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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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25 May 1984

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

BEIJING MOVES TOWARD MORE OPEN FOREIGN MEDIA POLICY

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 28 Apr 84 p 6

[Article by Carol Bargmann: "The Chinese Are Getting More Communicative"]

[Text] Peking 27 April. The masters of communist China are getting more talkative. They have discovered that they can reach receptive ears beyond the country's borders more easily via foreign correspondents than through their own foreign propaganda. Until 2 years ago a press conference in the Chinese capital was an extremely rare event. Since then there is one invitation after the other from Chinese ministries, provincial governments, associations, from foreign state guests, embassies and business conglomerates. Often it cannot be determined in advance whether the trek to the informational meeting across the city of 8 million is worthwhile because of its congested streets.

Once a week there is regularly a press conference at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was active for many years in Bonn at the Chinese embassy and knows the criteria and interests of Western journalists.

The same cannot be said of the managers of the all-Chinese Association of Journalists. At the bidding of the party this association has looked after the Beijing-accredited journalists "in a friendly manner." It outfitted a press club in a representative structure in colonial style after the model of Western capitals. It has the only bar in China in which foreigners can drink on credit for 2 months. In spite of that few go there. Too often people were invited to informational meetings which turned out to be boring monologues which do not reveal anything new.

The all-Chinese Association of Journalists was active not least in order to undermine the foreign press association. The latter had developed without the blessing of official Chinese authorities and it also invites Chinese and foreign guests for question sessions. The large number of competing events in the Chinese capital is way out of proportion to the volume of what is newsworthy. Nevertheless the tranquil days are over when a foreign correspondent could depend on the fact that everything which he is permitted to learn is published in the Beijing PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER, the central organ of China's Communist Party.

The foreign correspondents always sit packed together whenever a Chinese government spokesman comes from a discussion which China's commanding leader Deng Xiaoping held with a state guest. In this case the information flows in greater abundance and more precisely from the Chinese side than from the foreign visitor. Deng Xiaoping is still the only one who can develop new ideas and publicly give a personal opinion without having to ask others. The extent of his power is also apparent from the fact that no spokesman dares to reproduce in his own words or in summary form what Deng Xiaoping said. He is quoted in direct discourse with painstaking accuracy in so far as his statements are destined for the public.

A new facet in the aggressive foreign information policy was an improvised press conference in the Germany embassy which Federal Minister for Post and Telecommunications Schwarz-Schilling held with two Chinese ministers and a vice minister. The three veteran functionaries, department heads for post, space and radio, who in Mao's day and even several years later would have given every journalist a wide berth, squeezed together with Schwarz-Schilling and German ambassador Schoedel onto a sofa and talked a great deal about German-Chinese friendship, and even more of cooperation and business ventures to their mutual advantage, of past and future meetings in Germany and in China, and they gave out friendly reports for the minister and the ambassador.

Small breakdowns in new terrain are part of the bargain. What formerly would have produced an embarrassed silence is recorded today as laughter. After the opulent banquet of shark's fins, fish maw, abalone and tree mushrooms the housewife should also be praised. The young Chinese interpreter, tired from the day's discussions of many hours concerning live satellites, digital equipment, glass-fiber cable and computer-controlled address readers, tried to do his very best even shortly before midnight at the unexpected press conference. His minister's public compliment was translated as follows: "We also have here an excellent ambassador's wife, and I was especially happy to learn today that she is from Beijing." The wife of the ambassador was born in Beijing.

The Federal Minister for Post and Telecommunications, whose last day in the Chinese capital had started at 8:00 am with an unpleasant breakfast in the state guest house with a crowd of journalists asking questions, then added something specific about his visit. The Chinese postmaster general will travel to Hamburg in June to attend the International Postal Congress. The German space industry hopes with justification to outdo its competitors and deliver three television satellites to China.

The representatives of nine German companies in the telecommunications industry who had accompanied the Minister of Post and Telecommunications made new business connections or revived old ones. They do not dare to predict whether this will fill their order books. They hope so, in any case.

12124

CSO: 3620/275

GENERAL

NATO OFFICIAL ON SOVIET INF RELUCTANCE

OW160530 Beijing XINHUA in English 0307 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Brussels, 15 May (XINHUA)--Chairman of NATO's special consultative group (SCG) Richard Burt said here today that NATO will continue to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles but is also ready to negotiate with the Soviet Union in the INF arms control talks.

He made these remarks while talking to pressmen following the SCG fourth meeting of 1984.

He said, "the continuing refusal of the Soviet Union to return to the INF arms control talks in Geneva is a matter of profound regret." He went on to say that "this negative Soviet approach contrasted sharply with the repeated expressions by the allies of their readiness for negotiations to resume at any time, and their willingness to undertake a serious, flexible and active negotiating effort when they do."

He also disclosed that the Soviet Union is continuing the construction of new SS-20 bases in both the eastern and western parts of the Soviet Union, despite the fact that the Soviet Union has already deployed twice as many INF warheads as NATO has scheduled in its entire 5-year program.

He affirmed NATO's commitment to seeking an equitable agreement providing for significant reductions of both sides' land based INF missiles and on this basis, NATO's willingness to halt, reverse or dispense with its INF deployments altogether.

When answering questions, Burt elaborated NATO's current position which is: (a) to continue deployment of U.S. missiles; (b) to be ready to negotiate with the Soviets but not to make any concession to bring them back to the table.

He said, "Our position is very clear: we are prepared for negotiations at any moment but we cannot and will not accept the Soviet position of setting preconditions to sitting down to negotiate."

He went on to say that "the Soviet Union deployed SS-20 missiles on an average of one per week through the entire period of negotiations in Geneva. So it is unacceptable and illogical for the Soviet Union to insist that the United States

withdraws its small number of missiles deployed in Western Europe in order to negotiate with the Soviet Union." "It would be a sign of weakness on our part to respond to Soviet intransigance by making concessions," Burt empahsized.

On the recent Dutch position on the deployment of cruise missiles on its soil, Burt said: "We would prefer that the Netherlands moves ahead under the December 1979 decision with deployment of the 48 cruise missiles according to the schedule. But in the final analysis, it is a decision for the Dutch Government and the Dutch Parliament to take."

CSO: 4000/357

UNITED STATES

U.S. RESPECTS WORLD COURT RULING ON NICARAGUA

OW112300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Washington, 10 May (XINHUA)--The United States today reacted on the world court ruling that the United States should halt mining Nicaraguan harbors and other hostile actions against Nicaragua by saying that the U.S. "respects the court and the rule of law and intends to act accordingly."

U.S. State Department spokesman John Hughes said in a statement that "our initial reaction is that nothing contained in the measures indicated by the court is inconsistent with current U.S. policy or activities with respect to Nicaragua."

The world court in the Hague ruled today that "the United States should cease and refrain from any action in restricting, blocking or endangering the access to Nicaragua and from Nicaraguan ports and in particular the laying of mines."

It also ruled that "the right to sovereignty and political independence of Nicaragua should be respected like the sovereignty and political independence of any other state in the region or in the world, and that it should not be jeopardized by military or paramilitary actions."

Just a few days after the U.S. involvement in mining Nicaraguan ports was revealed by the press and Nicaragua brought a charge against the United States at the court, the United States informed the court that it would not accept the court's jurisdiction in the case.

Hughes said the United States "will be asking the court quickly to decide the fundamental issue of its jurisdiction. We will be meeting with the court tomorrow to develop a schedule for further proceedings in this case on that issue of jurisdiction." However, he declined to answer why the United States raised the issue of jurisdiction while saying it respects the court.

He stated that the United States "continues to believe that the best prospect for resolving the political, social and economic problems that plague the nations of Central America, including Nicaragua, is through serious negotiations in the Contadora process."

CSO: 4000/358

SOVIET UNION

GROMYKO FAVORS NAVAL DISARMAMENT TALKS

OW141920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 14 April (XINHUA)--Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said the Soviet Union welcomes the call by the 38th session of the UN Assembly to limit naval maneuvers and armament and is ready for negotiations on the matter, the Soviet news agency TASS reported today.

