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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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14 June 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

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HIGH PRC OFFICIAL ON DEVELOPMENT OF ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 2, 7 Jan 85 pp 32-34

[Article by Wu Ming [0702 2494]: "Cooperating Hand in Hand, Jointly Seeking Development--Huan Xiang Discusses Development and Cooperation in Asia-Pacific Region"]

[Text] In Shanghai at yearend it was close to midwinter. The symposium "Prospects for Development of the Pacific Ocean Region and China's Four Modernizations" was enveloped in a strong atmosphere. Ceiling lights brightly lit the conference hall. Scholars and economists from various places had gathered together to pool their wisdom, and the hall was bustling with activity.

Prospects for development of the Asia-Pacific region have drawn stronger and stronger interest from figures in China and abroad. At the symposium, the attendees carried out wide-ranging discussions on the present situation in and prospects for the Asia-Pacific region, as well as China's position and role in this region. During the symposium this reporter interviewed Comrade Huan Xiang [1360 6763], who had made a special trip from Beijing to Shanghai to attend the symposium, asking him to discuss his views on this question.

He pointed out that there are two concepts embodied in what is called the Asia-Pacific region: One means the countries of the Far East and Pacific Ocean, and it includes Northeast Asia and Southeast Asia; this is a comparatively narrow concept. The other means the countries linked by the Pacific Ocean, and it includes Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, and South Asia, and sometimes also includes North America, Latin America, and Oceania; this is an extremely broad concept. Here we use the first concept, namely, the region including China, Japan, and about a dozen countries in Northeast Asia and Southeast Asia.

This region has become a region that is very dynamic economically and politically. In international affairs, it is playing a larger and larger role, and in the future its importance will increase more and more.

When discussing the importance of this region, he pointed out that, with regard to economics, except for Japan, which is a highly developed country, all the other countries are developing countries with different degrees of

development. However, these countries have abundant manpower resources, huge reserves of natural resources, and enormous markets. With the development of international trade, the economic development of all these countries will be dynamic. In the Southeast Asia area, cooperation (among the six ASEAN countries) has displayed vitality, and in Northeast Asia the two sides of Korea, North and South, have begun to take the path of holding talks on economic cooperation. All of this shows that this region has extremely hopeful prospects for development. If there are no artificially imposed obstacles or sabotage, and it is developed nonstop, in the future it could become one of the important centers of mankind's economic activity.

Politically, this region is also one of the regions in which there is fierce contention between the two superpowers. After World War II, a situation was formed in which America exclusively dominated the Pacific Ocean. However, because of its defeat in the Vietnam War, coupled with the pounding it took over the Watergate affair, America has had to adopt a policy of "drawing back from Asia" for 10 years. During this time, powerful naval forces of the Soviet Union, in cooperation with Vietnam's regional hegemonism, for the first time entered the southern part of the western Pacific Ocean. After the Reagan government came to power, it decided to return to Asia. Thus, in the Asia-Pacific region, the two superpowers are in a situation of face-to-face direct confrontation, and the contention between them is fierce.

He said that we can conclude that, at the same time that the economic development of countries of the Asia-Pacific region entered a new stage, the contention in this region between the two superpowers also entered a new stage.

When discussing the new situation in the Asia-Pacific region, he pointed out that since July of this year, there has appeared for the first time in the Asia-Pacific region an extremely important new situation, namely: After the dialogue meeting between the foreign ministers of the six ASEAN countries and the seven Western countries, there began to appear a new situation in which the two sides could carry out economic cooperation of a functional nature. Of course, the cooperation will be cautious and small scale and will be initiated step by step. However, it is a comparatively hopeful beginning and model for "South-North" dialogue on the basis of "South-South cooperation."

Comrade Huan Xiang had talked up to this point without a break. He paused, took a sip of tea, and switched the topic of conversation to China.

He said the sudden rise of the Asia-Pacific region caused by the three above-mentioned situations is for China a challenge and also an opportunity. It can be predicted that, accompanying the development of these three situations, on the international market China will encounter more intense competition and in politics it will encounter more complex situations. However, at the same time as this, the Asia-Pacific economy, which is full of vitality, provides a good international environment for the promotion of China's economy, and the complex, sharp political struggle also will stimulate China's active, enterprising posture. China welcomes this new international situation as making this regions's major contribution to international security and peace.

Comrade Huan Xiang took part in the revolution very early and did underground work in his capacity as a scholar. After liberation, for a long period of time he was engaged in diplomatic work, after which he switched to the academic world and became the vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Now, although he is old, he still does strenuous work, and is currently the general secretary of the State Council's Center for Research on International Problems, member of the NPC Standing Committee, and vice chairman of the NPC's Foreign Affairs Committee. His long practice in revolution and diplomacy and his academic research activities have made his observation of international questions acute and his views on them profound.

A shaft of sunlight slanted through the window, and, accompanied by the swaying of tree shadows, the shaft seemed to vibrate. The room became brighter and warmer. Comrade Huan Xiang made a gesture and began to talk about the question of the "world center."

He said that some people now think that the world center has already shifted to the Asia-Pacific region: just as in the past, when civilization began along the two rivers [Tigris and Euphrates] the center then shifted to the Mediterranean civilization, from there to the Atlantic civilization, and from there to the "American century," now it has shifted to the "Asia-Pacific century." He does not agree with this formulation. He thinks this formulation stems from the denial of other civilizations by some bourgeois scholars in the West, who regard themselves as the only center of the world, and is a formulation of colonialists who try to spiritually enslave and belittle the civilizations of other nations. This formulation, he said, is absolutely worthless. He said that world civilization is always a civilization with multiple centers.

He pointed out that, even with regard to the world situation, America has never ignored or not attached importance to Europe. Actually, America's trade with the Asia-Pacific region is just beginning to be vigorously developed, and has not yet made Asia the center, kicking away Europe or reducing trade with it to a minimum. A shift in the center of gravity of America's trade (if there truly is a shift) requires quite a long process. Looking at America internally, the financial groups of the east are still quite strong and have not yet lost their dominance in controlling the entire country. Reagan's election proved that there has been a considerable increase in the power of the financial groups of the west and the south, but one cannot say that this power already exceeds that of the east. With regard to Japan, although its economic and technological development has been spectacular, and in certain applied technologies it really exceeds that of America, generally speaking, it still does not surpass that of America, and there are still many problems that Japan needs to solve.

