

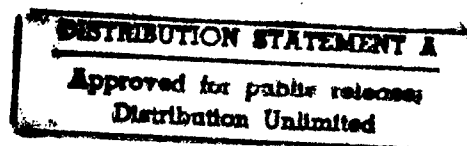
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JPRS-CPS-85-108

23 October 1985

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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23 October 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

U.S. PREPARES FOR NEW MIDEAST PEACE EFFORT

OWO10246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0156 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 30 September (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak returned to Cairo this evening at the end of an 11-day tour which took him to Portugal, Spain, the United States and France. He also attended the current General Assembly meeting of the United Nations in New York where he had made a speech to urge the world organisation to play a bigger and more active role in the world affairs.

While in Washington, the Egyptian president met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. He tried to persuade the American president that the United States should redouble its efforts to reactivate [as received] the Middle East peace process and not to waste time anymore by getting sidetracked on secondary issues.

Well-informed sources here said that President Reagan is expected to send assistant secretary of state, Richard Murphy, to the Middle East again, probably late in October, to prepare for a new phase of the process.

Observers here noted that President Mubarak also briefed the leaders of the three European countries which he had visited on the Middle East situation and the peace process in the region. His visit to the three countries has helped promoting bilateral relations between Egypt and the European countries.

CSO: 4000/059

GENERAL

REAGAN, HUSAYN DISCUSS MIDEAST PEACE PROCESS

OWO10316 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, 30 September (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Jordanian King Husayn met here this morning and discussed the peace process in the Middle East.

King Husayn, after meeting with Reagan, reiterated Jordan's commitment to a negotiated settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, saying the peace talks should be held in the context of an international conference.

However, Reagan did not mention in his farewell remarks that the talks should be around within an international framework that would include the Soviet Union. [sentence as received]

"There are complex and sensitive issues which must be resolved before actual negotiations can begin," Reagan said. He added, "the United States is dedicated to achieving a just and durable peace between Israel and all its Arab neighbors."

Reagan noted, "the goal is peace and stability for Jordan, Israel and all states in the Middle East. The way to that goal is through direct negotiations on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338."

King Husayn repeated his remarks made last Friday before the UN General Assembly, saying "we are prepared to join all parties in pursuing a negotiated settlement in an environment free of belligerent and hostile acts."

The United States has gained little recently in trying to provide an impetus for ending the deadlock in the Middle East diplomacy and advancing the prospect for direct talks between Israel and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian group.

The peace process has stalled on the question of Palestinian participation. The United States has said it will not meet the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation if it includes members of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). It insists that the PLO must accept UN Resolutions 242 and 338, which implicitly recognize Israel's right to exist, before it will have any official contacts with PLO.

GENERAL

XINHUA URGES IRAN, IRAQ SETTLE DIFFERENCES

OW211118 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 21 Sep 85

["Roundup: Time Up for Peace (By Li Hongqi)"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September (XINHUA)--Iran and Iraq have been locked in a stalemated war for 5 years. Victory has eluded both sides and there is no end in sight.

The 5 years of bitter fighting on land, sea and in the air have drained off tens of billions of dollars, cost hundreds of thousands of lives, left tens of cities and towns in ruins and national economies in difficulties.

International peace efforts have failed to bridge the gap between the Muslim belligerent, who have exhausted themselves in the war. Iran still seeks to bring down the Iraqi regime, whereas Iraq seems more willing to accept a compromise settlement.

Compelled by its economic woes, Iran has changed its usual large-scale-offensives strategy into "hit and run" operations. With a population two times larger than Iraq's and a geographic area four times as big, Iran intended to wear down Iraq by inflicting heavy casualties and economic losses.

Possessing four times more tanks and eight times more warplanes than Iran, Iraq blockaded Iran's main oil terminal on Khark, mounted repeated raids on ships loading Iran's oil and carried out two rounds of "war of cities." All these were designed to force Iran to accept peace.

Iran failed to thrust deep enough inside Iraq to topple the regime, and all Iraq's efforts seemed to have gone nowhere. Iranian leaders managed to keep the country's oil exports at the level of about 1.5 million barrels per day by moving crude from Khark in chartered vessels to a makeshift terminal at the Sirri Island, lower down the Gulf, where its buyers can load out of range of Iraqi warplanes.

As a result, Iraq no longer hesitated to carry out its long-threatened plan to "destroy Khark" and launched 10 air strikes at the terminal, which handles more than 90 percent of Iran's oil exports. But Iran said its oil exports--which bankroll its war efforts--were not affected.

In retaliation, Iran raided Iraqi economic installations, detained foreign vessels it said were destined for Iraq and threatened to block the straits of Hormuz--a vital oil lane--if its oil exports were choked off.

Iran and Iraq are more aware than ever before that oil is vital for them to run their "marathon race" of a war. Observers predict both will continue to concentrate on improving their own oil production and exports, while striving to curb each other's.

However, circumstances have shown that neither side can win a military victory. More bloodshed is expected.

Iran and Iraq are both Third World and Islamic countries. Their disputes, though deep-rooted, can be settled through peaceful means. The continuation of the "senseless" war--as someone put it--will benefit neither of them but only please those countries that wish to see both of them weak. It is now the time for peace.

CSO: 4000/059

GENERAL

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS DESTROY NINE SOVIET AIRCRAFT

OW291130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Islamabad, 29 September (XINHUA)--Afghan guerrillas have destroyed nine Soviet aircraft in a missile attack on the Agram Airport, the biggest Soviet airport near Kabul.

Agency Afghan Press (AAP) said the guerrillas attacked the airport in the last few days and destroyed those aircraft on the runway. It also quoted eyewitnesses as saying that the aircraft caught fire which spread to the main airport buildings, causing damage to the runway and the buildings.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the guerrillas have killed 22 Soviet-Karmal troops and wounded several others in an attack on army centers of Qila Nau Provincial Headquarters of Badghis, West Afghanistan, in the last few days. Five guerrillas were killed and eight others wounded during the attack, the AAP said.

The guerrillas were also said to have captured alive three junior commissioned officers of the Kabul regime in northern part of Baghlan Province.

In a similar operation in the northern province of Badakhshan, the guerrillas killed 10 Soviet-Karmal troops. Two Karmal soldiers joined the guerrillas, said the guerrilla sources.

A pilot of an Afghan helicopter, who fled to Pakistan in July this year, has said that when he used to go on missions, he tried to avoid to attack the guerrillas, according to the Pakistan Press International.

CSO: 4000/059

GENERAL

GROMYKO, JAPANESE DIETMEN MEET IN MOSCOW

OW250836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 25 Sep 85

[XINHUA headline--"Gromyko Warns Against Japan's Attempt to Defend Its Past"]

[Text] Moscow, 24 September (XINHUA)--Andrey Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR today warned Japan not to try to defend its past policies.

Meeting with a delegation from Japan's House of Representatives led by its speaker Michita Sakata, the president said that any attempt to defend its past policies would not bring about any good result. Japan should take a serious attitude toward its past, he noted.

Gromyko criticized Japan for "increasingly sliding down the road of rebuilding military power," and "attending various NATO meetings discussing military strategies."

Japan's prestige in international affairs lies not in the pursuing of militarism but in making contribution to the solution of urgent problems in today's world, he said.

At the same time, the president said that the Soviet Union still proposes to "develop ties in all the possible fields" with Japan.

Michita Sakata said Japan wishes to see an end to arms race in the world and "expects good results" from the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

Michita Sakata and his delegation arrived here yesterday for an official visit.

CSO: 4000/059

GENERAL

BRIEFS

INCREASED JAPANESE DEFENSE SPENDING--Washington, 19 September (XINHUA)--The United States today praised Japan's decision to raise its defense spending goal. The Japanese cabinet yesterday adopted a 5-year defense spending plan of 76 billion dollars that could break a longstanding official policy holding military budgets to 1 percent of its gross national product. Based on current GNP projections by the Japanese Government's Economic Planning Agency, the plan would mean yearly defense spending averaging 1.04 percent of GNP. U.S. State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb told reporters today full implementation of the 5-year defense program "will enable Japan to make significant strides toward accomplishing its defense goals." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 20 Sep 85 OW]

ASTRONAUTICAL CONGRESS--Stockholm, 7 October (XINHUA)--The 36th International Astronautical Congress opened here today with the main subject of "peaceful space and global problems of mankind." President of the Swedish Aviation and Astronautics Association S.O. Hokberg made a pseech at the opening ceremony. About 1,000 representatives from more than 30 countries and regions are attending the 6-day congress. The experts on astronautics will hold 54 symposiums on peacefully utilizing space for the welfare of mankind and other issues. A Chinese delegation, led by Chief Engineer of the Ministry of Astronautics Industry Tu Shou'e, is also attending the congress. The Chinese experts will read six theses at the symposiums and introduce to the congress the achievements made by China in astronautics. King of Sweden Carl XVI Gustaf was present at the opening ceremony. The annual congress is organized by the International Astronautical Federation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 7 Oct 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/059

NORTHEAST ASIA

JPRS-CPS-85-108
23 October 1985

MINISTRY URGED RESTRAINT BEFORE ANTI-JAPANESE MARCH

OW191311 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, Sept 19 (KYODO)--China's Foreign Ministry appealed for restraint by students one day before they went on an anti-Japanese march through Tiananmen Square, one of the wall posters said Thursday.

The poster, appearing on the Beijing University campus, said Yang Zhenya, director of the Asian Affairs Department, visited the prestigious state-run university Tuesday and urged the students to be prudent and not to damage Sino-Japanese relations.

Screaming "Down with Japanese militarism" and "Down with (Prime Minister Yasuhiro) Nakasone," a thousand of Beijing and Qinghua University students demonstrated through the square on Wednesday, the 54th anniversary of Japan's invasion of China. Japan began aggression in China on September 18, 1931, after blowing up a railway in northeastern China.

Besides the hour-long demonstration, about 3,000 students staged an anti-Japanese rally on the Beijing University campus Wednesday.

Student protesters also rallied on the campuses of Beijing Engineering Institute and Beijing Iron and Steel Institute the same day, informed sources here said.

Those campus protests marked the first anti-Japanese action since 1982 when Japan angered the Chinese by rewriting school textbooks of history and playing down Japanese atrocities in China during and before World War II.

CSO: 4000/6

NORTHEAST ASIA

UNIVERSITY WALL POSTERS LEVEL 'VEILED CRITICISM' AT GOVERNMENT

HK191305 Hong Kong AFP in English 1209 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Article by Jacques Seurre]

[Text] Beijing, Sept 19 (AFP)--Students at Beijing University today crowded around sharply anti-Japanese wall posters, after an unauthorized demonstration by more than 1,000 slogan-shouting students against Japan outside the Forbidden City.

Plastered around the university campus in northern Beijing, the big-character posters, which students today clustered to copy down, also levelled veiled criticism at the Chinese Government, observers said.

All the posters, or dazibao, denounced the "imperialism" of Japan, which invaded the northeast of China on September 18, 1931, and expressed indignation that China could have been humbled by such a "small island."

They also attacked Chinese authorities for attempting to confine yesterday's mass demonstration to campus by trying to stop the protesters from marching to Tiananmen Square in the heart of Beijing.

Students from the nearby campus of Qinghua University and the People's University also joined the Beijing University students who marched through the city to stage a vociferous two-hour protest of some 1,000 people in the giant square in central Beijing yesterday afternoon, eye-witnesses said.

"We want stability, we want the four modernisations, but we do not want to sacrifice freedom to all that," read one dazibao.

The Japanese Embassy here today expressed dismay at yesterday's demonstration but said it would not harm relations.

Demonstrators shouted such slogans as "Down with Japanese militarism," "Down with (Japanese Premier Yasuhiro) Nakasone," and "Strongly oppose the second invasion," an allusion to Japan's economic penetration of China.

Another poster today, signed "the professors and staff," approved the commemoration yesterday of the Japanese invasion. It called for vigilance against "those fishing in troubled waters."

"Some people are taking advantage of the situation to treat our people's government as 'decadent' and to push the masses to revolt...didn't it just happen to be the Communist Party which booted the Japanese out of China?"

"The vile and unacceptable aim of those people is to topple our people's government," the poster concluded without elaborating.

Observers judged that the poster represented the view of the university communist party organisation.

The party approved the commemoration of the Mukden incident which marked the start of the Japanese invasion. Beijing infused a strongly nationalist flavour into celebrations last month of the 40th anniversary of the war's end.

It also attacked Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to a shrine to Japan's war dead.

But it disapproves of any demonstrations which are not officially orchestrated.

One of the sharpest posters was an ironic spoof of a 1930's Japanese soldier, addressing himself to the Chinese with the words "forty years ago, I chopped 50 Chinese heads off with my sword but now my firm sells you colour televisions in hundreds of thousands."

A Japanese Embassy spokesman, when asked about the demonstration, said, "We don't like it," but added it would have no consequences on Sino-Japanese relations and would not elicit comment from Tokyo.

"We heard that Chinese authorities have made all efforts to prevent these events," the spokesman said, but he added, "some native people are credulous enough to believe the summer campaign," in a reference to a recent spate of Chinese media articles stressing the horrors of the Sino-Japanese war.

The strongly nationalistic denunciations of "Japanese invaders" in the posters recalled the period of intellectual ferment in 1920's China and harked back to the "revolutionary tradition of Beijing University."

Renowned as China's crack college, the university was a hotbed of intellectual revolution in the 1919 May 4 Movement and was again a centre of ferment in the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution.

CSO: 4000/6

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE TOURISTS VISIT NANJING, RECALL WAR CRIMES

OW060951 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 0930 GMT 4 Aug 85

[Text] Using their summer vacation, Japanese students and teachers have increasingly been making group visits to China these days. Among these groups is the Hyogo Prefecture Friendship Tourist Team for Educational and Cultural Exchanges with China. Primarily made up of young teachers, the team has 520 members. In Nanjing on 29 July, the team met with Chinese survivors of the Nanjing massacre committed by the Japanese Army 48 years ago. The team pledged not to allow history to repeat this tragedy.

The meeting, held at Jinling Hotel in Nanjing, was attended by survivors of the Nanjing Massacre, including Mr (Wu Gongde). Showing the scars on their bodies, they talked about the violent acts committed by Japanese troops. Noting that both Chinese and Japanese peoples suffered from the war, they called for joint efforts not to allow a repetition of the tragedy.

Mr Ryoichi Ishii, leader of the Hyogo Prefecture Friendship Tourist Team, said: Some young people these days do not know much about the disaster caused by that war to the Japanese and Chinese peoples. Therefore, it is important to look back at this unhappy event in our history and inform young people about it. Teachers particularly must learn about this event because they are in a position of educating young people. This is why we are visiting Nanjing.

CSO: 4105/445

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

COMMENTARY VIEWS SITUATION IN CAMBODIAN INTERIOR

BK270946 Beijing in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "The Democratic Kampuchea Resistance Forces Become Stronger in Their Struggle in the Interior of Cambodia"]

[Text] Lately, one report of victory after another has been received from the battlefields in the interior of Cambodia. The national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea [DK] have launched relentless attacks against the Vietnamese troops in Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Chhnang and in the areas surrounding Phnom Penh. They have shelled Siem Reap town, exploded ammunition dumps, dismantled enemy positions, ambushed enemy soldiers conducting operations, and cut off their transportation lines. All these activities clearly show that the DK's anti-Vietnamese resistance forces have expanded the fighting ground into the interior controlled by the enemy and have gradually won control of the vast interior battlefield.

At the beginning of 1984, the DK national army shifted the important objectives of their strategy from the border regions to the plains and the hinterlands. At that time, the DK leaders pointed out that all military operations against the Vietnamese occupier forces would be concentrated mainly in the plains. In response to this guideline, besides continuing the struggle along the border, a number of national army soldiers headed toward the plains and hinterlands and launched attacks against Siem Reap, Pursat, Kompong Thom, and other provincial townships. These combat activities dealt a stunning blow at the arrogance of the enemy and greatly boosted the morale and confidence of the people in their struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. At that time, international opinion highly appreciated the development of the Cambodian battlefield.

In order to get themselves out of their impossible plight and to seize the DK's major bases, seal off the Cambodian-Thai border passes, crush the bulk of the DK forces, and lure the DK guerrillas fighting in the interior into coming to the border areas and then destroy them by cutting them into pieces, the Vietnamese authorities mustered a dozen divisions and a large number of tanks and artillery pieces and launched them to occupy the bases of the three DK factions along the border. Through this campaign, the Vietnamese authorities attempted to force the international community to accept their occupation of Cambodia as a fait accompli and to settle the Cambodian problem according to Vietnam's conditions. However, the reality was different

from Vietnam's expectation. The campaign at the border not only failed to crush the DK resistance forces, but has pushed them quickly into waging the struggle in the interior.

Since the start of the current rainy season, the Vietnamese occupier forces have resorted previously untested tactics: besides continuing to build a network of permanent trenches along the border, they have assigned small groups of their soldiers to attack the DK's transportation lines and have also launched regiments and battalions against the DK resistance forces in the Tonle Sap lake region and around Phnom Penh.

Although the struggle in the interior and the plains was intense and difficult, innumerable facts have shown that the DK national army's shifting of their tactical objectives from the border to the interior was the correct thing to do. The DK national army's combat presence in the interior and plains had encouraged the Cambodian people in their struggle. The Vietnamese authorities' deeds in Cambodia clearly show to the Cambodian people Vietnam's ambition to swallow Cambodia just as it swallowed Champa in the past. Only the fighting forces can save the Cambodian nation from extinction. For this reason, the people actively support the DK forces. The people supply information, supply warehouses, and shelters for the army, and they have steadily sent their children to serve the army.

It is thanks to this support of the people that the army can reduce its dependence on rear supply. At present, the food problem can be settled, and the ammunition can be obtained by seizing it from the enemy, while the Vietnamese army's attempt to seal off the border is anything but successful. Thanks to the reliance on the people and the correct implementation of the policy which advocates the participation in the struggle by the entire nation, the DK National Army has clearly heightened its combat ability. During the guerrilla war of the past 6 years, the DK armed forces have created their own type of combat strategy and tactics, putting forth the guerrilla warfare line consisting of five fundamental fighting methods. They attack and destroy the enemy's rail, road, and water transportation lines, making it difficult for the enemy to carry war materiel and troops; attack and eliminate the enemy's local administration; dismantle enemy positions at platoon, company, and battalion levels; and win over or eliminate the puppet army and puppet administration, making them serve the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. Particularly following the use of the "Cambodians do not fight fellow Cambodians" slogan, many Cambodian soldiers who refused to serve the Vietnamese have been won over, becoming an important force supporting the army fighting the Vietnamese aggressors. Whenever possible, they attack the district and provincial townships. Though the resistance army has not yet launched large-scale attacks in the interior and plains, it has made a decisive step. The situation continues to develop in favor of the Cambodian people and the Cambodian resistance forces.

CSO: 4212/3

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BEIJING RAPS SRV TRICKS ON CAMBODIA ISSUE

OW190628 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Consolidated report: "Sincere DK-ASEAN Efforts Aimed at Resolving the Cambodian Issue"]

[Text] Dear listeners: The Vietnamese authorities are worried that they will again be placed in a defendant's role at the 40th UN General Assembly session, scheduled to open late this month. In an attempt to ward off this predicament, the Vietnamese leaders have, on many occasions, expressed their goodwill for peace in resolving the Cambodian issue. However, many facts have proved Vietnam's stubborn clinging to its aggressive stance as well as its total lack of goodwill in peacefully resolving the issue.

In a bid to resolve the Cambodian question politically, ASEAN and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] have made many new efforts but have been rejected by the Vietnamese authorities. On 8 July, at the 18th ASEAN Foreign Ministers Conference held in Kuala Lumpur, capital of Malaysia, it was proposed for the first time that proximity talks be held between the CGDK and Vietnam with the possible participation of a Heng Samrin representative. The proposal included withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia; establishment of a UN control and supervisory commission; national reconciliation; holding of elections; and right to self-determination under UN supervision. The proposal was positively appraised by all parties concerned, but Vietnam criticized it as ridiculous and leading nowhere.

On 15 July, the Democratic Kampuchea [DK] side within the coalition government made a radio statement, hinting that what was needed was Vietnam's withdrawal and its willingness to take all necessary steps to resolve the Cambodian question. After elections, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk will remain CGDK president. Cambodia, in the future, will maintain goodneighborly and harmonious relations with Vietnam.

The aforementioned statement once again showed the whole world the DK's goodwill in resolving the Cambodian issue politically. The international community is following closely Vietnam's response.

In view of the situation, the 16 August Phnom Penh conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers was forced to make a show of flexibility. It

issued a statement on shortening the total troop withdrawal from Cambodia from 1995 to 1990, and it held that approval of Malaysia's indirect talks proposal as worthy of consideration. Meanwhile, this Vietnam-manipulated conference, flouting all international principles of fairness, stuck to the stance of demanding the elimination of the DK faction before implementing the troop withdrawal and national reconciliation. This was to continuously pose a hurdle in the political solution of the Cambodia question.

