of the following two points: First, the strengthening of the building of the militia is a long-term strategic task of the whole party and the whole army. It is an indispensable task of enterprises, stipulated by the state. The inclusion of militia work in enterprise management is entirely imperative. Second, doing a good job in militia work to heighten the sense of organization and discipline and the combat effectiveness of the militia is helpful to raising the efficiency and quality of production and to safeguarding the normal progress of production, so it is entirely rational to include militia work in enterprise management.

Another is the problem of system. The city CPC committee and government made a close study of the issue and made a decision early last year to jointly issue a document by the planning committee, the economic committee, the financial bureau,

and the labor bureau on how to implement the "inclusion in six aspects," which was fully affirmed, made explicit, and unified professionally and in terms of measures. For example, in various enterprises the outlay for militia work was not unified in their items of expenditures, in which some expenditures were not included. This time it is explicitly stipulated that the special item "expenditures for military and political training of the militia" should be increased in the outlay for enterprise management. This document has efficiently ensured that all enterprises in the whole city include militia work in enterprise management. At the same time, CPC committees and militia departments at various levels have strengthened political and ideological work in a big way, and have unfolded activities in building spiritual civilization in a deepgoing way among militiamen, so that various items of militia work have been better implemented. The training of backbone militiamen this year and last, including various items of drill, were fulfilled in quality and quantity in accordance with the stipulations of upper levels. The militiamen have done a rather good job in performing their duty and in fulfilling various tasks of war preparations.

The practice over the past 2 years has proved that including militia work in enterprise management has not only resolved the contradictions between militia work and production, but has ensured its implementation; moreover, it has brought into play the initiative of military departments at all levels and of the broad militiamen, promoting the development of production and the building of socialist spiritual civilization of the whole city.

CSO: 4005/413

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

VOICE OF PLA: CHEN YUN WARNS OF AIR FORCE, NAVY TREACHERY

OW302355 (Clandestine) Voice of the PLA in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade soldiers, cadres and masses throughout the country:

Recently, among the party's internal documents, we saw a speech by Comrade Chen Yun, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau, at a meeting of the central authorities in May this year [as heard], stating: After thorough deliberations, we feel that our party's future is filled with dangers and that it is possible that our society will change at any time. Honestly speaking, because the party Central Committee has hidden the truth from us in many problems or even deceived us by fabrication and falsification, we do not clearly understand the many major crises within the party. We are like cattle and sheep in the corral waiting to be slaughtered and are unable to grasp our own destiny.

In his speech, Comrade Chen Yun said that lately there have been successively nine traitorous incidents in our air force units, involving attempts to escape by air to Taiwan. Since Comrade Chen Yun's speech was delivered in May this year [as heard], it certainly did not include Sun Tianqin, deputy group leader of the Air Force Test-Flying Division, who piloted a Jian-7 interceptor plane from Liaodong Bandao [peninsula] on 7 August this year [as heard], fled to South Korea and was transferred to Taiwan. It also naturally did not include Wang Xuecheng, who piloted a Jian-5 interceptor plane from Daishan Airfield in Zhejiang and fled directly to Taiwan on 14 November this year [as heard]. What a critical situation it is! We have not even really started the exchange of fire with the Kuomintang, and yet our Air Force commanders have piloted aircraft and fled towards Taiwan one after another. If the day should really come when we began to reunify with Taiwan by armed force, would our party Central Committee dare to let the air force take off? While talking of this, we could not help but think of the war fought in February 1979 by our PLA, under the unified command of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, to teach Vietnam a lesson. On the bloody battlefield, only 2 out of every 10 ground force troops came back alive, while our air force units did not even have the courage to join the fight against the enemy, never sending out a single sortie from beginning to end. It was not until afterwards that we heard the rumors and knew that the main reason why our party Central Committee did not order the air force to join the fight was that Comrade Deng Xiaoping had very little trust in the air force and feared that, once they went into action, they would fly aircraft over to the enemy.

Now that we have seen Comrade Chen Yun's speech, we really know that there truly were contradictions between the air force commanders and fighters and the party Central Committee. They all hope that they can pilot the aircraft and flee towards Taiwan with a plan to topple our party in collaboration with the Kuomintang.

Comrade Chen Yun also said that, on our side, the air force is not the only unreliable force, because the Navy has problems too. He said that some people have planned to sail submarines and destroyers to Taiwan, and that others have openly shouted their desire to lead contingents into the mountains to wage guerrilla warfare. Comrade Chen Yun also held that these were inevitable phenomena following the sudden opening to the outside world after a long period of closure. It seems that he was blaming Comrade Deng Xiaoping, implying that we should not have undertaken the so-called "opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy" because, as soon as it was undertaken, not only our Jian-5, Jian-6 and Jian-7 interceptors planes flew over to the enemy, and further opportunities were provided for leading squads at all levels to engage in smuggling and illegal selling through special privileges, but serious spiritual pollution took place within our party, making everyone eye money and seek privileges. Furthermore, not only were the cadres engaging in profiteering and speculation, but the children and relatives of the cadres were taking the opportunities to rip off the state and exploit the people. As a result, things have gone so far today that the party Central Committee cannot help but resort to a movement to eliminate spiritual pollution in a big way. True as the cycle of nature runs, one reaps what one sows!

Moreover, we very much agree with Comrade Chen Yun's opinion. At that meeting of the central authorities, he pointed out: In our party, there are more than enough ambitious people, who are engaged in rethinking their unsuccessful plans and who are collaborating from within with forces from without. They are in the middle of undermining the foundation and planting time bombs. Besides, they are not in low-level posts and are equipped with programs and plans. In short, they are minor emperors. If they are allowed to continue to develop, they will easily form a climate for organizing a united front to oppose the party and counter the revolution.

As to whom Comrade Chen Yun referred to in these words, we believe that everyone can realize the implications and dig out the root meanings. Today, who dares to undermine the foundation and plant time bombs in our party? And who are able to take up posts as minor emperors? If there is anyone who cannot figure out the implications, we believe that he can certainly get a satisfactory answer by asking Comrade Hu Yaobang, or Comrades Hu Qili and Deng Liqun.

We also hold that the party's personnel organization is fatal to our revolutionary cause. This applies, not only to the present, but also to the past. In the 1960's and 1970's, Comrade Mao Zedong first appointed Liu Shaoqi to be his successor. Later, after Liu Shaoqi died miserably in the Kaifeng Prison as a result of the struggle against him, he appointed Lin Biao to be his intimate comrade-in-arms and successor. In the end, it killed Lin Biao and his whole family in a crash. At present, although Comrade Deng Xiaoping has not yet issued orders, Comrade Hu Yaobang has already nominated himself as the successor in the second echelon. He even openly appointed Hu Qili to be his successor. If these are not the minor emperors referred to by Comrade Chen Yu, who else can they be?

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

VOICE OF PLA URGES LEADERS TO TELL TRUTH

OW310221 (Clandestine) Voice of the PLA in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Comrade commanders and fighters: We feel that it is entirely necessary for leading bodies at higher levels to tell us the truth when dealing with major and special incidents. Only by frankly telling us and the grass-roots masses the truth can we prevent random guesses and remove doubts in our minds.

For example, our air force pilots Wu Ronggen, Sun Tianqin and Wang Xuecheng one after another flew their planes to Taiwan. What a serious matter for our revolutionary side! However, our higher authorities strictly blocked the release of this information so that we would know nothing about it. As a result, we lost an opportunity to learn something from it and use it as teaching material by negative example. This also resulted in the blind worship of the capitulators Wu Ronggen, Sun Tianqin and Wang Xuecheng by quite a few commanders and fighters, who believe that these individuals have guts because they dared to act against the party. As a matter of fact, the greater the effort to block the release of information, the more people know about it. This is really a case of trying to be clever only to end up with making a blunder. Indeed, the loss has outweighed the gain.

On the other hand, the party Central Committee took a straightforward attitude in handling the incident of renegades Zhuo Changren, Wang Yanda, Jiang Hongjun, An Jianwei, Wu Yunfei and Gao Dongping (vice men and one woman), who had hijacked a passenger plane to South Korea. Such an attitude pleased the people and left no knots in their minds. Although some people among us have expressed doubts about the allegation made by the higher authorities that Zhuo Changren and the other renegades are criminals and that the Public Security Department has ordered their arrest, this is far more above board than flatly denying the incident.