In Europe, he said, America and the Soviet Union are in a state of nuclear stalemate and neither side can do what it wants. Under these circumstances, both sides have begun to attach importance to the Asia-Pacific region. However, at least for now, the center of their strategies is still Europe.

Huan Xiang is a Chinese diplomat and scholar, and he is extremely interested in China's role and mission under these new circumstances in the Asia-Pacific region.

He pointed out that China is a great nation in the Asia-Pacific region, and it should pay a high degree of attention to the current state, problems, and prospects for economic development in the Asia-Pacific region. China's economic development is fast, its inflation is low, its international reserves are abundant, and its grain supplies are ample. It has a fairly complete economic system and a certain industrial and technological base. Its coastline is long, and it is in a good geographical position. The leaders of the CPC are wise, and the CPC's policies are correct and are implemented vigorously. Through hard effort by the entire country from top to bottom, China will certainly be able, within the next several decades, to become one of the developed, advanced countries of the world, and thus it has the capacity to serve the cause of making the Asia-Pacific region as well as the world peaceful and stable, powerful and prosperous.

Huan Xiang then discussed the question of cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

Generally speaking, in the current world the Asia-Pacific region is one in which economic development is comparatively fast and in which politics are comparatively stable (of course there is a small number of exceptions). These favorable conditions provide many possibilities for mutual cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region. China hopes that the countries of the Asia-Pacific region will unite in cooperation and jointly strive for development. This would be the most favorable direction for conforming to the fundamental aspirations of the countries and peoples of the Asia-Pacific region. He said that China will be willing, proceeding from the angle of strengthening South-South cooperation and promoting North-South dialogue, based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and with an attitude of equality and mutual benefit, to put forth its greatest efforts to cooperate with all countries in the Asia-Pacific region in jointly promoting the peace, stability, and development of this region.

At the end, Huan Xiang talked about the importance of strengthening and deepening the work of studying the Asia-Pacific region. He said that in the current hazy situation in which "I know very few people and very few people know me," there should be rapidly effected a fundamental change. For a long time and for various reasons, in the Asia-Pacific region cooperation and mutual understanding has not been vigorously, effectively, and widely initiated, and this must be a cause for regret. In this new situation in the Asia-Pacific region, no country in the region can remain indifferent. The year 1985 is the 30th anniversary of the Bandung Conference, at which Premier Zhou Enlai, based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence jointly advocated by him, Prime Minister Nehru of India, and Prime Minister U Nu of Burma, distinctly planted China's banner and obtained the support and endorsement of men of insight in all countries, and vigorously promoted at that time the peaceful coexistence and friendly cooperation among all countries in the Asia-Pacific region. That this was an enormous contribution made by China was obvious to everybody. Today China persists on this path,

and, under the new historical conditions, contributes its strength to the peace and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region.

"If people know each other well, they will not be suspicious of each other." It is to be hoped that all countries in the Asia-Pacific region will take advantage of this new situation to begin to understand each other, and from now on strengthen mutual cooperation and jointly strive for prosperity and progress.

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GENERAL

BRIEFS

CONDITIONS FOR USSR'S ALL-ASIA FORUM--Tokyo, May 24 (XINHUA)--Japan reacted to the Soviet proposal for an All-Asia Forum with a list of conditions announced by its Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. Speaking at an upper house committee meeting yesterday, the Japanese foreign minister said that Japan will study and consider the proposal if certain conditions are met. Among those conditions announced by Abe are United States' participation in the forum, a Soviet pledge that its proposal does not mean perpetuating the present Soviet occupation of four Japanese northern islands, progress in disarmament by the U.S. and the Soviet Union and a Kremlin's move toward disarmament in Asia as well. However, the Japanese diplomatic chief warned that Japan will take a negative stance if the Soviet proposal proves to be the same as the Asian collective security scheme, proposed in 1969 by the then Soviet Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev. The Soviet proposal was made by Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev during his meeting with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on May 21. It appealed for "a common, comprehensive approach" to the problems in Asia and "a possible pooling of efforts by Asian states in this direction." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0655 GMT 24 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/248

BRIEFS

THAILAND, U.S. DISCUSS CAMBODIAN REFUGEES--Bangkok, May 24 (XINHUA)--A senior U.S. official reaffirmed here today that there would be no change in U.S. policy on the resettlement of the Kampuchean refugees now in Thailand. U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Refugee Relief Affairs Arthur Dewey held talks today with Secretary-General of Thai National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri and explained to the latter the U.S. refugee policy. U.S. embassy officials reportedly said on May 21 that by mid-June they would have completed resettlement procedures on about 28,000 Indochinese refugees in Khao-i-dang Holding Center, half of whom were Kampucheans. Dewey told Prasong that Washington would not be taking displaced Indochinese now staying at various refugee camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Only refugees at Khao-i-dang would be subject to a screening process by the U.S. officials, he added. Prasong told reporters after meeting Dewey that Washington has a policy to resettle some 30,000 refugees from Thailand each year. Some 50,000 refugees left Thailand for resettlement in the third countries including the U.S., Prasong declared. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1924 GMT 24 May 85 OW]

REAGAN HOPES FOR EARLY MEETING WITH GORBACHEV--Washington, May 25 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan said he hopes he will have a meeting soon with Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev. In a written interview with the newspaper IL TEMPO of Rome, which is published here today by the White House, Reagan said, "While I have publicly expressed my interest in such a meeting and my willingness to meet with Mr Gorbachev, he himself has not yet officially indicated when--or for that matter where--he thinks such a meeting should take place." "If and when Mr Gorbachev and I get together--which I hope will be soon--you can be sure, for the American part, that it will be in the spirit of goodwill, seriousness, and a determination to explore whatever avenue may be open toward better understanding, reduced tensions, and peace." But he said such meetings do not guarantee progress. The overall relationship "is not enhanced when expectations about any one meeting are too high." Referring to the arms control talks in Geneva, Reagan said he did not believe they are deadlocked at this early stage. However, he insisted on opposing the Soviet suggestion to link missile negotiations with space system talks, saying he would not permit "any one area of the negotiations" to be "held hostage to progress in any other area." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0906 GMT 26 May 85 OW]

U.S. TROOPS IN NICARAGUA--Washington, May 24 (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has for the first time hinted a possible use of U.S. troops in