On 20 August, CGDK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Son Sann, in successive statements, fully exposed Vietnam's scheme to drive a wedge in the CGDK and undermine the anti-Vietnamese aggression unity bloc. They rejected unilateral talks with Vietnam of the Phnom Penh administration.

In late August, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk made the ninth inspection tour of his homeland and accepted the credentials of the new Chinese and Bangladesh ambassadors. He also presided over a cabinet meeting. The meeting issued a statement reaffirming the spirit of the Kuala Lumpur conference declaration and hinted willingness to hold proximity talks with Vietnam in an effort to achieve important progress in solving the Cambodian issue politically.

On 24 August, DK Vice President Khieu Samphan signed a decision announcing a reshuffle of the top DK leadership: Mr Khieu Samphan assumed the DK Government presidency; Mr Son Sen, its vice presidency; establishment of the Supreme Command of the DK National Army, with Mr Son Sen as supreme commander; and Mr Pol Pot, going into retirement, was shifted to the position of director of the Higher Institute for National Defense.

The sincere CGDK-ASEAN proposals and measures aimed at resolving the Cambodian issue politically are positive and constructive. But Vietnam, still sticking to its stance of invading and occupying Cambodia, has shown no positive response.

During his recent Indonesia visit, Mr Nguyen Co Thach continued to resort to his cunning tricks in an attempt to hoodwink the world. All this has fully exposed Vietnam's true nature of using negotiations as a screen for its aggressive expansionist acts. It can be said with certainty that at the forthcoming 40th UN General Assembly session, the sincere CGDK-ASEAN efforts aimed at solving the Cambodian issue will continue to enjoy the sympathy and support of the majority of UN member countries, and Vietnam's preposterous acts will only serve to incur anew strong condemnation of it.

CSO: 4209/7

CAMBODIAN BEAM ON VIETNAMIZATION OF CAMBODIA

BK201311 Beijing in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Unattributed "article": "Vietnam Has Implemented a Policy to Vietnamize the Cambodian Mentality"]

[Text] In addition to tightly controlling the Cambodian puppet regime, sending a large number of Vietnamese nationals to settle in Cambodia, and oppressing the Cambodian people in a most barbarous and cruel manner, the Vietnamese aggressors have tried to enslave the Cambodian people mentally. Through this process, Vietnam attempts to change the Cambodian people's traditional way of thinking and mentality, annihilate the Cambodian people's patriotic spirit, and realize its ambition of gradually annexing Cambodia.

The essence of Vietnam's policy to Vietnamize the Cambodian mentality--implemented in Cambodia during the past 6 years--is as follows:

Propaganda on so-called special relations: The so-called special relations are passwords used by the Vietnamese authorities to describe Vietnam's relations with the Cambodian puppets and Laos. In fact, what they call special relations means the Indochinese Federation. They use this word because it does not reveal their design nor attract others' attention as much as the label Indochinese Federation. In fact, special relations mean to control Cambodia's sovereignty and territory. The Vietnamese authorities have publicized the multifarious special relations in Cambodia. First of all, they explained the significant points of these special relations, applying to the everyday life of the Cambodian puppets. They said that these special relations constitute an ever-victorious force for defending the survival of the Cambodian puppets.

To legitimize these special relations, Vietnam has, on the one hand, signed an agreement on all-round cooperation with the Cambodian puppet regime. On the other, it has instructed the Cambodian puppet personnel to increase their understanding about these special relations. Anyone who opposed this would be accused of being the destroyer of these special relations, an opponent of Vietnam-Cambodia friendship, and a narrow-minded nationalist and would be punished or sent to do hard labor in a re-education camp in order to rebuild himself.

They then said that these special relations stem from the similarity of the Vietnamese-Cambodian national mentality and that these special relations are time-honored. They also said that relations among the three countries are like three rivers of the same source. They also altered history in an attempt to make Vietnam and Cambodia become a single entity. Theoretically, they said that these relations are the result of evolution in Vietnam-Cambodia relations.

During training courses for Cambodian puppet personnel, the Vietnamese authorities create many examples to emphasize that these special relations are essential factors. They also threaten that anyone who opposes these special relations would be doomed and that without these relations, the country would lose its independence or face destruction.

Although they have used sweet words to spread these special relations, the Vietnamese authorities have failed to conceal their real aim. Their real aim can be seen through the fact that in party relationships, the Cambodian party must follow the Vietnamese party's leadership lines. In state to state relationship, Cambodia must function as a satellite of Vietnam. In the military field, there must be a joint army and a joint command with Vietnamese troops playing the leading role. In the economic field, Cambodia must compromise with Vietnam's interests and needs. Concerning borders and territory, Vietnamese nationals can cross over to do business and settle in Cambodia at will.

This is what the Vietnamese authorities wanted and did. Although at times the Vietnamese authorities introduced the Cambodian puppet regime as a sovereign state and even went so far as to let the Cambodian puppets play the leading role, this was just a farce. In fact, the Vietnamese authorities are turning Cambodia--a single nationality in the Cambodian people's minds--into one of the fraternal nationalities living within the same community under a single party and a single country, thus gradually losing its status as a sovereign state.

To conceal their criminal aim in Cambodia and to deceive the Cambodian people, the Vietnamese aggressors have vigorously publicized the so-called Vietnamese contributions and benefactions for Cambodia and taught the Cambodians to be grateful to Vietnam. To emphasize their good deeds, the Vietnamese authorities shamelessly created three great benefactions that Vietnam made for Cambodia.

First, they said that Vietnam helped Cambodia become independent during the war against the French colonialists, thus diverting the Cambodian people's role in the war against the French colonialists into Vietnam's good deed for Cambodia. Second, they said that Vietnam helped liberate Cambodia during the war against U.S. imperialism.

Everyone knows that during the 5-year war against the U.S. aggressors for national liberation, the Cambodian people fought valiantly against the U.S. aggressors and gave vigorous support to the Vietnamese people's struggle

against the U.S. aggressors. The Vietnamese people's war against the U.S. aggressors is inseparable from the Cambodian people's assistance; but the Vietnamese authorities are so ungrateful that they reject the Cambodian people's historic role and claim that Vietnam defended and helped Cambodia fight the U.S. aggressors. The Vietnamese authorities also twisted the fact regarding the liberation of Phnom Penh before Vietnam by saying that Cambodia was liberated in 1975 after Vietnam drove out all U.S. imperialists. What an absurd lie! Third, they said that the Vietnamese troops helped liberate Cambodia for the second time on 7 January 1979.

In the Vietnamese-controlled zone, Vietnamese language is being used in general. In towns, there are more Vietnamese-speaking people. This is not only because of the increasing numbers of Vietnamese settlers, but due to the fact that the Cambodian people living in towns have been pressured to speak Vietnamese. Those who did not pay attention to this matter would be accused of being insincere toward Vietnam and attacked. In the vast countryside, particularly in strategic hamlets, the Vietnamese soldiers force the Cambodians to speak Vietnamese to them or else they are manhandled or killed.

Incidents involving the killing of Cambodian people by Vietnamese soldiers often take place in strategic hamlets. For example, a Cambodian inhabitant who went to the toilet outside his house at night was killed by Vietnamese soldiers because he could not reply quickly enough to the Vietnamese password. In factories, many technical words are in Vietnamese. Workers have been compelled to study the Vietnamese language. In education, the Vietnamese language is a compulsory subject. Vietnamese language is taught more than six times a week at the primary and secondary schools. Personnel in the Cambodian puppet organizations must study and speak Vietnamese. Many documents are in Vietnamese. Documents in Cambodian are all translated from Vietnamese.

Despite the fact that many Vietnamese cadres are working as advisers and experts in all administrative organizations of the Cambodian puppet regime, still Vietnam is not satisfied. Especially at a time when the world has continued to condemn it and the Cambodian people have opposed it, Vietnam has also changed its strategy. To control Cambodia forever, the Vietnamese authorities are busily training the pro-Vietnam Cambodians to accept Vietnamese concepts and follow Vietnamese orders. The Vietnamese authorities have done this by letting the Cambodian puppet personnel take turns attending training in Vietnam. In addition to visiting Vietnam on study tours, the high-ranking personnel in the army and administrative organs of the Cambodian puppet regime are allowed special time for training in Hanoi. Some cadres at the middle levels have also been allowed to take turns attending political and ideological courses in Ho Chi Minh City. Regional administrative cadres from district level down must attend political courses organized in localities by the Vietnamese experts.

Forcing Cambodians to marry Vietnamese nationals is also one of the Vietnamese authorities' measures to create supporters. The Vietnamese authorities carry out this measure by:

1. Forcing Cambodian women to marry Vietnamese men. This is in order to Vietnamize the Cambodian mentality through this relationship.

2. Forcing high-ranking Cambodian cadres to marry Vietnamese women. This is in order to control the puppet clique in political and ideological fields. At present, many ministerial-level cadres of the Cambodian puppet regime have Vietnamese wives.

Although the Vietnamese authorities' measures to Vietnamize Cambodia mentally have been quite successful in terms of enticement and in maintaining the Vietnamese control over the Cambodian puppets, they have also had some adverse effects. More Cambodians have become well aware of the Vietnamese authorities' maneuvers to dominate Cambodia and exterminate the Cambodian race. Seeing through the Vietnamese authorities' deceitful propaganda and their real aim to exterminate the Cambodian race, the Cambodian people have made every effort to resist this. Many of them have fled from the Vietnamese-controlled zone to join the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. While the true face of the aggressors disguised as liberators is being exposed, the anti-Vietnamese feelings of the Cambodian people from all walks of life have increased.

The situation of the Cambodian patriotic forces' struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors will certainly improve. The sons of the land of Angkor who have lofty patriotism will ultimately conquer the Vietnamese aggressors. They will certainly be able to stand out among nations in the world as before.

CSO: 4212/2

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

DK RADIO CITES SFRY'S DIZDAREVIC ON SUPPORT FOR DK

OWL70826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 17 (XINHUA)--Yugoslavian Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic expressed his country's continuing support of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people's struggle against military intervention, according to a Radio Democratic Kampuchea broadcast today.

Dizdarevic made this remark in a message to Khieu Samphan, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea on August 21. The message said that Yugoslavia supported a political solution to the Southeast Asian crisis based on the United Nations' resolution calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea. Yugoslavia respected the right of Kampuchean people to choose their own government without foreign interference, Dizdarevic said. He added that Kampuchea's wish to remain a member of the non-aligned movement must be respected.

"Yugoslavia is against acts of aggression in which one nation forces another to recognize it," Dizdarevic said. He added that Yugoslavia will not accept the results of that aggression.

CSO: 4000/4

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

LANGE COMMENTS ON PROPOSED ANZUS REVIEW

OW241327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Wellington, September 24 (XINHUA)--The Americans had positive thought in mind when they mentioned the review of ANZUS, said Prime Minister David Lange yesterday, according to press reports here today.

He was commenting on U.S. officials' recent suggestions that a review of ANZUS (the alliance of Australia, New Zealand and the U.S.) would follow New Zealand's legislation of ban on nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered ships visits.

After three days of talks in Washington last week with New Zealand's Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer, a U.S. State Department spokesman warned that the U.S. would have to "review its obligations under the ANZUS alliance."

On his interpretation of the effect of a review, Lange said that he hopes it means having a degree of inter-service cooperation apart from which exists now. "If you consider that there could be a review which affords a function for interaction in defense forces while still respecting our non-nuclear policies, you can see that we could do something," Lange added.

Lange said Washington's promise of review could have a beneficial impact on the alliance. He added, "The Secretary of State affirms time and time again that he does not want to see a deterioration in the relationship, and there are very positive signs emerging from the talks of those officials with whom Palmer spoke."

CSO: 4000/4

23 October 1985

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NEW ZEALAND ADAMANT ON ANTI-NUCLEAR POLICY

OW272304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Wellington, 27 Sep (XINHUA)--Prime Minister David Lange said today that New Zealand would not change its anti-nuclear policy in exchange for a preservation of the ANZUS defense pact with Australia and the United States.

In a speech to his ruling Labour Party in Christchurch, the prime minister said that more important than a formal treaty was a good relationship with the United States and Australia.

"We simply do not accept the proposition that the ANZUS alliance requires us to accept nuclear weapons. Neither do the New Zealand people," he said.

The prime minister declared that his country would not return to its old defense relationship with the U.S., but links between the two were far wider than just defense, he added.

If the ANZUS treaty caused conflict between friends it could have "no meaning to the defense of New Zealand," he said.

It was Lange's first major statement on the country's relations with the United States since U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz rejected a New Zealand proposal to repair New Zealand-U.S. relations last week.

Lange's speech is widely regarded here as an indication that the New Zealand Government would be prepared to end the ANZUS defense treaty with the U.S. and Australia rather than give up a ban on nuclear warship visits. However, the prime minister has previously ruled out any possibility of a ready walk-out by telling the parliament yesterday that New Zealand would not propose to give notice of withdrawal. It would be for the United States to review its role in the alliance, he said.

The 34-year-old ANZUS defense alliance has been virtually paralyzed by a New Zealand announcement of a ban on entry of nuclear warships.

CSO: 4000/008

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINES' ENRILE, CASTRO CITED ON MALAYSIAN ATTACK

OW012049 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Manila, 1 Oct (XINHUA)--Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile today issued a statement allaying fears of any possible armed confrontation between the Philippines and Malaysia, the PHILLIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported.

Earlier, it was reported that Malaysian troops, backed by gunboats and helicopters, attacked Maddanas Island, some 1,000 km south of Manila, in the southern Philippine province of Tawi-Tawi on September 26. The island is inhabited by only about 100 people.

Enrile said the recent incident was "more of a diplomatic than a security problem." He added that there was no need to convene the national security council to discuss the tragic incident.

However, he expected the Philippine Government to file a protest against the Malaysian Government.

"I suppose that a protest would have to be lodged against the Malaysian Government if the people involved were confirmed to be member of their military," Enrile told newsmen here.

Local reports quoted an official of the Philippine marines as saying that at least 53 persons had been reported killed or wounded and several others taken hostage.

The attack was reportedly sparked off by a raid staged on September 23 by some 15 Filipino pirates in the coastal town of Lahad Datu in Sabah.

At least five Malaysians, including a policeman, were killed during the raid. The pirates had also robbed a bank of 60,000 Malaysian dollars (25,000 U.S. dollars).

Another PNA report said the Malaysian Embassy here Tuesday did not confirm or deny the published report. It said it had learned of the incident only from the papers.

The embassy said it had already contacted the Malaysian Foreign Ministry in Kuala Lumpur for more information about the reported attack.

Meanwhile, Philippine acting Foreign Minister Pacifico Castro told XINHUA that the Foreign Ministry was still waiting for a full report of the incident from the military authorities.

CSO: 4000/008

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

14 KILLED IN DEMONSTRATIONS IN PHILIPPINES

OW202015 Beijing XINHUA in English 1943 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Manila, September 20 (XINHUA)--14 persons including two women were killed and four others injured when 15,000 demonstrators clashed with soldiers in Escalante town this afternoon, the Philippine News Agency reported tonight.

The town is about 95 kilometers north of Bacolod City in Negros Occidental Province. Radio reports monitored in Cebu City, however, said as many as 23 people might have died from violence during the strike.

Violence also broke out today in some other cities of the country.

In Cebu, the second biggest city in the country, at least 10 persons were injured and 167 arrested as the military and police broke up this afternoon a human barricade on the border of Cebu City and the suburban city of Mandaue during a strike. The two-day strike in this central Philippine city started from 4 p.m. today and paralyzed about 80 percent of the city's public transportation services.

The 167 arrested strikers were hauled in government dump trucks to army headquarters after they refused to break up. A number of strikers were injured in the scuffle with the military and the police.

A military spokesman said more security units will be fielded tomorrow in anticipation of further harassments by strikers as the strike enters its second day.

Soldiers today arrested 10 persons in Davao, the biggest city in Mindanao.

The strikes in these cities were organized by an opposition group called "the New National Alliance" on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the declaration of martial law which was lifted on January 1981.

The opposition is scheduled to stage nationwide anti-government demonstrations tomorrow, and the armed forces have been placed on red alert beginning today.

CSO: 4000/4

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINE DEMONSTRATIONS ON MARTIAL LAW ANNIVERSARY

OW211536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Manila, September 21 (XINHUA)--Tens of thousands of people today attended anti-government rallies and demonstrations in metro Manila on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the declaration of martial law in the Philippines.

Martial law was declared in the country on September 21, 1972, and lifted in January 1981.

About five thousand people gathered this morning in the Araneta Coliseum to attend what they called "a people's court" in which they charged President Marcos "for his crimes against the nation."

This rally was organized by the social democratic alliance "Bandila," the Filipino Social Democratic Movement and the Philippine Democratic Party-Laban.

Another rally was held this afternoon at the Plaza Bonifacio with an estimated 25,000 people participating. After the rally the demonstrators tried to march to the presidential palace, but were prevented by some two thousand soldiers and police in a street nearby.

At the march-rally, which was organized by another opposition group--the New National Alliance which claims to have a total of more than 400 affiliated organizations, a number of speakers took turns to attack the Marcos administration and the interference of the United States.

The demonstrators dispersed peacefully at about 5 p.m.

Rallies and demonstrations also took place in other cities of the country.

According to the Philippine News Agency, some 20 people were killed by the military yesterday during a demonstration in Bacolod City of Negros Occidental. Some 30,000 people held a rally to climax the three-day "people's strike" which paralyzed the transportation and business sector in the city and some areas in the province.

CSO: 4000/4

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

U.S., PHILIPPINES SIGN ECONOMIC AID ACCORDS

OW302154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Manila, 30 Sep (XINHUA)--The Philippines and the United States signed today two agreements providing a total of 57.5 million U.S. dollars economic aid to the Philippines, a presidential press release announced here.

One agreement signed by President Marcos and U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth provided an additional outlay of 45 million U.S. dollars for the economic support fund (ESF) in 1985. This, the president said, will help finance the requirements of the agricultural sector, countryside infrastructure and the government's rice and corn production program.

Under the military bases agreement in 1983, the United States committed to pay 900 million U.S. dollars for the use of Philippine facilities for a period of five years. Of the amount, 475 million U.S. dollars has been earmarked for the ESF, or an annual appropriation of 95 million U.S. dollars.

This year, the U.S. Administration authorized an additional allocation of 45 million U.S. dollars to the 95-million U.S. dollars yearly ESF component.

At the same time, Human Settlements Minister Mrs Marcos signed a 12.5 million U.S. dollars project agreement with Friederick Schieck, chief of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

This amount represents unutilized balances of the rural energy project and the U.S. military base Clark access and feeder road projects.

CSO: 4000/008

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

PHILIPPINE JETS PATROL DISPUTED ISLAND--Manila, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--The Philippine Government yesterday sent jet fighter planes to the south following a reported raid by Malaysian troops on the Philippine Island of Maddanas, some 1,000 km south of Manila, local press reported here today. METRO MANILA TIMES quoted a reliable source as disclosing that Philippine jet fighters (F-8) have been deployed over Tawi Tawi Province and nearby islands in the Philippine territory to continue their patrol of the area. The move was aimed at preventing similar attacks in the future by foreign troops at the southern backdoor of the country, it added. BULLETIN TODAY said that the move of sending jet fighters to the south was notified to the Defense Ministry yesterday by the commander of the Philippine Air Forces Major General Vicente Piccio. According to reports from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysian Defense Ministry denied that the Malaysian troops had attacked the Philippine island. Meanwhile, BULLETIN TODAY appealed to the two governments to settle the issue amicably on the diplomatic level. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 2 Oct 85 OW]

LAOS-USSR 'SPECIAL COOPERATION'--Hanoi, 21 Sep (XINHUA)--The Lao Government has decided to strengthen the "special cooperation" that exists between Laos and the Soviet Union. The Political Bureau of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party recently adopted a resolution calling on all citizens to help celebrate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Laos and the Soviet Union, which falls on October 7. According to the resolution, the celebration is aimed at enhancing friendly relations and the comprehensive cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 21 Sep 85]

CSO: 4000/4

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

'NEWS ANALYSIS' ON THATCHER'S MIDEAST TOUR

OW211919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 21 Sep 85

["News Analysis: "Margaret Thatcher's Mideast Trip"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher yesterday concluded a five-day visit to Egypt and Jordan, where she had discussed with her hosts world problems in general and the Middle East situation in particular, as well as bilateral relations.

Mrs. Thatcher is the first British prime minister in the past 40 years to visit Jordan or Egypt. Since World War II, British influence in the Middle East has diminished with the decline of its political and economic importance in the world. In the past few years, Mrs. Thatcher visited many countries but not those in the Middle East. Some British political analysts, therefore describe her just-ended Mideast trip as one of "filling the blank."

The trip was undertaken at a time when the Mideast peace process has passed into a stage that is delicate yet promising. The Arab side, represented by those who support the Jordan-PLO agreement for joint peace initiative, are making fresh efforts to carry the peace process forward. But Israel's rejection and U.S. reluctance have made any progress difficult. Moreover, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy refrained from meeting a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation during his trip last August, and this left an impression that the Arabs were frustrated in their peace initiative. Under the circumstances, Arab sources said, Britain naturally is expected to play a significant role in the process by virtue of its special relationship with the America.