Comrade Chen Yun made a very explicit statement when speaking at a central-level meeting in May this year [as heard]. He said: "It is no big deal that some individuals and planes have gone to Taiwan. There are even some people who want to take our submarines and destroyers to Taiwan." In our opinion, if we dare to tell the truth promptly, not only will the reactionnaires at home and abroad be unable to make fabrications to smear us, but our comrade commandres and fighters [words indistinct] will also not be interested in making random guesses.

We say this with deep sense of feeling mainly because of a recent report published by JIEFANGJUN BAO. According to the JIEFANGJUN BAO report, on the morning of 2 November (Jin Luojun), leader of an air force squadron of the Beijing PLA units, and five other crew members were on board an aircraft, flying at an altitude of 11,000 meters on a predetermined route. Suddenly the big aircraft experienced serious vibrations, and the compass in the cockpit got out of order. At that moment the aircraft began to drop at a speed of 30 meters per second. This was a very dangerous situation. An emergency check revealed that the [words indistinct] was gone due to a collision with a foreign object, and that there were 49 damaged spots in the plane's tail. Captain (Jin Luojun) and copilot (Shangguan Yuhong) cooperated closely in flying the aircraft back, bypassing several airports and finally making a safe emergency landing. According to the JIEFANGJUN BAO report, the Beijing PLA units and the air force authorities awarded citations of merit to (Jin Luojun) and the other five crew members in recognition of their deeds of valuing the interests of the party and people above anything else.

When we saw the JIEFANGJUN BAO report we were puzzled. At an altitude of 11,000 meters, not at the level of a street in Shanghai or Beijing, how could a so-called "foreign object" hit the aircraft's vertical tail fin and damage it in 49 spots? Only about 2 days ago were we able to get an answer from a high-ranking air force cadre. Actually this aircraft was not damaged by a "foreign object." It was hit by a missile fired from a rebel plane of the air force. This high-ranking air force cadre said: at 0950 on the morning of 2 November, a Jian-7 fighter plane took off from an airport near Beijing. It suddenly flew over Bo Hai Bay and continued to fly eastward. The air force authorities decided that this fighter plane was possibly following the beaten track traversed by Wu Ronggen and Sun Tianqin and flying toward South Korea. Therefore, the air force authorities immediately sent out two fighter planes of the same type in hot pursuit of the rebel aircraft. It was at that time that (Jin Luojun's) aircraft flew into the area between the two fighter planes and the rebel aircraft, and was hit by a missile fired by the rebel aircraft. Because this incident involved the reputation of the party and the air force and could easily shake the morale among air force personnel, the Beijing PLA Units had no other choice but to tell a big lie with the approval of the higher authorities, saying that (Jin Luojun's) aircraft was hit by a "foreign object." They even cited (Jin Luojun) and others for their "meritorious" service. This is really a big joke!

We believe that the leadership at the higher levels must tell the truth. They should not try to fool us at any time. Fortunately the rebel aircraft was later shot down and crashed into the sea. Should it have succeeded in running away, the lie that our Beijing PLA units told would have been uncovered. In that case, we would have really lost face.

CSO: 4005/379

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

RADIO OCTOBER STORM ON ARMED STRUGGLE IN HAINAN

OW010045 (Clandestine) Radio October Storm in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT
30 Jan 84

[Text] Comrades and comrades in arms: Recently, the heroes in Hainan Island launched another heroic revolutionary struggle against Deng Xiaoping and his ilk. According to an announcement by comrades in the Wuzhishan Mountains, recently, more and more people opposing Deng Xiaoping and his ilk have arrived there and their ranks have swollen to several thousand. These comrades have conducted frequent attacks outside their mountain stronghold and have engaged in life-and-death struggles against Deng Xiaoping's agents in Hainan Island.

A letter we received said that these comrades were all former basic-level party cadres, militiamen or PLA fighters, who, unwilling to be docile tools of Deng Xiaoping and his ilk, have resolutely united with the broad masses to form a joint anti-Deng Xiaoping force for national salvation. They have won every battle in their operations, which have struck terror in the hearts of Deng Xiaoping's lackeys in Hainan Island.

From the excellent situation of the anti-Deng Xiaoping activities in Hainan Island, it is not difficult to see that, by virtue of their party rectification campaign, their so-called "antirightist movement" to eliminate ideological pollution among the literary, art and theoretical circles, as well as their "open-door" economic policy, Deng Xiaoping and his ilk have totally betrayed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, seriously undermined the party's unity and correct revolutionary line and created numerous favorable conditions for restoring capitalism by overthrowing the proletarian dictatorship.

As everyone knows, the so-called "correct-line" of Deng Xiaoping and his ilk enables the factionalists and their lackeys to run amok while bringing suffering to the revolutionary masses, giving power to the genuine rightists while spelling disaster for the revolutionaries, enabling the system of private ownership to run rampant while bringing destruction to the collective economy, and causing retrogradation and decline in production while bringing poverty and backwardness to the people. Should this "correct line" be allowed to continue, the socialist system would be damaged beyond repair, the masses' rights would be trampled, and the dictatorship of the proletariat would be emasculated.

What kind of political power must the proletariat have? Regarding this question, Chairman Mao long ago gave this unequivocal answer. The Chairman said that the final goals of the revolution were the abolition of the system of exploitation of man by man and of oppression of man by man, and the buildup of China into a strong, communist nation. Obviously, the proletariat's political power should enable all the people to live under a collective system, bring into being a society in which everyone is well fed and clothed, and reach the ultimate goal of communism.

Therefore, we feel that it is revolutionary for the worker-peasant-soldier masses in Hainan Island to organize themselves and launch armed struggles against Deng Xiaoping's agents there.

Chairman Mao said: "Should anyone launch an anticommunist rightist coup in China, I am sure that those people would never have any peace, because they would never be tolerated by the revolutionaries, who represent the interests of more than 90 percent of the people. In time, the rightists may quote my words to gain the upper hand for a while, but the leftists will surely quote other words of mine to get themselves organized and overthrow the rightists."

Therefore, we not only express our sympathy with the revolutionaries in Hainan Island, but also voice our support for the masses there in their struggle and concrete revolutionary deeds to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Comrades, facts show that the revolutionary deeds of the masses in Hainan Island in beating back Deng Xiaoping and his ilk are joint combat operations of the worker-peasant-soldier masses. If they can unite as one, and persist in Chairman Mao's teaching of daring to, and being good at, struggle, Deng Xiaoping's fascist regime is bound to collapse, and a new China under the dictatorship of the proletariat will surely be rebuilt on the soil of China.

CSO: 4005/379

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

VOICE OF PLA ON SHANGHAI VISIT OF PLA DEFECTOR

OW140301 (Clandestine) Voice of the PLA in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Text] Comrades: At 1300 on 11 November 1965, three renegades of the 2nd detachment of the PLA Air Force 22nd Wing stationed in Hangzhou, Zhejiang--navigator-bombardier Li Caiwang and radio operators Lian Baosheng and Li Xianbin flew an Ilyushin-28 bomber to Taiwan and surrendered themselves to the Kuomintang. This major counterrevolutionary incident shocked the entire PLA and might have directly inspired other rebels such as Fan Yanyuan to fly their planes to Taiwan from various localities in China.

After he arrived in Taiwan, Li Caiwang did a great deal of anticommunist propaganda work for the Kuomintang and won the favor of the Kuomintang authorities. He was not only awarded 4,000 ounces of gold but also granted the title of "anticommunist patriot." Later he reportedly married a pretty nurse who worked at the Kuomintang Air Force General Hospital. Thus, he got himself a pretty wife and money and won fame and wealth, while riding the crest of success.

In April 1976 Li Caiwan, who was then leading a life of honor and wealth, left Taiwan for the United States with all his money. Later he and his wife acquired U.S. citizenship and became American citizens. Thus, 18 years ago, that renegade betrayed the party and communism and surrendered himself to the Kuomintang. Several years later, that renegade, once again ignoring the Chinese people's stand, became the slave of U.S. imperialism and capitalism. He took advantage of every opportunity offered to him and tried to please everyone.