Central America. In a speech to the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Law and National Security at the Mayflower Hotel here yesterday, Shultz said that if congress failed to aid the anti-government rebels in Nicaragua, "They (the congressmen) are hastening the day when the threat will grow and when we will be faced with an agonizing choice about the use of American combat troops." Since February this year, Shultz has been pressing congress for approval of the administration's aid request for the Nicaraguan rebels. He warned that if the aid request failed to get approval at congress, it would increase the risk of direct U.S. involvement in Nicaragua. At the beginning of the year, the U.S. government also warned Nicaragua that if it acquired high-performance fighter planes such as MIG-21s from the Soviet Union, the U.S. reserved the right to use force to destroy the planes. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1941 GMT 24 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/248

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

ECONOMIC, POLITICAL CRISES IN PHILIPPINES DISCUSSED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 7, 18 Feb 85 pp 30-31

[Article by Chen Jiayong [7115 1367 0737]: "Philippines in Turmoil"]

[Text] Nineteen eighty-four has been the Philippines' most troubled year since the end of World War II. Now, just one month into 1985, new unrest has appeared in the political scene as rallies, demonstrations, students and workers' strikes gain momentum and various political forces jockey for position. The situation remains highly volatile and the people feel nervous about the future. Only in the economy have they detected a few hopeful signs.

Economic Crisis Is Not Over

The year-long economic crisis, particularly its mounting debt problem, has eased after the International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreed last December to advance to the country a standby credit of \$615 million in special drawing rights. To a country saddled with \$25.6 billion foreign debt, the IMF loan is a drop in the bucket in itself. Its larger significance lies elsewhere: only armed with the loan could the Philippine government approach other international financial agencies and foreign governments for loans, and only with this green light did it succeed in negotiating a host of agreements worth a total of \$11 billion with other nations and commercial banks.

Thus, after protracted negotiations spanning more than a year, the Philippines has finally found a respite from its serious debt crisis. Its international balance of payments has improved markedly since the beginning of 1985, inflation is down, the exchange rate between the United States dollar and the Philippine peso has dropped from 1:20 last year to 1:18.4, its international currency reserves have risen from \$2.47 billion in October 1984 to \$9.12 billion, and the government budget deficit has been trimmed noticeably. The Philippine economy is expected to do better this year than last.

But the economic crisis is not completely over yet.

First, the IMF loan was secured only after the government agreed to a package of extremely harsh measures imposed by the creditor nations. These nations, whose objective is to control the economic future of the Philippines, will be monitoring and controlling its economy in every way and may immediately suspend the loan

should the Philippines violate the loan agreement. In the long run, as the Philippines' foreign debts keep rising, probably to the tune of \$30 billion by year end, its foreign dependence will deepen accordingly.

Second, lingering economic difficulties leave the government little room to maneuver. Gross national product dropped 5.5 percent in 1984 compared to 1983, the first GNP decline since World War II. The Philippine government continues its austerity program by reducing government spending, cutting back on investments in enterprises, raising taxes, limiting wage increases and tightening the amount of money in circulation. As the real income of the people shrinks, so does their purchasing power. Industry and commerce, faced with sluggish sales and a lack of capital, are in for a period of slow growth. Industry, in particular, is bracing for a gloomy future. There are no ready answers to the country's unemployment problems, either. Projections are for an anemic growth in the GNP this year, and even that will be accomplished only with a huge effort. Against a backdrop of continuing unrest and resting on a shaky foundation, the Philippine economic plan is currently in constant peril of being undermined. It is generally estimated that even given favorable domestic and international conditions, the Philippine economy will take at least 3 to 5 years to stage a full recovery.

Factional Strife Rages On

According to the Philippine constitution, the next local elections should be held in mid-1986, and the next presidential election in 1987. While both elections are still some time away, they have already become the most popular conversation topics in Manila and opposition parties as well as the ruling party are gearing up for them. The presidential election, in particular, is a focus of public attention. And it promises to be a highly complex one.

Late last year and early this year, leaders representing a number of opposition parties successively spread the word that Marcos was going to advance the presidential election to May 1985. At a cadre meeting of the ruling party on 6 January, Marcos announced that the election will be held as scheduled, which, however, failed to convince not only the opposition parties, but also some people within his own party. At a press conference on 23 January, Foreign Minister Tolentino acknowledged the possibility of an early election.

To prepare for the eventuality of an early general election, a three-member "convening group" has been set up, comprising an opposition elder statesman, ex-Senator Tatad; Corazon Aquino, widow of Benigno Aquino Jr., who was assassinated; and industrialist Jaime Velaya Ongpin. The group prepared a preliminary list of election candidates drawn from the various opposition parties. The idea is that if an early election is called, one person will be picked from the list to be the joint opposition candidate. Among the 11 people on the list are Benigno Aquino's brother, Agapito Aquino; Unido Party leader Laurel; Democratic Party Leader Aquilino Pimentel; Liberal party leader Salonga and a woman senator, Eva Estrada Kalaw. Laurel and Kalaw, among others, took issue with the list after it was disclosed, and it is anybody's guess at the moment whether the opposition can reach a consensus on this issue in the end.

But there is one thing every member of the opposition recognizes, that unless they unite and put forward a common candidate, they stand no chance of beating the ruling party at the polls. Intensifying maneuvers by the opposition parties seems to suggest that unity is indeed what they are striving for. They have even taken pains to draft a joint political platform as a guideline for action which all are required to follow. Nevertheless, opposition parties do not have common political objectives and there are many people who may not be ready to give up their presidential aspirations. Uniting them is clearly no easy task.

Among the 11 people in the list, who stands the best chance of being nominated? After the assassination of Aquino, who enjoyed the highest prestige among the opposition, nobody has emerged with a clear edge over his rivals. There is speculation that whoever is nominated must be acceptable to all parties. If acceptability is the criterion, then the person to watch will be Salonga, chairman of the Liberal Party who recently returned from the United States. Another acceptable person is Mrs Benigno Aquino, whose name is not on the list. She has said many times that she is not running and does not seem to have changed her mind thus far.

Within the ruling party, there is no lack of prospective successors to Marcos, including Mrs Marcos, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Labor Minister Blas Ople, industrialist Cojuangco, Prime Minister Cesar Virata, and Vice Prime Minister Jose Rono. Although Mrs Marcos recently reiterated that she will not make a bid for the presidency, there is every sign that she will be the first choice of the ruling party. Ople, a member of the cabinet, admitted as much at a news conference not long ago.