In a reply letter to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Gromyko said the Soviet Union favors reaching an agreement immediately on "not expanding naval maneuvers in regions of tension and conflicts."

The stand taken by the United States and its allies has made the issue of naval disarmament unresolved till now, the foreign minister said in the letter.

The Soviet Union is also willing to discuss on the basis of equilibrium a reduction of the number of major powers' warships now in active service, that of the aircraft-carriers in particular, he said.

Such talks could be conducted within the framework of the Geneva Disarmament Conference, he said.

Observers here noticed that Gromyko's proposal came out against the backdrop of the increasingly fierce Soviet-U.S. maritime contention.

CSO: 4000/355

SOVIET UNION

USSR FLEXING MILITARY MUSCLE, SAYS JAPANESE PAPER

OW281337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, 28 April (XINHUA)--The Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN today quoted American military authorities as saying that the Soviet military activities in various parts of the world are aimed to show its military muscles.

The newspaper said that such American analysis is based on the facts that the Soviet helicopter carrier "Leningrad" and the uda-class destroyer have carried out their first military manoeuvres in the Caribbean Sea and that military exercises on an unprecedented scale have been held by the Soviet Union in the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. The Soviet Union has once again made the gesture of interfering the Berlin airlift [as received] and mobilized its marines in Vietnam to stage a landing exercise for the first time. In addition, the Soviet carrier "Minsk" fired illuminating shells at American warships and a U.S. helicopter was attacked in its flight over a border area between Federal Germany and Czechoslovakia. All these, together with the Soviet bombardment and large-scale attacks against the Afghan guerrillas, also support the analysis.

The newspaper said that the recent Vietnamese large scale dry-season offensive against Kampuchea is not irrelevant to the Soviet moves mentioned above. Sources close to the White House pointed out that these Soviet activities are more or less related to each other and should be seen as a show of strength with strategic designs.

CSO: 4000/355

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

SOVIET WARPLANES ON ETOROFU--Tokyo, 27 April (XINHUA)--The number of MIG-23 jet fighters deployed by the Soviet Union on the Soviet-held island of Etorofu in Japan's northern territory has increased to 40 from the original count of little more than 20. This was announced by the Japanese Defense Agency here this morning. A related report from the Japanese news agency KYODO said the Soviet Union started deploying the MIG-23s on the island in August or September last year and that the number of jet fighters deployed there has almost doubled since early this month. The KYODO report quoted Japanese Defense Agency officials as saying that this was one aspect of a Soviet buildup in the Far East, both qualitative and quantitative, which should call for vigilance. [Text] [OW271208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 27 Apr 84]

CSO: 4000/355

BRIEFS

KIM IL-SONG SUPPORTS PALESTINIANS--Pyongyang, 15 May (XINHUA)--President Kim Il-song reiterated yesterday that the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will "as ever invariably and firmly support and encourage the just revolutionary cause of the Palestinian people," according to a KCNA report. Kim Il-song made the commitment in his message to Yasser 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization on the occasion of the "week of support to the struggle of the Palestinian people" starting 15 May. In the message Kim Il-song said, "today the Palestinian people are persistently and vigorously waging the just struggle to liberate the homeland and build an independent and sovereign state, overcoming the vicious suppressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and Zionists and pulling through the trials and difficulties on the road ahead of them with an indomitable will." Kim Il-song heartily wished 'Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian people greater successes in the struggle for National Liberation. [Text] [OW151103 Beijing XINHUA in English 1049 GMT 15 May 84]

CSO: 4000/356

WESTERN EUROPE

DENMARK OPPOSES PROPOSED NORDIC NUCLEAR FREE ZONE

OWO31401 Beijing XINHUA in English 1309 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Stockholm, 2 May (XINHUA)--Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen said today his country opposes the establishment of a separate Nordic nuclear-free zone and will take coordinated actions with its NATO allies on security problems, the Swedish news agency TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA reported.

In a parliament debate on security policy, Ellemann-Jensen said the establishment of a Nordic nuclear-free zone "is not a local problem" and should be considered from a broader geographical aspect.

The Nordic nuclear-free zone proposal, made by the Soviet Union in 1950s and renewed by former Finish President Urho Kekkonen in 1963, does not include in the zone the Soviet territories adjacent to the Nordic countries and the Baltic Sea where Soviet ground-based and submarine-based missiles are stationed.

Ellemann-Jensen said there exist no conditions for reaching an agreement on the nuclear-free zone among the Nordic countries at present.

He said both the establishment of the Nordic nuclear-free zone and the limitation of NATO's intermediate missiles have a bearing on Denmark's position in NATO and Denmark's security interest. Denmark must work together with its NATO allies in seeking a security policy.

CSO: 4000/354

WESTERN EUROPE

OVER 20,000 PROTEST U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN BELGIUM

OW301419 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Brussels, 29 April (XINHUA)--An estimated 20,000 people from Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Federal Germany, Denmark and the United States today formed a 17 km human chain around Florennes Airbase to protest the planned deployment of 48 U.S. cruise missiles there.

The demonstrators shouted, "no missiles in Florennes or elsewhere," "end work on and finance to the base immediately," and "no foreign military personnel in Florennes."

The demonstration was jointly organized by the Belgian National Committee of Action for Peace and Development, the Committee of Struggle for Defense of the Florennes Region and other pacifist groups.

The Belgian Government made it clear in 1981 that its decision to deploy 48 U.S. cruise missiles would hinge on the results of the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks. After the failure of the talks, the Belgian Parliament authorized in November 1983 the government to deploy the missiles. However, in view of the strong opposition at home, Prime Minister Wilfried Martens declared that so long as there was the possibility of an agreement in Geneva, his country will not deploy the missiles.

But preparations at the base have been reportedly well in progress and the first group of U.S. military personnel have arrived.

CSO: 4000/354

WESTERN EUROPE

SWEDEN REPORTS ON PROBE INTO INTRUDING SUBS

OWO51104 Beijing XINHUA in English 0903 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Stockholm, 4 May (XINHUA)--Sweden today announced the results of an investigation showing how Sweden had traced intruding submarines around its southern waters.

Making public the results, Swedish Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Lennart Ljung said at a press conference that from February to April, unidentified conventional submarines, miniature submarines and other vessels operating under the surface of the sea as well as frogmen intruded 10 times the waters around Karlskrona. But he added, so far there is no conclusive evidence to show the nationality of the intruders.

In the longest searching action ever held by the government, the Swedish military flew out planes, dispatched warships, moved out 1,000 troops, threw several dozens of depth bombs and laid mines in waters. However, he said, the action has not obtained satisfactory results due to, among other things, inadequate equipment and training of troops.

Lennart Ljung handed in an investigation report to the government today. Defense Minister Anders Thunborg told a press conference that the government has taken a very conscientious attitude towards the report and has instructed the military to work out a much-improved plan to search for submarines of unidentified nationality later.

Prime Minister Olof Palme in a short statement today stressed the need to strengthen the forces to cope with intruding submarines. He said, "We are determined to defend our territory from any intrusion. We will, as always, carry out a firm policy of neutrality."