On the evening of 18 December last year Li Caiwang, holding an American passport, arrogantly returned to Shanghai from the United States and was given a rousing welcome by local leading cadres in Shanghai.

According to a XINHUA report, Li Caiwang also issued a so-called "written statement" at Shanghai airport, shamelessly defending himself for the action he took 18 years ago of surrendering himself to the enemy and betraying the country. He said that at that time, he had been hoodwinked by Li Xianbin. By the time he discovered Li's scheme, the plane had arrived in Taiwan, and he could no longer stop what was happening.

No sober-minded person believed what Li Caiwang said and everyone regarded Li's statement as an out-and-out lie, because Li Caiwan was a navigator-bombardier who had received special navigation training. How could anyone believe that he did not know in what direction he was flying until the aircraft had arrived in Taiwan? This kind of lie cannot fool any expert. Nor can it pull the wool over the eyes of the broad masses of armymen and people throughout the country. Only those cadres in Shanghai would believe what he said.

Now renegade Li Caiwang has returned to his hometown after making good. His return has given us commanders and fighters the following three impressions.

1. The leaders of our party and our nation are afraid of U.S. imperialism. Instead of punishing Li Caiwang as a counterrevolutionary rebel, they act meekly and timidly and greet renegade Li Caiwang who holds a U.S. passport.
2. Either our XINHUA cadres are muddle-headed and ignorant, or try to do propaganda work, at home concerning the counterrevolutionary Li Caiwang while making use of him to carry out united front work abroad. Meanwhile, many problems have cropped up. Thus they have lifted a rock only [to] drop it on their own feet.
3. As far as we air force pilots are concerned, Li Caiwang has already become a source of spiritual pollution. Let us put some of the issues together in examining the Li Caiwang incident. If Li Caiwang had not fled China for Taiwan, could he have married someone and settled down in Taiwan? If he had not got married and started a new career, could he have freely gone to the United States and lived there? If he had not gone to the United States, settled down there, became a U.S. citizen and held an American passport, could he have arrogantly returned home? Obviously all this would have been impossible; he himself had never dreamed of this before.

What kind of psychological effect would all this have on us, air force pilots? We would rather answer this question, because to answer it would lead to many more Li Caiwang's. We would like to solemnly remind the party Central Committee that in order to prevent the Li Caiwang case from causing more spiritual pollution and causing more pilots to flee to Taiwan with their aircraft, strenuous efforts must be made to keep Li Caiwang in China and at the same time persuade him to bring his wife and children back to China and settle down here. Only by doing so, will all our commanders and fighters truly believe that he went to Taiwan unknowingly and that he is not a counterrevolutionary renegade.

CSO: 4005/379

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

VOICE OF PLA ON PROBLEMS IN PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW191413 (Clandestine) Voice of the PLA in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Text] Comrade soldiers, cadres and masses throughout the country! The party rectification campaign started in [the] latter part of 1983. The party Central Committee decided long ago and announced repeatedly that party rectification must be carried out in a serious and thorough manner, all mistakes must be investigated and all crimes must be punished and that no one should be afraid of offending anybody or perform his duty in a perfunctory manner.

We wholly support the party Central Committee's decision and will do our best to support the party Central Committee in successfully implementing this historical task. However, at present we feel that the party Central Committee's party rectification campaign is developing with a fine start and poor finish and the party Central Committee is muddling through its work.

We have this impression because the campaign is being carried out with much said but little done. The campaign started more than 6 months ago but it has made little progress. The reason is quite simple. At the party's upper level, many of them are afraid of the party rectification campaign. They are afraid that the campaign will harm them. For more than 30 years, the power struggle against the left and the right within the party occurred frequently and no one knew which side was right.

Today, the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping has marked the "3 types of people," the "five types of people" and the "11 types of people." However, if we examine the situation in a serious manner, all leading comrades of the party Central Committee today can be considered among the "3 types of people," the "5 types of people" or the "11 types of people." Comrade Deng Xiaoping himself said at the central work meeting on 23 October 1966: I wholly support the instructions of Chairman Mao and Comrade Lin Biao and wholly agree to Comrade Chen Boda's talks. Comrade Deng Xiaoping also said: Comrade Lin Biao is our model for learning. He holds high the red banner of Mao Zedong Thought. He holds Mao Zedong Thought to the highest level, has a great mastery of Mao Zedong Thought and applied Mao Zedong Thought in a most creative manner. Therefore, he has a very high level of ideology and leadership ability. He has become Chairman Mao's most intimate comrade-in-arms. The People's Liberation Army led by him has become the model to the people of the whole country. Being a person who has committed mistakes, I must honestly learn from Comrade Lin Biao.

From Comrade Deng Xiaoping's above remarks we can see that he immensely worshipped and admired Lin Biao. If someone says Comrade Deng Xiaoping is also a remnant element of the Lin Biao faction or a person who followed Lin Biao to rebel, he cannot be regarded as wrong.

On 10 October 1976, Comrade Deng Xiaoping asked Wang Dongxing to deliver a letter to Comrade Hua Guofeng. He said at the beginning of the letter: I wholeheartedly support the party Central Committee's decision on asking Comrade Hua Guofeng to become the chairman of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. I acclaim this extremely important decision which has a great bearing on the cause of the party and socialism. Politically and ideologically, Comrade Hua Guofeng is the most suitable successor to Chairman Mao. considering Comrade Hua Guofeng's age, he can guarantee the stability of the leadership of the proletariat for at least 15 to 20 years. This is extremely important to the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. We cannot but feel happy and elated.

Since Comrade Deng Xiaoping supported and trusted Hua Guofeng in such a manner and Hua Guofeng apparently belongs to the gang of four headed by Jiang Qing, then Comrade Deng Xiaoping is at least a fellow traveller of the gang of four. In particular, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has commuted the death sentence of Jiang Qing and H Zhang Chunqiao to life imprisonment. This has shown that his action is in favor of the gang of four and that he is afraid of the gang of four. No wonder he cannot successfully carry out the party rectification campaign. If he continues the campaign, the target will be he himself. He cannot draw a clear line of demarcation between himself and Lin Aibo and the gang of four. Still less can he prove that he does not belong to the "3 types of people," the "5 types of people" or the "11 types of people."

However, we are firmly in favor of carrying out the party rectification campaign in a thorough manner. If we don't carry out the campaign in a thorough manner, the target will be only those at the lower level and the higher level will be exempted. If we only swat flies and do not dare to touch the tigers, then only those party members and cadres at the lower level will suffer. The real remnants of Lin Biao and the gang of four at the top level are acting as commanders in carrying out the party rectification campaign. In this way, our party will be totally destroyed and the future of our socialist state will be hopeless.

Of course, we are basically sympathetic toward Comrade Deng Xiaoping's dilemma in the course of the party rectification campaign. Therefore, we are making a suggestion to him. We wonder if he can issue a statement saying that his past remarks in support of Lin Biao and Hua Guofeng were all fabrications made by Lin Biao and Hua Guofeng and that he did not know anything about it. In this way, he can level another charge against Lin Biao and Hua Guofeng and prove his innocence. After making this statement, he can vigorously attack the "3 types of people," the "5 types of people" or the "11 types of people" without hesitation.

Naturally, Comrade Deng Xiaoping may find it hard to make such a statement and feel embarrassed to deny what he said before. However, this is nothing to be concerned with. Hasn't Comrade Hu Qiaomu told some foreigners that Chairman Mao did not know anything about persecuting Comrade Liu Shaoqi and Peng Dehuai to death?

It is nothing serious if Comrade Deng Xiaoping tells a small lie.

CSO: 4005/379

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

VOICE OF PLA ON ZHAO-HU POWER STRUGGLE

OW140109 (Clandestine) Voice of the PLA in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 13 Feb 84

[Text] Comrade soldiers, cadres and masses throughout the country! We heard a long time ago that there was a squabble within the party Central Committee. It was said that open strife and veiled struggle had been going on continually between Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, and Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPS Central Committee. At first we could not believe it. Because we felt that Zhao Ziyang and Hu Yaobang were basically like two slave girls holding keys and taking care of household affairs but making no decisions, and that both took their cue from Comrade Deng Xiaoping. As both are lackeys, what is there for them to fight over?