Although what Mrs. Thatcher said has brought no promise of a new European initiative to solve the Arab-Israel issue, she did repeatedly stress that she hoped to find some way of breaking the deadlock which blocked the peace process and to support the moderate Arab countries' position on the Palestine problem. More important, Mrs. Thatcher has expressed full support for King Hussein's initiative to solve the problem with justice and honor. And she has declared her recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization essential role in the peace process. In addition, Britain has agreed to let a Jordan and Palestine delegation including two members of the PLO Executive Committee to visit Britain and has expressed willingness to urge U.S. President Ronald

Reagan to take the next constructive step. Notwithstanding all this, Mrs. Thatcher remains opposed to an international conference on the Middle East and made it clear that her country has no intention of recognizing the PLO.

Mrs. Thatcher's visit was generally acclaimed in Jordan and Egypt. King Hussein described the visit as one of encouragement and support and voiced the hope that the support might lead to a joint European effort.

The trip also had something to do with Britain's economic interests in the Middle East, which it cannot afford to neglect. Middle East is Britain's third largest market overseas and the principal buyer of its arms. During the visit, Britain and Jordan signed an agreement under which Britain would sell 360 million dollars worth of weapons to Jordan. Besides, British newspapers have disclosed an agreement for the sale of more than 40 "whirlwind" planes to Saudi Arabia at a cost of about one billion dollars. Other arms deals are still being negotiated.

In order to build up their defenses, Arab nations had been buying weapons from the United States. The effort has met with obstructions from Israel and Jewish organizations in the United States. Under these circumstances, arms deals with Britain with no strings attached are in the interest of both.

Thus, Mrs. Thatcher has killed two birds with one stone in her Middle East trip. She has made it clear that Britain has much interest in the Middle East and wishes to play a role there. At the same time, she has strengthened her country's economic position in the region.

CSO: 4000/7

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

XINHUA SEES HOPEFUL SIGNS OF ARAB RAPPROCHEMENT

OW211226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0642 GMT 21 Sep 85

["News Analysis: Signs of Rapprochement Among Arabs (by Chen Peiming)"--
XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA)--Hopeful signs of Arab rapprochement appeared early this week with the highly visible two-day meeting between the Syrian and Jordanian prime ministers, the first top-level contact between the two neighbors at loggerheads for some years.

Helped by the Arab Mediation Committee headed by Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, the two prime ministers met and agreed in the Saudi capital of Jeddah to improve their understanding of each other and bilateral relations. They also agreed to meet again in Saudi Arabia next month.

The Jeddah meeting, coincided with the visits of senior Jordanian officials to Damascus, is seen as a significant move toward reconciliation, a move hardly conceivable without the success of the recent Arab summit in Casablanca.

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad was conspicuously absent at the summit, for it was presumed that the Jordan-PLO agreement would be discussed at the meeting. But it turned out that the agreement and other controversial issues were not even included in the agenda. The summit, it may be recalled, laid emphasis on the need for Arab solidarity and upheld the rights of the Palestinian people. It expressed the intention to keep up with the Fes accord of the Arab summit in 1982 and its satisfaction with listening to the explanations of the agreement by both Jordan and the PLO.

There is no denying the fact that the Syrian-Jordanian discord runs deep and ranges from Mideast peace talks, the Jordan-PLO accord, the Iraq-Iran war to the attitude toward Egypt. The reconciliation process will be arduous and difficult. But the course of events in the Middle East has made it clearer than ever that the Arab countries have no alternative but to patch up their differences if they are to change the agonizing situation they are now in. Only thus could they hope to bring their strength into full play, resist outside interference and pressure and make themselves felt in determining the future course in the area.

It seems that the dictates of the circumstances plus the persevering good offices of Saudi Arabia have at long last succeeded in bringing Syria and Jordan to the conference table to talk about their reconciliation. Their rapprochement, when accomplished, will be one more gleam of hope to pierce the gloom that envelopes the sorely troubled Middle East.

CSO: 4000/7

JPRS-CPS-85-108
23 October 1985

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTANI MINISTER REBUTS MOSCOW CHARGES

OW221248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 22 Sep 85

[Text] Islamabad, September 22 (XINHUA)--Pakistan is totally opposed to any form of terrorism and it neither harbors nor encourages terrorists in any way, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Zain Norrani stated in the National Assembly yesterday evening.

He was refuting a Moscow Radio broadcast which alleged that 500 terrorists had crossed over to India from Pakistan.

Zain Noorani said, "The question of any terrorists crossing over to India from Pakistan is merely a figment of the imagination on the part of those who do not like to see relations between India and Pakistan improving and normalizing."

"The entire Pakistani nation is aware of the false and mischievous reports against Pakistan being dished out daily by Radio Moscow," he said. "Soviet media often disseminates propaganda which seems to be part of disinformation exercise aimed at sowing the seeds of discord between India and Pakistan."

CSO: 4000/7

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BANGLADESH SECRETARY HAS 'USEFUL' TALKS IN PAKISTAN

OW251824 Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Islamabad, September 25 (XINHUA)--Bangladesh Foreign Secretary Farooq Chowdhury said here today that he believed the forthcoming South Asian Regional Cooperation (SARC) summit to be held at Dhaka in December would be a success.

He was talking to newsmen at Islamabad airport before his departure for Dhaka.

During his stay in Pakistan, Farooq Chowdhury met President Ziaul Haq, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo and other high-ranking officials.

Farooq Chowdhury said he had very useful discussions on the SARC summit with Pakistan's Foreign Secretary Niaz Naik.

He predicted that the SARC summit would dawn a new era of cooperation among the seven member states. They were already cooperating in various fields, he said. The upcoming summit would be a formal launching of the organization. It would lay down a charter of aims and objectives of the institution, he added.

He said he was grateful to President Ziaul Haq for his concern over the collection of relief funds for the Bangladesh flood victims.

The foreign secretary said his country had excellent relations with Pakistan which would be further strengthened with the expansion of economic cooperation.

CSO: 4000/7

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SRI LANKA DENIES CEASE-FIRE MONITORING REQUEST

OW191444 Beijing XINHUA in English 1418 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Colombo, September 19 (XINHUA)--Sri Lanka denied today that it was going to ask a third party to monitor the ceasefire between the government forces and Tamil militant groups.

A government spokesman told reporters here this afternoon that "there should be no interference in the internal affairs by any foreign party." "This is an issue between the two Sri Lankan parties," he said.

However, earlier reports said that a third party, probably India, would be asked to monitor the ceasefire agreement.

He disclosed that the cabinet had discussed the current situation at today's meeting. It has come to a critical stage in discussions to find a solution to the ethnic problem in the country, he said.

However, the spokesman said that "the center of activity has now shifted to New Delhi."

"We have declared a ceasefire and are waiting for the response from the Tamil side," he said.

The ceasefire which came into force on June 18 lapsed yesterday but the government announced on September 16 that it had decided to extend the agreement for a further period.

Reports from India said that the Eelam National Liberation Front (ENLF) will respect the ceasefire on grounds that the government forces do not carry out any operation against civilians, refugee camps and Tamil organizations in the north and east of Sri Lanka.

Asked whether the cabinet had discussed the ENLF's demands, the spokesman said "no."

He declined to comment on the allegation by the ENLF that nearly 800 Tamils had been killed by government security forces during the three-month ceasefire period. "Cabinet did not discuss individual details of various things. That is discussed at the Security Council," he added.

CSO: 4000/7

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SRI LANKA DENIES INDIAN REPORTS OF TROUBLES

OW191148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Colombo, September 19 (XINHUA)--Some reports by the Indian media about clashes in Sri Lanka "is causing serious concern" to the Sri Lankan government, the newspaper "SUN" reported today.

"It appears that to the Indian media there are no terrorists in Sri Lanka," the paper quoted an official as saying.

The Sri Lankan Government yesterday categorically denied Indian newspaper reports that security forces had killed 100 civilians during an operation in Nilaveli, the eastern province, last Monday.

It also denied that some detainees kept in custody were on strike. "This is absolutely false. At present not a single detainee is on strike," a press communique issued by the Ministry of State said.

However, reports from India said that a major Tamil militant group had said that nearly 800 Tamils were killed by government forces and armed Sinhalese civilians during a three-month ceasefire in Sri Lanka which ended yesterday.

The Eelam National Liberation Front said that the death toll included 140 people killed on September 17 in an attack by government forces on a refugee camp in Nilaveli in the eastern province.

But the Sri Lankan Ministry of National Security said on September 16 that some "20 terrorists were killed and 85 captured" when government forces carried a combing-up operation in the area.

CSO: 4000/7

WESTERN EUROPE

PRC JOURNAL ON SOUTHERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES' DIPLOMACY

HK191341 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No. 3, 13 Jul 85 pp 37-43, 50

[Article by Ji Si [4764 1835]: "Southern European Countries' Noteworthy Diplomacy"]

[Text] The Southern European countries' diplomacy has been noteworthy since the early 1980's when the socialist parties in France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal came into power. Their recent diplomacy has been particularly active. The various southern European countries are taking an active part in international affairs, relying on their international positions and influence, and they are working hard to bring into play their roles in promoting the unity of western Europe and the relaxation of the tense East-West relations, safeguarding European security and stability, and pushing forward the progress of peace in other regions and the world. This article intends to make a brief review and basic analysis of their recent diplomacy, as well as to examine its future.

I.

A. Taking an Active Part in Promoting West European Unity

The Social Democrats in various southern European countries came into power in succession against a background of an ever more turbulent European situation, one in which the contention of the two superpowers over Europe has been continuously aggravated. With the idea of safeguarding their national independence and sovereignty, ensuring security and their own interests, and seeking common economic development, the various southern European governments greatly stress the importance of West European unity, and regard the progress of economic, political, and military unification of western Europe as the focus of their diplomatic policies. They have made enthusiastic efforts toward this goal. On 29 March 1985, both Spain and Portugal reached all-round agreement on the conditions for entry into the European Community [ou zhou gong tong ti 2962 3166 0364 0681 7555]. The 10 EC nations agreed to accept the entry of Spain and Portugal as formal EC member-countries beginning 1 January 1986. On 12 June, both Spain and Portugal formally signed the accord on entry into the European Community. Thus, the lengthy talks basically came to an end. The third expansion of the EC signals that western Europe has made another significant and plausible step in the progress toward unity.

Since Spain and Portugal, the two southern European countries, applied for entry into the European Community in 1977, they had placed it as a priority target in their foreign policies. Because of the economic difficulties of the European Community and their many internal contradictions and problems, some EC countries were anxious that with the entry of Spain and Portugal, their economic interests might be affected. Therefore, although they supported Spain and Portugal politically, they would not easily make any concessions once practical economic interests were involved. Thus, many obstacles occurred in the talks concerning their entry, which were interrupted on several occasions. However, Spain and Portugal never wavered in their determination. The European Community solved the issue of fund apportionment for the United Kingdom's agriculture in 1984, and the issue of reducing surplus wine was solved in February 1985. This brought comparatively optimistic prospects for the entry talks. In order to conclude the talks as soon as possible, both the Spanish and Portuguese Governments strengthened their diplomatic offensive early this year. Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez visited French President Mitterrand, Prime Minister Thatcher of the United Kingdom, FRG Chancellor Kohl, and Italian Prime Minister Craxi. The Portuguese leader visited the EC member-countries on many occasions seeking their support. The leading members of Spain and Portugal had on many occasions explicitly expressed that both countries belong to Europe historically, geographically and culturally. Without Spain and Portugal, Europe would not be an integral whole. The entry of Spain and Portugal into the European Community was the formulated principle of the two governments. They would never waver in their determination no matter how great the difficulties and resistance. The two countries also expressed their wish to make contributions to West European unity.

On the part of the European Community, positive changes in the attitude of France and Italy were crucial. France and Italy had intensely contended with Spain and Portugal on the issue of agriculture, especially in regard to some types of Mediterranean agricultural produce (chiefly wine, olive oil, vegetables, and fruit). They were concerned that with the entry of Spain and Portugal, the above-mentioned goods would be dumped on the EC market and affect the export of their own agricultural produce. In order to protect the economic interests of the French peasants and because of elections, the French Government had reservations about the timing of the entry of Spain and Portugal: On many occasions it said that consideration would be given to the entry of Spain and Portugal only when such internal issues as the EC agricultural policy and finances were solved. However, President Mitterrand saw as well that the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EC was irreversible. It might cause France some economic losses but would at the same time result in some favorable factors for solving the internal problems of the EC, and would be favorable to pushing forward the progress of West European unity. When France acted as chairman of the EC Council of Ministers, it attempted to score some achievements by solving such problems as the EC financial and agricultural policies so as to enhance its prestige, as well as to improve the relations between France and Spain. Therefore, its attitude toward the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EC, eased somewhat, and this showed that solving the internal issues of the European Community did not necessarily contradict

with the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EC. When Italy took over as chairman of the EC Council of Ministers beginning in January 1985, it actively mediated between various countries, and greatly promoted the talks. Prime Minister Craxi visited the United Kingdom, France, the FRG, Spain, and Portugal in succession in February, in order to iron out their differences and to harmonize their positions. Finally, the two parties to the talks, based on the general interest of West European unity, made mutual concessions on the three most difficult issues, of agriculture, social affairs, and fishery. An accord was reached on 29 March, and the way was paved for the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EC.

This third expansion of the EC has demonstrated that despite the many difficulties and zigzags on the way to West European unity, this unity is an irreversible historical trend. Both the United States and NATO have acclaimed the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EC. According to Prime Minister Craxi in his speech delivered at the 14th Congress of the Federation of Socialist Parties in the European Community held in April 1985, the addition of Spain and Portugal to the EC has achieved its "historic" target, and "now the road to be adopted is to remold the European Community into a genuine political body through structural readjustment, monetary independence, and the expansion of power." According to Portuguese Prime Minister Soares, the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EC will bring new motivation for Europe. The Spanish Government has reaffirmed in a statement its wish to "make full and active contributions to the political unity of Europe." Western Europe and southern Europe will be linked with the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EC. This will be favorable to the stability of southern Europe and the Mediterranean, and will further enhance its economic power. At the same time, because of the ties between Spain and Portugal and Latin America and Africa, the international role of western Europe will be strengthened. Of course, some new issues and problems will occur with the entry of Spain and Portugal, but generally speaking, the trend of unity will continue to develop.

Western Europe has markedly fallen behind the United States and Japan in industry, science and technology, and new advanced frontier technology in particular in recent years. The expenditures of western Europe on scientific research are basically the same as the United States, and twice the amount of Japan. However, the results attained are only half the level of the United States. Such "backwardness" of getting half the result with twice the effort has roused serious unease among various western European countries. They are aware of the fact that if they should fail to catch up despite all their efforts, it will be still more difficult for western Europe to compete with the United States and Japan in economics. In order to close the gap, the southern European countries, represented by France, have become all the more enthusiastic. President Mitterrand has recently said that Europe has acquired human and financial resources, as well as a necessary theoretical base. It should make its own contributions to the impending industrial revolution. The "Eureka Project" proposed by the French Government to all EC member-countries and Spain and Portugal in April 1985, which aims at strengthening western European cooperation in the field of advanced frontier technology is a noteworthy action. President Mitterrand has proposed unifying the West

European technologies, human resources, and funds used for scientific research to build a "European technological community." The major research projects under "Eureka" are fifth-generation computers, optics, artificial intelligences, bio-engineering, advanced lasers and particle beams. Its orientation is to realize the unification of western European science and technology, so that western Europe will be able to become a group of countries capable of competing with the United States and Japan in these fields. The French proposal has aroused the interest of various European countries. The FRG, Italy, Spain, Greece, Austria, the United Kingdom, and Norway have all expressed their readiness to study this proposal. In February 1985, the European Space Agency announced that 10 European countries will develop a spacecraft aimed at performing missions in remote orbits. It will be capable of turning to Earth and making contact with the U.S. space shuttle. The "Eureka" spacecraft is the first of several projects marching toward the future. France, Italy, and Spain will participate in the preparation of the spacecraft.

The southern European countries have also taken an active part in West European cooperation in the defense industry. West European exports of defense industry products to the United States are only one-sixth the amount of their imports in the same category from the United States. In order to compete with the United States in this field, France, Italy, and the FRG have drawn up a 37-item plan for their defense industry. The three countries have decided to develop with concerted efforts a new type of European fighter plane to replace the U.S. ones now in service.

This example illustrates that the southern European countries are not willing to fall behind in the development of advanced frontier technologies and have already begun to cooperate with each other in order to meet the U.S. challenge. In his letter to FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, French Minister of European Affairs Dumas said that France and the FRG should play a leading role in the new technological revolution. According to Dumas, development and research in science and technology have been so accelerated, particularly in the realm of advanced frontier technologies, that Europe will have no future if it fails to grasp such a development. He appealed to West European countries to organize themselves quickly in order to meet the challenge of new technologies. Directed at the "Strategic Defense Initiative" proposed by President Reagan, President Mitterrand has proposed the "Eureka Project" and appealed to West European countries to enhance cooperation and to accelerate the development of advanced frontier technologies, looking forward to the 21st century in catching up with the United States. Its significance not only lies in the realm of science and technology, but is based on maintaining the political independence of western Europe from U.S. control.

Back in the 1950's, West Europeans proposed the establishment of independent European defense in order to safeguard European security, but no ideas came to a fruition. Recently the southern European countries have once again expressed a positive attitude toward the building of European defense. In October 1984, the seven-member West European Union [WEU] held a meeting of

their foreign ministers and defense ministers in Rome, to discuss the resumption of the union's activities and to iron out their policies on European security, disarmament, and Europe's role in East-West relations. Italian Defense Minister Spadolini proposed that a European defense policy be worked out for the revival of the WEU without weakening NATO, that concerted efforts be made in exploring cooperation in advanced frontier technology in the field of defense, and that nuclear power for deterrence be enhanced while strengthening conventional forces. Prime Minister Soares said in March 1985 that the WEU should not confine itself to the realm of a common economy, and that a common defense policy is needed to make Europe more powerful in the world. In his speech made at the European disarmament conference held in Stockholm in May, Prime Minister Gonzalez stressed that it was impossible to strengthen their own defense through isolated practices. The basis for strengthening European defense is mutual trust, because of the conflict between the powers and the dangers emerging in defense.

B. Improving Relations With the United States

The internal and external policies of many socialist parties in southern European countries have taken on a radical color. Internally, they flaunt the banner of "democracy" and "reform," and externally they oppose the policies of big power groups. The United States expressed some doubts and showed some vigilance regarding these governments when they first came into power, lest they should adopt policies drifting away from the United States and the big Western family. This might provide a chance for the Soviet Union to step up its political, economic, and cultural infiltration in southern Europe. However, looking at the internal and external policies of various socialist governments in southern Europe over the past few years, we find that this has not been the case. In fact, the southern European countries have deep-rooted economic, cultural, and military ties with the United States. Based on the interests of their security, they have need for the U.S. nuclear umbrella in order to contend with the powerful military threats of the USSR. Therefore, it is neither the will of the socialist governments in southern Europe nor is it possible for them to break up the situation of mutual dependence between them and the United States which has taken shape over many years.

In regard to the relations between southern European countries and the United States, we have to deal with their relations with NATO. In a certain sense, their relations with NATO have a direct bearing on their relations with the United States. This is because the majority of the southern European countries are members of NATO. Since the socialist parties of various southern European countries came into power, the United States has shown great concern about the attitude of these countries toward NATO. Since President Mitterrand took office, France has established closer political ties with NATO and has reaffirmed that France is a formal member of NATO and will work hard to strengthen its "partnership" with NATO. Gonzalez said that if he were elected, he would make the decision for Spain to withdraw from NATO. However, when he came into power in 1982, he made the decision for Spain to remain in NATO. Although the talks on Spain's entry into NATO military organs were frozen, Spain still took an active part in joint military exercises and other

military activities of NATO. When Papandreou came into power, he too dropped the idea of Greece withdrawing from NATO and the European Community, asserting that Greece is an ally and partner of the West. The Greek government also signed a much delayed accord on military economic cooperation with the United States in 1983, permitting the United States the continued use of Greek military bases. Since Soares came into power, he has attached great importance to the development of Portuguese-U.S. relations. In December 1982, Portugal and the United States renewed the accord on U.S. use of the Azores Air Base in Portugal. In March 1985, Portugal and the United States signed an accord on the United States setting up a satellite tracking station in Portugal. On his visits to Spain and Portugal in May 1985, President Reagan noted that the United States has attached great importance to the development of its relations with Spain and Portugal, and reaffirmed his support of the "democratic progress" of the two countries and their entry into the EC.