CSO: 4000/354

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

FRG ANTINUCLEAR DEMONSTRATIONS--Bonn, 30 April (XINHUA)--About 3,000 people from all over the country today held demonstrations in Gorleben, lower Saxony State in protest against the construction of spent fuel storage dump in the area and the imminent startup of a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant in Dragahn. The demonstrators with tractors and automobiles blocked the highways in the area, then they held sit-in demonstrations. Hundreds of local inhabitants joined the ranks of demonstrators. About 500 demonstrators were transported forcibly by police to a requisition camp some 30 kilometers away for identity checks and 24 of them were arrested as they refused to get on buses. Four weeks ago, some 12,000 anti-nuclear demonstrators formed a human chain in Wendland in protest against the building of fuel storage dump and a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant. [Text] [OWO10550 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 1 May 84]

HIGH-TECH SALE TO USSR--Stockholm, 2 May (XINHUA)--A regional manager of Asea, Sweden's third largest export company, has been detained for questioning for his suspected involvement in selling U.S.-made sophisticated electronic computers to the Soviet Union, the Swedish newspaper DAGENS NYHETER reported today. The report said that in 1981-82, the company sold to the Soviet Union in an unusual way parts of highly sophisticated electronic computer control systems imported from the United States and the sale is considered as a violation of the U.S. regulations on exports of sensitive high technologies. The report noted that the manager received 600,000 Swedish kelangs [as received] (about 76,000 U.S. dollars) from the Soviet Union for his services in the deal. The report also mentioned that the Swedish customs last November discovered and confiscated a container of U.S. made electronic computer parts arriving in Sweden from South Africa, ready for delivery to the Soviet Union and the receiver of this container in Sweden was an agent of the Asea Company. [Text] [OWO21837 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 2 May 84]

USSR AFGHANISTAN BOMBING RAPPED--Stockholm, 10 May (XINHUA)--Ten Swedish political parties or mass organizations sent a letter to the Soviet Embassy here protesting Soviet bombing in Afghanistan. The letter of protest demands an immediate stop to the bombing by the Soviet Union. "The bombing can only be regarded as a genocide of civilians," the letter said. Many people there will be exposed to the menace of hunger as the bombing ruined fertile farmland and damaged agricultural installations, said the letter. The letter was signed by the Center Party, the Liberal Party, the Communist Party, the Afghanistan Committee and others. [Text] [OW102131 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 10 May 84]

EASTERN EUROPE

PRC PAPER ON 'DUTY-FREE ZONES' IN EASTERN EUROPE

HK100900 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao in Chinese 23 Apr 84 p 4

[Article by Zhang Chun [1728 3196]: "Free Ports, Free Tariff Zones, and Duty-Free Zones in East European Countries"]

[Text] In such East European countries as Romania, Yugoslavia and Hungary, there are special economic zones in the forms of free ports, free tariff zones, and duty-free zones. Romania's Sulina is a free port situated in the Danube delta. At present, the port acts mainly as an entrepot center. The construction funds for the Sulina free port come from the state's interest-free loans, which are returned to the state within 5 years. The port has to bear sole responsibility for profits and losses and conducts independent economic accounting.

Yugoslavia has opened 11 free tariff zones, respectively, in 11 port cities opened to foreign ships. The main purpose of establishing these free tariff zones is to promote the export of goods and services and to develop entrepot trade by exempting imported or exported goods from tariffs or simplifying customs formalities.

Duty-free zones in Hungary take another form. Since 1972, Hungary has run more than 20 joint ventures with Western countries and established duty-free zones in the areas around these joint ventures. At present, there are nine duty-free zones in Budapest and other Hungarian cities. The establishment of these duty-free zones provides the necessary conveniences for the development of the joint ventures.

In order to attract foreign investment and to give full play to the special economic zones, many East European countries have taken some further measures. Yugoslavia has not only gradually expanded the area of the existing free tariff zones, but also plans to open a number of new free tariff zones in some international railroad and highway centers. Moreover, Yugoslavia has begun to cooperate with Italy in developing a free trade zone in a border area with Italy. According to the cooperation agreement, Italy will invest 800 million lira in the development project, which is now under construction.

Last year, Hungary promulgated a new regulation for the purpose of speeding up the construction of the duty-free zones. According to the regulation, joint ventures located in duty-free zones are allowed to import machinery, equipment,

raw materials, and parts on a duty-free basis. Products made of raw materials exported from Hungary can also be imported on a duty-free basis. In January this year, a Hungarian building materials company and a Danish company established a joint venture which will specialize in making structural parts for wooden houses; this joint venture was founded on the basis of the new regulation.

In addition, Poland is also planning to establish a large free port in the Szczecin-Swinoujscie area on the Baltic coast. This area is in a superior geographic position and is an important entrepot for trade between Eastern and Western Europe. The establishment of a free port will promote the development of commerce, financial services, and manufacturing industries, and will give great impetus to foreign trade so as to increase foreign exchange income. However, this plan has yet to be formally approved by the Polish Government, although it is favored by many officials.

CSO: 4005/573

EASTERN EUROPE

WARSAW PACT CALLS FOR MULTILATERAL TALKS

OWO81058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1033 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Moscow, 8 May (XINHUA)--The Warsaw Pact yesterday urged the NATO countries to participate in multilateral talks on a treaty pledging mutual non-aggression and the reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons, reported the Soviet news agency TASS.

TASS said that the proposal was contained in a message handed to the NATO nations' ambassadors to Hungary on the eve of the resumption of the Stockholm conference on security and disarmament in Europe.

"The Warsaw Pact member states propose to the NATO member states a mutual commitment in the form of a treaty not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other, and therefore not to be the first to use any military force at all against each other," it said.

"Urgent effective measures capable of lessening mistrust between the member states of the Warsaw Treaty and the member states of NATO, facilitating the easing of tension and the strengthening of peace and security are needed in the present complex international situation," TASS said.

It suggested that multilateral talks could begin with an immediate discussion of the substance of a non-aggression treaty or with preliminary talks to work out the framework of future study.

The proposal was reportedly to have been made at a Warsaw Pact foreign ministers' meeting held in Budapest last month, which basically restated an offer for a ban on first use of nuclear and conventional arms made at a Warsaw Pact summit in January 1983.

NATO countries responded to last year's offer with caution, saying that non-aggression treaties have not prevented attacks in the past.

Foreign news agencies quoted Western diplomats in Moscow as saying that the new proposal did not appear to contain any changes in the Soviet position on nuclear disarmament or reduction of conventional forces in Europe. It did not mention, for example, the suspended talks on reducing medium-range nuclear arms in Europe.

The diplomats said that they believed the proposal made known on the eve of the resumption of Stockholm conference was intended to divert the meeting into a channel more acceptable to Moscow.

EASTERN EUROPE

GDR LEADER ON REEMERGENCE OF DANGER OF WAR

OW151650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 15 May (XINHUA)--Democratic German leader Erich Honecker warned Monday that the danger of a war being launched from German soil has reappeared for the first time since the end of World War II.

In a reply to a letter from the president of the French Federation of Resistance Fighters and War Victims, Rene Peyre, Honecker said the danger reappeared with the increasing nuclear confrontation signaled by the deployment of the new U.S. first-strike weapons in Federal Germany.

In his letter to the heads of state or government of the countries participating in the Helsinki conference on European security and cooperation, Peyre called on them to implement the Helsinki final act as a step towards bringing the coming Stockholm disarmament conference to a successful close.

In the reply published today in one democratic German newspaper, NEUES DEUTCHLAND, Honecker said his country favors continuing a dialogue with all "forces with reason" in line with the Helsinki Final act, in order to use all such opportunities to help stop the arms race and reduce armaments.

He agreed that a freeze on the existing nuclear inventory, a freeze on or a reduction of military spending in all countries participating in the Helsinki conference, and the establishment of nuclear-free and chemical weapons-free zones in Europe will reduce the danger of war.

Maintaining a balance of forces in Europe will provide greater security and should be an urgent task for the entire continent, but Honecker stressed that it can be possible only if the situation that prevailed before the deployment of U.S. new missiles is restored.

CSO: 4000/353

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

DUARTE UNOFFICIALLY WINS EL SALVADOR ELECTION

OWO80022 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--Unofficial calculations show that Christian Democratic candidate Jose Napoleon Duarte defeated Roberto d'Aubuisson of the Nationalist Republican Alliance in Sunday's runoff presidential election in El Salvador, according to local reports.

Sunday's polling was required by law after none of the original eight candidates won an outright majority in the first round of voting on 25 March.

Duarte and d'Aubuisson, the two top winners in the 25 March election, won 55 percent and 45 percent of the votes respectively, according to an unofficial count of 94 percent of the votes.

Duarte, 58, member and later president of the junta from 1980 to 1982, ran on a platform calling for social and economic reform and a national dialogue to end the civil war.

Addressing a news conference after the polling, Duarte said he will not allow the United States, Cuba, Nicaragua or other countries to send troops to El Salvador, but in view of the current security situation, he said he hoped U.S. military advisers would remain in the country.

He called for more U.S. military and economic aid, and promised to crack down on right-wing death squads and to hold talks with the guerrillas with no guns "on the table."