However, the matter is not so simple. Zhao Ziyang and Hu Yaobang are indeed vying all the time for Comrade Deng Xiaoping's favor. Their minds are both preoccupied with one thought, that is, to prevail over the other man after Comrade Deng Xiaoping's death and grasp party, government and military power.

To realize this wild ambition and goal, Hu Yaobang was first to mount attacks on Zhao Ziyang. On a hot and stuffy afternoon in October last year, Hu Yaobang personally sent a basket of watermelons from Xinjiang to Deng Xiaoping's wife, Zhuo Lin. Comrade Deng Xiaoping happened to be home too. According to what Zhuo Lin told someone else afterwards, Hu Yaobang told Comrade Deng Xiaoping, with affected seriousness, that he felt very sorry for Premier Zhao Ziyang because many people inside and outside the party were criticizing him, charging that he was an inept premier and that he couldn't even discipline his own sons, who had become economic criminals causing the most serious headaches to the country. Then Hu Yaobang hypocritically said that he had already told those people: What has that to do with the premier? What can Premier Zhao do about the behavior of his grown sons? It is said that, at that time, Comrade Deng Xiaoping deliberately evaded the subject. Pointing to the watermelons Hu Yaobang had brought, Deng Xiaoping said something with a double meaning: Yaobang, I am sure both you and Ziyang would want me to have a chance to eat more of these delicious watermelons, wouldn't you? Hearing Comrade Deng Xiaoping's remark, Hu Yaobang bowed repeatedly and said: May the chairman live as long as the Nan Shan and enjoy boundless happiness. At least you will eat 1,000 more watermelons. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's said, waving his hands: Why should one eat so many watermelons? I only hope that Zhuo Lin will not become another Jiang Qing, while you and Ziyang become Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wenyan.

After the talk, Hu Yaobang indeed has become much more cautious. He has only occasionally sent defaming materials about Zhao Ziyang, collected from various places, to Comrade Chen Yun--for example, on 8 April 1976, Zhao Ziyang exposed and criticized Comrade Deng Xiaoping for his crime in attempting to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism at a mass rally in Sichuan Province, and Zhao Ziyang accepted gifts from foreigners in Beijing--which have caused Comrade Chen Yun to feel very embarrassed and at a loss about what to do.

Last fall, the party Central Committee decided to send an official to visit Japan on behalf of the party and the state, and also planned to send an official to visit the United States to consult with the U.S. Government on U.S. President Reagan's visit to China. At that time, Comrade Deng Xiaoping indicated that Hu Yaobang should visit Japan and Zhao Ziyang should visit the United States; but Hu Yaobang thought that the United States is the number one big power, and visiting the United States is far more prestigious than visiting Japan [words indistinct]. So he immediately indicated that he was too busily engaged in party rectification to have time to go abroad, and that the party Central Committee should send Zhao Ziyang to visit Japan. He also indicated that he would visit the United States later, when he was able to spare the time. But Comrade Deng Xiaoping turned him down, saying that it was better for Hu Yaobang to visit Japan and for Zhao Ziyang to visit the United States, because Zhao Ziyang had already visited Japan.

Knowing that he could not change Comrade Deng Xiaoping's decision, Hu Yaobang visited Japan last November. But he was not ready to concede that Zhao Ziyang was more important than him in Deng Xiaoping's mind. During his visit to Japan, therefore, he made a speech on 26 November to obstruct Zhao Ziyang's trip to the United States. He said: The U.S. Congress' resolution on the status of Taiwan is an extremely unfriendly act; we should consider cancelling the exchange of visits between Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Reagan. By doing this, Hu Yaobang brought a domestic political struggle into the international political arena. No wonder, after returning to Beijing, the first telephone call he received was a harsh dressing down from Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

Despite Hu Yaobang's repeated obstruction, Comrade Zhao Ziyang finally visited the United States. We know, however, that Hu Yaobang is not feeling good about this, and that he is only trying to control himself for the time being. What will happen within the party Central Committee when Deng Xiaoping dies and is never able to eat watermelon again? No wonder Comrade Chen Yun is so worried about the party's future, and no wonder Comrade Deng Xiaoping is so worried about his wife's and children's fate after he dies.

CSO: 4005/379

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI RADIO COMMENTS ON 'TEAM SPIRIT-84' EXERCISES

OW170210 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Because of the U.S.-South Korean joint military exercise "Team Spirit-84," the Korean People's Army and militia organizations have received from higher authorities the General Mobilization Order on Class-1 combat alertness to vigilantly guard the DPRK's boundaries. Meanwhile, the leadership of China's Central Military Commission, on the grounds that the United States should not be offended, has rejected the army leaders' request to place the East Sea Fleet on alert. U.S. and South Korean warships and aircraft taking part in the joint military exercise have intruded frequently into China's territorial waters and airspace to conduct reconnaissance activities.

It has been learned that some high-ranking Kuomintang army officials have arrived in South Korea to observe the U.S.-South Korean joint military exercise and will discuss the question of joint operations with the U.S. and South Korean troops.

It has been learned that the United States has again secretly supplied weapons to the Kuomintang army. On the eve of the U.S.-South Korean joint military exercise "team spirit-84," three transport ships from the U.S. Seventh Fleet shipped weapons and military materiel to Taiwan under the pretext that these items were needed for the drill.

CSO: 4005/379

TAIWAN

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET BOMBER VIOLATING TAIWAN AIRSPACE

Bomber Approaches Air Space

OW061503 Taipei CNA in English 1450 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Taipei, 6 Feb [CNA]--A Soviet bomber flew Monday morning near the Flying Information Zone over Taiwan and the Republic of China's fighter planes scrambled off to keep close watch on the Soviet plane before it flew away.

The Ministry of National Defense said that the Soviet bomber was first detected by the radar at 10:10 a.m. when it was approaching Taiwan from West.

The Chinese Air Force sent fighter planes to watch the Soviet plane before it flew away at 10:46, the ministry added.

The Soviet plane was identified as TU-95 bomber later. The TU-95 is of the basic sub-type called "Bear-d" by NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) with extensive electronic-warfare, missile-guidance and navigation.

Paper Views Intrusion

OW111257 Taipei CHINA POST in English 9 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Soviet Threat to Western Pacific"]

[Text] The intrusion of a Soviet TU-95 bomber into the ROC's [Republic of China] air space served as a warning to free world leaders not to minimize the strategic importance of the Republic of China or the Soviet threat in the Western Pacific region.

The Soviet TU-95 bomber entered ROC air space at 1010 [0210 GMT] Monday and departed at 1046 [0246 GMT] after being intercepted by a number of ROC jet fighters. As this was the first time a Soviet warplane had intruded into the ROC's air space this year, the occurrence was by no means accidental and devoid of significance.

According to the analysis of our military authorities, the plane was believed to have taken off from the Cam Ranh Bay naval base in Vietnam now under control of the Soviets with Vladivostok as its destination. There was no need for it to

fly over ROC air space unless it had some ulterior motives. As the TU-95 bomber is also being used the ROC air defense zone became obvious. It wished to take some pictures of our defense installations and test our air defense alertness.

Fortunately, the Chinese Air Force was not caught unaware by the Soviet plane's intrusion and it took immediate steps to intercept it. It fully demonstrated the efficiency of the Chinese Air Force and its constant alertness. At the same time, it shows the strategic value of the Republic of China in the Straits of Taiwan commanding the approaches of air and sea lanes between the Indian Ocean and the China Sea. It also shows the increasing threat of the Soviets to the Western Pacific region and Southeast Asian nations.

Perhaps, this single incident may open the eyes of those arm-chair strategists who are inclined to minimize the importance of the Republic of China vis-a-vis the Chinese mainland in relation to its restraining influence over the Soviets. The recent incident shows the importance of Taiwan in intercepting Soviet planes and fleets in time of war. It is indeed, as General Douglas MacArthur had aptly said, an unsinkable aircraft carrier. With an adequate number of sophisticated planes such as the F-16, it could help defend the vital Taiwan Straits and the Western Pacific on behalf of the Free World.