Even senior officials in the ruling party are not optimistic about the prospects of victory in the coming general election. This raises the question: if the opposition comes out on top, will the armed forces loyal to Marcos remain an indifferent spectator? Local observers believe that a military coup and an interim government made up of soldiers and civilians are clearly possible in the country.

Some people expect the ruling party to break up if Marcos is removed from the scene. This theory is no idle speculation. During Marcos' illness late last year, centrifugal tendencies in the party did intensify. As his health improved recently, he has also taken steps to beef up his party as a political fighting force.

Political Impact of the Aquino Case

After 3 months' pretrial hearings on the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino in 1983, the ombudsman filed formal charges in a special court on 23 January. The trial opened on 1 February.

Last October, the commission investigating Aquino's assassination released two reports, one by commission chairman Corazon Agrava, one by other commission members. Both reports asserted that Aquino and Galman were murdered by the military and unanimously refuted the contention of the military that Aquino was killed

by Galman. But while the Agrava report suggested that only Brig Gen Custodio, former head of the Aviation Security Command, and six other police officers were involved, the other report accused 26 people, including former Chief of Staff Fabian Ver, as having engineered the double murder.

The formal indictment basically affirms the second report. Of the 26 people charged, 17 are on trial as principals, 8 as accessories and 1 as accomplice. Under Philippine law, a principal, who takes a direct part in a murder, may be sentenced to death. An accessory, who does not take a direct part in a murder but covers up the crime, can be sentenced to a maximum 20-year term. The maximum penalty for an accomplice is a 30-year jail sentence.

Many questions remain to be answered about the Aquino case and it is hard to tell what sentences the court will hand down. But what is certain is that both Aquino and Galman were assassinated by the military. This revelation has been a heavy blow to the military and the highest levels of government, sending their popularity rating tumbling to a new low.

Ver so far has denied the charges. In the end, he may not even be found guilty. But convicted or otherwise, he is very unlikely to be reappointed chief of staff. Since the armed forces under Ver were Marcos' most powerful pillar of support, people here are watching closely the impact of Ver's fall from power on Marcos' ability to control the military.

12581

CSO: 4005/736

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BEIJING ON CUBA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS READJUSTMENT

OW280915 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 23 May 85

["International Current Events" program; roundup: "Cuba Scores Initial Results in Readjusting Relations With Foreign Countries"]

[Text] Cuba is a socialist country in the Western Hemisphere. Its relations with the United States have been tense and stalemated for many years due to the U.S. hostility toward, and its interference in, Cuba. Cuba's position in Latin America has been one of comparative isolation.

Recently Cuba readjusted its foreign policy and has scored initial results. Its relations with the United States have somewhat eased and those with Latin American countries improved. This foreign policy move on Cuba's part has attracted the general attention of the international community.

Not long ago, Cuba's leader Castro announced at an important meeting that in the next 15 or 16 years the focus of Cuba's domestic activities would be on efforts to solve its economic problems and to create a peaceful international environment for this purpose. This basic principle has laid the foundation for Cuba's readjustment of its relations with foreign countries.

For various reasons, Cuba's relationship with Latin American countries have been one of estrangement for some time. In the early 1960's, the Organization of American States (OAS) imposed joint sanctions against Cuba, excluding Cuba from that pan-American organization. Except Mexico, which maintained close relations with Cuba, the Latin American countries successively severed their relations with Cuba, thereby putting it in a position of isolation.

In the 1970's, quite a few Latin American countries resumed diplomatic relations or newly established such relations with Cuba. These bilateral relations further improved in recent years. Cuba's policy toward Latin America also emphasized consolidation of good neighborly relations. For instance, Cuba showed support to the new governments emerging in Latin American countries in the course of their democratization. As soon as the new Brazilian democratic regime came to power not long ago, Cuba expressed the hope to resume the diplomatic relations the two countries suspended for 20 years.

Cuba has also taken measures to solve long-standing disputes with some countries and to improve relations with them. Its bilateral relations with

Venezuela and Peru have improved after the resolution of disputes caused by the refugee problem. In April this year, President Febres-Cordero of Ecuador paid an official visit to Cuba. This was the first visit by a Latin American chief of state in recent years to Cuba. It helped develop Cuban-Ecuadoran diplomatic relations, which were resumed early last year. At present, Cuba's relations with Argentina are also comparatively good.

While improving its relations with Latin American countries, Cuba has at the same time taken a flexible stance on Central American problems. Cuban leaders have expressed support to Contadora's efforts to achieve peace in Central America and stressed the solution of Central American problems through negotiation and readjustment.

Regarding the civil war in El Salvador, Cuba's present stand is that direct talks between the Salvadoran government and the guerrillas should be encouraged and efforts be made in this direction.

An outstanding problem in the Central American situation is U.S. insistence on interfering in Nicaragua, causing the situation in Nicaragua to be quite tense. The Sandinista government in Nicaragua has taken more flexible measures for achieving peace, expressing the hope to resume talks with the United States and ease the tension with neighboring countries. Cuba has publicly asserted support for this effort.

It has been reported that Cuba sent officials to visit Costa Rica to mediate the dispute between Nicaragua and Costa Rica caused by Nicaragua's arrest of a student who was taking refuge in the Costa Rican Embassy.

Toward the end of February this year, Nicaragua took the initiative to make a peace proposal to the United States and announced that some Cuban military advisers would be withdrawn. The Cuban authorities responded by supporting Nicaragua's proposal and decided to withdraw 100 Cuban military advisers from Nicaragua. This move was no doubt a support for the Contadora groups' peace efforts.

Cuba's relations with the United States have since long been tense. Relations have almost been totally nonexistent since the Caribbean Crisis. In the early 1980's, Reagan stepped up economic blockade and military threat against Cuba and U.S.-Cuban relations continued to worsen.

However, some changes have taken place in recent years. In June last year, Jackson, a leader of the U.S. black movement and one of the Democratic presidential candidates, visited Cuba and had long talks with Castro. A 10-point statement on seeking normalization of U.S.-Cuban relations was announced at the end of his visit. Then, representatives of the two countries had four rounds of secret talks in New York and, in mid-December, reached an agreement on immigration problems. Speaking on this agreement, Castro said that the contacts between Cuba and the United States showed that problems between the two countries could be solved through negotiations, but that it was necessary for both sides to make some concessions.