U.S. President Ronald Reagan Monday told reporters that Duarte's apparent victory was a "pleasing development." Reagan is now likely to ask congress to act on his request for more military aid to El Salvador, according to White House officials.

Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and President of Venezuela's ruling Democratic Action Party Gonzalo Barrios said the election will offer no solution to the Central American crisis.

CSO: 4000/359

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

HAN PEIXIN ADDRESSES RETIREES MEETING--To help retired old cadres arrange their lives in later years, the provincial military district held a meeting of representatives of advanced old cadres from 21 to 25 April to sum up and exchange experiences in this regard. In recent years, the 2,5000 retired old cadres of the provincial military district have consciously rendered good services in their remaining years. Han Peixin, first political commissar of the provincial military district and secretary of the provincial Party Committee, and Wang Jingmin, deputy political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region, addressed the opening ceremony of the meeting held on 21 April. On behalf of the provincial party committee and the Nanjing Military Region Party Committee, they extended warm greetings to the meeting participants and called on them to carry forward the revolutionary tradition, uphold their revolutionary integrity and contribute in their remaining years to Jiangsu's campaign to win victories in the next 7 years. Xue Keying, deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, gave a report on the work among retired cadres in recent years and future plans. [Excerpts] [OWO22156 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Apr 84]

YUNNAN PREFECTURE CADRE MANAGEMENT--At the recent autonomous prefectural conference on economic work, the Dali Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee and People's Government announced that they would reform the management system of cadres of the autonomous prefectural subordinate enterprises and would give more power to enterprises to appoint and remove cadres. In the past, the autonomous prefectural subordinate enterprises had no power to appoint and remove cadres and the leading cadres of the enterprises were under the management of the autonomous prefectural CPC committee, departments, committees and offices at the autonomous prefectural level, and bureaus in charge. The other mid-level cadres were appointed and removed by their immediate UPP-level CPC Committees. In the future, bureaus in charge will be responsible for the appointment and removal of the directors and managers of the plants and mines of the autonomous prefectural subordinate enterprises. The deputy directors, assistant managers, chief engineers, deputy chief engineers, and chief accountants of the plants and mines of these enterprises will be nominated respectively by the directors and managers of the plants and mines, and after discussion by the enterprise CPC committees, will be reported to the bureaus in charge of examination and approval. The division heads and workshop heads and deputies will be directly appointed and removed by the enterprises. [Summary] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Apr 84 HK]

SOUTHWEST REGION

MEETING ON 6TH NPC SPIRIT, HANDLING PROPOSALS

HK080956 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 May 84

[Excerpts] On the morning of 6 May, the fifth session of the Fourth Regional People's Congress Standing Committee held a plenary meeting, at which Li Benshan, vice chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, conveyed the spirit of the fourth session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee. Jipu Pingcuocideng, vice chairman of the Regional People's Government, delivered a Regional People's Government report on the situation of handling proposals.

Among the 239 proposals of the first session of the Fourth Regional People's Congress, the Regional People's Government is responsible for 236. In April this year, after receiving the proposals of the first session of the Fourth Regional People's Congress, the Regional People's Government instructed the government office to immediately issue a circular to various prefectures, seriously handling the proposals of the people's congress. The circular stipulated the requirements for handling the proposals.

On 20 April, the Regional People's Government received 89 reports on the situation of handling the proposals from various departments, including the government office, Economic Committee, Planning Committee, Public Health Department, Transport Department, Religious Bureau, and Labor and Personnel Bureau. Following an investigation, the Regional People's Government discovered that 77 of them basically meet the requirements for making motions. Also, the Regional People's Government has issued a circular to the departments concerned for further study on the 12 proposals which fail to meet the requirements. In connection with the spirit of the region's work forum, the departments concerned are actively studying the remaining proposals that have not been handled yet. It is expected that all of the proposals will be handled by the end of June.

Vice Chairman Jipu Pingcuocideng said: The majority of the proposals, which were handed over from the first session of the Fourth Regional People's Congress Standing Committee to the Regional People's Congress, reflects the important suggestions for building the region's material and spiritual civilizations. It also reflects the public opinion and demands of the people. Judging from the 77 proposals which have been handled, we can see that many of them are good suggestions and demands, and are helpful to the government's work.

Vice Chairman Jipu Pingcuocideng said: On handling the proposals of the people's congress, the majority of departments and leading comrades have attached

great importance to the work. They have included the work in their agenda, appointed persons in charge of the work, carried out serious investigation, and worked out appropriate arrangements. They have also delivered conscientious reports. However, some departments still do not seriously handle the proposals. Some of them have even shirked their responsibility. Though the government has carried out examination and held some departments responsible for their performance, it has not grasped it firmly. Therefore, we should from now on adopt further measures to strengthen our leadership over the work of handling proposals. Also, in connection with the spirit of the region's work forum, we should seriously examine the proposals which have already been handled. In addition, we should deliver reports to the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee one after another on the situation of handling the proposals.

CSO: 4000/354

NORTH REGION

SHANXI:LI LIGONG'S SPEECH AT CPPCC SESSION

SK100608 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 84 pp 1-2

['Text' of Li Ligong's speech on making efforts to create a new situation in our province's CPPCC work, delivered at the second session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee on 20 April]

[Text] Fellow committee members and comrades:

The second session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee has successfully opened just as the people of the whole province are inspired with enthusiasm by the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress, are united as one and are working hard to fulfill the "Sixth 5-Year Plan," trying to realize a fundamental turn for the better in state financial and economic situations, social practice, and party style and are making efforts to create excellent achievements in welcoming the 35th anniversary of the PRC's founding. Members of the CPPCC committee working on all fronts and personalities of all circles happily gather under the same roof to consult and discuss our province's people's political life and various important issues on socialist construction and to make suggestions and criticism on pushing forward our province's undertakings. On behalf of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, I now extend warm greetings to the session.

Fellow committee members and comrades:

Since the 3d plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, our country has created a new situation in flourishing socialist construction due to that the party shifted the focal point of work and fulfilled the arduous task for setting right the guiding ideology. The people are inspired with enthusiasm by the situation of economic progress, political stability, and unity. Like other places across the country, our province has a good political and economic situation. Owing to our deep implementation of the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress, the people of the whole province have strengthened their awareness of politically acting in unison with the party Central Committee and their confidence in creating a new situation for our province. Through organizational reform, leading bodies at and above county levels have made a big stride to become "more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent," and face the new fighting goal with a new lineup. Public security, social order, and social practice have remarkably improved through the struggle against serious economic criminals and criminal activities. The present party rectification

work and the work of eliminating spiritual pollution are vigorously promoting the development of all undertakings. Agricultural development is now rising. Although suffering serious natural disasters, our province still reaped a fairly good agricultural harvest last year. The total agricultural output value and grain output in Yanpei Prefecture and 19 counties (districts) were doubled. Industrial output showed substantial increases. Industrial output value and economic results increased at the same pace. In the past 2 years, we overfulfilled annual revenue plans. We also made great achievements in other work. These achievements cannot be separated from the consolidation and development of our provincial patriotic united front and people's political consultative work or from the efforts of CPPCC members at all levels and personalities of all circles. I, hereby, extend intimate greetings and wholehearted respects to committee members and personalities of all circles.

Of course, there are some shortcomings in our work and some difficulties in front of us. We also have some problems in creating a new situation in our province's united front work and people's political consultative work. We must make concerted efforts, correct mistakes, overcome difficulties and do our work well. Let me make some points on creating a new situation in our province's CPPCC work.