This incident should also heighten the concern of the Reagan administration over the ever increasing presence of the Soviets in the Cam Ranh Bay and Danang. Dr Fred C. Ikle, under-secretary of defense for policy, has already voiced his apprehension over the Soviet presence in those two places as posing a great threat to the security of the United States and its friends and allies in the Pacific. The Soviet bomber's intrusion into the ROC's air space should further increase U.S. concern.

CSO: 4000/236

TAIWAN

'NO CHANGE' SEEN IN SOVIET POLICY AFTER ANDROPOV

OW110313 Taipei CNA in English 0246 GMT 11 Feb 84

[Experts See No Changes in Soviet Policy After Andropov Dies--CNA headline]

[Text] Taipei, 11 Feb (CNA)--Experts on Soviet affairs here believed that there will be no basic changes in Soviet policy to communize the world after its leader Yuriy Andropov's death.

Reports said that Andropov died late Wednesday. The world is now looking at who will succeed him.

Professor Wei Shou-yu of the National Taiwan University said Friday that there is completely no law or rule regulating the successor of Soviet president or party chief. Only after a fierce power struggle can a new leader come out, he added.

The NTU professor pointed out that no matter who will emerge as the new head of state, the Soviet Union will never give up its policy to expand its power around the world and to communize the globe.

Professor Yin Ching-yao, an expert on international communism of National Chengchi University, said it is likely that Andropov will be succeeded by a Politburo member who also holds the position as secretary general of the party.

However, Yin added, there is no ground rule for the passing over of top power in Soviet Union. Therefore, it is hard to predict who will manage to prevail over other Politburo members in the predictable power struggle, he added.

He said that for the time being, the USSR may continue the arms reduction talks in Europe as well as the border talks with the Chinese communists, but over a longer period, its expansionism in Afghanistan, Africa and elsewhere will undergo no changes.

As to the tension in relations between the two superpowers, the Chingchi University professor said there might be tentative ease when a new Soviet leader comes before the scene, but the basic confrontation and competition will not change.

CSO: 4000/236

TAIWAN

KMT HEAD ADDRESSES OVERSEAS CHINESE RECEPTION

OW080609 Taipei CNA in English 0346 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Taipei, 8 Feb (CNA)--The reunification of China can only be achieved under the guidance of the three principles of the people, Tsiang Yen-si, secretary general of the Kuomintang Central Committee, said Tuesday.

We have the wherewithal to establish a modern, free and democratic China by following the three principles, Tsiang asserted.

Tsiang made the remarks when addressing a tea party hosted by the Department of Overseas Affairs of the KMT Central Committee at the Armed Forces Officers Club in Taipei in honor of Overseas Chinese who have been here for the celebration of Chinese lunar new year.

The developments on the two sides of the Taiwan Straits over the past three decades have shown us that the three principles of the people are superior to communism, Tsiang indicated.

The implementation of economic and political systems outlined in the three principles in Taiwan has made the island into a strong and prosperous anti-communist bastion, Tsiang stressed, adding that the successful experience in Taiwan has pointed out to us the direction of future national development.

On the contrary, Tsiang pointed out, the economic backwardness and the chaotic social situation on the China mainland are a reflection of the failures of the communist system.

Most Overseas Chinese have realized that the three principles of the people are suitable for China and they have joined the movement of reunifying China through the three principles. More and more scholars, students and other people who have managed to travel abroad from Red China have sought political asylum in foreign countries over the past years. These show us the likes and dislikes of the people, Tsiang pointed out.

The tyrannical Peiping regime is now on the brink of total collapse while we are advancing toward victory, Tsiang said. He called on all Chinese at home and abroad to contribute more to the national development at this critical time.

CSO: 4000/236

TAIWAN PAPER DISCUSSES HONG KONG ISSUE

OW111241 Taipei CHINA POST in English 8 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "The Hong Kong Issue"]

[Text] The people of Hong Kong are living in fear. They are afraid of their fate when communist China takes over the island and the New Territories. Their greatest fear stems from their conviction that they will be forced to live under communist rule, which means they will lose their property, their free enterprise, their traditional life style and all of their freedom.

Great Britain should be negotiating Hong Kong's future with the Republic of China, the only legitimate government. Our leaders have made it clear that they will not accept any decision approved by the communists.

The people of Hong Kong remember that Peking [as published] made many promises to the people of Tibet. But Tibet has no freedom of religion, their economy is ruined and they have no personal freedom. It seems obvious that the people of Hong Kong will lose everything they had hoped for.

In January, Sir Edward Youde, governor of Hong Kong met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on the Hong Kong issue. Following the meeting a statement was issued which said, "Ministers reaffirmed the government's continuing commitment to Hong Kong and the search for a settlement acceptable to Parliament, Red China and the people of Hong Kong."

The Republic of China has a legitimate concern. In one way Taiwan has benefited. Many Hong Kong businesses have moved their operations to the ROC [Republic of China] and others are expected to follow. Taiwan offers free enterprise and better export opportunities.

However, our primary concern is how we can help the people of the British colony. The recent riots of the taxicab drivers underscores the current unrest and the fear of communist China's takeover.

Thirteen years remain before Peking's attempt to take over. Much can happen during this period. Red China has other serious problems, including the widespread unrest on the mainland. The mainland's economy is uncertain. Relations with the Soviet Union pose a serious threat. Most of all, Peking wants to con-

tinue the lucrative market in narcotics, sold in the United States. Narcotics provide the foreign exchange Red China needs.

This spring U.S. President Reagan plans a visit to Red China. Peking hopes to obtain technology, financial assistance and a number of other concessions. It is not clear whether the subject of Hong Kong will be discussed. We believe it should be. Asia's problems cannot be resolved without solving the problem of Hong Kong.

CSO: 4000/236

COMMENTARY ON KMT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

OW191331 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Modernization in government was the keynote of the Kuomintang nomination session in mid-February. The Central Advisory Committee of the major Chinese national party sent 14 important proposals to the Central Standing Committee of the party. These give a good indication of where the Republic of China stands today. Summarized briefly, they are: More (?strenuous) efforts to unify China under the Three Principles of the People, implementation of equal land rights, improvement of the civil service insurance program to benefit retired government officials, drastic punishment or criminal cases in which ethics are severely violated or the public suffers, improvement of education to stress democracy and constitutional government, revision of the corporation law to promote economic development and increase of efficiency of state-owned corporations strengthening of cultural development with improvement leadership, more efficient media and advancement of social order, improvement of the public morals for the stabilization of the society and promotion of democracy through improved party nominating procedures. The Kuomintang which is overwhelmingly the ruling party of the Republic of China has the confidence of the people because of the outstanding job it has done. But, the KMT is also aware that the party which does not grow and present new ideas will fail. The spirit of growth was represented in the enlargement of the Central Standing Committee which directs the party between the plenary sessions. The membership was enlarged from 27 to 31. In addition, four former members were replaced. The result thus puts eight new faces into the Standing Committee with the emphasis on youth. Free China has two minority parties in addition to independents, but the Youth China Party and the Democratic Socialist Party have suffered from statis largely as the resuly of the Kuomintang and its approximately two million members. The problem is not so much the failure of the minority as the success of the majority. Young men and women with political ambitions choose the Kuomintang because that is the way to political success. At the age of 51 which is young for outstanding political success in China, the new nominee for vice president of the country Li Teng-hui will be an example of this. He has academic degrees from Japan and the United States and he is one of the country's ranking agronomists. The membership in the Kuomintang led him into the cabinet and onto the mayorship of Taipei and governorship of Taiwan. Meanwhile, for the time being, the young men who were elected into the membership of one of the minority parties or the role of independents cannot hope for offers higher than as a parliamentary representative. The Kuomintang is not only the

road to high political offers but the quickest and most effective way of serving the people. This is the party of Dr Sun Yat-sen who was the founding father of the Republic of China and originator of the Three Principles of the People on which the constitution is founded. So, it is difficult for a minority party to compete. However, the Kuomintang has wished the opposition well except for the communists. In a recent legislative Yuan election, the KMT deliberately refrain from nominating candidates in some districts so as to assure minority representation. Without this, free China will become a one-party state, and this is contrary to the thinking of the Kuomintang and the legacy of Dr Sun Yat-sen.