However, it is also necessary to see that the contradictions between the southern European countries and the United States are deep-rooted and complicated. There are disputes between them on many important international issues. They are lodging more and more complaints against U.S. hegemonist ways and the U.S. policies benefiting itself at the expense of others. As a result, the trend toward independence and taking the initiative in their own hands has further consolidated. The contradictions between southern European countries and the United States can be generally summed up in the following ways:

1. Their contradictions with the United States in economics have deepened. The southern European countries have relied greatly on U.S. economics. Since the economic crises of the West in the 1970's, the United States has pursued the policies of high interest rates and economic protectionism. It has built up a tariff barrier, doing its best to limit imports of foreign products while implementing an export policy of dumping U.S. goods upon the European market. The economy in southern Europe is not as developed as that in central and northern Europe, and the blow has been more keenly felt. The United States has continuously restricted imports of agricultural produce and such industrial products as textile products and steel products from such southern European countries as France, resulting in the growth of deficits in the foreign trade of these countries. The high interest rates of the United States have made the dollar exchange rate soar drastically and become unstable, causing a sharp increase in the import expenditures for the southern European countries and a drastic growth in their foreign debts. The United States has also elbowed out the southern European countries from their traditional market in the Third World. This has greatly aggravated the economic problems between the United States and the southern European countries.

2. There are profound disputes between the southern European countries and the United States on the issue of European security. The strategic position of southern Europe is very important, and the U.S.-Soviet contention over this region has always been intense. The rapid growth of Soviet naval forces in the Mediterranean has gravely threatened the security of southern Europe.

They want to strengthen the defense of their own countries along with U.S. protection. The United States is attempting to restore its dominating status of the past by providing protection to southern Europe. The southern European countries are worrying lest they should be further controlled by the United States, and they are vigilant against such U.S. ambitions. Mitterrand has said that the EC should take up the responsibility of European defense and should not let the United States turn southern Europe into a place of contention with the USSR under the pretext of safeguarding European security. At the 14th congress of the EC union for socialist parties held in April 1985, Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez expressed that Europe should become a united Europe, independent of any outside forces.

3. The contradictions and struggles between southern Europe and the United States center on the issue of military bases. Since the end of World War II, the United States has built military bases in many southern European countries. As compensation, the United States has provided these countries with military and economic aid and weaponry. The peoples of various southern European countries have always been unhappy about such actions which violate the sovereignty of other nations. Back in the early 1960's, President de Gaulle proposed the slogan of establishing a "Europeans' Europe." In 1966, France announced its withdrawal from NATO military bodies, and in 1967, France made the U.S. Army withdraw from its territory and remove all U.S. military bases in France. We cannot rule out the possibility of the repetition of similar action in Spain and Greece in the 1980's. Greece holds that the United States has pursued a policy of showing favoritism to Turkey in the disputes between Greece and Turkey, and has proposed talks with the United States on drawing up a timetable for U.S. removal of its military bases from Greece. When President Reagan visited Spain in May 1985, Prime Minister Gonzalez raised the question of reducing the number of U.S. troops and military bases in Spain. The U.S. side has agreed to hold diplomatic talks on this issue with Spain. It is thought that on the issue of military bases, Spain and Portugal will have much bargaining to do with the United States.

Southern European countries are greatly worried about President Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative." Since President Reagan proposed the "SDI," the United States has exerted pressure on the southern European countries for their support of the initiative. However, this has not been fully achieved. The southern European countries hold that the space weapons to be developed in the U.S. initiative are capable of dealing with intercontinental missiles only, which will play a role in the security of U.S. territory. However, it will not reduce the threat of Soviet strategic nuclear weapons to Europe. Reagan's "SDI" could lead to another U.S.-Soviet arms race on a still larger scale including offensive and defensive weapons, thus breaking the present low-level strategic balance. The talks now going on to reach an agreement on limiting armaments will be in vain. France has the further consideration of worries that the U.S. development of space weapons will prompt the USSR to acquire weapons of the same category, and thus the independent French nuclear power will lose its effectiveness for deterrence. Although French nuclear power is limited, it signals France's unwillingness to be under U.S. control and its persistence of an independent defense. France has openly attacked

Reagan's initiative. In May 1985, President Mitterrand announced at the Bonn economic summit of seven Western nations that France would not participate in the research on the U.S. strategic defense project. On 9 May, France conducted a nuclear test at its Pacific test center. This action by France aimed to demonstrate to the world that nuclear power is still a priority in the French defense, that it will not be perfected by the "Star Wars" projects, and that France will by no means give up its independence in its defense. Another 11 countries have expressed their opposition to extending the arms race to outer space and have been very thorough in expressing their stands concerning Reagan's initiative.

C. Improving Relations With the USSR and Eastern Europe

Southern European countries have all along regarded Soviet expansion and the Soviet nuclear threat in particular as a great danger. In the late 1970's when the USSR outrageously invaded Afghanistan, all southern European countries condemned the USSR for its aggressive and expansionist action, demanding that it withdraw from Afghanistan. The relations between the two parties continued to deteriorate and there have been few political ties between them. However, the southern European countries have demands on Soviet energy resources, raw materials, and the Soviet market, and have hopes for developing economic and trade relations with USSR. They would like to maintain a minimum "balance" in Europe through detente, in order to reduce and to avoid the risk of an outburst of a conventional war or a limited nuclear war, and, at the same time, to extend their leeway in the intense U.S.-Soviet contention. Therefore, they have pursued the principle of "defense plus detente" concerning the USSR. Particularly since 1984, a certain trend of detente has emerged in East-West relations. France, Italy, and Greece have worked hard together with the United Kingdom and the FRG in conducting talks and making contacts with the USSR and the eastern European countries, and their relations have somewhat improved.

France has played an exemplary role in this respect. In the early stage of President Mitterrand's term of office. France's relations with the USSR were rather cold due to its domestic needs and the differences between the two countries on many important international issues. French Minister of Foreign Affairs Cheysson visited the USSR in February 1983. However, because of the grave disputes over the issue of missiles in Europe, the visit failed to "warm up" the cold bilateral relations. The regular summit meeting of the two countries was interrupted for a long time. However, when President Mitterrand visited the USSR in June 1984, the two countries signed an accord on 1985-1990 economic, industrial, and technological cooperation, and their relations have now improved.

The Italian Government has actively pursued its "mini-East policy." Over the past year, Prime Minister Craxi has visited such eastern European countries as the GDR, Hungary, and Yugoslavia. During his visit to Yugoslavia, Craxi reaffirmed that Italy plans to continue its policy of strengthening its dialogues and cooperation with the eastern European countries, including Albania. In December 1984, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Andreotti made

a very noteworthy visit to Poland. Andreotti had chosen the timing for his Poland visit to be on the eve before the reopening of the Geneva U.S.-Soviet arms reduction talks. He was the first NATO foreign minister to visit Poland since the latter exercised martial law in 1981 and since political and economic sanctions were imposed on Poland by the United States and some countries in western Europe. Andreotti has served as a "pace setter" in promoting detente in East-West relations. During his Poland visit, Andreotti expressed that strengthening the ties between the two parties would not affect them in their alliance loyalties, but would help in easing the rigid stands between the two blocs. Craxi's Soviet visit in May 1985 made him the first head of state from the West to visit the USSR since Gorbachev took office. Craxi's visit aimed to "create a better atmosphere for the continuous improvement of East-West relations" by making use of his peculiar status as chairman of the EC Council of Ministers, and at the same time, to raise Italy's position in the world. The Soviet leadership expressed to Craxi that the USSR was willing to hold talks with the EC on internal issues while maintaining economic relations with the EC. Such an attitude by the USSR has aroused the attention of all West European countries.

Although Greece is a NATO member-country, Greek-Soviet relations have been positive since the Panhellenic socialist movement came into power. Greece has adopted a different stand from the United States on a series of important issues related to East-West relations, such as nuclear disarmament, European security, sanctions against Poland, and the downing of the South Korean airliner by the USSR. In February 1985, Prime Minister Papandreou visited the USSR and held talks with the Soviet leadership. The two parties expressed satisfaction for the smooth execution of the long-term accord on economic, industrial, and technological cooperation. As a NATO member-country, Greece is unique in its relations with the USSR.

Since Spain established diplomatic relations with the USSR in 1977, the relations between the two countries had been cold. In May 1984, King Juan Carlos I visited the USSR, and in March 1985, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Gromyko visited Spain. Their bilateral relations have now improved somewhat. Portugal has been vigilant against Soviet infiltration. However, in February 1984, Prime Minister Soares attended the funeral service for Andropov. When Chernenko passed away in March this year, the Portuguese Government made the announcement that Portugal would go into mourning for 3 days, which was regarded as an important gesture by Portugal of its willingness to change the long-term rigid relations with the USSR.

The political dialogue between southern European countries and the USSR and the eastern European countries and the increase in the ties between the top-level leaders are favorable to detente in East-West relations. The USSR has shown great interest in improving its relations with the southern European countries out of its need to widen the differences between western Europe and the United States and to drive a wedge between them. Gromyko's visit to Italy and Spain in March 1985 and his invitation to Prime Minister Craxi to visit the USSR visibly show the above Soviet intention.

D. Actively Promoting North-South Relations

For geographical and historical reasons, the southern European countries have close ties with Latin American, African, and Arabian countries. In the few years since the socialists of various southern European countries have been in power, they have all placed the improvement and the development of their relations with the Third World countries in a very important position. In politics, they have shown support for the democratic progress and the struggle for national independence of the countries in these regions. They are for solving the conflicts in these regions through dialogues and friendly negotiations between the relevant countries, and are against the interference of the big powers. They have exerted great efforts toward these goals. These efforts by the southern European countries are not just for the sake of expanding their political influence, but out of their economic needs as well, because these regions are an important market for the southern European countries and are their source of energy resources and raw materials.

France, Italy, and Spain have all made positive efforts in promoting peace in the Middle East. French Prime Minister Fabius reaffirmed that France is ready to help in the restoration of peace in the Middle East, which has been in a deadlock, and hoped that the countries directly involved would hold talks. He stated this in January 1985 during the visit of Prince Abdullah ibn Abdulaziz of Saudi Arabia to France. He said: "If a nation like France which has a traditional friendship with this region is capable of providing help to solve the problems in this region, we will do so wholeheartedly." When President Mitterrand visited Syria in November 1984, he said that France was trying to play an effective role in the efforts for peace by promoting friendship and reconciliation. Italy has unfolded active diplomatic activities in promoting peace in the Middle East. In less than a month, beginning in November 1984, Prime Minister Craxi visited Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, and Tunisia. During his visit to Tunisia, Prime Minister Craxi called on Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and expressed his admiration for the PLO's "change at the Amman conference." Shortly thereafter, Foreign Minister Andreotti visited Jordan and Israel and mediated for the two countries. In January 1985, Italy proposed a plan for peace in the Middle East which won the admiration of the Arabian countries and the West. The chief essence of the plan was the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, in order to ensure the security of all countries in the region, including Israel, "within the realm of the internationally acknowledged borders." In his letter to Prime Minister Craxi in early 1985, King Fahd bin Abdulaziz of Saudi Arabia expressed that he highly appreciated the vision and insight of Prime Minister Craxi and found hope in his analysis of the Middle East issue which may lead to the realization of the prospects of justice and lasting peace. At present, some positive factors and favorable changes have emerged in the progress of peace in the Middle East region. The southern European countries have played a role in this.

The southern European countries have also shown great concern about the problems of Central America. Spain has continuously asserted that it will play the part of a "bridge" between Europe and Latin America. It has paid

particular attention to the problems in Central America and has exerted efforts to promote peace in this region. Prime Minister Gonzalez has personally taken up the post of chairman of the International Committee of Socialist Parties Supporting Nicaragua, and he is known as the "politician in power who best understands the Latin American issues in Europe." He has proposed the convening of a "small Helsinki conference" with the participation of all relevant nations, to seek the relaxation of the tense situation in Central America. The Spanish Government has on several occasions expressed its willingness to mediate in the solution of the conflicts in Central America. The Spanish Government holds that the crux of the Latin American issues are the intensification of the social and economic contradictions in this region and the interference of the superpowers. Therefore, the key to realizing peace in Central America lies in guiding these nations on the track of peace and democracy and ridding them of the interference of the big powers. When President Reagan visited Spain in May 1985, Prime Minister Gonzalez reaffirmed that the Spanish Government did not agree with the U.S. stand on imposing economic embargoes on Nicaragua. He said that the Spanish Government would maintain economic relations with all Central American countries based on the principle of nondiscrimination. Shortly after Reagan's visit to Spain, Nicaraguan President Ortega visited Spain. Gonzalez told Ortega that Spain would continue to maintain economic relations with Nicaragua. In recent years, the relations between Portugal and such African Portuguese-speaking countries as Mozambique and Angola have somewhat improved. France also expressed its willingness to cooperate with Portugal in this region.

II.

Reviewing the recent diplomacy of southern European countries mentioned above, we can see that the diplomatic situation of various southern European countries has somewhat developed and their influences and functions have aroused more and more attention from the international society. However, we should also see that the diplomacy of these countries has certain limitations because of the influence of various internal and external factors. Primarily in their relations with the United States, all southern European countries are facing some difficult and delicate problems. Among the peoples of these countries, a traditional anti-U.S. ideology exists, and the anti-U.S. and antinuclear peace movements in this region have developed somewhat in recent years. Demonstrations on an unprecedented scale have burst out successively in Spain, Greece, and Italy, demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops, the removal of U.S. military bases, and expressing opposition to the deployment of guided missiles in Europe. Therefore, the various governments have to take into consideration such sentiments of their peoples in handling their relations with the United States; otherwise they will face all kinds of difficulties or the danger of losing votes. The attitude of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party on the NATO issue illustrates this point. Although the Spanish Government made the decision for Spain to remain in NATO, it took into consideration the sentiments of the people and had to announce a public vote on the NATO issue in order to show that it was ready to listen to public opinion. However, the rest of the votes showed that 60 percent were against Spain in NATO. If the poll to be held in 1986 results in a majority wanting

Spain to withdraw from NATO, the Spanish Government will be in a dilemma. It will probably lead to a political crisis, which is a cause for anxiety for the Spanish Government at present. A similar situation exists in Greece. The United States will not easily change its position of "giving more priority to Turkey than Greece," and its hegemonist activities have caused the strong complaints by Greeks. Therefore, the contradictions between Greece and the United States will continue to aggravate and develop in the future. A basic improvement in the relations between Greece and the United States will not be realized in the near future. Between France and the United States, profound disputes exist over many major issues such as European security and improving the world economy. Despite certain improvements in Franco-U.S. relations, some disharmony will continue to emerge in the future. In short, the contradictions between the southern European countries and the United States will continue to develop and continue to intensify, and disputes and conflicts will take place continuously. Under the situation of a consolidation of political and economic power in southern Europe as the EC expands, the trend toward independence and taking the initiative in one's own hands will be further strengthened and the struggle between control and countercontrol will continue to develop.

Regarding their relations with the USSR, the southern European countries will continue their policy of "defense plus detente," the political ties between the two parties will increase, and their economic and trade relations will continue to develop. However, their relations will be somewhat limited by the development of U.S.-Soviet relations and the results of the Geneva arms reduction talks. On the issue of disarmament, the disputes between the United States, western Europe, and the Soviet Union are fundamental. During his visit to the USSR in May 1985, Prime Minister Craxi proposed: "The U.S.-Soviet Geneva Disarmament Talks should be advanced on the basis of reaching an agreement on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe." However, the Soviet Union insisted on solving the issue of outer space weapons as a top priority. Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union will easily make concessions from their diametrically opposed stands. While conducting political dialogues with the Soviet Union, the southern European countries will not relax their vigilance against Soviet military expansion, Soviet nuclear threats in particular. The improvement of their relations will have certain limitations.

As a strategic focal point in the contention of the two superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union--Europe must take the road of unity and making itself stronger, and must step up the pace in economic, political, and military units if it is to master its own fate. But this will be a very complicated, arduous, and long undertaking, especially the building of European defense. Although all southern European countries are enthusiastic, they have not been unanimous in their concepts of defense. The building of European military unity is still in a planning and exploratory state. The vigorous promotion of such big countries as France and the FRG is especially needed in this respect. These countries also have many disputes concerning the EC structural reform. The southern European countries will be limited by their own economic and military power if they want to play a greater part in the EC.

The years 1985 or 1986 are election years for many of the southern European countries. As a whole, the socialist parties have all scored some achievements in the few years since they came into power. The political situation is basically stable despite differences in their internal and external policies. The present economic situation is difficult for them, but compared with a few years ago, it has turned for the better to various degrees in these countries, some of their social reform measures have brought certain benefits to the people of the middle and lower strata. Regarding the changes in the political powers in southern European countries, the strength of the socialist parties is still on the rise. They have maintained a "situation of unity" despite the existence of inner-party factional struggles. Internationally, the United States has relaxed its doubts and vigilance against the southern European countries. It seems that in the elections to take place in 1985 and 1986, the socialist parties in southern European countries will enjoy certain advantages, and the possibility exists for them to continue to be in power or to continue to participate in a coalition government. The fact that the Italian socialists gained more votes in the local election on 12 May and that the Panhellenic Socialist Movement won in the general election on 2 June and continued in power seems to be an omen. Of course, the conditions in southern European countries differ, and the development of various political parties is unbalanced. For example, the Italian and Portuguese socialist parties have not possessed such marked superiority as the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, the French Socialist Party failed in the municipal election in March 1983 as well as in the provincial election in March 1985, and there has been a recent split in the Portuguese coalition government. This has caused some shock in French, Portuguese, and West European political circles. Such political parties as the French Rally for the Republic and Union for French Democracy, the Italian Christian Democratic Party and the Italian Communist Party, the Greek New Democracy, and the Spanish Popular Alliance Federation are still very powerful in the political arena. It seems that the socialists of various countries will face an intense contention with the forces of various political parties in the future. In short, if the above-mentioned estimation is not too far-fetched, we expect the diplomacy of the southern European countries including such small nations as Malta and San Marino will be all the more active in the future, and that all the countries will play a greater role in international affairs. The three prime ministers of Italy, Spain, and Portugal hold that a still more powerful southern wing of the European political center will appear in the future because of the 14th Congress of the Federation of Socialist Parties in the European Community held in April 1985.

CSO: 4005/036

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON SOUTH AFRICA'S ACTS AGAINST MOZAMBIQUE

OW211516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1449 GMT 21 Sep 85

["Commentary: Lame Defense Makes Treaty Violation More Conspicuous"--(by Chi Shouzheng and Tong Binchang)--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Maputo, September 21 (XINHUA)--South Africa has tried to convince the world that it had committed a mistake of a "technical" nature by aiding and abetting the anti-government forces in Mozambique. This transparent varnish over a serious act of interference only makes it more conspicuous.

In March, 1984, Mozambique and South Africa concluded a treaty of non-aggression and good-neighborliness in Hkomati. To maintain liaison with and supply the anti-government forces in Mozambique with arms constitutes an indisputable violation of the treaty.

It was reported that on August 28, this year, the combined forces of Mozambique and Zimbabwe got hold of a diary from a leader of the rebel Mozambican Resistance Movement, when they raided the movement's high command at the Gorongosa banana plantation. The diary recorded that Louis Nel, South African vice-foreign minister and chairman of the Mozambican-South African Joint Security Committee, had been in contact with the rebel leaders since the signing of the Nkomati treaty. More, South African planes had dropped military supplies to the movement's forces.

Answering Mozambique's charges, South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha admitted to the facts that had come to light, but he said that the violation of the treaty was of a "technical" nature, because what South Africa sent to the rebels was "humanitarian" assistance, mainly medicine, while the arms it sent were to be used to protect the South Africans who were building a airstrip at the banana plantation.

Earlier, South African President P.W. Botha had said that if he was shown the evidence of South African violation of the treaty, he would have the personnel involved punished.

Now, P.W. Botha has been shown what he said he must see before he can act. If he has any sense of decency, he at least could honor his own word.

If he choose to whitewash what his regime has perpetrated, the world will see better what sort of people he and his company are. Facts have no mercy, so does the judgment.

CSO: 4000/7

EDUCATION, PROPAGANDA WORK IN FAMILY PLANNING STRESSED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 6 Sep 85 p 1

[Commentary: "Do Not Neglect Education and Propaganda Work"]

[Text] We must pay attention to two kinds of errors now made by family planning cadres everywhere. The first error is to believe that policies are improving gradually, that the work is going well and so there is no reason to make still greater efforts in education and propaganda. The second error is to believe that propaganda and education do not solve problems or that stern measures will do the job. Thus two tendencies have appeared in practical work. One is to yield to the wishes of a certain number of masses that a general arrangement be made for a second child, and not actively do propaganda and explanation work. The second is that frequent rebuking and suppressing have been carried out, thereby raising tensions in the relationship with the masses.

The importance of education and propaganda work goes without saying. Our party has always relied on political mobilization and painstaking ideological work to join together the ideology of the cadres and of the masses in order to guide them as they may carry out various grand undertakings. We have also had a successful experience implementing family planning such as the experience summarized from practice that "propaganda and education should be the principal focus." This has become the fundamental general policy guiding our present as well as our previous work in family planning everywhere. This principle must be upheld in the future as well. Propaganda and educational work has become a great force advancing our country's family planning work.