1. Making efforts to create a new situation in CPPCC work is a need in our province's socialist construction.

The 12th Party Congress set forth a general task that called on the people of all nationalities across the country to be united under the new historical period, rely on ourselves, work hard, gradually modernize industry, agriculture, national defense, science and technology, and build our country into a high-level civilized and democratic socialist country. The congress stipulated a fighting goal of quadrupling the total industrial and agricultural output value on the premise of ceaselessly improving economic results by the end of this century. If we realize this goal, our country's national income and output of industrial and agricultural products will stand at the front of the world and our country would have greatly developed in national economic modernization. The income of urban and rural people will double and redouble and people's material and cultural life will reach a comfortable level. Comrade Deng Xiaoping also definitely pointed out: "The 1980's are an important period for the historical development of our party and state. The three major tasks for the Chinese people in the 1980's are to accelerate the building of socialist modernization, to accomplish the task of unifying the country by returning Taiwan, and to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace." In attaining the party's general tasks and fighting goals, our province shoulders an extremely glorious and arduous task of building Shanxi into a key national energy, heavy, and chemical industrial base by the end of this century so as to contribute to rejuvenating China and quadrupling the national gross value in industrial and agricultural production. Our fighting goal is very magnificent. Attaining our strategic goal is impossible depending only on the isolated efforts of our party. It must depend on the unity and concerted efforts of all the people. Therefore, on the basis of close unity among workers, peasants, and intellectuals, thousands upon thousands of horses and soldiers should be built into an enormous and powerful army, and a most extensively united front should be

established by integrating the vast number of allies. Herein lies the reason we regard the united front as a great vitality and as a major magic weapon for building our socialism. Therefore, Comrade Hu Yaobang profoundly pointed out: "Do we need the magic weapon of the united front in the new historical period of building a strong and modern socialist country? Is the magic weapon effective? The central authorities held that all comrades should be definitely and emphatically informed that in the new and following long historical periods, the united front will still be necessary and important, have great vitality, and be a major magic weapon of our party. Do we not stress the necessity to accomplish the three historical tasks of building our country, unifying our country, and opposing international hegemonism? Without the magic weapon of the united front, we would inevitably encounter serious difficulties and defeats. I want to explain more clearly: In our country, wherever there are social class and the Chinese Communist Party--the vanguard of the proletariat, the united front led by our party must exist inevitably." If we had such an accurate understanding of the united front, we could easily comprehend Comrade Deng Xiaoping's thesis of the CPPCC with its bright prospects. The CPPCC is the general headquarters of the Chinese people's united front led by our party, a united front organization with an extensively representative nature, and the most important and specific body through which the people across the country can achieve the great revolutionary unity. The CPPCC's purpose is, on the basis of ardently loving the PRC, supporting the leadership of the CPC, and supporting the politics of the socialist cause, to try its best to consolidate and develop the patriotic united front further, mobilize all positive factors and arouse all the people who can be aroused to safeguard and develop single-mindedly a political situation in which unity goes hand in hand with stability, to promote the building of socialist democracy and legal system, and to struggle for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and for fulfilling the general tasks of the people across the country. The CPPCC is doing its important part, which cannot be replaced by others, in developing our country's political and social life, friendly activities with foreign countries, and socialist construction and in safeguarding our country's unification and unity.

As a united front organization with an extensively representative nature, the CPPCC covers the representative figures of various democratic parties, noted nonparty figures, nonparty cadres who are intellectuals, former army and government personnel of the Kuomintang who revolted and crossed over to our side, former industrialists and businessmen, the upper circles of minority nationalities, patriotic religious leaders, remaining family members and relatives of the people who went to Taiwan, friends in Xianggang and Aomen, returned overseas Chinese, overseas Chinese, and self-employed industrialists and businessmen. It is a mighty contingent with hundreds of millions of people. It is important not for its number of persons and its quality, but for its fairly good knowledge, extensive social relations and strong desire to contribute to the state. Most of the CPPCC committee members have cooperated with the party for a long time and have undergone many tests, especially the test of the 10 years of turmoil. They have behaved well. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," they have supported the party's line, principles, and policies defined following the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the line and policies defined by the 12th CPC Congress. They have a strong desire to exert themselves for the four modernizations. Many of them are talented persons, including democratic party personages, nonparty intellectuals, former industrialists,

and defected personnel, who have fairly good knowledge and rich experience in the scientific and technological, cultural, educational, public health, enterprise operation and management, and foreign trade fields. They are needed in building our socialist material and spiritual civilizations. The CPPCC is like a large stage with all kinds of persons who can present a vivid and dramatic play. Indeed, they are a galaxy of talents, a "brain trust," and a "storage of intelligence." The CPPCC is also an important political and organizational organ for carrying out multiparty cooperation. All units joining the CPPCC represent their respectively related socialist workers and the patriots who support socialism and the unification of the motherland. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, and adhering to the four basic principles, these units have fully discussed the important issues pertaining to the state's general major policies, the four modernizations construction, and the livelihood of the masses. They have offered ways and means to solve these issues by giving suggestions and criticism. This is important and necessary for promoting socialist democracy, strengthening the socialist legal system, and promoting socialist construction undertakings.

Summarizing the above, we can conclude that to carry out socialist construction, we should attend to the united front in the new period, give full play to the role of the CPPCC, and strive to create a new situation in the work of the united front and the CPPCC.

2. Creating a new situation in the work of the CPPCC, we should continue to eliminate the leftist influence and to carry out the party's various united front work policies comprehensively.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the central authorities have formulated united front work principles and policies for the new period, restored order out of chaos in ideology, and criticized the long existing leftist mistakes. Thus, a new situation has emerged in the united front work. Being an important united front organization, the CPPCC has been active in its work, playing an increasingly important role in our country's political life and the four modernizations construction. Its achievements should be affirmed. However, we should also note that many problems still exist in the work of the united front and the CPPCC. We should acknowledge that some party cadres, including some leading cadres, and cadres responsible for the united front work and the CPPCC work, have a poor understanding of the importance of the united front work in the new period, and of the status and role of the CPPCC. Their political prospect is narrow and their thinking is not emancipated enough. As a result, they do not pay attention to the united front work and the work of the CPPCC, and consider the CPPCC as "not essential," and "insignificant." Some comrades hold that our current united front work and CPPCC work show "too much concern" for the people without party affiliation. Some cadres in charge of the united front work also have numerous misgivings, being afraid of committing rightist mistakes. Because of the problems in understanding, some people think that the scale of the united front work has become increasingly narrow and the role of the personages of democratic parties and of various circles has become increasingly small, thus failing to start or complete the work which should have been done. In the implementation of the party's united front work policies, the problems are many. As far as our province is concerned, party committees at all levels, generally speaking,

have attached importance to the implementation of the policies since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In line with the politics and principles as stipulated by the central authorities, we have reversed the verdicts of a great number of framed-up, unjustified and wrong cases, solved some problems left over by history and done a great amount of work. The great achievements we have scored in this aspect are obvious and are also an acknowledged fact. This, however, does not mean that we have done a very good job. On the contrary, there are still many differences. With regard to the implementation of the party's various united front work policies, some people do not pay due attention to it, others take passive action perfunctorily, and still others do not report the actual situation or even resist it. In particular, there are obstacles to our efforts to implement the party policy on intellectuals. Some of our comrades do not attach importance to knowledge, nor respect intellectuals. Due to their failure to earnestly understand and implement the central authorities' policies concerning intellectuals, they do not trust intellectuals politically, nor assign jobs to them, nor show concern for their lives. With the party policies not being implemented, many CPPCC members and persons without party affiliation find no way to play their role even though they are willing to. All these problems reflect from different sides that the influence of the left mistakes still exists in some comrades, shackles their thinking, and obstructs our work. Therefore, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "The united front work over the past few years has not been overdone. Instead, it has been done inadequately; too little rather than too much has been done. Instead of being perfect, the work is lagging behind." He exhorted us: "What we should stress at present and in the future is that we should continue to eradicate the 'left' influence, guard against and overcome the erroneous tendencies of closed-doorism, and of running the country without mass support."

Comrades, we must rely on correct policies to unite all of the people to make efforts to realize our fighting goal. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out once that policy and tactics are the life of the party. He also said, "The leading class and the political party must meet two requirements in exercising leadership over the classes, levels, political parties, and people's organizations under their rule: (a) "Those in leadership over the ruled who have formed an alliance should wage a resolute struggle against the common enemy and win success in the struggle. (b) Those who are ruled should be given material welfare and on no account should their interests be infringed upon, and at the same time they should be given political education. They cannot qualify as leaders without meeting these two requirements." Comrade Mao Zedong said, "Those who are ruled should be given material welfare and on no account should their interests be infringed upon." However, over the past 20 years, our party had a wrong "leftist" guiding ideology. Our party was especially severely damaged by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Many unjust false, and wrong cases were created and the interests of some of those who are ruled who have formed an alliance were infringed upon. So the close relations between the party and the people, and the government and the people were seriously damaged; the images of the party and the government were damaged; and the prestige of the party and the government declined. Comrades, let us reflect upon this so that we can realize socialist modernization.