CSO: 4000/236

PREMIER SUN GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE 31 JANUARY

OWO61451 Taipei CHINA POST in English 1 Feb 84 p 12

[Text] Premier Sun Yun-hsuan yesterday expressed confidence that the United States will continue to abide by the Taiwan Relations Act [TRA] in answer to a question posed in his year-old press conference. [Sentence as published]

In all, the premier responded to 34 questions raised by reporters and journalists representing 46 domestic and foreign news agencies, newspapers and other media.

Responding to a wide range of questions covering both domestic and international issues, the premier noted that Chinese Communist "Premier" Chao Tzu-yang again threatened to take Taiwan by force during his recent visit to the United States.

Recalling that Washington signed agreements on the transfer of technology and industrial cooperation during Chao's stay, the premier expressed confidence that the United States would see through Peking's intrigues and continue to afford the Republic of China [ROC] with the protection pledged by the TRA.

Beware Red Traps

He warned the United States not to fall into the Chinese communists' trap while carrying out the agreements.

To a correspondent who asked about the Chinese communists' attempt to imitate Taiwan's "economic miracle," the premier said Peking's actions were only "superficial revisions of our achievements" and "will neither take root nor last long."

Red China's economic backwardness is not a technical problem, he said, "but a reflection of their policy and ssytem."

The Republic of China has no contacts with Red China, the premier declared, but is playing an "active and constructive role in the international community." The communists will not be permitted to isolate the ROC, he said, nor to lead free China into the trap of relations.

Regarding the U.S. \$6.6 billion favorable balance of trade with the United States in 1983, Premier Sun said the Republic of China was doing everything possible to buy more from America. He mentioned the possibility of huge imports

of U.S. energy resources and U.S. sale of high-level technical products and advanced weaponry to the ROC.

With regard to arms sales by the United States to the Republic of China as provided by the Taiwan Relations Act, Premier Sun said he believed they "will continue in the future as in the past." However, he said the two countries have different views about the military situation on the two sides of the Taiwan Straits and "We must work and exchange views to attain a consensus."

Premier Sun urged that the "aspirations of the five million Hong Kong residents should be respected so they will be enabled to maintain their free, prosperous and happy lives."

Progress is being made in the negotiation of extradition treaties and agreements with foreign countries to prevent the escape of criminals. Legal difficulties have been encountered in discussions with the United States because of the absence of diplomatic relations.

The press conference, which was held at the Executive Yuan, was followed by a reception for the journalists at the Air Force Officers' Activities Center with Premier Sun, director general of the Government Information Office and other government officials attending.

Questions and Answers

The following are selected questions and answers from Premier Sun's press conference.

Q. Chinese Communist Premier Chao Tzu-yang recently visited the United States where he signed industrial and technological pacts with the U.S. he also demanded the repeal of the Taiwan Relations Act. Mr Premier, what are your comments on these developments?

A. During his U.S. trip Chao signed a so-called "U.S.-China Industrial and Technological Accord" but on the other hand he insisted that the use of Chinese communist force against free China not be excluded. For the United States, this is like letting a tiger out of his cage and inviting attack. We have repeatedly expressed our serious concern about this and hope that the United States will exercise great caution not to fall into the Chinese communists' trap while carrying out the agreements.

The Taiwan Relations Act is a law of the land in the United States. The Chinese communists have always lectured the United States about not interfering in its internal affairs. How can they justify Chao's reiterated demand that the United States repeal the Taiwan Relations Act? I believe the United States will see through the Chinese communist intrigues, reject the illusion of the peaceful united front strategy and continue to implement the Taiwan Relations Act.

Learning From Taiwan

Q. The Chinese communists have repeatedly stated "Learn from Taiwan Economically," and they have imitated Taiwan by establishing export zones and industrial parks. What is your comment on this?

A. Our development in Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu during the last more than 30 years is recognized as an "economic miracle" by the international community because it is the implementation of the economic system outlined in the principle of the people's livelihood as set forth in Dr Sun Yat-sen's teachings. Trying to imitate our successful experience, the Chinese communists have recently adopted some measures which are only superficial revisions of our achievements. They are merely beating around the bush and their actions will neither take root nor last long. The economic backwardness of the Chinese communists is not a problem on the technical level but a reflection of their policy and system.

Q. The ROC has come into contact with Communist China at international academic, sports and musical events. Is this contradictory to the ROC's policy of "no contracts with the Chinese communists?"

A. The Republic of China has been playing an active and constructive role in the international community. Participation in international academic, scientific, cultural and athletic programs by our civic organizations is both a right and an obligation. Participation by the Chinese communists in these multilateral international events and activities does not change in any way the Republic of China's official policy and position of "no contact with the Chinese communists." We are not falling into the Chinese communists' trap. Nor shall we permit them to trick us into isolating ourselves from the international community as they have been trying so hard to do.

U.S. Trade Surplus

Q. The ROC government has expressed its determination to reduce its trade surplus with the U.S., which amounted to U.S. \$6 billion last year. Although the Americans can accept the sincerity of the ROC, if they don't see progress soon, they will become more and more impatient. What concrete actions will the ROC take to solve this problem?

A. Our government is sincerely trying to reduce the huge ROC-U.S. trade imbalance in our favor. Concrete measures to improve the situation have included the dispatch of eight "buy America" missions to the U.S., holding of Taipei exhibitions to promote American products, reduction of import duties on imported goods and acquiring more important commodities from the United States. We are now studying the possibility of importing huge quantities of energy resources from the United States. All of these efforts testify to our determination to reduce the ROC-U.S. trade imbalance in our favor. The executive Yuan has also instructed the Council for Economic Planning and Development to join hands with the authorities concerned to study and promote various short-term and long-range measures to correct this trade deficiency.

However, the accomplishment of a trade balance requires the joint efforts of both governments and related businesses. Effective balancing of ROC-U.S. trade may be achieved through U.S. sale of high level technical products and advanced weaponry to the Republic of China.

Q. Since the U.S. and the Netherlands have refused to sell the ROC high performance jet fighters and submarines respectively, from which other countries can the ROC plan to purchase these armaments?

A. The matter of arms sales is an important link in ROC-U.S. relations. Following stipulations of the Taiwan Relations Act is to supply weapons to satisfy our defense needs. I believe U.S. arms sales to the Republic of China will continue in the future as they have in the past. However, the United States and the Republic of China have different views about the military situation on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. We must continue to work and exchange views to attain a consensus. We are well-aware that self-support and self-reliance are prerequisites of self-salvation and self-survival. Consequently, for many years the Republic of China has spared no efforts in national defense industry research and development. Based on the spirit of regeneration, through our own efforts we shall hereafter continue to develop defense industry to assure our national security.

Hong Kong Transition Period

Q. Everybody is aware of the delicate nature of the transition period that Hong Kong is now entering. This issue will have profound impact on ethnic Chinese communities throughout Southeast Asia. In light of this problem, do you have any new policies toward Overseas Chinese?

A. The government of the Republic of China has constantly encouraged Overseas Chinese to abide by the laws of their countries of residence. We have also given assistance in seeing that they live harmoniously with indigenous peoples and join together to pursue economic development for the establishment of peaceful, happy and affluent societies. This policy will continue to be followed in the days to come. As for the Hong Kong issue, our government has reiterated that the aspirations of the more than five million Hong Kong residents should be respected so they will be enabled to maintain their free, prosperous and happy lives.

Q. The ROC government has indicated that it is actively negotiating extradition treaties and/or agreements with other countries. Has there been any progress, and when is it expected that major economic criminals will be extradited back to the ROC to face justice?

A. The government has been actively negotiating extradition treaties or agreements with various countries in order to prevent the escape of criminals to foreign lands and thus their evasion of indictment. We have recently received many favorable responses from Central and South American countries.