Since the beginning of this year, Cuba has taken the initiative by making efforts to ease Cuban-U.S. relations. In mid-January this year, Castro invited a U.S. bishops delegation and three congressmen to visit Cuba and told them about Cuba's desire to have Cuban-U.S. relations normalized. The Cuban minister of foreign trade and other Cuban government officials discussed with U.S. industrial personages matters about resuming the economic and trade relations between the two countries. In an interview to U.S. reporters at the end of January, Castro said that recent contacts between Cuba and the United States have been constructive and positive. In early February, the Cuban foreign minister made a clear and positive appraisal of the Cuban-U.S. talks while visiting the Soviet Union. He also said that effective negotiations would be continued in the future.

These diplomatic gestures testify to the readjustment of Cuba's policy toward the United States, which has somewhat relaxed their relations.

To meet its own needs, the United States on the one hand maintains contacts with Cuba in many aspects and, on the other, continues its policy of hostility toward Cuba in an attempt to pressure Cuba in every way and force Cuba to yield. President Reagan has repeatedly said that U.S. policy toward China has not changed in any way. He demands that Cuba take concrete actions on such issues as Cuban activities in Central and South America, its military presence in Africa, and its alliance with the Soviet Union. Most recently, the United States decided to activate an anti-Cuban radio station in Florida. Cuba has reacted strongly by deciding to suspend the implementation of the Cuban-U.S. immigration agreement. The world public expects no major change in U.S.-Cuban relations in the foreseeable future.

The Cuban move to readjust its relations with foreign countries has attracted the general attention of the international community. It not only helps improve Cuba's relations with American countries but helps ease the situation in the Western Hemisphere.

CSO: 4005/983

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 12 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by correspondent Huang Yao [7806 1031]: "Institutions of Higher Learning in China Witness Unprecedented Progress"]

[Text] This paper has learned that in order to meet the demands of the four modernizations for high-level professional talent, China's system of higher education began running schools with multiple levels, rules and forms in 1984. It now stresses structural balance and aims at recruiting more students while improving the quality of education. Recruitment has never been more successful and enrollment has never been higher. The demands of the "Sixth 5-year Plan" have been met ahead of schedule.

In 1984, there were 902 general-course institutions of higher learning in China--97 more than in the previous year. There were 547 universities and colleges (11 more than in the previous year), 273 vocational colleges (56 more than in the previous year) and 82 short-term professional colleges (30 more than in the previous year). In addition, applications to form 49 more general-course institutions of higher learning have been approved and plans are being made to build them.

In 1984, China's general-course institutions of higher learning and graduate programs affiliated with scientific research organizations recruited a total of 22,700 Ph.D. and master's degree students (the number of graduate students recruited by scientific research organizations are estimates)--7,100 more than the 15,600 of the previous year. The number of enrolled graduate students reached 56,500--19,400 more than the 37,100 of the previous year. A total of 3,100 people received their doctor's and master's degrees. General-course institutions of higher learning alone recruited 19,700 Ph.D. and master's degree students--6,600 more than the 13,100 of the previous year. The number of enrolled graduate students in general-course universities was 47,900--17,300 more than the 30,600 of the previous year. These universities awarded 2,300 people doctor's and master's degrees.

General-course institutions of higher learning recruited a total of 475,200 undergraduate and vocational students, among which 284,500 were undergraduates and 190,700 were vocational students. The number of students recruited

was 84,400 more than the 390,800 of the previous year, a 21.6 percent increase. The number of enrolled undergraduate and vocational students reached 1,395,600, among which 1,007,700 were undergraduates and 387,900 were vocational students. The enrollment was 188,800 more than the 1,206,800 of the previous year, or a 15.6 percent increase. In 1984, 204,200 undergraduate and 82,700 vocational students (a total of 286,900) graduated from general-course colleges.

In 1984, various kinds of institutions of higher learning for adults also witnessed a considerable development. The number of these schools totaled 1,157, among which 29 were colleges of broadcasting and television, 850 were colleges for staff members, 4 were peasant colleges, 218 were colleges of management for cadres, 2 were independent schools of correspondence and 218 were normal colleges. In addition, 172 general-course institutions of higher learning offered correspondence courses in education, 199 offered evening classes and 85 offered both. Institutions of higher learning for adults recruited 51,200 undergraduate students and 422,400 vocational students (a total of 473,600)--61,200 more than the 412,400 of the previous year. The number of enrolled students was 1,292,100, among which 167,800 were undergraduate students and 1,124,300 were vocational students. Enrollment was 366,000 more than the 926,100 of the previous year. A total of 163,900 students graduated from adult colleges, among which 21,100 were undergraduates, and 142,800 were vocational students.

In 1984, general-course institutions of higher learning and colleges for adults recruited 948,800 undergraduate and vocational students and had a total enrollment of 2,687,700 students.

In 1984, the quality of teachers and staff members in institutions of higher learning also witnessed an improvement. The number of instructors and staff members employed by general-course colleges was 804,100, among which 315,000 were full-time teachers. Compared to the previous year, the number of instructors and staff members increased by 40,700, and the number of full-time instructors increased by 12,100. Of the 804,100 instructors and staff members, there were 5,326 professors, 31,749 associate professors and 152,876 lecturers. The number of instructors and staff members employed by various kinds of adult colleges was 114,500, among which 37,800 were full-time teachers.

12680

CSO: 4005/704

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY, SECONDARY EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 16 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by correspondent Jin Chuan [6855 1557]: "Based upon Restructuring and Consolidation, China's Primary and Secondary Education Witnessed Great Progress During 1984"]

[Text] This paper has learned that based upon the work in restructuring and consolidation accomplished during the previous years, China's primary and secondary education witnessed further progress in 1984 and fulfilled the party Central Committee's instructions concerning education.

I. Enrollment in General-course High Schools Increased in 1984 After Having Witnessed Decreases During the Previous Years.

In 1984, there were 93,700 general-course high schools in China, among which 17,800 were senior and comprehensive high schools and 75,900 were junior high schools. Enrollment was 45,541,500 students--a 3.56 percent increase over the previous year.