In realizing modernization, we need knowledge. Intellectuals play a key role in the process of realizing modernization. If we do not implement the policy on intellectuals, how can we arouse the enthusiasm of intellectuals? Setting another example, shouldn't we realize the great cause of reunification returning Taiwan to the motherland? If we do not implement the policy on former KMT personnel in mainland China who revolted and crossed over, how can we realize the great cause of reunification? The implementation of policies is related to the prestige of the party and the state and is the great issue on which depends whether or not we act in unison politically with the central authority. So, we must pay full attention to implementing the policy on the united front work and thoroughly conduct the work well. At present, we should pay special attention to solving the following three problems in implementing the policy on the united front work: 1. Solve various problems, though corrected and closed, that were wrongly handled during the historical political movement. 2. Solve problem of property which has not been conscientiously returned after being found and confiscated during the "Great Cultural Revolution" period. 3. Properly solve the problem of occupied houses. We should firmly attend to problems in line with the principles and regulations of the central authority. In line with the principles and regulations of the central authority, we may work out some specific measures and make suggestions to solve some problems in examination and approval of higher-level party committees. In short: 1, we must take a positive attitude and firmly attend to implementing policies; and 2, we should never retard the implementation of policies. Thus, whoever does not implement policies must be called to account. Only when we completely implement various party policies on the united front work can various initiative factors be fully mobilized, can we turn negative factors into positive ones, can we unite more people to serve socialist construction, and can we create a new situation in united front and CPPCC work.

3. Several opinions and hopes on creating a new situation in the united front work and the CPPCC work.

In line with the requirements of the central authorities, we have set up CPPCC organs in counties (districts). We should invigorate the CPPCC work in all cities and counties (districts). If all of us contribute to and offer suggestions on the construction of the energy and heavy and chemical industrial base in our province and the construction of the two civilizations, our forces will become very powerful. Therefore, we should strive to open up a new situation in the united front work and the CPPCC work.

First, CPC committees at all levels should attach great importance to the united front work and the CPPCC work because they are indispensable to the fulfillment of the party's general line and general task. As an important component of the work of CPC committees, they have always been done by the whole party. In particular, responsible persons of CPC committees should shoulder the responsibility for some issues of great importance. For this reason, CPC committees at all levels should include the united front work and the CPPCC work in their agenda and devote time periodically to studying them twice or three times a year. They should listen to the reports of the united front work and the CPPCC departments, solve their problems, and support their work. Here, I would like to stress that principal responsible persons of all CPC committees should be good at making friends with persons without party affiliation and be their bosom friends so that they can directly hear their opinions and improve their own work.

Second, we should give full play to the role of the CPPCC. The constitution of our country and the CPPCC constitution explicitly stipulates the role of the CPPCC. According to historical experiences, the CPPCC's major functions are to conduct political consultation on the state's major policies and important local issues, the people's livelihood and the internal relations of the united front, and to exercise democratic supervision through suggestions and criticism. Although the CPPCC's political consultation and democratic supervision are different from the NPC's supervision through state power, which has a binding force, they can play an active role in supplementing the NPC. Following the gradual development and improvement of our country's socialist democracy, the content of the political consultation will become all the more rich. Earnest consultation to pool the wisdom of the masses will help our party and government uphold truth and correct mistakes; will help in readjusting the relations between the various fields of the united front, in fully boosting the people's enthusiasm and in handling state affairs successfully; and will help the masses master the state policies and laws and turn them into material forces to accomplish socialist modernization. Democratic supervision will help the state organs improve their work, raise their work efficiency, overcome bureaucracy and forge close ties between the party and the people. Therefore, CPC committees and governments at all levels should attach great importance to the CPPCC's functions of political consultation and democratic supervision and always give heed to the CPPCC's opinions and suggestions. All CPC committees and governments should refer the questions concerning the people's political life and socialist construction to the CPPCC and pay attention to the opinions and suggestions of CPPCC members and the personages from various circles.

Third, we should enhance the study of the theory, principles, and policies of the united front work so as to raise our awareness and adapt ourselves to the new work situation. Following the changes in our country's class relations, the united front work and the CPPCC work have also developed. We have put forward the principles of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe" to deal with the relations between the party on the one hand, and the democratic parties and persons without party affiliation on the other hand. But why in the past did we call for "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and not for "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe?" This reflects a fundamental change. This fundamental change reflects the change in class relation. Our party and democratic parties not only have the common destiny, but also have common tasks both serving the socialist cause. However, many comrades still have no or insufficient understanding of this fundamental change. As a result, these comrades are far from meeting the new situations in their ideology and workstyle, are still accustomed to "homogeneous bodies" and to "running things all by themselves without consulting others," and discriminate against, show no concern over and refuse to contact with and make friends with nonparty personnel. such workstyle as closed-doorism and working without mass support must be changed. Comrade Mao Zedong had said: "The communists only have the duty to democratically cooperate with nonparty figures, but have no power to exclude outsiders and monopolize everything." Comrade Hu Yaobang has said: "We must establish such relationships with nonparty friends as treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe." Therefore, we should strengthen the study of the theories concerning

the united front written in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, should use the fundamental tenets of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought to accurately answer, in theory and ideology, the new situation and new problems emerged in the united front during the new historical period, so as to raise our consciousness in doing the united front work and the CPPCC work well.

Fourth, the tasks entrusted on us by the new historical period is very arduous. Only 16 or 17 years remain to this century. The time is really very urgent and the situation demands action. In such a period during which much can be accomplished, we ardently hope that all CPPCC members and the people on all circles will give full play to their intelligence and wisdom and make due contributions to building socialist material and spiritual civilization. We should make full use of our superiority of having extensive social contacts to make due contributions to returning Taiwan to its motherland and unifying our country. At the same time, we should strengthen the study for ourselves, such as studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," the party's principles and policies, and professional knowledge. We should clearly notice that the current world science and technology are forging ahead and bringing about changes daily. We should ceaselessly renew our own knowledge to meet the challenge of the new technological revolution.

Fellow CPPCC members and comrades:

The 2d plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee had adopted the party rectification decision. Our province's party rectification work is smoothly proceeding in line with the arrangements of the CPC Central Committee. The development of party rectification is relatively sound and initial achievements have already been made. The current party rectification aims at solving the serious impurities in ideology and organizations inside the party and no democratic parties, nonparty democratic personages, and other nonparty masses will be involved. We ardently hope to receive criticism and assistance from nonparty friends and masses. To this end, the Party Rectification Guidance Committee of the CPC Central Committee issued the circular No 3, which calls for a full heed to the opinions of nonparty friends and the masses while carrying out party rectification. I hope that you will offer your valuable suggestions on our work and workstyle in line with the spirit of saying all you know and saying it without reserve, and help us in achieving success in party rectification.

Wish you the best of health, and may the CPPCC session be a complete success!

CSO: 4005/575

NORTH REGION

RALLY ON IMPROVING PARTY STYLE HELD

SK091124 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 84 p 1

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 21 April, the CPC committee of a provincial-level organ held a mobilization rally to relay and implement the guidelines of the work conference of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, which was held in March this year, so as to effect a remarkable turn for the better in party style this year among the provincial-level organs.

Li Xiuren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the rally. Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended and addressed the rally.

In his speech, Comrade Li Ligong said: The Central Discipline Inspection Commission urged the achievement of a remarkable turn for the better in party style this year. This is a very arduous task. All party members and cadres should work hard for this task. So long as we resolutely implement the guidelines of the work conference of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and conscientiously learn from and popularize Yuncheng's experiences in improving party style, it is completely possible to effect a remarkable turn for the better in party style this year. Viewing many facts in Yuncheng and Linfen Prefectures, Comrade Li Ligong pointed out that the party style was very unhealthy in some localities and units. Leaders in these localities and units were weak and listless in their work, only paid attention to the feelings of those who were criticized, failed to keep to the party spirit and truth, and refused to conduct criticism and self-criticism. As a result, some cadres engaged in unhealthy practices, violated laws and disciplines, and finally stepped on the road of crime. High attention must be paid to the laxity and weakness in some leading bodies.