What is our goal in carrying out family planning propaganda and educational work? It is essentially intended to transform the views of the masses on reproduction. Do not believe that the policies are gradually improving, that the masses are relatively content and that propaganda and education are not important. While the policies are being gradually improved there are still many concrete problems which should be solved through propaganda and education. It is even more important not to believe that if individuals do not change their thinking at once primitive, harsh measures may be used to force them to submit. Harsh measures are often counterproductive. Do not worry that your work is difficult, rather be concerned that it does not reach the family and that your efforts do not reach the family. Among family planning pioneers, cases are not rare in which "good faith solves insurmountable difficulties."

Whether propaganda and education can solve problems depends upon how it is done. In guiding ideology we must be thorough and painstaking. We must move people by sentiment and persuade them through reason so that they will hold to their new views permanently. In our working methods we must uphold the joining together of the leadership and the masses, of the general and the particular and of theory and practice. Thus we can make the masses realize the relationship between the specific and general situations, between short-term and long-term benefits and between material and spiritual civilization. This is also part of the family planning worker's difficult task. While commenting on a report, Comrade Hu Yaobang, in May 1985 in Hunan, pointed out that we should "implement systematic education." These words have shown us how to do our family planning work well. Therefore we must certainly not neglect propaganda and educational work.

12369

CSO: 4005/009

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC STARTS EDUCATION DRIVE TO PREPARE CADRES FOR FUTURE

HK300627 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 30 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Zhu Ling]

[Text] An education drive to prepare China's millions of cadres for the challenge of the world information and technology revolution is gaining momentum.

Management training institutes for cadres have mushroomed, training courses for the country's mayors are going full steam ahead, while scientists and experts are offering lectures to government ministries, provincial authorities and the army.

The main themes of the education drive are scientific methods of administration and modern science and culture, Professor Yang Peiting, director of the China Science and Technology Training Centre, told CHINA DAILY.

The drive aims to develop in officials political integrity, strategic thinking, a systematic approach, pragmatism and the ability to use new technologies and blaze innovative trails.

Since 1984, more than 200 Chinese Government ministers, vice-ministers and 260 mayors have taken training courses in science and administration, Yang said.

More than 1,000 government department and bureau directors, 100,000 cadres at prefectural and municipal level, and several thousand army officers above division level have attended lectures.

The training classes and lectures are the work of the China Science and Technology Training Centre, a mass organization made up of 140 experts from natural and social science disciplines.

The training of cadres has received the full support of party, state and army leaders. Premier Zhao Ziyang took the lead himself by attending these lectures.

The education drive was launched in early 1983 when party General Secretary Hu Yaobang said the first criterion for selecting cadres should be their understanding of modern science and culture.

Since then, China has seen a personnel shake-up, filling leading posts with young, dedicated, dynamic and well-educated cadres.

Selecting cadres primarily according to seniority, and the practice life tenure have been ended.

Over the past three years, more than 1.1 million elderly party and government officials have retired, while the young have been promoted in large numbers.

In 1984, 190,000 middle-aged and young people were promoted to leading posts at and above county level. About 60 percent of county and provincial leaders are now college graduates. (China has more than 20 million cadres in all.)

Yang said China's civil service reform was the key to the nation's modernization goals. "But most newly-promoted leading officials are not very familiar with modern methods of administration, and they also need refresher courses to keep them up with developments in modern science and technology," he added.

The training courses, Yang said, are divided into eight themes; leadership science, strategy, information, administration, systems engineering, economics, education and aptitudes, and future trends.

So far, 273 cadre training institutes have been established by ministries, and local authorities across the country. More than 8,670 cadre schools have been set up, and 1,850 colleges, universities and technical schools now provide cadre training programmes.

Since late 1983, three training courses have been for mayors. Early this month, the fourth began in Beijing, training another 60 mayors and executive vice-mayors. A total of 261 mayors from the nation's 242 cities will soon have been through the programmes.

Last year, the China Science and Technology Training Centre was invited to provide lectures for leading provincial officials in Fujian, Qinghai, Shandong, Anhui and Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

At present, some 7,400 county officials and party leaders in Henan Province are on courses in scientific administration. A series of lectures for party officials at and above county level in Fujian Province is scheduled to begin early next month, Yang said.

"The army approached us about lectures late last year," Yang said. "We have been invited to conduct training courses for senior officers of the General Staff, the General Logistics Department, the Air Force and the Military Academy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army."

CSO: 4000/7

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO ON STUDY OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM

HK201321 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Gao Fang: "Taking a New Approach Toward the Study of Scientific Socialism"]

[Text] Scientific socialism, a young branch of learning, is vigorously developing in our country. In recent years, many people in academic circles have expressed their opinion on the study of scientific socialism. Nine out of the twelve works and educational materials on scientific socialism published between 1980 and 1984 quoted a remark by Engels in 1847 and held that the study of scientific socialism is aimed at determining "the character of the struggle carried out by the proletariat, the conditions for this struggle, and the general purpose of the struggle under these conditions." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 4, p 193.) However, one of those books quoted another remark by Engels in 1847 that scientific socialism is "a theory that studies the conditions for the emancipation of the proletariat." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 210.) Comrades of either of these two different opinions hotly debated with each other. In my opinion, the two propositions are in fact identical, and both are in line with the situation in the 19th century when scientific socialism was first founded. At that time, Engels expected that socialism would first be realized in the developed capitalist countries in Western Europe where the proletariat accounted for the great majority of the population. At the same time, in order to draw a clear line of demarcation between scientific socialism and utopian socialism, Engels stressed the emancipation of the proletariat. However, our present conditions for the study of scientific socialism are different from those in the years of Marx and Engels. The course of the development of socialism since Engels died is quite different from what Marx and Engels projected. In the 20th century, socialism was not first realized in the most developed countries in the West; instead, it was first realized in some backward countries in eastern Europe and East Asia where capitalism was not fully developed and the proletariat did not account for the great majority of the population. In view of the practice in the countries which have established a socialist system, I think that it is not enough to regard the task of scientific socialism as a study of the conditions for the emancipation of the proletariat and the "character" and "purpose" of this struggle, because scientific socialism should lead to the emancipation of all working people including the proletariat. In various socialist countries, peasants, herdsmen, fishermen, and craftsmen have all

been emancipated on the basis of the theory of scientific socialism. In the long run, the proletariat will eventually emancipate all mankind. In this sense, the above-mentioned proposition seems to be too narrow. In my view, today's studies of scientific socialism should include the task of summing up the practical experience of scientific socialism over the past 100 years and more. The study of scientific socialism should proceed from the present realities and the future objectives rather than from some quotations of the founders of Marxism.

Some comrades hold that scientific socialism is "a science concerned with the laws governing the development of the liberation movement of the proletariat." Some other comrades added "process" to the "conditions, character, and purpose" of the emancipation of the proletariat when defining the scope of the study of scientific socialism. I think that these propositions are still too narrow. They seem to be the scope of the study of the history of the international communist movement.

As far as the objects of the study of scientific socialism are concerned, I previously held views which were different from those I now hold. As early as Autumn 1956, I wrote in the article entitled "Scientific Socialism Should Be Treated as an Independent Branch of Science" that scientific socialism "studies the laws governing the class struggle conducted by the proletariat." This viewpoint was formed under the influence of some erroneous viewpoints about class struggle prevailing in those years, its erroneousness and one-sidedness are now obvious.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, I put forward a new viewpoint between 1979 and 1980. This viewpoint can be found in my work entitled "The Past, Present State, and Future of Socialism" published in 1982, in which I said that "Scientific socialism, as its name implies, takes socialist society as the object of its study. To put this in simple language, scientific socialism studies how to conduct socialism and how to build socialism in accordance with objective laws. It is a science that studies the emergence and development of socialism." After my book was published, some comrades said in their reviews that I had mixed up the two different concepts of scientific socialism and socialism, because "the concept of socialism in scientific socialism is different from the concept of socialism as the elementary stage of communism." They said that I was wrong to define scientific socialism as merely a study of socialist society or the primary stage of communism, and that such a definition was one-sided. They argued that the study of scientific socialism should also include the advanced stage of communism. In actual fact, when they criticized me, they neglected my words "as its name implies." By stressing the implication of the name, I meant that the name of a branch of science should imply the object of its study. When Marx and Engels used the term "scientific socialism," they regarded socialism and communism as synonyms. They did not refer to the elementary stage of communism as socialism. In their works, they often mentioned "socialist society" and "the social formation of socialism," which also referred to the advanced stage of communism. My explanation is thus in keeping with the original implication of the concept used by Marx and Engels.

At present, I find that my proposition is still not perfect. The main defect is not that it does not include communist society, but that it does not include the study of capitalist society. Previously I thought that because socialist society can be built only on the basis of dismantling capitalist society, the definition of scientific socialism as the study of the laws for the emergence and development of socialist society may also include the study of capitalist society. Now I think that it is not sufficient if the definition of the study of scientific socialism does not mention the study of the ways to dismantle and transform capitalist society. In Russia and China, capitalism was replaced with socialism only through the efforts of one or two generations of scientific socialists. However, in many capitalist countries, the realization of socialism will require the efforts of many generations of scientific socialists to persevere in a prolonged struggle spanning more than 100 years. The dismantling and transformation of capitalism in the scope of the whole world is a long-term and arduous historical task which should be included in the studies of scientific socialism and should mainly study two social formations--the social formations of capitalism and communism. Naturally, this also includes the study of the transition period between these two social forms. Of course, we may use the wording of "dismantling capitalism." However, this mainly refers to the dismantling of the state apparatus of the bourgeoisie for oppressing the people. The implication of "changing capitalism" is wider. It includes the activities of publicizing scientific socialism to mobilize the people; applying scientific socialism to organize the people to wage all kinds of struggles to seize the political, economic, ideological, and cultural positions in the capitalist world; and accumulating experience in managing the state and society. Practice and experience in the past 100 years show that the elimination of the capitalist system is not a simple process of "dismantling"; instead, efforts must be made to gradually "transform" it. Marx said in 1845: "The philosophers merely explain the world in different ways, but what should be done is to change the world." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 19.) Marx also used the word "change." Here I prefer to use the terms "changing the capitalist and imperialist world and building the socialist and communist world" rather than "changing the capitalist system and society and building the socialist system and society." This is because the word "world" has a wider implication than the words "system" and "society." What we will change is not only the capitalist system, but also the vestiges of the pre-capitalist systems, such as the vestiges of the feudal system and the slave system. Similarly, what we will change is not only capitalist society, but also the vestiges of pre-capitalist societies and colonial societies. We will not only build a new "system" and "society," but will also cultivate new people and establish new human relations. All-round transformation will be conducted in people's spiritual life and in social customs and conventions. We will build this ideal world not only in a number of countries but in the whole world. Therefore, after repeated consideration, I have finally decided to use the word "world," which is more all-embracing than the words "system" or "society." I think that the way I represent the scope of the study of scientific socialism is in line with the spirit of this term as used by Engels. Changing capitalism and realizing communism is the historical mission of the proletariat. Only by fulfilling this historical mission can the

proletariat be finally emancipated and can all mankind be eventually emancipated. The fulfillment of the task of changing the old world and building the new world not only relies on the proletariat, but also relies on the joint efforts made by all working people and progressive elements of non-working people under the leadership of the proletariat.

CSO: 4005/036

EAST REGION

CPC, CPPCC COMMITTEES HAIL CPC CONFERENCE

OW290902 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting this morning to conscientiously study the important speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun delivered at the National Conference of Party Delegates and the closing address delivered by Comrade Li Xiannian at the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the meeting. Those who took part in studying the documents were members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, and responsible comrades of departments directly under the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities.

The participants warmly hailed the successful conclusion of the National Conference of Party Delegates. In their speeches, they pointed out that the speeches by the three veteran comrades, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, and Li Xiannian, had clearly indicated the direction for the solution of crucial problems at a crucial juncture, adding that their speeches, concise, comprehensive, and sincere, showed great foresight. The participants said that they would study the speeches repeatedly in order to understand them thoroughly and that they would earnestly implement them in line with the reality in Jiangxi Province.

At the meeting both new and veteran comrades indicated that they would conscientiously step up the study of Marxist theory, unite more closely under the leadership of the party Central Committee, and work hard to fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan and build a modern and strong socialist country.

At the 14th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee, which opened today, all members of the Standing Committee, members of the National CPPCC Committee who are in Jiangxi, and chairmen of the various city and country CPPCC Committees conscientiously studied the document of the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the National Conference of Party Delegates; they also held group discussions in light of reality.

Wu Ping, chairman of the Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee, said: In his speech Comrade Chen Yun pointed out that the socialist economy must be developed proportionately and in a planned way. I think this is very important.

(Du Xuexiu), chairman of the Jingdezhen City CPPCC Committee, said: The National Conference of Party Delegates stressed the importance of simultaneously building material and spiritual civilizations, noting particularly the building of a spiritual civilization. This is very wise. This is very important in eradicating some people's mentality of giving top priority to money and personal gain and their indifference to seeing the waste of state property.

CSO: 4005/34

EAST REGION

XIANG NAN ATTENDS FUJIAN LOCAL LEADERS' MEETING

OW260137 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The provincial meeting of commissioners, mayors, and county heads ended yesterday afternoon, to which leading comrades from the provincial Party Committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial Party Committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC, and responsible persons from the organs concerned directly under the provincial government attended.

The meeting was presided over by Vice Governor Cai Ninglin. Vice Governor You Dexin made a concluding report on behalf of the provincial government.

The provincial meeting of commissioners, mayors, and county heads lasted 9 days, during which participants heard the report on the handling of the case of fake drugs in Jinjiang by Zhang Yumin, Standing Committee member of the provincial Party Committee; on the report "Know the Mountainous Areas, Develop Them, and Accelerate Their Economic Development," by Governor Hu Ping; and on the report "Reform On the Structure of Science Education and Invigorate Fujian's Economy," by Vice Governor Chen Mingyi. The meeting also held a seminar on reform of the economic structure. All the participants agreed that the meeting was important in providing the guiding thought on economic work, accelerating economic development in the mountainous areas, doing a good job on the reform on the structure of science education and of the economic structure, and promoting province's economic construction.

The meeting held that all should draw a lesson from the Jinjiang fake drugs case.

The meeting held that poor counties in the mountainous areas could realize the goals of shaking off poverty in 3 years, of doing away with state subsidies in 5 years, and of delivering taxes to the state in 8 years.

The meeting held that work on economic structural reform should be accorded top priority. Cities and counties should focus on primary, secondary, and vocational education in order to do a good job of reform in science, technology, and education. Mountainous and rural areas should strive to run primary and secondary schools well.

Before the closing meeting, Comrade Xiang Nan spoke on the case of fake drugs in Jinjiang, on doing a good job in current economic work, and on cadre's work style.

EAST REGION

SHANDONG OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON SIXTH, SEVENTH 5-YEAR PLANS

SK290406 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] On the evening of 28 September, (Song Guowen), vice chairman of the provincial Planning Committee, delivered a speech broadcast by television on the implementation of the province's Sixth 5-Year Plan and tentative ideas on the drawing-up of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

He said: Our province's Sixth 5-Year Plan has already been successfully fulfilled 1 year ahead of schedule. By the end of this year, the national income target set by the Sixth 5-Year Plan will be overfulfilled by 43 percent, an average yearly increase of 12 percent, and the target for the total industrial and agricultural output value will be overfulfilled by 33 percent, an average yearly increase of 11.3 percent. The province has already prefulfilled most 1985 targets for major industrial and agricultural products by 1 or 2 years. Income of urban and rural inhabitants has increased steadily, and the people's living standards have been improved continually. It is estimated that the average per-capita income of workers and staff members in the province will reach 1,060 yuan, a 42 percent increase over 1980, and the per-capita net income of peasants will reach 440 yuan, a 1.26-fold increase.

In his speech, Comrade (Song Guowen) emphatically reviewed the tremendous achievements scored by the province in developing agriculture, energy resources, communications services, and the production of consumer goods; in organizing economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries; and in developing educational and scientific and technical undertakings. He pointed out: Thanks to readjustment and reform, the province's national economy has begun to witness a new situation of sustained, stable, and coordinated development and the prospect of a benign cycle.

In terms of drawing up our province's Seventh 5-Year Plan, Comrade (Song Guowen) said: The recent National Conference of Party Delegates has unanimously adopted the CPC Central Committee's proposal on formulating the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Our province will persist in the principle of carrying out reforms and the principles of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy in line with the strategic arrangements of the CPC Central Committee. In terms of economic development, we will continue to stress the three strategic aspects for emphasis--agriculture, energy resources and communications industries, and scientific and technical and educational undertakings. With

regard to construction, we will stress technical transformation and rebuilding and expansion of the existing enterprises, and will give prominence to the improvement of quality and efficiency. Concerning economic management, we will strengthen macroeconomic control; ensure, in general, the proportionate and coordinated growth of the national economy; and strive to prefulfill the fighting goal of doubling the gross industrial and agricultural output value in the first 10 years in order to lay a good foundation for vigorous economic development in the subsequent years.

CSO: 4005/34

EAST REGION

JIANGXI MEETING EXAMINES THIRD-ECHELON CADRE TRAINING

OW292358 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] The Jiangxi provincial symposium on the training of third-echelon cadres ended in Nanchang yesterday after a 3-day meeting. The meeting was chaired by (Lu Xiuzhen), member of the Standing Committee and head of the Organization Department of the Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee.

Addressing the meeting, Liu Fangren, deputy secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee, emphatically pointed out that third-echelon cadres must be replenished and reinforced with comrades who have lofty ideals, are knowledgeable in modern economy and technology, dare to bring forth new ideas, and are in the prime of their lives.

Attending the meeting were over 100 comrades in charge of organizational and personnel affairs of various (?prefectural) and municipal party committees and various provincial units.

The meeting heard the guidelines set forth by the symposium sponsored by the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee to discuss the building of the third echelon. It examined Jiangxi's experiences during recent years in training third-echelon cadres, studied and planned future tasks, and discussed the regulations on improving the training of reserve cadres for prefectural and departmental units as well as measures for training graduating college students at basic-level units.

Comrade (Lu Xiuzhen) put forward specific requirements for the training of third-echelon cadres.

The meeting held that Jiangxi has achieved preliminary successes in training third-echelon cadres, and that there is already a fair number of third-echelon cadres working at provincial, prefectural and country departments. It said that, to ensure that third-echelon cadres are properly trained, all localities and departments should heighten their sense of political responsibility, fully understand the importance and urgency in training third-echelon cadres, carefully select the trainees according to the set requirements, and thoroughly evaluate their performance. To ensure the continuity of the training of third-echelon cadres, it said, it is necessary to continue to select outstanding graduating college students and have them trained at basic-level units. Meanwhile, organs in charge of youth work should strengthen their own construction.

The meeting pointed out: The training of third-echelon cadres is an unprecedented project of the CPC in the history of the international communist movement, and it is a fundamental and priority project for accelerating the process of making various leading groups more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent. Party organizations at all levels must heighten their understanding, effectively strengthen their leadership, and exert great efforts in training third-echelon cadres.

CSO: 4005/34

EAST REGION

JIANGSU MEETING CELEBRATES MID-AUTUMN FESTIVAL

OW292328 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] A soiree for the people of various circles was held last evening by the provincial CPPCC Committee and the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee. More than 300 people joyously gathered under the same roof to celebrate the mid-autumn festival.

Sha Renlin, director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee, presided at the get-together. Qian Zhonghan, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, extended festival greetings to the meeting. He said: The people of various circles in our province heartily support the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the National Conference of CPC Delegates that have just successfully concluded. We are all determined to successfully carry out the reform, invigorate the Chinese nation, show absolute devotion to each other, share honor or disgrace, and march forward hand in hand in the great movement to work together for a splendid future. He said: As we celebrate the mid-autumn festival here, we doubly miss our Taiwan compatriots, our Xianggang and Aomen compatriots, and our countrymen residing abroad. No force can (?undermine) the flesh-and-blood ties between the mainland compatriots and Taiwan compatriots. We believe the day will eventually come when we and our Taiwan compatriots will get together to admire the moon during the mid-autumn festival.

Present at the soiree were Jiang Weiqing, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Shen Daren, Chen Huanyou, Chu Jiang and other leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, provincial Government and provincial CPPCC Committee.

Students of the provincial theatrical school gave Beijing Opera and other performances at the soiree.

CSO: 4005/34

EAST REGION

JIANGSU CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE ENDS SESSION

OW261335 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 85 p 1

[By Sehen Chunzhong]

[Text] (XINHUA RIBAO report) The 15th Session of the Standing Committee of the 6th Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress closed in Nanjing on the afternoon of 19 September, after a 4-day meeting.

At the second plenary session on 18 September, at the request of the provincial People's Government, Chen Wenzhong, director of the Jiangsu Public Security Department, made a report entitled "Thoroughly Carry Out All Measures for Comprehensive Control, and Strive to Achieve Steady Improvement of Social Order," and He Binghao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress, explained the "draft regulations governing the operation of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress."