General-course senior high schools recruited 2,623,300 students--25,000 more than in the previous year. Their total enrollment reached 6,898,100 students--608,300 more than in the previous year. In 1984, 1,898,400 people graduated from general-course senior high schools. The increase in enrollment can be attributed to the fact that the academic system has been changed from 2 years to 3 years. Compared to the previous year, enrollment in 2-year senior high schools decreased by 950,100 students, whereas that in 3-year senior high schools rose by 1,558,400.

General-course junior high schools recruited 13,025,300 students--145,400 fewer than in the previous year. The enrollment reached 38,643,400 students--a 2.5 percent increase over the previous year. During the same year, 9,503,900 people graduated from general-course junior high schools.

The number of teachers and staff members employed by general-course high schools totaled 3,465,700 (a decrease of 22,400 compared to the previous year), among which 2,556,600 (a decrease of 40,300 compared to the previous year), were full-time teachers. Of the 3,465,700 teachers and staff members

employed by general-course high schools, 543,500 (or 15.7 percent, a decrease of 30,600 compared to the previous year, or an 0.8 percent drop) were locally supported.

II. Efforts of 393 Counties To Popularize Primary Education Were Examined and Approved.

In 1984, there were in China 853,700 primary schools, which recruited 24,729,000 students--710,300 fewer than in the previous year. Enrollment reached 135,571,200 students, about the same number as in the previous year. In 1984, 19,949,600 students graduated from primary schools.

In 1984, 95 percent of all school-age children enrolled in primary schools. The rate was even higher in 1,388 of the 2,082 counties (cities and regions under the control of municipal governments excluded) in China. The efforts of 393 counties to popularize primary education were examined and approved by the education departments in various provinces, autonomous regions and cities under the direct supervision of the central government.

The number of teachers and staff members employed by primary schools totaled 6,029,800 (a decrease of 29,800 over the previous year), among which 5,369,600 (a decrease of 55,000 compared to the previous year) were full-time teachers. Of the 6,029,800 teachers and staff members, 2,951,300 (or 48.94 percent, a decrease of 36,700 from the previous year, or a 0.35 percent drop) were locally supported.

III. Enrollment in Primary Schools for Adults Increased by 1.15 Million.

In 1984, enrollment in China's primary schools for adults reached 9.32 million--a 14.1 percent increase. Of the 9.32 million students, 9,146,000 enrolled in agricultural primary schools for adults and 175,700 in adult primary schools for staff members. The educational level of the staff members tend to climb: in 1984, enrollment in secondary schools for staff members was 4.12 million and that in colleges for staff members reached 19,200. Also, in 1984, the number of illiterates in China decreased by 2,992,000.

IV. Preschool Education Witnessed Considerable Progress; Kindergartens in Rural Villages Developed Particularly Fast.

In 1984, there were 1,665,00 kindergartens in China--30,200 more than in the previous year. The number of kindergartens in rural villages increased by 23,200 over the previous year. Enrollment reached 12.95 million students--1.55 million more than in the previous year, or a 13.6 percent increase. The number of teachers and staff members employed by kindergartens was 736,700, among which 491,100 were caretakers. Compared to the previous year, the number of teachers and staff members increased by 63,100 and the number of teachers increased by 58,100.

12680

CSO: 4005/704

EAST REGION

SESSION OF FIFTH PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE OPENS

SK240859 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 May 85

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee ceremoniously opened on the afternoon of 23 May at the auditorium of Dongjiao Hotel in Jinan. Attending the opening ceremony of the session were Li Changan, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee; Li Zhen, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and vice governor; Gao Keting, chairman of the Provincial Advisory Commission; and Qin Hezhen, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. At 1500 on 23 May, the session was officially opened. Zhou Xingfu, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the opening ceremony. Li Zichao, chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, spoke at the opening ceremony.

On behalf of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, Guo Yicheng, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered a work report. He said: To suit the need of the current situation and to attain the task, the Provincial CPPCC Committee has conducted intensive propagation work; further straightened out the ideology guiding the professional work; exploited the CPPCC Committee's advantages in the intellectual resources; made new contributions to serving the four modernizations; paid attention to the implementation of policies; basically solved the problems for members of the National CPPCC Committee stationed in the province and for the members of the Provincial CPPCC Committee in terms of implementing policies; made positive contributions to accomplishing the task of unifying our country by expanding propagation and strengthening contacts; adhered to the direction of patriotism and actively conducted collection and research of historical accounts of past events; and strengthened the building of organizations, improved the work style, and strengthened the contacts with various city and county CPPCC committees.

The motions work committee under the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee delivered a written report to the session on the handling of motions raised by the Second Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee. Attending the session were vice chairmen of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, including Xu Meisheng, Zhang Weicen, Wang Liang, Xu Wenyuan, and Cai Qiangkang. Also attending were Comrades Wang Zhe and Li Lin. Attending the session as observers were directors of the United Front Work departments under various universities and colleges; and members of the advisory office under the provincial people's government. Beginning on 23 May, group discussions will be held to discuss the work report of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPPCC Committee.

EAST REGION

PREPARATORY MEETING FOR CONGRESS SESSION HELD

SK270600 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] A preparatory meeting for the Third Session of the Sixth Shandong Provincial People's Congress was held at Jinan's Zhenzhuquan auditorium on the afternoon of 24 May. Qin Hezhen, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, chaired the meeting. The agenda of the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress was adopted at the meeting. Items on the agenda are as follows: 1) Governor Liang Buting will give a report on the work of the Shandong Provincial People's Government, and a resolution on this report will be adopted. 2) Liu Yong, chairman of the Provincial Planning Commission, will give a report on the plan for 1985 Shandong provincial national economic and social development, and a resolution on the plan will be adopted. 3) Guo Changcai, director of the Provincial Financial Department, will give a report on the Shandong provincial final accounts of 1984 and the draft budget of 1985, and a resolution on the provincial 1984 final accounts and 1985 budget will be adopted. 4) Chairman Qin Hezhen will give a report on the work of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and a resolution on this report will be adopted. 5) President Liang Deshan will give a report on the work of the Shandong Provincial Higher People's Court, and Chief Procurator Li Huimin will give a report on the work of the Shandong Provincial People's Procuratorate; resolutions on these two reports will be adopted. 6) Elections. and 7) Other items.