Referring to the provincial-level organs, Comrade Li Ligong said: Unhealthy trends are very serious in some provincial-level units. There are many such problems as using power to seek personal gains, employing workers through back door, and illegally changing rural residence registration to urban residence registration. In the current party rectification, leading party groups and CPC committees of all units should conduct inspections proceeding from party spirit and principles, should make corrections in the course and before rectification, and should resolutely solve problems. By so doing, not only can we rectify party style, but also can rescue the comrades who have committed mistakes. Some units hesitate to handle the problems cropping up in the lower

level units and refuse to correct the unhealthy practices committed by the people at the same level. In particular, some new leading bodies think that it is not good to deal with the past problems. This is wrong. In rectifying party style, we should give equal attention to new and old, and serious and minor problems. Both new and old bodies should correct all their mistakes, regardless of present and past ones. We should conduct criticism and self-criticism and help the comrades who have committed malpractices to admit and correct their mistakes. We should not spare the feelings of those who are criticized, because such an activity will harm the party and cadres. If there are some problems in the subordinate units of departments and bureaus, leaders of these departments and bureaus should also attend to solving them. Newly organized bodies should have the courage to face difficulties.

Attending the mobilization rally were more than 5,000 cadres at or above the deputy section chief level of various departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus under the provincial-level organs.

CSO: 4005/575

NORTH REGION

HANDLE CRIMINAL CASES TO PROMOTE RECTIFICATION

HK101422 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Tianjin RIBAO commentator's article: "Investigate and Handle Major Criminal Cases so as to Promote Party Rectification Work"]

[Text] The article says: (He Guanglin) of the Environmental Protection Research Institute of the city Environmental Protection Bureau is a typical person who made serious political mistakes in the Cultural Revolution and continued to carry out criminal activities under the new situation. It is absolutely necessary to remove him from the party and for the Judicial Department to arrest him according to law.

The decision on party rectification pointed out: Weeding out [qing chu] various elements who endanger the party is one of the four major tasks in party rectification. Remnant factional elements such as (He Guanglin) who emerged during the Cultural Revolution are time bombs hidden within our party. Clearing them out of the party and punishing them according to party discipline and state law is one of many tasks in party rectification as well as an important measure to purify party organizations and strengthen party building. Therefore, we must not tolerate their mistakes and be softhearted toward them. If we fail to thoroughly investigate and handle the problems of these people in carrying out party rectification and fail to promptly remove them from the party, the cause of ruin will remain. We must never cherish a snake in our bosom.

The Tianjin RIBAO commentator's article emphatically points out: Carrying out the principle of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects in party rectification means that party organizations at all levels must resolve the problems concerning the persons and events that the masses strongly object to and that have had the worst influence. It is necessary to firmly grasp major and key criminal cases, involving such persons as (He Guanglin), who made serious mistakes in the Cultural Revolution and again committed economic crimes, to swiftly investigate and handle the cases, and to severely deal with those persons concerned. This is very useful as we can realize that unpure ideas, style, and organizations within the party are closely related to the Cultural Revolution, and that some economic criminal elements are remnant factional elements of the Cultural Revolution who are now carrying out sabotage and making trouble, thus deepening our understanding of the necessity and urgency of party rectification. In doing so, the vast number of party members can see the

practical effects of party rectification, strengthen their confidence, and arouse their enthusiasm for taking part in party rectification. This can also examine the attitude of leading cadres toward crucial issues and test whether they dare to tackle tough problems.

In carrying out party rectification, leading cadres and organs of the party must show their spirit of daring to tackle tough problems, remove various disturbances and obstacles, and swiftly crack down and severely deal with some major and key criminal cases so as to push the in-depth development of party rectification work.

CSO: 4005/575

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

RETURNED STUDENT CONTRIBUTIONS URGED--Hohhot, 3 May (XINHUA)--Students returning from abroad should contribute to the development of Inner Mongolia, Buhe, chairman of the regional government, said here. During a meeting with a group of returned students, Buhe said they should apply what they had learned overseas in line with their familiarity with local conditions. The autonomous region needed competent reformers, and would improve intellectuals' working conditions to allow them to play a greater role in Inner Mongolia's development, he added. During the past several years 70 Han, Mongolian, Daur, Ewenki, Korean, Hui and Manchu students have been sent to Japan, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Australia. They have studied subjects including computer science, animal husbandry, forestry, architecture, processing of dairy products and wine making. More minority students will be sent overseas, the Regional Education Bureau said. [Text] [OWO31215 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 3 May 84]

CSO: 4000/360

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING'S GUO FENG ON RECTIFYING BUREAUCRACY

OWO50543 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0017 GMT 3 May 84

[By reporter Wang Ke]

[Text] Shenyang, 3 May (XINHUA)--Commenting on the case concerning lost letters and the problems their senders reported remaining unresolved for a long time, Guo Feng, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, recently pointed out that, in the course of party rectification, party organizations of all leading organs in Liaoning must consider the checking of bureaucracy an important aspect in rectifying the party organizations and making corrections, thoroughly examine their work of handling people's letters and petitions, and adopt effective measures to improve the operation.

Guo Feng's comments were triggered by a letter written by Cao Shixian, a teacher of the Chaoyang Municipal Middle School No 3, Liaoning. Cao Shixian was once mislabelled as a rightist. During the Cultural Revolution he was condemned as a counterrevolutionary element, and his home was searched and his property confiscated. although he was later politically rehabilitated, his confiscated property was never returned to him, and those few people who persecuted him and other comrades were promoted, instead of properly punished. Despite repeated petitions over the past few years, Cao Shinxian's case was never settled. Last year he wrote five letters to the principal leading comrades of the provincial party committee to report his situation, but the letters, during the process of being transmitted from one department to another, disappeared. Having no other choice, Cao Shixian wrote to the Liaison Group of the Commission for Guiding Party Rectification of the CPC Central Committee and criticized the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee's departments concerned for their irresponsible attitude in handling people's letters. Making his comments on this letter referred to him from the Liaison Group, Guo Feng instructed the departments concerned to have this case promptly handled. An investigation conducted by the provincial party committee's petition office and propaganda department substantiated the facts reported by Cao Shixian. With Cao's consent, the departments concerned appropriately repaid his losses incurred from the search of his house. As to other issues reported by Cao, provincial departments concerned have instructed the Chaoyang Prefectural Education Bureau to verify the facts and handle the case seriously according to party policies.

In accordance with Comrade Guo Feng's comments, the General Office of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee issued a circular on this matter, stressing that

bureaucratic attitude reflected in handling people's letters and petitions has been conspicuously reflected by the longstanding failure in settling the many problems the people had reported in their letters and petitions. The circular also urges all localities to learn from the lesson drawn from Cao Shixian's letters, thoroughly examine their work of handling people's letters and petitions, and investigate the responsibilities borne by the leading cadres in charge if they are found to have deliberately refused to implement the relevant policies, or have deliberately connived at or harbored serious irregularities.

Over the past month or so after the circular was issued, 21 units under provincial organs have sent personnel to various cities, prefectures and other grass-root units to investigate and supervise the handling of problems people had reported in their letters and petitions. A number of longstanding problems have been settled.

CSO: 4005/574

NORTHEAST REGION

GUO FENG'S LETTER OF THANKS TO PROFESSOR

SK050544 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] After participating in the forum of personages from all democratic parties and nonparty personages helping to conduct party rectification work, Zhou Pinwei [6650 0756 1218], vice chairman of the Work Committee under the provincial Jiusan Society and a professor at Liaoning University, wrote a letter to Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and set forth precious opinions and suggestions on how to implement the basic principle of party rectification and on preventing factional interference in the comparison and examination stage of party rectification. Comrade Guo Feng paid much attention to the letter and wrote a reply letter. The full text of Comrade Guo Feng's letter follows:

Comrade Pinwei:

Your letter has come into my hands. Thank you for your support and precious suggestions.