During group discussions of director Chen Wenzhang's report, the Standing Committee members pointed out: Thanks to the efforts of Jiangsu's judicial organs in implementing the NPC Standing Committee's "decision on harshly punishing criminal elements seriously endangering social order" and carrying out measures for comprehensive control over the past 2 years, Jiangsu's public order has improved conspicuously, but continued efforts must be made since the goal of achieving fundamental improvement of the province's social order is still far away. They pointed out that all quarters in society should share in the responsibility of carrying out measures for comprehensive control, and that special efforts must be made to promote socialist ethics and intensify ideological and political work among the people, especially among young people. The meeting decided that the "draft regulations governing the operation of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress" should be further [word indistinct] on the basis of the members' opinions, and that the regulations should be examined at the next Standing Committee session.

The Third Plenary Session, held on the afternoon of 19 September under the chairmanship of Vice Chairman Hong Peilin, adopted a "decision on approving the 1984 final account and on partially revising the 1985 budget" and a "resolution on continuing to promote measures for comprehensive control of social order, and striving to achieve a fundamental improvement of social order." The session also approved Governor Gu Xiulian's appointments and dismissals

of responsible persons of departments and bureaus of the provincial People's Government, and chief procurator Qin Jie's appointments and dismissals of some procuratorial staff.

Present at the plenary session on the afternoon of 19 September were Chairman Chu Jiang and Vice Chairmen Chen Dexin, He Binghao, Li Qingkui, Wang Bingshi, and Li Zhizhong.

CSO: 4005/34

EAST REGION

JIANGSU READY TO ACCEPT DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS

OW261259 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] The provincial meeting on the work to accommodate army cadres transferred to civilian jobs, which ended on 25 September, stressed that all areas and departments must warmly welcome, make proper arrangements for, provide good training to, and reasonably use the army cadres transferred to civilian jobs, in accordance with the requirements laid down by the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission. They must render active support to the army's streamlining and reorganization effort and satisfactorily accomplish this year's task of accommodating army cadres transferred to civilian jobs.

The number of such cadres received by Jiangsu Province this year is much larger than in the past and, therefore, the task of accommodating them is comparatively heavier. All cities and counties have wholeheartedly accepted this task. The comrades attending the meeting unanimously pledged: No matter how heavy and difficult this task may be, we will keep the overall situation foremost in our minds and make utmost and determined efforts to accomplish this glorious political task on time and in accordance with the requirements of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission.

Chen Huanyou, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of Jiangsu; Li Zhizhong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; and Jin Xun, adviser to the provincial government, attended and addressed the meeting.

CSO: 4005/34

EAST REGION

ANHUI GOVERNOR ADDRESSES TEACHERS' DAY CONFERENCE

OW250841 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 85 p 1

[Speech delivered by Wang Yuzhao, Anhui governor, at the conference for celebrating the first Teachers' Day in Anhui Province; date not given]

[Excerpts] Honorable teachers and comrades: In celebration of China's first Teachers' Day, on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government, I would like to extend festive greetings and pay the highest tribute to the outstanding teachers and the vast ranks of teaching staff in Anhui Province who have worked hard on the educational front.

Early this year, the NPC Standing Committee adopted a resolution and designated 10 September as Teachers' Day in China. This is a milestone in China's educational history and is an expression of the party's and people's concern and respect for the vast ranks of teachers. As early as April 1978 at the National Education Work Conference Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed: "We must raise the political and social status of teachers. Not only students but the entire society must respect teachers." Comrade Chen Yun pointed out: "The four modernizations need talented people, talented people need education, and education requires teachers." The work of teachers, particularly that of broad ranks of primary and secondary school teachers, is tedious but honorable, commonplace but great. It bears on the moral, intellectual and physical growth of China's next generation, the vitality and prosperity of the Chinese nation, and the success or failure of the motherland's socialist modernization. Naturally, teachers should be respected by people, their work supported by the whole society, and their meritorious service extolled by everyone.

Under the correct leadership of the party, Anhui Province has scored great achievements in education since the founding of the People's Republic. Following development in education, a contingent of teachers of considerable scale and quality has been gradually formed in the province. This contingent of teachers has made great contributions to training talented people for the province's four modernizations construction. In 1949, the province had only 2 institutes of higher education, 260 secondary schools, 12,400 primary schools, and over 22,300 teachers. Currently, there are 37 institutes of higher learning, 4,583 secondary schools, over 37,000 primary schools, and over 389,600 teachers, or a 17.5-fold increase over 1949. Over the past 35 years, the schools at various levels in the province have trained more than 439,500 senior and intermediate qualified personnel, as well as a large number of reserve laborers, thereby effectively supporting socialist construction.

Since education was set as the strategic focus for economic development at the 12th CPC National Congress, a growing number of comrades in Anhui Province, from those on the upper levels to those at the grass-roots levels in urban and rural areas, have realized the importance of knowledge, qualified personnel, and education. The social atmosphere of showing respect for teachers and attaching importance to education has gradually emerged over the past several years. Since the NPC Standing Committee's decision in January 1985 to celebrate Teachers' Day, the localities throughout the province have extensively unfolded activities to show respect for teachers. Over the past 6 months or so, the localities have done voluminous work in this respect. Many localities have conducted thorough-going general inspections on the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals among the ranks of teachers. Problems discovered in the course of inspections have been promptly solved. The various local party committees have shown concern for the teachers' political progress, and absorbed a large number of outstanding teachers into the party. Many towns and townships have established educational party branches and absorbed school principals who are party members into the Party Committee at the same level. Proceeding from the actual conditions and in light of their capabilities, the various trades and professions have solved various problems for teachers with regard to "housing," "employment for their children," "medical service," and "coal" and "grain" supply.

In view of the people's growing respect for teachers, the latter must set strict demands on themselves. On this festive occasion, I would like to set forth my expectations of the broad ranks of teachers as follows:

1. Teachers must cherish their work, treasure their honor as teachers, and regard educational work as their lifetime career.
2. Teachers must strive to improve their quality and to become qualified people's teachers.
3. Teachers must not only be able to teach but to educate.
4. Teachers must be promoters of educational reform.

Teachers, comrades: Our province's political situation has been good and the economic development has been rapid over the past several years. Since promulgation of the CPC Central Committee's decision on reform of the educational system, the excellent situation on the educational front of our province has never been so good; the leading party and government comrades in many localities have regarded educational work as an important item on the agenda, and have begun to expend as much effort on education as on economic work. Following rapid economic development in our province, revenue will continue to rise and investment in education will increase year by year, thereby gradually improving education in Anhui Province. Under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, we firmly believe that so long as we unswervingly carry out the CPC Central Committee's decision on reforming the educational system, steadfastly rely on the teachers' active efforts, do practical work, and make all-out efforts to popularize education and improve the quality of teaching regularly until the end of this century, an unprecedented

properous new situation in education will surely come and reform of the educational system will surely succeed.

Honorable teachers, your teaching career enjoys high prestige, you are the most respected people in the world, and honor forever belongs to you.

Wish prosperity for the cause of education, and wish good health, progress in work, and a happy holiday for the teachers!

8 September 1985

CSO: 4005/34

EAST REGION

ANHUI CONFERENCE ON PARTY RECTIFICATION 19 SEP

OW260048 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Excerpts] To strengthen leadership over party rectification work in the second stage and to further improve party rectification liaison work, the provincial Committee for Guiding Party Rectification will soon send second liaison groups to various prefectures and cities. The provincial Committee for Guiding Party Rectification held a meeting of second liaison groups in the second stage on the afternoon of 19 September.

Comrade (Tu Fang), member of the provincial Committee for Guiding Party Rectification and director of the office of the provincial Committee for Guiding Party Rectification, presided over the meeting. Comrade Xu Leyi, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Committee for Guiding Party Rectification, addressed the meeting. In his speech, Comrade Xu Leyi first stressed the importance of liaison in party rectification work. He pointed out: In view of party rectification experience of provincial organs in the first stage and of prefectural, city, and county party and government organs of first group units in the second stage, the dispatch of liaison groups is an important step for strengthening leadership over party rectification work. Hence, the provincial CPC Committee has decided to continue to send liaison groups to various prefectures and cities. The bulk of party rectification units in the second stage are grassroots party organizations on the second, cultural, educational science and technology, and public health fronts in various prefectures, cities and counties.

Comrade Xu Leyi continued: The tasks of the liaison groups are to be kept informed of the situation, listen to opinions, improve communications, present proposals, render assistance, exercise supervision, conduct inspection, and carry out liaison work.

CSO: 4005/34

EAST REGION

EIGHT REGIONS COOPERATE IN CADRE EDUCATION

OW291351 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0049 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Article by reporter Song Bin]

[Text] Hefei, 27 Sep (XINHUA)--In mid-September, Shandong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Jiangxi, Guangdong, and Anhui Provinces and Shanghai Municipality established a cadre education cooperation zone and adopted some rules and regulations for the cooperation.

At present the cadre education work has attracted the attention of leading cadres at all levels. After completing formal training programs, a large number of cadres who possess both political integrity and ability have taken leading posts at all levels in Shanghai and the seven provinces. The quality of the cadre ranks as a whole has generally improved. With the constant furthering of reform, a new situation and some new questions have emerged in cadre education, requiring timely study and investigations. To meet the new situation, the seven provinces and Shanghai have established the cadre education operation zone to strengthen lateral ties, exchange work experience, comprehensively exchange information and promote cooperation in work, organize the personnel concerned to visit and study in various units in the cooperation zone, and learn advanced experience.

CSO: 4005/036

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

FUJIAN LEADERS AT GET-TOGETHER--On the evening of 10 September, Fujian Provincial and Fuzhou City leaders Hu Ping, Lin Zhize, Cai Ninglin, Yuan Qitong, He Shaochuan, Huang Ming, You Dexin, Wang Yishi, Chen Mingyi, Hong Hai, Hong Yongshi, Yang Bu, Lin Qin, Ming Min, and some 300 representatives from all parts of Fujian who had come to attend the conference to commend advanced educators and education units in Fujian joined a get-together at Xihu Park in Fuzhou. The representatives, who had come from mountainous areas, coastal islands, and rural areas, enthusiastically toured the park together with students and the masses. They said that they really treasure the honor and encouragement given them by the conference and that they will work harder than ever before after they get back to their respective localities to dedicate themselves to the cultivation of the new generation for the motherland.

[Text] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 85 p 1 OW]

CSO: 4005/34

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

FREQUENT TV APPEARANCES BY CPC SECRETARY CRITICIZED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Shan Zhongmu [1472 0022 2606]: "This Kind of Television Star Is Not Permitted"]

[Text] In the past there were only movie stars, but since the advent of television, there are not also television stars. Most television stars are also at the same time movie stars. Pure television stars are few. However, in the last 2 years a new kind of "television star" has emerged. This one, though, does not act or sing. If left uncontrolled, this trend is bound to increase significantly.

Several days ago, I went to a city several hundred kilometers from Guangzhou. While at a friend's home for dinner, his child, who was watching television suddenly blurted out unhappily: "Look, this television star is on again!" Everyone looked at the screen. It turned out to be the Municipal Party Committee Secretary X giving a report at a specialized industries conference.

Even a child thought of him as a "television star." It was obvious his image often appeared on the screen, for he was known to all. Moreover, his appearance caused a negative reaction. I know this secretary quite well. In recalling those years, he really was a star in the minds of the masses, for he was a type of village cadre who was closely involved with the grassroots levels and the masses. It could not be predicted that after he became a leading cadre of the Municipal Party Committee he would quickly become a "television star".

I think that being a "television star" was most likely not his complete wish. Perhaps it was a case of "the times producing their heroes." Are not numerous customs of those who stood out in the past still in vogue today in many places? Regardless of what kind of conference or gathering, they all seem to require a secretary to make an appearance and give a talk; otherwise, they will be ignored and without prestige. Under these circumstances, and considering that some leaders overlook prudence and modesty, "television stars" will likely become rampant. This makes me think of a related event: In February 1983 at the Sichuan Provincial Party Assembly, the Provincial Party Secretary announced that henceforth, at any professional conference, a secretary ordinarily need not attend and give a speech. On the second day after his little talk, it had become a national news item. This was no mere coincidence, for it reflected a feeling throughout the nation and the party.

A word of advice for "television stars": If you can generally keep off television and stay out of the limelight, avoid empty rhetoric and do more genuine work, that would greatly benefit the people and the country.

Also a word of advice for the news media: You should focus your cameras and pens more often on the professional accomplishments of the broad masses rather than cover the activities of the leaders. Stop before going to far, lest you become more of a hindrance than a help.

13030

CSO: 4005/1197

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PROPER WAY OF CARRYING OUT ORDERS EXPLAINED

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Jing Xun [2529 6598]: "Does 'Given Orders, Actions Must be Taken' Equal 'No Orders, No Action'?"]

[Text] "Orders must be carried out and what is prohibited must be avoided," is a fine party tradition. It was said in the past, it is being said in the present, and it will be said in the future. The reasoning is obvious: Discipline is the guarantee that long-range ideals are put into practice and that duties are fully carried out.

Yet "orders must be carried out" cannot be stretched to mean that "without orders, no actions should be taken." The former is an expression of strong organizational discipline; the latter is a passive means to slow down the implementation of orders from above. The earlier emphasis on orders and restrictions was to halt various incorrect tendencies of "policies from above, countermeasures from below" and to ensure the smooth implementation of reforms. However, they were definitely not meant to restrict and suppress the enthusiasm or creative spirit toward reforms among the cadres and masses. It must not be construed that carrying out orders and avoiding prohibitions means that all reforms require concrete orders from above before anything can be done. It must be realized that the reforms are there for hundreds of millions of people to construct a modern, socialist state and thus advance into courageously implementing and practicing the far-reaching ideals of communism. "Feeling one's way across the river along the rocks" means that the broad masses of the cadres and people ought to do some exploring in the course of advancing the reforms. "If feeling the rocks" and "taking a step and look before taking the next" are regarded merely as the affairs of the

Central Committee leadership, with you yourself always standing motionless on the bank or uncertain about which rock to touch, where to place your foot, and even having to always wait for a directive from the Central Committee to know how to make observations, then "crossing the river" will become empty words. It should be very clear: The Central Committee cannot possibly set concrete stipulations for reform activities of each and every area and department.

Of course, sometimes the Central Committee stipulates that every department and area uniformly carry out a certain thing at a certain time. This is

necessarily a case of an order that should be followed. This belongs in the category of "orders must be carried out." There is also a situation in which the Central Committee stipulates that each department and area uniformly must not do a particular things; this is a case of prohibiting each from going his own way. This belongs to the category of "prohibitions must be avoided." But outside of these, each department must be adept at interpreting the basic spirit and idea behind the general directives of the Central Committee and be willing to courageously explore, create and formulate the appropriate measure according to the time, the place and the circumstances.

13030

CSO: 4005/1197

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG INCREASES EDUCATIONAL SPENDING

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 27 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Sa Zhaoxiang [5646 0340 3276] and Chen Zhaoji [7115 0340 7162]]

[Text] The Guangdong provincial CPC committee and the provincial government decided to take more measures in favor of education. They announced at the meeting on the educational work of the entire province that the provincial treasury will disburse 90--100 million yuan to supplement the salaries of teachers in economically troubled cities, localities and counties in order to guarantee that all primary and middle school teachers get the entire post-reform increase in their salaries.

Guangdong Province appropriated a special fund of 10 million yuan on education in the second half of 1985. This money will be used to repair the teacher's dormitories and to improve educational equipment. Work energetically to build 4 million square meters of new dormitory space for the preschool, primary and middle school teachers of the entire province. The provincial government will issue honorary certificates to teachers with more than 25 years of teaching experience. Better-educated teachers who teach well and have particularly outstanding achievements will be given the title of excellent teachers with corresponding compensation. People's teachers who have taught for 15 years or more may, after examination by an education department at the county level or higher, become public teachers. During the Seventh 5-year Plan the province will build a center for academic exchanges among teachers in higher education and one convalescent hospital each for teachers in higher education and for teachers in universal education.

This year basic investment in institutions of higher education directly under Guangdong Province has already increased from 16 million to 30 million yuan. Next year it will increase to 32 million yuan. Investment in universal education, on the originally set proportion of 8 percent of the province's basic investments, will increase annually by an appropriate amount. Subsidies to adult education will be paid out each year by the provincial treasury on the basis of 5 percent of the spending for higher education.

Guangdong Province also decided to expand the Foshan Veterinary Vocational School into a comprehensive professional and technical normal college. It will admit students this fall. It also asked Zhongshan University, the Huanan Technical Institute, the Huanan Agricultural University and the Guangdong Technical Institute to establish professional and technical normal departments in order to accelerate the training of teachers for professional and technical education.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

ONE-CHILD FAMILY COURSES--Wuhan, 4 October (XINHUA)--Courses to help young parents cope with their only children have mushroomed over the past 2 years in this biggest city in central China. The need for such instruction has been occasioned by the effective implementation of the government's policy to encourage one-child families; over 80 percent of children under the age of 6 in Wuhan's kindergartens are only children who are better fed and clad but difficult to control. The city now has 500 schools for parents, offering 1-year courses in child care, sociology, child psychology, aesthetics and pedagogy. Experienced teachers and experts in child psychology have been invited to lecture in the part-time schools, which are attended by young parents once a week. A set of textbooks has been compiled by the city's Education Science Institute to help parents study at home. The city also publishes the PARENTS' JOURNAL carrying supplementary materials on child rearing and with a circulation of over 200,000 copies. Similar schools for parents have also sprung up in other cities including Shanghai, Hangzhou, Guangzhou and Shenyang. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0837 GMT 4 Oct 85 OW]

'DENS OF INIQUITY' CLOSED--The Security Department of Shaoyang City, Hunan Province, has closed 14 ballrooms believed to be dens of iniquity. The ballrooms are accused of supplying women dancing partners and private "rest rooms" for obscene activities. HUNAN DAILY reports that fights over the women has occurred frequently [as published] since the ballrooms opened a year ago, some of them fatal. [Text] [Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 21 Sep 85 p 3 HK]

CSO: 4000/012

SOUTHWEST REGION

MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OPENS FAMILY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

OW270920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0855 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Chongqing, September 27 (XINHUA)--Family planning has for the first time become an independent discipline at the Chongqing Medical University in the most populous province of Sichuan beginning from this year.

The first enrolment of 51 students will spend three years studying population theory, population statistics, population economics, and maternity and child care, management science and a number of other courses.

The aim is to better combine population theory with medical sciences and train senior research and management personnel who know both population theory and medical sciences, said Zhou Mingjuan, associate professor of gynecology and obstetrics at the university.

The first group of students will be trained to become management personnel for family planning, she said.

China is planning to establish similar departments in other medical universities throughout the country.

CSO: 4000/7

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN PROVIDES PEASANTS WITH SPECIALTY TRAINING

OW291126 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Chengdu, September 29 (XINHUA)--Sichuan Province now has more than 4,400 cultural and technical schools located in rural townships and catering to the needs of the peasants.

More than 15 million peasants have taken courses in these schools since they first emerged a few years ago, said an official of the provincial Education Department.

Sichuan, China's most populous province, has a rural population of 80 million people.

The schools provide peasants with speciality courses such as rich planting, fruit tree cultivation, fisheries, animal husbandry, architecture, accounting and appliance repair.

They not only offer three-year speciality classes but also regularly conduct short-term courses. Crash courses are also provided when needed.

Teachers come from rural schools and research institutes.

Although peasants have to pay tuition for each course, many attend several courses because they find them beneficial.

Liao Xinglin, 18, a woman peasant in Jintang County, yielded two years ago only six tons of rice per hectare on the land she contracted from the collective. After studying in one of these schools, she now gets 13.8 tons per hectare.

CSO: 4000/7

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN HOLDS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE CONFERENCE

HK290911 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Excerpts] After listening to the reports on the situation in all functional departments of the government and conducting relatively full discussions and examinations, the 15th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a joint conference yesterday.

Comrades attending the conference put forward their views on the problems of grain, the quality of products, commodity prices, and the increase in the purchasing power of groups. Responsible persons of the provincial and city economic committees, the Finance Department, the Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Department, the Commodity Price Bureau, and the Grain Bureau made reports on and gave explanations on the problems of the quality of products, controls over quality, how to improve the quality of products, reform of commodity prices, controlling and stabilizing market commodity prices, reduction in grain production this year, procurement and marketing of grain, and further controlling the purchasing power of groups in our province.

At the joint conference, He Haoju, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, spoke about the situation at the time. Qin Chuanhou, Liu Yunbo, Wang Ao, and (Deng Qili), vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the joint conference. Peng Dixian, Ji Chunguang, Meng Dongbo, Liu Haiquan, Liu Xilin, Zhaxi Zeren, and Wang Yanli, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the joint conference.