With regard to the United States, we have faced legal difficulties because of the absence of diplomatic relations. After our initial contacts with the U.S. side, some progress has been made but further negotiations are required. As for those criminals who are involved in serious economic cases, the government is employing various means to bring them to court.

CSO: 4000/236

GUIZHOU PAST CULTURE FOUND SIMILAR TO ANCIENT TAIWAN

OW190859 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Text] Guiyang, 19 February (XINHUA)--Reliable evidence for the origin of Taiwan's culture of remote times has been found in southwest China's Guizhou Province. This discovery was published in the quarterly journal of the Guizhou Teachers' College (Social Sciences edition), (1983, No 3).

Zhang Senshui, associate research professor of the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, indicates in an article that the "changbin culture" (or preceramic culture) discovered in the 1960's in Taiwan Province is closely related to the late paleolithic maomaodong cave culture in Guizhou Province excavated in 1964 and 1965. His article is entitled "Guizhou's New Discovery and Its Significance to the Study of Chinese Paleolithic Artifacts."

Archeologist Cao Zetian of the Guizhou Provincial Museum, who cooperated with Zhang Senshui in this research, told XINHUA that the paleolithic maomaodong cave culture covered the central and northwestern parts of Guizhou Province. It is mainly characterized by "edge flaking," that is, removing flakes from one side of the stone only. This method has seldom been discovered in other cultures of the Chinese paleolithic. Polished or scraped bone and horn artifacts with distinctive features have also been found.

Geologist Lin Chaoqi and archeologist Song Wenxun of Taiwan Province unearthed similar stone and bone artifacts at the culture site discovered in 1968 in Changbin Township in Taidong County. Taiwan scholars named these materials "changbin culture." Song Wenxun indicates in an article entitled "a newly discovered preceramic culture from the agglomerate caves on the east coast of Taiwan" that the source of the changbin culture was possible mainland culture.

Zhang Senshui's paper says that this conjecture finds abundant and reliable testimony in archeological research on the old stone age in mainland Guizhou. Comparative research shows that the changbin culture in Taiwan shares the main characteristics of the maomaodong culture in Guizhou. The stone artifacts excavated there consist of flades and cores made by the method of "edge flaking." Finds of the changbin culture also include flat bone awls, broad at one end and pointed at the other, and fine bone forks. Comparable specimens are found in the maomaodong culture.

Tool types and assemblages at the two sites are in the main identical. They include scrapers, choppers and pointed tools.

Carbon 14 dating has shown that the maomaodong cave culture dates back approximately 15,000 years, 10,000 years earlier than the changbin culture in Taiwan. Studies of geological history have shown that Taiwan was joined to the mainland in remote antiquity. The maomaodong cave culture provides important evidence for the remote origins of culture in Taiwan.

CSO: 4000/236

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

TRADE COMMITTEE HEAD VISITS TAIPEI--Taipei, 17 Feb (CNA)--Lord Hugh Kindersley, president of the Anglo-Taiwan Trade Committee of the United Kingdom, visited Taipei Mayor Jackson Yang Thursday afternoon. Lord Kindersley arrived in Taipei Tuesday. During his stay here, he was visited Governor K. H. Yu of Central Bank of China and Minister of Finance Hsu Li-teh. He also exchanged views on matters of commerce and trade with them. During his visit to May Yang, Lord Kindersley said that he has visited this country many times in the past few years, and he is deeply impressed with the rapid development in the city of Taipei. In return, Mayor Yang extended his warm welcome and presented a key to Taipei and a book with scenic photos of the city. Lord Kindersley is scheduled to leave Friday. [Text] [OW170405 Taipei CNA in English 0245 GMT 17 Feb 84]

CSO: 4000/236

OBSERVERS VIEW YOUDE'S POLITICAL STRUCTURE REMARKS

HK090134 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 9 Feb 84 p 9

[Article by Matthew Leung]

[Excerpts] There were mixed feelings among local observers on the governor's remarks that the British or Hong Kong governments will not oppose the future development of the territory's political structure.

Some welcomed the remarks and described them as appropriate and logical. Others were restrained in their comments.

Sir Edward had told reporters after opening a new bottling hall at the San Miguel Brewery in Sham Tseng that there is no question of the British or Hong Kong governments opposing the future development of the territory's political structure.

It is simply a question of making it progressive, timing it well and taking into account the special circumstances of Hong Kong.

The governor was clarifying press reports last week about a statement made by the foreign office minister responsible for Hong Kong, Mr Richard Luce, which was misinterpreted as implying that he had turned down calls for constitutional changes in Hong Kong.

The calls came in a series of questions in the House of Commons from a Labour MP, Mr Robert Parry.

The vice-chairman of the Hong Kong Belongers' Association, Mr Sze Chusian, described Sir Edward's remarks as logical and proper.

He said political changes should be gradual and properly timed.

Hong Kong cannot afford drastic changes, he noted.

He likened Hong Kong to a capitalist appendix of communist China which should be removed. However, because of the unique situation, it should be allowed to exist and grow.

The chairman of the Hong Kong Prospect Institute, Dr Lao Sze-kuang, said the governor's remarks showed that the Hong Kong and UK governments were not opposed to those who asked for democratic reforms in the political structure.

There have been constant calls from grassroot pressure groups that the government should allow more democratic participation.

And many are calling for political reform to begin right away.

The director of the Christian Industrial Committee, Mr Lau Chin-shek, said the governor's remarks were timed to boost confidence among local people, especially those advocates of democratic reform, before the next round of Sino-British talks on the 1997 question.

Mr Lau also said the government has the responsibility of opening up the political system.

He felt universal suffrage should be introduced in Hong Kong.

But he added that local people should actively fight for the cause.

An Urban Councillor, Mr Augustine Chung, described the remarks as "appropriate" and reflecting the open-mindedness of the government.

Mr Chung said there is no reason for the government to oppose changes in the political system if they are necessary.

The former director of home affairs, Mr John Walden, said Sir Edward's remarks were simply a continuation of hints recently given by Executive Councillors, Miss Lydia Dunn and Miss Maria Tam, to the effect that the British Government is changing its position on democratic reform.

He also said the governor's remarks were in direct response to the Chinese proposal of Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong.

Miss Dunn said last month that she favoured elections for the Legislative Council and, perhaps eventually, to Exco itself.

Mr Walden said personally he favours democratic reforms in Hong Kong and that it is a good thing—but it does not necessarily guarantee better administration.

A system of "checks" should be introduced to ensure that democracy really works, he said.

This system should include loyal opposition, proper monitoring system on the performance of civil servants and an ombudsman to handle public complaints and grievances.

But he doubted whether the British Government has the will to introduce such a system in Hong Kong. He said under the present trend of political reforms, the only thing likely to be changed is that the policies will slightly take public interest into account and that more elected people from grassroot levels will fill positions in the government currently held by appointed people.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE STORAGE IN PRC AROUSES CONCERN

HK110202 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 11 Feb 84 p 3

[Excerpts] A confirmed report that Chinese officials had discussed with West European companies the storage of radioactive wastes from European nuclear reactors in China, has aroused local concern.

Spokesman for the Joint Organization of Nuclear Energy (JOCNE), Miss Trini Leung said the wastes could be used for military purposes.

It had been reported that the Chinese government offered to store nuclear waste from European plants in a remote part of China in return for Western currencies.

The proposed deal could be worth \$48 billion.

Despite China's denial, Western diplomats in Beijing understand that China has signed a letter of intent with three West German companies active in the nuclear industry to rent storage space for nuclear waste.

Miss Leung talked to China's vice-minister of water resources and electric power, Mr Peng Shulin, during a visit to Shekou mid-last month.

She was told that Daya Bay reactor's high-level radioactive waste will be placed into containers and buried underground at the site.

A UPI report said West German sources had told diplomats that several German companies, including Nukem, its subsidiary Transnuclear and Alfred Hemple, want to store 4,000 tons of highly radioactive wastes in China.

Japan and Switzerland are also interested in renting similar storage space from China.

Some Western diplomats fear that China would acquire a plutonium mine from which large amounts of the vital ingredient for the making of nuclear bombs can be extracted.