Indeed, we should repeatedly stress the implementation of basic principles and policies of party rectification, deeply conduct education on strengthening party spirit, and eliminate factional interference in the entire course of party rectification and especially in conducting the work of making comparison and examination, registration, and eliminating the "three types of persons." I hope you will excuse me for writing this letter so simply.

With Greetings, Guo Feng, 22 March.

CSO: 4005/574

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN CPPCC SESSION HOLDS WORK DISCUSSIONS

SK250528 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] According to our reporters, the responsible comrades of the CPPCC committees of various cities, autonomous prefectures, counties, and districts, who are participating in or attending as observers the second session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee, held a forum from yesterday afternoon to this morning to exchange work experiences and to declare that they are determined to create further a new situation in the province's CPPCC work.

Li Diping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the forum, at which, the responsible comrades from the CPPCC committees of Changchun and Jilin Cities; Panshi, Fuyu, Liuhe, Shuangliao, and Hailong Counties; Tumen City; and of Erdaohezi District in Changchun City delivered reports introducing their experience gained in vigorously carrying out the CPPCC work, earnestly implementing the policy, actively serving the program of building the four modernizations, and in conducting the advisory activities of work groups.

At the forum, participants gave full scope to democracy, spoke out freely, and offered a large number of favorable proposals for the province's CPPCC work in the days to come. They generally contended that, to consolidate and expand the patriotic united front and to accelerate the pace in the province's program of building the four modernizations, the CPPCC committee should bear in mind its own characteristics to help the departments concerned more in implementing the party's various policies. A good job should be done in conducting work concerning intellectuals, particularly the intellectuals of the CPPCC committee's members. We should show concern for their ideology, work, and livelihood and should support their spirit displayed in conducting transformation and creating something new. Efforts should be made to bring into full play their enthusiasm and creativeness in serving the program of building the four modernizations. Meanwhile, the CPPCC committees at all levels should also carry out various activities in a well-organized and planned manner and should actively serve the program of building socialist modernization by carrying out investigations and studies and conducting advisory work.

At the forum, participants also voiced some opinions on the building of the CPPCC committee itself and on organizational structures and the size of government bodies.

Zhang Fengqi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over today's forum and delivered a speech at the conclusion of the forum.

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING PEASANTS' EDUCATION DEVELOPED

SK110617 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 84 p 3

[Excerpt] Our province has made a new step in rural education and a new situation has taken shape. Initial networks of peasant education of various levels and various fields of sciences aiming at popularizing education and improving the peasants' education level have been established in many counties and city outskirts.

After the institution of the output-related contract responsibility system in rural areas, peasants' enthusiasm for studying and applying science has continuously soared and the peasants have desired to achieve prosperity through science. To meet the peasants' desire, all localities have established various kinds of agrotechnical schools and study classes. Among the 62 counties and city outskirts of the province, 57 have established 59 3-year agrotechnical senior middle schools with 6,400 students. A total of 220 2-year agrotechnical senior middle schools with an enrollment of 16,000 students have been established by counties and townships. In addition, 1-year agrotechnical classes have also been set up to accommodate 5,100 students. Courses on agronomy, vegetable production, forestry and household electric appliances opened by these schools have satisfied the peasants' needs in developing agriculture and diversified undertakings.

It is impossible for a peasant without education to study science. To acquire general knowledge in order to study science has become the motive force to promote sparetime education in general knowledge. An unprecedented good situation has appeared in the primary and middle schools runs by counties and townships. Peasants' secondary vocational schools have been increased to 214, with a total enrollment of 1,800 students. Peasants' general knowledge and technical schools run by townships (communes) have increased from 720 in 1982 to 1,012, with a total enrollment of 143,000. As many as 89,000 peasants are attending literacy classes and sparetime primary and middle schools. The number is 83 percent more than in 1982. Peasants attending fairly systematic general knowledge and scientific study classes total more than 760,000. This plus those attending popular technology study classes makes a total number of 2.6 million, which represents 28.6 percent of the rural population between 12 and 40 years of age who are not attending schools on a regular basis and which is 1.6 times greater than in 1982.

Peasants trained by rural vocational and technical schools and sparetime general knowledge schools have become the rural scientific and technical backbone forces.

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

TOWNSHIP CADRES' SYSTEM--Huinan County has reformed the present cadres' system. Since the beginning of last September, the county has elected 50 township cadres from commune members of 15 townships for a term of 3 years. They are allowed to be re-elected and reappointed consecutively if they do their work well and are well received by the masses. If they fail to do their jobs well, they will be dismissed any time. During their term of office, they may enjoy full treatment formal state cadres in accordance with the cadres management system and are allowed to keep their grain ration coupons and original residence registration. [Text] [SK090457 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 May 84]

CSO: 4005/574

NORTHWEST REGION

XIAO QUANFU ON MINORITY NATIONALITY FIGHTERS

HK090901 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Not long ago, Xiao Quanfu, commander of the Urumqi PLA units, wrote a letter to the cadres of the 4th Company of a certain artillery unit, asking them to care for the growth and progress of minority nationality fighters, regard this as a most important task, earnestly solve their ideological problems and the problems in their work, and give full play to their enthusiasm and creativity.

In early March this year, (Mo He Tai Xiang), a Uygur fighter of this company, wrote Comrade Xiao Quanfu a letter in which he described the difficulties he had encountered since he joined the army. After receiving this letter, Comrade Xiao Quanfu paid close attention to this issue and immediately wrote him a reply. He encouraged him to obediently accept his assignment, to keep his mind on his work, and to be a fine compulsory serviceman.

In order to help the healthy growth of minority nationality fighters in various localities, Comrade Xiao Quanfu wrote without delay a letter to the cadres of the company of which (Mo He Tai Xiang) is a member. In his letter, he said: It is the sacred duty of all nationalities to protect the socialist motherland. Cadres of Various nationalities in the army should firmly acquire the idea of the two inseparables, be concerned about the thinking, work, and lives of the minority nationality fighters, cherish them, be concerned about their growth, pay attention to training them in army building, give [word indistinct] to their strong points and their enthusiasm and creativity, and make them capable of doing both army and civilian work.

CSO: 4005/571

NORTHWEST REGION

FORUM DISCUSSES ELECTIONS AT, BELOW COUNTY LEVEL

HK041308 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] The regional forum on direct election of deputies to people's congresses at and below the county level, which concluded today, stressed that the work of direct election of deputies to people's congresses at and below the county level should be carried out under strong party leadership, in a democratic atmosphere, and in accordance with the law.

Those who attended the forum, which opened on 28 April, included responsible persons of people's congresses at the prefectural, city, and county levels, and leading groups for local elections. The meeting exchanged experiences in direct election of deputies to people's congresses at and below the county level in various places. Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, and Saifulayev, vice chairman, spoke at the forum.

Direct election of deputies to people's congresses at and below the county level started in our region in January this year. The work, which has already been completed in Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, is going on smoothly in other places. Lists of voters have been made public in some places, while other places have started nominating candidates.

The meeting noted: Direct election of deputies to people's congresses at and below the county level carries a great significance for perfecting the system of the people's congresses, improving socialist democracy and the legal system, consolidating the construction of county and township regimes, cementing the unity of various nationalities, and promoting the building of two civilizations. The crux of the election lies in strengthening the party leadership and making overall arrangements for production and daily work. Party committees at all levels must take the election work as a major item on their agenda and resolutely transfer a sufficient number of competent cadres and train them to reinforce the election work.

The meeting emphasized: In the whole course of electing deputies and convening people's congresses, the democratic rights of the people of all our nationalities should be earnestly respected and protected and all effective methods must be adopted to strengthen propaganda among the masses and to organize and encourage them to duly exercise their democratic rights, to respect the will of voters, and to act as real masters of their own affairs.

The meeting demanded that the election work be strictly carried out in accordance with the law from start to finish. No other regulations and rules are allowed to be established under any excuse. The electoral law, the regulations and rules governing direct election, the local organic law, and the detailed regulations and rules governing direct election in autonomous regions should be strictly observed so as to ensure the success of the region's direct election work.

CSO: 4005/571

END