CSO: 4005/036

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PLENARY MEETING

HK260347 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] A plenary meeting of the 15th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon [24 September]. At the meeting, a status report on carrying out the plan for the national economy in our province from January to August 1985, compiled by (Tao Jingkan), vice chairman of the provincial Planning Committee, was listened to. The report on implementing our province's 1985 budget plus views on readjustment, written by (Long Xinyang), director of the provincial Finance Department, was also read out. The meeting was presided over by Luo Dengyi, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Bai Lin, Ran Yannong, Wang Bingyun, Qian Yunzhong, Liang Wanggui, and Zhou Yansong. Nonvoting delegates were Xu Caidong, vice governor; Wu Kairong, vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court; (Gao Qizhen), deputy procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible comrades of concerned departments of the provincial People's Government. Other attendees as nonvoting delegates were: Responsible persons of the People's Congress Standing Committees of all autonomous prefectures and cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government; responsible persons of all prefectural liaison departments of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; committee members and advisers of all committees of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

CSO: 4005/036

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG CONCLUDES ENLARGED DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMITTEE MEETING

HK301320 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The 7-day enlarged meeting of the regional Discipline Inspection Committee was concluded on the morning of 27 September. The meeting was attended by more than 90 people, including members of the regional Discipline Inspection Committee; responsible comrades of CPC committees and discipline inspection committees of the province's prefectures and cities, of the Golmud office and the Chengdu office; and discipline inspection cadres of units directly under the region and of Xizang Military District.

The participants seriously studied the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee. They discussed and revised the work report of Bixi Zhema, deputy secretary of the regional Discipline Inspection Committee. They also closely examined the major achievements scored and the problems which have developed in the discipline inspection work since last winter. In addition, they proposed some good suggestions on strengthening the region's discipline inspection work.

Li Wenshan, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, attended and spoke at the meeting. On the new situation and new tasks faced by the region's discipline inspection departments, Comrade Li Wenshan proposed three suggestions: First, to grasp well the party work style is a key to building the spiritual civilization, as well as to correcting the general mood of society. Party work style determines the communist party spirit and the functions of the party's exemplary role. So long as we unremittently oppose the unhealthy tendencies both within and outside the party, carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style, and use typical positive and negative examples to educate the party members, we shall expedite the pace of correcting party work style.

Second, to grasp well in the education on ideals, morals, discipline, and the legal system. Party committees and Discipline Inspection Committees at various levels must mainly focus on the education in ideals and discipline. They must integrate the building of spiritual civilization, which focuses on ideals, morals, education, and discipline, with the practical work of economic structural reform and the four modernizations.

Third, the Discipline Inspection Committees must grasp well their own ideological and organizational building. Party organizations at various levels must act in accordance with the relevant instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the regional CPC Committee, and really strengthen their leadership over the discipline inspection work. They should further solve the problem of having imperfect discipline inspection organizations and insufficient cadre manpower. They should create favorable conditions for the Discipline Inspection Committees to carry out their work. They should transfer to the discipline inspection departments those comrades who have strong party spirit, are skilled in the work, are competent, and possess high prestige.

CSO: 4005/036

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

SICHUAN POPULATION GROWTH--In 1984, the province's natural population growth rate dropped to 3.7 per thousand. In the first half of this year, the province's rate of planned parenthood in regard to the newly born babies was 89 percent, or an increase of 6 percent compared with the same period last year. The quality of the work has also been improved, receiving high praise from the international opinion. [Summary] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 26 Sep 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/036

NORTH REGION

WANG ZHEN, LI PENG ATTEND OPENING OF UNIVERSITY

SK250117 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] On 8 September, the Chinese people's university held a school opening ceremony with the participation of members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee including Wang Zhen. By taking advantage of the opening ceremony, these members extended congratulations to the teachers on the occasion of Teachers' Day.

At the opening ceremony, Wang Zhen, Deng Liqun, Li Peng, and Song Ping delivered speeches and urged the teachers and students of the people's university to carry forward the fine tradition of the school and to integrate theory with practice in order to train more and better talented personnel, particularly talented personnel capable of taking charge of administrative and economic management.

In 1985, the people's university enrolled 8,482 new students by vigorously tapping its latent power and following the measures of opening schools at every level, topping the previous peak. At present, the university has 18,960 students, of them, some are majoring in courses for doctors degrees, masters degrees, and double bachelor degrees; and some are attending specialized courses of junior college classes; some are attending cadre training classes, general training classes, correspondence classes, and evening college classes; and some are foreign students, a total of 11,262 students. At the opening ceremony, Yuan Baohua, new president of the university, delivered a speech on behalf of all teachers and students, in which he expressed that efforts should be made to go all out to make the people's university flourish.

Also attending the opening ceremony were Zhu Houze, Lu Dong, Cao Zheng, Yang Meibo, Hu Bangding, and Wang Jiamiu.

CSO: 4005/036

NORTH REGION

HU QIAOMU VISITS BEIJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY

SK230651 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, Beijing Normal University held a report meeting of more than 1,300 teachers, students, and staff members to hail Teachers' Day. Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, attended the meeting to extend congratulations to the participants. He also spoke at the meeting.

With hosts of historical facts about China, Hu Qiaomu proved the importance of the work of teachers and the significance of normal education. He thanked Beijing Normal University--this well-known national institution of higher learning for training and educating talented persons--for their contributions to normal education. He expressed the hope that Beijing Normal University, in addition to training graduate students and teachers for higher educational institutes, will also make greater contributions to training outstanding teachers and educational and administrative personnel for secondary schools, including normal schools. He also hoped that this normal university would make greater contributions to research in the educational science sector, especially the research in educational science of secondary schools and that it will train talented persons for compiling books for teachers and students of secondary schools in addition to strengthening research in the curricula and the teaching materials of secondary schools.

Before the meeting, Comrade Hu Qiaomu cordially received leaders and some noted professors and scholars of Beijing Normal University, and heard their opinions on educational reform and how to run normal education well. Peng Peiyun, Pu Anxiu, and Xu Weicheng were also present at the reception and attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/036

NORTH REGION

QINGHUA UNIVERSITY ADOPTS NEW EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

OW291130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 29 (XINHUA)--The capital's Qinghua University has adopted a new educational system of having three semesters in a year and allowing the best students to take two majors, today's "GUANGMING DAILY" reports.

Qinghua, one of the leading colleges of engineering in China, expects the streamlined system to better equip students for the demands of modern society.

Two semesters of 18 weeks each are to be spent in the classroom, while the other six-week semester is left up to the students' own initiative for private study. Each class has been reduced from 100 minutes to 60 minutes, and the total time spent in the classroom has been cut by 15 percent to give the students more time and freedom to develop their own interests.

Meanwhile, the teaching of the basic courses is emphasised. Humanities courses, including sociology, esthetics and management, have been added to widen the horizons of engineering students. Moreover, all the students are required to master the use of computers.

All colleges and universities in China now have two semesters with the long summer and winter vacations.

CSO: 4000/7

NORTH REGION

MORE CARE GIVEN TO BEIJING INTELLECTUALS

OWO30859 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 3 October (XINHUA)--New housing amounting to 300,000 square meters in floor space will be built for Beijing primary and middle school teachers in the next 3 to 5 years.

The city government has also decided to allow a 15-day vacation for technical personnel and middle-aged intellectuals, plus an annual physical check-up for them, according to a senior party official in this Chinese capital.

Altogether the city has 278,000 brain workers. The figure does not include those who work in central departments.

"China needs people with expertise in order to modernize," said Hua Shufang, deputy director of the Organizational Department of the Beijing Municipal Communist Party Committee.

"We must care for them politically and try to help them solve practical problems in everyday life in order to bring their initiative into full play," she said.

More than 30,000 brain workers' families have moved into new apartments built by the government or work units.

In 1983 and 1984, she added, 5,500 intellectuals were promoted to leading positions equivalent to those at the county level.

More than 24,000 brain workers have been admitted into the communist party in the past 6 years, Hua said.

Over the past few years, 15,800 intellectuals who were persecuted in the political movements in the past have had their wrongs straightened.

Like their counterparts throughout China, Beijing intellectuals were targets of struggle in the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-76) and other earlier political movements.

The party organizations have reexamined each case, Hua said, and the remaining 240 cases will be solved before the end of 1986.

NORTH REGION

BEIJING INTELLECTUALS IMPROVE LIVING, WORKING CONDITIONS

HK020543 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 2 Oct 85 p 3

[By Nie Lisheng]

[Text] Most intellectuals in Beijing have benefitted from efforts by the city government to improve their political status, living and working conditions, but there are still complaints about existing problems that need officials help to solve them, a city official said.

Hua Shufang, deputy director of the Municipal Organizational Department, told local reporters on the eve of National Day that the city government has made substantial progress in implementing the party's call for preferential treatment of intellectuals, a loose term generally referring to professionals who have received special training or higher education.

She said a total of 15,880 intellectuals working in municipal organs or their affiliates have been rehabilitated after charges against them during the "Cultural Revolution" or earlier political campaigns were found groundless.

Some 2,700 intellectuals have been refunded the portions of their salaries that were suspended or withheld when they were persecuted and more than 4,000 people have regained confiscated property or been compensated for their losses.

In the past 6 years, Hua said, more than 24,000 intellectuals were admitted into the Chinese Communist Party.

However, the city government has found through an on-going investigation that 243 cases of false charges against intellectuals have not been corrected and several hundred intellectuals are waiting for withheld salaries or confiscated properties to be returned.

Efforts to improve intellectuals' living and working conditions need to be stepped up. According to incomplete statistics, 434 middle-aged intellectuals died of sudden fatal diseases linked to overwork in the past 2 years. Their death rate and disease rate were higher than other groups of people, Hua said.

Other problems such as housing shortage, lack of opportunities to up-date their knowledge and low pay also haunt them.

The city authorities, according to Hua, are taking a series of measures, including the current investigation, to solve these problems.

This year, the city plans to build another 50,000 square metres of housing for intellectuals. Senior ones will be granted a 15-day holiday each year and middle-aged intellectuals will get annual health checks.

CSO: 4000/012

23 October 1985

NORTH REGION

BEIJING, KUNQU OPERA FESTIVAL TO OPEN IN BEIJING

OW231212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1140 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, 23 September (XINHUA)--Over 2,000 actors will appear at the 1985 Beijing and Kunqu Opera Festival opening here on 15 October, Vice Mayor of Beijing Chen Haosu announced today.

During the 10-day festival, more than a dozen professional and amateur opera troupes will put on nearly 30 plays or well-known scenes. Famous Kunqu actors Hong Xuefei and Hou Shaokui, and Beijing Opera actors Tan Yanshou and Ma Changli will take leading roles in different plays.

Sponsored by the Beijing and Kunqu Opera promotion association, the Beijing Municipal Government and the Party Committee, the festival is aimed at promoting the Beijing and Kunqu Opera.

The vice mayor also said that the Beijing and Kunqu Opera Festival will become a yearly event. Chen is the honorary president of the Beijing and Kunqu Opera Promotion Association.

The Beijing Opera has been popular for nearly 200 years and is famous for its artistic performance of highly stylized singing and dancing, musical dialogue and monologue. The Kunqu Opera has a longer history of 400 years, and is characterized by its beautiful singing combined with graceful dancing.

During the "Cultural Revolution," the Kunqu Opera was labeled "feudalistic art form" and was categorically banned for 13 years.

Laser beams and electronic musical instruments will be used in the play "The Nymph of Lo River," the first time in the history of Beijing Opera.

Some of the plays will be staged at the Grand Theater in the Summer Palace. It was the favourite theater of the famous Empress Dowager (Ci Xi) of the Qing Dynasty.

CSO: 4000/012

NORTH REGION

JPRS-CPS-85-108
23 October 1985

BRIEFS

GEOLOGICAL LANDMARK--Tianjin, 3 October (XINHUA)--A tablet was erected yesterday in Jixian County near Tianjin, to mark an ancient geological structure there. The cross section of geological layers illustrates the history of the early and middle Proterozoic Period--1.9 billion to 800 million years ago. It is 9,200 meters deep and extends 20 kilometers. Fossils discovered in the section reveal much about the geological, meteorological and biological conditions of the period. The outcrop was discovered in 1934. And it was listed as a natural monument in 1984. Mayor of Tianjin Li Ruihuan unveiled the tablet. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1052 GMT 3 Oct 85 OW]

VISIT TO PEOPLE'S UNIVERSITY--Yesterday afternoon, Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and state councilor, went to Chinese People's University to visit teachers who have been teaching for 40 years, to jointly celebrate Teachers' Day. He talked cordially with teachers, conscientiously listened to their opinions, and took group photos with them. That evening, Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, attended the celebration rally to mark Teachers' Day at Chinese People's University. He extended festive greetings to teachers. The song dance ensemble of the No. 2 PLA artillery troops gave colorful literary and art performances together with teachers and students of Chinese People's University. [Text] [Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 85 p 1]

SHANXI CPC MEMBER DIES--Comrade Liang Jinping [2733 2516 1627], an outstanding member of the Communist Party of China and former advisor to the Propaganda Department of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, died of illness on 12 August 1985 at the age of 71. A memorial service was held at Shuangta Revolutionary Cemetery on 21 August 1985. [Summary] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 85 p 2]

CSO: 4005/056

NORTHWEST REGION

RUSSIANS IN XINJIANG RESUME RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

OW291034 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Urumqi, September 29 (XINHUA)--The Russian Eastern Orthodox Church has resumed its religious activities in this capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, after a 20-year suspension, according to the local authorities.

At a ceremony held here yesterday to mark the reopening of the church, Seyniya, the newly elected head of the religious community, said the municipal government has earmarked 15,000 yuan to help build a church.

The 76-year-old woman has five children. Her daughter is living in the Soviet Union and one of her sons is in Australia. The rest are working in Xinjiang.

100 Russian Orthodox believers gathered for the ceremony. Representatives of the Islamic, Protestant, Catholic, and Buddhist faiths presented banners, poems and paintings after extending congratulations.

The Orthodox Eastern Church in Urumqi was badly damaged during the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976).

The Urumqi Municipal Government has helped the 640 Russian residents in the city in many ways this year such as:

- Reaffirming Russian employees' right to holidays on Christmas day and Easter;
- Delivering relief funds to aged and infirm Russians;
- Allocating 3,600 sq km of land for a Russian Orthodox cemetery; and
- Setting up a church management committee and mapping out a plan to build a new church next year.

In addition, the city intends to build a Russian restaurant and a Russian boarding school in the future.

With a population of 2,600, the Russians are the smallest nationality in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

The region has also supported the religious activities of other ethnic groups. As more than seven million of the 13 million inhabitants are Moslems, 15,500 mosques have been opened in the region; almost every village inhabited mainly by Moslems has a mosque.

CSO: 4000/7

NORTHWEST REGION

CONFERENCE ON EDUCATIONAL WORK OPENS IN XIAN

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Ji Hong [0679 5725] and Tian Yangwu [1131 7402 2745]]

[Text] On the morning of 5 September a conference on educational work in our province opened at Xian. The principal topic of this meeting was the carrying out of the decisions of the CPC Central Committee on the reform of the educational system by accelerating the development of education in our province in order to increase the quantity and quality of human talent in Shaanxi Province. The secretary of the provincial party committee Bai Jinian [4101 4764 1628] attended the meeting which Tao Zhong [7118 6988] of the provincial CPC standing committee presided over. Provincial Vice-Governor Lin Jizhou [2651 1323 0719] gave a report.

Lin Jizhou reviewed the development of education in our province. The development of education in our province has now gained new momentum. Every level and every kind of school, through restoration and adjustment, have made much progress. Since 1978 the rational readjustment of the distribution of primary and middle schools has made them develop harmoniously. Educational quality has greatly improved. The number of technical secondary schools has increased from 39 to 67 while the number of students attending these schools has increased from more than 15,000 to more than 25,000. The number of technical schools increased from 37 to 123 while the number of students attending them reached 30,000. Since 1980 our province has established more than 165 vocational schools. More than 120 ordinary middle schools have vocational courses in 118 specialties. These vocational courses have more than 38,000 students enrolled. The number of ordinary universities increased from 19 in 1977 to 47. The number of students enrolled in these universities increased from more than 28,000 to more than 80,000.

In the last several years every area throughout the entire province has encouraged the masses to collect funds for operating schools. This has had the happy result of improving the conditions of the primary and secondary schools. In just the last year more than 257.9 million yuan have been collected throughout the entire province. More than 141,000 new dormitory rooms have been built while more than 140,000 old or hazardous dormitory rooms have been repaired. More than 470,000 desks and chairs have been added. More than 3,000 new primary and middle school buildings have been constructed. The improvement in the conditions of the schools has furthered the development of the

popularization of primary education. Presently in the entire province 65 counties and areas have fulfilled the basic requirement for universal primary education that "two areas have schools for every one that does not." At the end of 1985 this number will reach 30 counties and areas. These counties and areas include more than 70 percent of the population of the entire province.

Since 1978 our province has increased the construction of the ranks of teachers. Higher and secondary normal schools have supplied more than 62,600 teachers to every level of school. The province has restored and established 102 colleges of education and teachers refresher courses. These refresher courses have trained 131,000 teachers. Some of these teachers, having attended several courses, were counted more than once. Adding to these the more than 10,000 teachers who have obtained graduate's diplomas through correspondence courses taught by higher and secondary school teachers, we can see that the cultural level of the ranks of the teachers has been greatly raised.

Lin Jizhou emphasized that regulations must correspond to local conditions. In setting regulations, 9 years of compulsory education should be phased in. By taking appropriate measures we should accelerate the development of vocational and technical education. We want, on the basis of the present institutions of higher education, to dig deeply and build broadly in order to accelerate the development of education in our province. We must always pay close attention to the construction of the ranks of the teachers and struggle to raise the quality of the ranks of the teachers and of education. We must gather funds through various channels in order to improve the conditions of the schools. We must strengthen leadership. We must truly take education as an important strategic point and insist that it be carried out while paying close attention to results. This will make a new situation quickly appear in the reform of education in our province.

Other important leading comrades including Zhang Bin [1728 2430], Yuan Zhenting [0626 2398 1656], Hong Zonglian [0186 1350 3425] and Hu Jingru [5170 2529 0320] also attended the conference.

12369

CSO: 4005/009

EDUCATION ON IDEALS, DISCIPLINE URGED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The CPC committee of the Ningxia Autonomous Region recently issued a "Circular Concerning the Thorough Implementation of Education on Ideals and Discipline Throughout the Province" to CPC committees of every area, city, county or region, to each subcommittee of the autonomous region's CPC committee, to party organizations and committees in every agency and bureau of every organization directly under the autonomous region, to the party organizations of every people's organization and to the party committee of the Ningxia Military District.

The circular states that on 7 March 1985 Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the National Conference on Scientific and Technological Work gave an important talk on education on ideals and discipline. Every level of our region's party organizations according to the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's talk developed on education ideals and discipline within the party and among the masses. This has achieved some results. The fourth session of the Fifth Conference of the Entire (Expanded) CPC committee of the autonomous region which opened at the beginning of July pointed out: In the second half of 1985 we will develop education on ideals and discipline education throughout the entire autonomous region. This education, now in its initial stages, is far from being broad and deep enough. Some units still do not pay enough attention to it and the steps they do take are not vigorous. Every level of CPC organization must further raise their understanding, strengthen their leadership, get in touch with the actual situation and carry out strong measures in order to develop idealistic and disciplined education broadly and deeply.

The circular requires that:

We conscientiously study the document in order to strengthen our realization of the importance of education on ideals and discipline. We are a socialist country. Communist ideals are our mainstay. They are the soul and motivating force of the healthy development and victory of our enterprise. However, today not only in society at large but also within our own party there are many comrades who are confused about the beliefs and ideals of socialism and communism as well as organizations with lax discipline. This has already become a great obstacle to the development of socialism. Every level of party organization must deeply realize and develop the importance, necessity and pressing urgency of idealism and discipline in education. They must conquer education which

stresses "material benefits" while belittling ideology. They must defeat confused ideas such as considering education on ideals and discipline to be the affair of the propaganda and education departments and having nothing to do with oneself and to handle correctly the links between reform, economic construction and the construction of spiritual civilization. They must insist on taking both kinds of culture at once and in conscientiously bearing down on the implementation of education on ideals and discipline as an important matter related to the future and fate of the party and of the country. At present, party organizations at various levels, should organize all the party members and cadres in conscientiously studying the discussions of the great revolutionary teachers. They should study the talks and writings of Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun and other leading comrades in order to raise their understanding of ideology and further deepen education on ideals and discipline.

Education on ideals and discipline must be directed toward something. Idealistic and disciplined education must be organically linked to propaganda for the reform of the economic system, the scientific and technological system and the educational system. It must be combined with the new ideological knowledge the people create as they make reforms. People must keep up their faith in reforms and understand clearly that what we are doing is socialist modernization and not capitalist liberalization. They should accordingly carry out the opening up of the party and vigorously carry out various general and specific policies while conscientiously opposing and rectifying every kind of improper style. Combine high ideals with the spirit of daily work so as to encourage people to build their ideals on the foundation of reality. Link your task with practical actions, foster the glorious tradition of bitter struggle and keep your feet on the ground in order that you may do a good job. Establish the ideology of serving the people with all your heart and mind. Place individual benefits below benefits to the party and nation; place benefits to the part below benefits to the whole. Conscientiously obey the regulations of the party and the laws of the nation. Uphold order and civic responsibility in society. We must pragmatically ask for concrete results and not engage in empty talk.