"Mr Peng said China would eventually acquire the technology to dispose of the radioactive wastes," she said.

However Miss Leung said one of the chief engineers had hinted that the radioactive waste might be put to some kind of use.

"He said the wastes were very useful. This seemed to me an alarming remark," she said.

Miss Leung says it was an indirect answer to the question as to whether the Chinese Government had any military plans for nuclear power stations.

Areas in China where radioactive wastes could be stored include the Gobi Desert in the north and Xinjiang and Qinhai provinces in the remote northwest. All three regions are sparsely populated and relatively free of earthquakes, floods and other natural disturbances.

Miss Leung said she had no idea whether the Chinese officials planned to pool the nuclear waste from Guangdong reactors and those from Europe together.

"The issue was not mentioned during our last visit. But the development now is quite alarming. I doubt China's sincerity in urging for global nuclear disarmament," she noted.

CSO: 4000/212

LEGCO UNOFFICIALS CALL FOR DEBATE ON 1997

HK250046 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0015 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Unofficial members of the Legislative Council [LEGCO] want to have a say in the negotiations over the future of Hong Kong. The senior unofficial councillor, Mr Roger Lobo, will introduce a motion next month, which reads that the council deems it essential that any proposals for the future of Hong Kong should be debated in LEGCO before any final agreement is reached. It is understood all unofficials support the motion. Nick Beecroft asked one of them, Mr Allen Lee, why he and colleagues had decided to take this action.

[Begin recording] [Lee] We have received a number of representations on the subject, and I am sure, as a citizen of Hong Kong, that the people of Hong Kong are very concerned about this subject, and they probably are wondering why as, a leading council of Hong Kong, that the members are fairly quiet about this subject. This does not mean we are not concerned about the subject, because we know the sensitivity of the negotiations of both parties. We want to achieve the goal that is set out in the joint communique way back in September 1982, to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. To achieve that, there are many proposals some people like, some people do not. We don't know what people's reactions are to the future proposals. That is why we think it is very essential that any proposals in regard to this particular subject, the arrangement, have to be debated in the Legislative Council before any final agreement is reached.

[Beecroft] Won't you be breaking the confidentiality and won't you be nearly moving the negotiating table from Beijing to Hong Kong?

[Lee] How could we be breaking the confidentiality when we don't know anything about the talks?

[Beecroft] Well, they have got to reveal to you the details of the agreement, or the proposed agreement.

[Lee] All I'm saying is they have not.

[Beecroft] But when they do give you those details, because you are demanding it in this motion, then confidentiality will have been broken.

[Lee] Well perhaps the confidentiality rule ought to be reexamined, because this has to do with 5.3 million people in Hong Kong, and their views have to be taken into account on such an important subject.

[Beecroft] Are you really worried in fact that the views of the Hong Kong people are not now being taken into account?

[Lee] It is not a problem of worrying about the views of people being taken into account or not. It is more important to let the Hong Kong people know, and I have always maintained that view, even before the proposed motion put forward, that I think the Hong Kong people have a right to know. In fact I believed several months ago that the Hong Kong people have a right to know about the negotiations, about both sides, or about any proposals, because it has to do with us, with the people of Hong Kong, and their future; it is not Britain's future.

[Beecroft] The governor said that unofficials have been talking to him about this motion. Does government support you?

[Lee] I'm afraid the details how to reach this motion, I'm afraid I'm not in a position to reveal it with you or anybody else. As you understand, this is a very important subject to reach at this stage that we announce that we will debate in the council. [sentence as heard] Please bear with us until March 14.

[Beecroft] With unofficials outnumbering officials, this is a fait accompli, isn't it?

[Lee] Well I don't know any subject has to [be] debated before it is passed or not, and I think this is obviously in my view the most important debate, in fact, in my almost 6 years this will be the most important debate. [end recording]

On his return from the ninth round of talks in Beijing from Hong Kong's future, the governor, Sir Edward Youde, said he was aware of the unofficials' motion, but said it was their job to comment on it. An official statement issued later in the day said the government welcomed the motion.

CSO: 4000/246

VARIOUS REACTIONS TO UNOFFICIALS CALL FOR DEBATE

HK250236 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 25 Feb 84 p 8

[Article by staff reporters]

[Text] The Sino-British talks may suffer a setback and current growing optimism in Hong Kong dampened if the Legislative Council debates proposals on the territory's future before an agreement is reached.

On the other hand, it may generate more public discussions over the issue if Legco focuses its debate on how to maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong before and after 1997.

These are the views of academics, pressure groups as well as pro-China figures on the proposed motion seeking Legco involvement in the talks.

Local members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference cautioned that "reopening" the sovereignty and administration issues at this point might be detrimental.

While reiterating Peking's stance that it welcomes more local opinions on future arrangements for Hong Kong, Mr Ho Sai-chu said bringing up such vital issues now does not make much sense.

"It seems that after 16 months of talks the majority of the population have accepted or taken these issues for granted," Mr Ho said.

"If the proposed Legco debate is to lead to a vote of acceptance or rejection of any agreement reached between Britain and China over Hong Kong, one should be more cautious," he said.

A retired history professor of the University of Hong Kong, Professor Ma Meng, who is a CPPCC member, said: "The motion strikes me that Legco members want to find out the position of the local government.

"It reflects their reservation on the government's attitude towards the talks."

Professor Ma said the move possibly indicated unofficials' dissatisfaction that they have been kept in the dark about the talks so far.

"They are demanding participation in the decisionmaking," Professor Ma said.

"I think the motion should be debated first to see if it is applicable under the present circumstances," he said.

The vice-chairman of Meeting Point, Mr Yeung Sum, also said, "If the Legco debate is to centre again on sovereignty or administration issues, it may lead to confusion especially when an agreement is expected soon."

But he said the pressure group supported the Legco move if it meant fighting for bigger participation in formulating better transitional arrangements for Hong Kong, especially on the basic laws issue for the territory after 1997.

"However, it will be meaningless to stir up settled dust when the talks are seemingly going on smoothly," Mr Yeung said.

He was also afraid the Legco demand might give Peking an impression that Hong Kong was pushing for a "say" in the talks.

Mr Yeung noted that China had long rejected "tripartite" talks.

The vice-chairman of the Hong Kong Belongers Association, Mr Sze Chusian, echoed concern the move might result in a "delicate future" for Hong Kong.

On a report that there was a move to have a motion raised in parliament that if a final agreement on Hong Kong's future was not acceptable to the local people, parliament would refuse to debate it, Mr Sze speculated the two issues might be linked.

"If I am right, we may face a very delicate future," he said.

The director of the Centre of Asian Studies, Dr Edward Chen, expressed reservation over the Legco demand.

Doctor Chen not only agreed that a "back to square one situation" could harm the talks, he believed Legco was not the most adequate place to debate technical details over Hong Kong's future.

"First, it may involve expertise which Legco lacks, and second, it cannot claim to be representative because its members are not elected," he said.

The president of the Hong Kong Bar Association, Mr Henry Litton, Q.C. said the motion proposed by Mr Roger Lobo was "a little surprising."

The move was "correct," said Mr Litton, but it should have been initiated by the Chinese or the British Governments.

Meanwhile, elected district board members and urban councillors contacted yesterday endorsed the "spirit" of the motion and said discussions on this vital issue should go beyond the Legco chamber.

They maintained that the vital question of sovereignty should be discussed although some members expressed fear that to touch on it now could "put us back to square one."

An urban councillor, Mr Pao Ping-wing, however, said the sovereignty issue "is not a foregone conclusion."

"If the public is still keen on debating the issue, it shows they are not taking the subject for granted," he said.

Pointing out that "time is running out," Mr Pao said it would be now or never as far as public discussion was concerned.

Similar views were echoed by another urban councillor, Mr Lee Chik-yuet, who is also a member of the Shamshuipo District Board.

While agreeing on the spirit of the motion, Mr Lee said he could not comment on any possible motive behind the motion.

"I suppose Mr Lobo, being also an executive councillor, probably knows what's going on in the talks."

Mr Lee said he preferred a public discussion at grassroot level, namely the district boards, to a Legco debate.

CSO: 4000/246

END