The preparatory meeting also adopted a namelist of the presidium and secretary general of the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. The presidium is composed of 68 people, and Xu Leijian will serve as secretary general of the session concurrently.

A total of 852 deputies attended the preparatory meeting. The Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress will open on the morning of 25 May.

CSO: 4005/982

EAST REGION

INSPECTION OF INTELLECTUALS POLICY IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "The Province Will Further Inspect State of Intellectuals Policy Implementation"]

[Text] The intellectuals policy implementation group of the provincial party committee recently proposed that we should in the first half of this year further inspect the state of our intellectuals policy implementation in the province.

The inspection this time will put emphasis on understanding the state of implementation by the various localities and units of relevant central and provincial directives and of last year's intellectuals policy implementation work conference. With respect to requests made by the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee such as further launching of propaganda and education on "respecting knowledge and talents," the efforts to make cadres more revolutionary, more knowledgeable, younger and more professional for the leading groups of departments like education, scientific research, public health and culture, the efforts to really solve the problem of fine intellectuals encountering difficulties in joining the party, the strengthening of continued education and renewal of knowledge for our scientific and technical personnel, the efforts to do a good job in the rational circulation of our talents and in improving our organs so as to enable all intellectuals enthusiastic about the construction of our modernizations to demonstrate their talent, the improvement of the intellectuals working conditions and living conditions, and the thorough rectification of unjust, false and erroneous cases of litigation, investigating and returning materials and resources confiscated and real estate occupied during the "cultural revolution" and problems left behind by history, what practical work has been done, and what concrete measures have been adopted? Meanwhile, efforts should also be made to inspect and understand certain questions uncovered during the investigations during the first half of last year and problems reflected in letters and during visits, and also the state of their concrete handling and implementation. With respect to problems within the policy limits left behind by history that should have been but were not solved and that have a rather great impact, the various localities should compile name lists, establish accounts level by level, and solve them within a definite time limit.

9255

CSO: 4005/826

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG'S DISCIPLINE IN ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION, REFORM

Injunction Against Violators

Zhejiang HANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Provincial Party Discipline Inspection Commission Issues Circular on Incident of Qing County Bank of Agriculture Seriously Violating Discipline"]

[Text] On 18 March, the CPC Zhejiang provincial committee issued a circular on the incident of the Qing County Bank of Agriculture violating state monetary policy and distributing money and goods.

The circular says, the responsible person of the Qing County Bank of Agriculture, under the influence of the vicious idea of "grabbing money while grabbing is good" and "scooping up everything is the best scooping," and waving the banner of "reform" and "enlivening" our economy, has taken advantage of the special power of a bank to perpetrate falsehood, issue cash and goods randomly by hook or crook, and using the powers of office for private gain. This kind of conduct so oblivious of the state's monetary policy and financial discipline seriously injures the state, damages the interests of enterprises, and erodes the integrity of the ranks of our staff and workers. It can never be permitted under our party discipline and government discipline, indeed.

The circular stresses that this problem engendered by the Qing County Bank of Agriculture is but a salient model. Unhealthy practices similar to this such as taking advantage of one's own office, concocting pretexts, and issuing money and goods at random are all going on to a certain extent at our monetary departments and other units. What needs to be pointed out is that there actually are people defending such a devious trend on the ground of "working for the well-being of the masses." This amounts to adding insult to injury. Indeed, communists should look after the immediate interests of the masses. But, if each unit's leaders would represent only the interests of the masses of that unit itself, then who is going to represent the interests of the state? If the relationship between the interests of the state and those of one's own unit is not handled correctly and well, how can we ensure wealth and strength for our state and common well-being of the people? Hence, every

party member or cadre who controls a part of power should absorb a lesson from the incident which has occurred at the Qing County Bank of Agriculture by applying his power really on wholeheartedly serving the people.

The circular points out, the bank, as an enterprise in charge of funds, shoulders the tasks of organizing and adjusting currency and capital activities in the countryside, supporting the development of commodity economy in the countryside, enlivening the countryside economy, creating wealth for the state, enhancing accumulation for the collectives, and increasing revenues for commune members. Thus, every reform in our countryside monetary work must follow the principle of serving our production, serving consumption, and serving the party's general tasks and overall objectives. On the one hand, we must unswervingly promote our reform, opening and enlivening policy, and on the other hand, we must make our management, our structure, and our discipline strict. For this reason, banks of all kinds should rectify their business thinking, maintain state monetary policy, and make our party discipline and government discipline strict. With regards to those units and monetary cadres that resist the party's policy to enrich the country and benefit the people with the "ways to deal with it" that would harm the interests of the state and the people and those that would pay attention only to grabbing money and goods for small groups and individuals, we must thoroughly investigate and severely punish them, with no appeasement or accommodation. So long as the vast ranks of our cadres and staff engaging in monetary work succeed in "surely following all orders and surely observing all prohibitions," correctly apply monetary means, tap our urban and rural capital potential, we are bound to be able to speed up the construction of our socialist modernization.

Unnecessary Meetings, Visits Curbed

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "General Offices of Provincial Party Committee and Provincial Government Issue Circular"]

[Text] This newspaper has learned yesterday from the relevant departments that the general offices of the provincial party committee and provincial government have issued a circular to ask all localities to strictly control activities such as meetings and trips on visits.

The circular says, recently there have come to be more and more meetings of all kinds and frequent visits of large or small scales; these have dissipated the energy of the leaders, increased the burdens of the receiving units, and resulted in very great waste. Such a phenomenon, if not corrected, is bound to affect the smooth progress of our reform and economic construction.

The circular demands that all units must make the conference examination and approval procedure strict and resolutely reduce various meetings. In general, instances such as commendation meetings, celebration meetings and labor models meetings shall not be allowed. From now on, apart from those required by our united front, CPPCC, and foreign affairs work, no department or unit shall concoct any pretext on its own to convene any meaningless commemoration meetings, briefing meetings, tea gatherings, receptions and others of the like. Violators shall have their responsibility traced to relevant leaders

and sponsors and the expenses thus incurred shall all be shouldered by those who came up with the idea to begin with; the financial departments shall not report them for reimbursement. When convening a meeting each unit must do its best to reduce personnel and shall not expand its scope at random or issue notices and invitations unscrupulously. Whatever business meetings convened by a department or a unit should not invite leading comrades of party or government to attend. A meeting should be as simple as possible; extravagance and waste must be opposed. All meetings must strictly control their criteria for the allocation of expenses and shall not under any pretext issue any souvenirs, or present any gifts or gift certificates; no visits or sight-seeing trips unrelated to a meeting shall be organized.