Education on ideals and discipline must, according to differences in age, profession and ideological situation, put forth different demands. It must not treat different things all in the same way or "cook everything in the same pot." In carrying out education on ideals and discipline we must be flexible and adopt various methods. We must make this education lively and moving and pay attention to results. We must guard against empty phrases and abstract sermons.

We must strengthen leadership and carry out education on ideals and discipline properly. Doing a good job on this is an important matter for the entire party. Every level of party committee should give this question its utmost effort and conscientiously pay close attention to it. They must have a plan, deploy their forces, check up on progress and summarize their experiences. Every level of leader must combine their teaching by words with teaching by example. They should lead in being educated by participating in study. By making an example of themselves they can be a model for others. We must be resolute and delve deeply into the masses in order to research conscientiously the ideological situation of cadres, professional workers and youth. We must carry out education

based on the living reality of everyday life. We must combine this reality with idealistic and disciplined education, make the organizational life of the party healthy and vigorously develop criticism and self-criticism. Insist on rectifying every kind of ideology and behavior which is not in accord with the principles of the party. Every department should cooperate vigorously and closely in order to coordinate their work with others. Education on ideals and discipline is a task of long-range propaganda and education. We must avoid making just a short-lived effort or using simple-minded or formalistic methods. We must devote a great deal of attention to idealistic and disciplined education in the next several years. We must be practical and pay close attention to results.

12369

CSO: 4005/009

NORTHWEST REGION

MUSLIM FOLK EXHIBIT OPENED IN YINCHUAN

OW281215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1150 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Yinchuan, September 28 (XINHUA)--China's first exhibition of the folk customs of Chinese Hui Moslems is attracting large crowds.

The exhibition, which opened last week, will be on permanent display in this capital of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

On show are 200 material objects and 100 pictures and models showing religious activities, festival conventions, marriage and funeral customs, costumes and ornaments, handicrafts and Moslem cuisine.

The Huis speak the Han Chinese but have different lifestyle and cultural heritage. They live mainly in Ningxia, Xinjiang, Qinghai and Gansu in the northwest, Henan and Hebei in the north, Yunnan in the south.

With a population of seven million, they are the third-largest nationality in China, next to the Han and Zhuang.

Ningxia is the largest region in China inhabited by the Huis, who account for one-third of the region's population.

The regional government has decided to decorate all public buildings in Islamic style and make Yinchuan a truly Moslem capital.

CSO: 4000/7

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

AIR FORCE RESEARCH ACHIEVEMENTS ON EXHIBIT

OW261211 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0102 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 31 Aug (XINHUA)--Over 1,000 scientific research achievements made by 28 Air Force academies and schools were put on exhibit in Beijing recently. Among the exhibits were technical inventions and innovations, microcomputer applications, improved teaching aids and equipment, and research papers and publications. They were all achieved by instructors and teachers in the Air Force who engaged in scientific research and technical innovation after fulfilling their teaching and training missions. Some of them won state prizes for invention, others were national firsts. They were all important contributions to the modernization of Air Force teaching institutions and the Air Force itself.

Among the hundreds of microcomputer applications on display were a voice microcomputer command system and a microcomputer management center for teaching. The Air Force surface-to-air guided missile college worked out maintenance laws by means of a microcomputer and revised the previous maintenance norm. The new maintenance norm, used in experiments in various units, saved the state over 400,000 yuan in maintenance expenses and reduced the rate of malfunctions by 39 percent over a 1-year period. The Physics Department of the Air Force Radar College developed 13 new technologies in microcomputer application, 5 of which were national firsts. In May this year, it ran a seminar on "application of microcomputers in the physics class" for 65 institutes of higher learning of 18 provinces and municipalities and the PLA, winning high praise from experts and professors.

A number of research papers and publications on display had drawn praise at academic exchanges at home and abroad and attracted the attention of many experts.

CSO: 4005/046

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI ADVOCATES 12TH CPC CONGRESS PRINCIPLES

OWO70821 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] It has been 3 years since the convening of the 12th Party Congress. Compared with the 9th, 10th, and the 11th Party Congresses, the 12th Party Congress has played a fairly positive role in party and state affairs. We should especially point out that some of the principles and resolutions adopted by the 12th Party Congress were formulated on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles and the revolutionary experiences our party has accumulated over a period of many years. Regrettably, however, the correct resolutions and principles set by the 12th Party Congress have not been adhered to during the past 3 years. This is one of the reasons behind the many wrongdoings today.

For example, during the 12th Party Congress, many comrades expressed concern over the unhealthy practices caused by economic reform. They pointed out that people in some rural areas had ravaged the farmland, chopped down trees recklessly, abolished the system of reserving collective funds, and so forth; and that some state-operated industrial and commercial enterprises had ignored the state's unified plan and, without authorization, withheld supplies subject to the state's unified distribution as well as profits to be turned over to the state, evaded paying taxes, willfully raised commodity prices, and withheld information from one another. [Words indistinct]

Instead of being eliminated, these unhealthy tendencies have become even more rampant during the past 3 years. Today, following the development of economic reform and the adoption of the policy of opening to the outside world, new ("irregularities") have appeared in various parts of the country. For example, many cadres have become much more concerned with their own interests, thinking of nothing but making big money, and they have abused their authority, resorted to fraud, engaged in profiteering and speculative activities and violated law and discipline.

It was pointed out at the 12th Party Congress that if equipment, especially consumer goods for daily use, can be manufactured domestically, it should not be imported thoughtlessly. This clear guidance, however, has been repeatedly violated. Consequently, deception, speculation and abuses of authority have become increasingly rampant in the foreign trade departments. The leading cadres of Hainan, for example, have disregarded party discipline and state law, and imported large amounts of consumer goods valued at more than 1 billion yuan, and made millions yuans of profits by reselling them.

Regarding the policy of opening to the outside world, the 12th Party Congress stressed that, in the course of upholding and implementing the policy of opening to the outside world, we must firmly watch out for and resist the inroads of capitalist ideas and oppose all ideas and acts of worshipping anything foreign. Unfortunately, this important guidance has also been ignored. An increasingly amount of poisonous stuff from the West has found its way into our country. Today, magazines, books, pictorials, fashionable clothing, pornographic videotapes, and videotapes of crimes and obscenities of the West have penetrated into even the remotest parts of the country. Most seriously, these poisons have poisoned the minds of our young people. Should this situation be allowed to go on unchecked, what will our young people become?

Apparently, we must wipe out the unhealthy tendencies pointed out by the 12th Party Congress. During the forthcoming conference of party representatives, we must also reexamine our wrongdoings from pursuing our policies, and find a way to combat such wrongdoings without doubt, we must adhere to the correct resolutions and principles of the 12th Party Congress, which were formulated on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles and our party's historical experiences.

CSO: 4005/054

HONK KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

DENG'S STRATEGIES IN POLITICS, ECONOMICS VIEWED

Hong Kong CHIU-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE NINETIES] in Chinese No 8, Aug 85 pp 20-22

[Article by Lin Wei [2651 5898]: "Deng Xiaoping's Retreats and Attacks"]

[Text] Retreat Again and Again Politically

If we take Deng Xiaoping's speech on 7 March at a national conference on scientific and technological work as a sign, the reform faction in the CPC has begun to adopt a policy of retreating to a position and defending it. This is because Deng Xiaoping himself has expressed some doubts about economic reform by saying: "If a new bourgeoisie arises, we will truly have taken to evil ways."

Before this, the reform faction in the CPC had been under pressure politically. On 8 February 1985, at a meeting of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, the true purpose of Hu Yaobang's statement on the "party's news work" was to restrain some public opinion machinery controlled by the reform faction and get them back on the track of being the "party's mouthpiece." The statement was also a concession on such questions as the "elimination of spiritual pollution."

The reform faction began to retreat because the "creative freedom" given to writers at the Fourth Congress of the Chinese Writers Association, held at the end of last year and the beginning of this year, made the conservative faction uneasy, and thus they intensified their pressure. After this, for a period of time Hu Qiaomu [5770 0829 2606], the theoretician of the CPC's conservative faction, for a long time "inspected" the special economic zones in the south and collected the shortcomings existing in them. In addition, the CPC's reform of the economic system has been done too hastily, and many problems have appeared. Not only is there the problem of "unhealthy tendencies under the new circumstances." but also there has been a big erosion of foreign exchange. All this has caused the conservative faction to launch a counterattack, and the reform faction has retreated again and again politically and economically. And with the speed of the retreat, even Deng Xiaoping is unable to hold his own, and he has wavered on his position on the special economic zones, which have already been in business for 7 years. He was forced to say to a visiting Algerian guest: "The Shenzhen Special Economic Zone is an experiment, and we must see whether we are taking the right path

experience."

On 20 October 1984, the Third Plenary Session of the Twelfth CPC Committee adopted the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic System," which set off an upsurge in this reform. However, less than half a year later, Deng Xiaoping expressed doubts about it, and 3 months after that he even expressed doubts about the "window" of reform and also about the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, which has been in business for 5 or 6 years. we cannot but say that such an enormous change in less than a year's time is a soul-stirring major event. In the world, except for certain turbulent, unstable countries of the Third World, there have been very few countries in which there has been a major reversal in policy in such a short time. And the major reversals in policy in these countries are often caused by a change in regime due to a coup d'etat. Communist countries claim that there are no coups d'etat in them (because whoever rises to power represents the interests of the proletariat and is a communist party member). But is the intensity of their "inner-party struggles" less than that of the struggles in those backward and also somewhat barbarous countries of the Third World?

Hitting Out With a Heavy Fist Organizationally

However, if one were to think that Deng Xiaoping's retreat shows that the CPC has abandoned reform, one would be mistaken.

The CPC's reform is not only admired in the Western world, but is also welcomed by the people in China (of course, the fact that appropriate measures have not been quickly taken to deal with the skyrocketing of the prices of goods has caused dissatisfaction). We can see this from the craze for "taking the capitalist road" in all parts of the country. Therefore, the road of reform and opening to the outside world must be taken, only it should be taken a little more steadily and a little more tortuously.

At the same time, Deng Xiaoping is a man who does not resign himself to defeat. He is absolutely unwilling to see the "Chinese-style socialism" that he invented reach this point and stop. He is also a man who is able both to "bend and stretch" (in his three rises and falls, when he had fallen from power he wrote self-criticisms and made pledges). In particular, under the circumstances in which his power and influence is now shaken and he has been unable to find another man who could replace him, he will decidedly not fold his hands and await criticism. From a look at the present situation in China, we see that at a time when the reform faction is retreating on the political and economic fronts, it is hitting out with a heavy fist organizationally. The future effects of this offensive posture cannot be overlooked.

In the past 2 months the CPC has carried out the following important reorganizations:

In addition to reorganizing the 11 big military regions into 7 big military regions, which was reported in the last issue of this magazine, personnel readjustments have been made in the three general departments of the PLA. Although the three directors have not been changed, a batch of middle-aged men in their 40's and 50's have been promoted to the post of deputy director.

In addition to the armed forces, there have been some readjustments at the first level in the provinces and municipalities, in some departments of the State Council, and even in some departments in the CPC Central Committee.

Up to the time that this article was written, the leading groups at the provincial or municipality level had been readjusted in Jilin, Shandong, Guizhou, Xizang, Jiangxi, Henan, Liaoning, Shanghai, Guangxi, Hunan, Fujian, Shanxi, Guangdong, and Qinghai.

In these readjustments, there were small readjustments in which those who had primary responsibility kept their posts (as in Fujian and Hunan) and big readjustments in which those who had primary responsibility left their posts. In the big readjustments, there were normal retirements, but also cases where those whose work was half-hearted had to give up their posts (as in Shanghai) and cases where those who had committed mistakes were dismissed from their posts.

In some of the ministries and commissions of the State Council, there were reorganizations and reshufflings in which ministers or ministers in charge were changed. They included the Ministry of Electronics Industry, Ministry of Petroleum Industry, Ministry of Coal Industry, Ministry of Astronautics Industry, Ministry of Ordinance Industry, Ministry of Television and Radio, and National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission. Finally, the organizational system of the Ministry of Education was changed: the ministry was abolished and in its place was set up the State Education Commission with Vice Premier Li Peng [2621 7720] as concurrently its minister in charge.

In the readjustments of the departments under the CPC Central Committee, what is most noticeable was that Deng Liqun [6772 0500 5028] is no longer the director of the Propaganda Department. Deng Liqun's "leftism" had become abhorrent in China's cultural circles. More than a year ago, dispatches from foreign news agencies revealed that he had fallen from power. Although the authorities issued a denial, the denial in reality was an "invention." Afterward, when he appeared in public, it was mainly to engage in activities such as the "five stresses, four points of beauty, and three ardent loves" and awarding of medals, which do not matter much. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has now confirmed that he had left his post as director of the Propaganda Department but retains his post as secretary of the Secretariat. It is believed that this is just another "invention." It is a question whether he will be able to retain this post when the party congress is held in September of this year.

Becoming Younger in Average Age: One Step Backward and Two Steps Forward

In these departments that have been reorganized and reshuffled, the persons with principal responsibility are all under the age of 60, and work by the "rule."

This process of "getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh" with respect to age will be accelerated. On 6 July Deng Xiaoping received Hussain

Mohammed Ershad, president of Bangladesh, and from what he said them his "organizational offense" can be seen.

Deng Xiaoping said: "We are now mainly making reforms in two aspects. One is making the cadres younger in average age and the other is the reform of the economic system. Both are important, but the former is the most important." Originally, in the cadres "four modernizations," "making cadres more revolutionary" was put in first place and was the most important. Now Deng Xiaoping has publicly discarded "making cadres more revolutionary" and has put "making cadres younger in average age" in first place. It looks as if that only by getting rid of "making them older in average age" and changing to "making them younger in average age" will the other aspect of reform-- reform of the economic system--be achieved.

However, looking at the actual circumstances, we see that "making them younger in average age" is not absolute and that the "needs of the revolution" must be taken into consideration. For example, in the State Council, the persons with primary responsibility (ministers or ministers in charge) in 16 ministries and commissions are 60 years old or more. In the three PLA general departments, Yang Dezhi [2799 1779 1807], director of the General Staff Department, Yu Qiuli [0151 4428 6849], director of the General Political Department, and Hong Xuezhi [3163 1331 2535], director of the General Logistics Department and concurrently its political commissar, are 70 years old or more!

If one understands that the CPC always makes utilitarianism its guiding ideology and frequently raises the slogans of utilitarianism, and also "takes what it needs" from these slogans, then one will not feel that there is anything strange about the above-mentioned question of "making cadres younger in average age." "Making them younger in average age" is, no doubt, a direction in reorganization and reform, but the first to be weeded out are bound to be those cadres who obstruct reform or who have a negative attitude toward reform. The "top-notch players" in reform (the "top-notch players" are those whose own interests are not affected) are septuagenarians, and they can sit tight on their thrones. For the time being there will be no threat of "making cadres younger in average age" and they will only "be appraised through discussion" by the masses behind their backs.

However, in getting rid of this factor in the CPC's internal struggle, it cannot be denied that the reform faction's policy of "making cadres younger in average age" is really beneficial to the reform. Actually, if the policy of opening to the outside world and of reforming the system had not been put into practice, and we are speaking here only of their vigor and drive in work, the younger generation must always replace the older generation before there can be an improvement in work efficiency. In this era of big upheaval when reform is being carried out, the obsolete viewpoints of those who have fallen behind must be removed, and the ones who are now getting benefits (mainly by the criterion of their qualifications and record of service in the revolution) must make way for others. Because in this struggle political stratagems must be used and it is not what the communist party members claim is an "open and aboveboard" struggle, the meaning of "making cadres younger in average age" is far from being simply a national law of the metabolism of age, and attached to it is a revolutionary meaning.

Once the policy of "making cadres younger in average age" is successful, the reform faction will have at the center and in the localities a group of new followers. At that time Deng Xiaoping will not have to hedge in his wording about the reform of the economic system and the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone by saying "if ...evil way" and "still must be looked at." He will raise his arm and shout, "The situation is excellent."

In this sense, Deng Xiaoping's above-mentioned statement not only was forced, but also it was to let the conservative faction know that he was not stubbornly clinging to his own opinions and had made a concession. By using this concession to confuse his opponents, he was able, while they were off their guard, to win an enormous victory organizationally and make the result of the party congress in September a foregone conclusion. Thus, he "took one step backward and two steps forward."

Hidden Surges in Organizational Replacements

Without a doubt the reform faction's reshuffling and reorganization of the party, government, and military organizations has opened a new path for China's future. Therefore, people usually have an optimistic estimate of China's future. If one says that "making cadres younger in average age" can be regarded as a "united front," then the CPC leaders and their propaganda machinery will play it up in a big way to put the minds of foreign and overseas figures at ease. For example, in the past the ages of the leaders were party and state secrets. However, now, to play up the "making cadres younger in average age," whenever a new young leader comes to power, propaganda is made to show that his age means that "cadres are being made younger in average age." No reliable data on his age are given. It is only indicated that he is about 40 or 50.

Although the succession of younger people means that because they will inject new ideas we can look with favor on China's reform, we must not underestimate the inertia and rigidity of the CPC cadres by reason of their sticking to old ways and also the containment of the overelaborate system. If because of the reshuffles and reorganizations to make the cadres younger in average age we become blindly optimistic, that would not be seeking truth from facts.

As for the CPC's reform, obstacles to it come not only from people (those with conservative viewpoints and vested interests are unwilling to give up their privileges), but also from the system itself, which should be reformed.

Because socialism became supreme by power, the defense of their own power has become the highest principle in the behavior of certain cadres. For these people, in order to defend their own power they may openly oppose the policy of making cadres younger in average age. After this move fails and they have accepted the slogan of "making cadres younger in average age," they will try to palm off something inferior to what it purports to be in order to feather their own nests. Their most common method is to foster as their successors cadres who, after they themselves have left their posts, will obey their backstage commands and safeguard their interests. There is nothing strange about this practice. Since Deng Xiaoping brings up Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang to be his successors, why can't other leading cadres at all levels bring up

"their own people" to be their successors? Society is complex. Younger people are not cut to one pattern, and they can be different proxies for others. Therefore, if one thinks that once cadres are made younger in average age all will be well, one would be naive. Just as when young Chiang succeeded old Chiang and young Hu succeeded old Mao, this was not equivalent to making the problem of China's reunification solvable.

Therefore, in the present succession of younger people, on the surface all is calm and tranquil, but in reality, from the higher level to the basic level, trials of strength are being carried out to different degrees and there are different undulating hidden surges.

Party leadership Is the Shackle of Reform

Speaking of the system as such, "party leadership" in itself is a system designed to safeguard privilege. To get oneself promoted into the ranks of the "party leadership," one must, of course, have the guidance and support of the "party leadership," so that it is a case of conspiring with somebody and not mutual confrontation. After one gets into the ranks of the "party leadership," one will gradually or quickly be corrupted by power and make the safeguarding of one's own power the focus of one's work, and thus one will neglect or abandon reform. This makes it certain that "development-type" cadres will very easily, because of the corruption of power, turn into cadres who scramble for power or profit.

Moreover, because "party leadership" is a kind of protective talisman, after one rises to a leadership post, if there is no struggle or movement it will be very hard to pull one off the stage of power. Even if some cadres are not obsessed by the lust for power and are not keen about engaging in power struggles, in the dye vat of bureaucracy they will not seek to make progress, will idle away their time, and will become aimless-type cadres who are unwilling to take responsibility. Naturally, with this type of cadre there cannot be any talk about reform.

China, this nation which carries on its back several thousands of years of traditional culture, has always lacked the initiative for reform. In addition, with the obscurantist policy practiced in China for several thousands of years up to the present, the common people have always been kept in a state of ignorance. Needless to say, reform is an extremely difficult thing to do. Often strenuous efforts are not rewarded with fruitful results, and sometimes the reformer has even had to pay with his life. Because of his political reforms, Shang Yang was executed by being torn apart by five horses. Because of his political reforms, Wang Anshi was vilified (even in "popular" literature this vilification was played up). Because of his modernization and constitutional reform, Tan Sitong was beheaded. When the members of the revolutionary party that was determined to overthrow the Qing Dynasty of the Manchus were beheaded, proletarians of the Ah Q type and poor lower and middle peasants watched with excitement. The tragedy that those who make reforms for the people are not understood and supported by the people must be said to be a national tragedy.

Therefore, in this reform in China, if a policy of concessions is only practiced to safeguard the party's rule, then this policy, like the concessions of all previous autocratic dynasties, will sooner or later vanish like mist and smoke. If in the CPC there are truly people with lofty ideals who are working for the vigorous development and emancipation of the people, then this reform certainly cannot stop at inner-party struggle and not be dependent on the masses. The CPC's suppression of genuine mass movements--not the movements of the masses on the party's behalf--(for example, the treatment of the Democracy Movement members and the treatment of freedom of speech) cannot but make people doubt the sincerity of their reforms and their motive for training the third generation of successors. However, given the strength of the CPC, China's only hope of reform lies in "making cadres younger in average age" and seeing whether among the younger people there are cadres with a truly developing spirit who will dare to abandon the "four basic principles." This is because only if China breaks the shackles of the "four basic principles" and carries out thoroughgoing reforms will it be able to find its true national outlet.

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