The circular requires all to firmly reduce various sight-seeing activities. In learning from advanced experiences, efforts must be made to adopt multifarious forms and not to pay visits to the localities in each case. Press units and departments in charge must make timely summing-ups to introduce such advanced experiences. In the case of certain experiences of advanced units which have already been publicly introduced, other units should no longer organize large contingents of people to go to the spots for any visit. When such an external visit does come to pass, the examination and approval procedure must be followed. The sight-seeing activities of all units must be approved by the department in charge and obtain the consent of the unit to be visited and its department in charge. Otherwise, the unit to be visited may refuse to receive the visitors. Even in the case of necessary visits, there should also be strict control over their scale; the number of people involved should not be excessively large and their routes should not be excessively long.

9255

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EAST REGION

JPRS-CPS-85-058
14 June 1985

ATTENTIVENESS ON CORRECTION OF UNHEALTHY TRENDS STRESSED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 85 p 2

[Commentary by Hou Shi [0186 6624]: "Is It a Case of 'Policy Boundaries Not Made Clear' or Prohibitions Not Observed?"]

[Text] Speaking of correcting new unhealthy trends, some comrades feel awkward; it is said that because "policy boundaries are not made clear" they adopt a wait-and-see attitude.

Indeed, correcting new unhealthy trends must avoid the "Leftist" approach adopted in movements of the past, and must follow seeking truth from facts, master policy boundaries and both achieve the necessary solution of problems and not cause any chaos. If some unit should, under the condition of policy boundaries not being made clear, resort to "treating everything the same way" by correcting the blowing winds by the wind-blowing approach, then that would not only fail to arrest the unhealthy trends but set back people's enthusiasm in our reform. Such a situation must no doubt be prevented.

But today's main question is, on many matters the policy boundaries are by no means equivocal, but some on the pretext of "policy boundaries not being made clear" would refrain from correcting those unhealthy trends or do so without relevant exertion, refrain from investigating them and mete out punishments or do so without strictness. For instance, certain party and government cadres would register a title as consultant or chairman of the board with certain enterprises with certain profitable enterprises, take advantage of such office and power to strike up connections for their enterprises, put notation on message slips, and at the same time accept "red envelopes" sent from those enterprises as their reward. This constitutes genuine plotting for private gains by taking advantage of one's own office and power and one should rationally return such "red envelopes" the way they were sent and wash their hands and refrain from doing it any further; what does "policy boundaries not being made clear" have to do with it? Some departments, enterprises and individuals, taking the opportunity of our reform, would raise prices at random, buy and sell things in reverse, extort and accept kick-backs, and engineer windfalls, such are but activities in violation of discipline and the law and should be resolutely eliminated, what does "policy boundaries not being clear" again have to do with them? Some units and individuals would

change hands to sell back steel products, color televisions and other goods of extraordinary shortage of the like, and some would even sell back commodity delivery vouchers and distribution targets; before commodities are ever moved from the warehouse, they have changed hands already several times, with prices increase each time, resulting in sudden price inflation. To resolutely investigate and punish such illegal activities should also have nothing to do with any question of "policy boundaries not being made clear."

Most recently, the party Central Committee and the State Council have consecutively issued circulars on resolutely arresting several unhealthy trends and provided on many questions clear, concrete prescriptions; policy boundaries have become clearer and clearer. If it can be said that the appearance of certain unhealthy trends might possibly have something to do with the fact that during our reform there have appeared many new situations and new policies so that their boundaries cannot be drawn clearly for a while, then, after prohibitions are repeatedly issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council, certain comrades still continue to follow those devious paths, this, then, is no longer a question of "policy boundaries not being made clear" nor one of knowingly committing crimes. Such conduct oblivious of the organization and its discipline should really be corrected ahead of anything else.

Of course, we have many concrete policies which are still not perfect, and there is a process of gradual formulation and gradual perfection with regard to policy boundaries on certain concrete problems. But even so, the boundary between right and wrong in terms of general principles is still quite clear; it depends on how one thinks about a given problem and does a given thing, whether one thinks of the interests of the state and the people or of plotting for the private gains of individuals and small groups. Concretely speaking, appraising whether or not a given thing should or should not be undertaken, three principles may be followed: One is to see whether it tallies with the party's line, principles and policies, and whether it is beneficial to the development of our production; the second is to see whether plotting for private gains on the basis of one's own power, including plotting for the private interests of individuals or small groups, is involved; and the third is to see the action one takes accords with the principle of our party character or not and whether the interests of the state and the people are placed in a position of primary importance. So long as we can master these principles, even if concrete policy boundaries are not clear for a while, it won't be difficult for us to go through investigation and study and make them clear gradually. No matter what, we must never take "policy boundaries not being made clear" as a pretext to leave it alone, wait and see; doing so would only cause unhealthy trends to spread far and wide.

9255

CSO: 4005/826

EAST REGION

PERSONNEL LOW EBB BY 1990 FORECAST

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by Zhu Junkan [2612 6874 0170]: "A Message Brooking No Inattention -- By 1990, Personnel Low Ebb Will Apear in Our Province"]

[Text] During the 30-odd years since the founding of our state, the ranks of our scientific and technical talents have grown stronger conspicuously. But, because of the influence of "Leftist" ideas to which we were subjected for a long time in the past, especially because of the sabotage the "Great Cultural Revolution" perpetrated on our intellectual development and on our scientific research ranks, the higher and secondary professional education in our province has gone through ups and downs; this caused a low ebb and fault to appear in the age structure of our scientific and technical personnel collectivity. According to an analysis of the age classification of the ranks of our scientific and technical talents in 1983, the average age of scientific and technical personnel under our province's control is 37.4 years. The average age of high-ranking scientific and technical personnel under government control is 58.1 years, nearing the 60 mark; the average age of middle-level scientific and technical personnel is 47.7 years, nearing 50. This average age is not only higher than that of the country as a whole but also glaringly higher than that of foreign countries. The strata structure in question is also irrational. The average age of the core of our scientific and technical personnel is above 47 years, thus exceeding their "most productive years for results."

At present, the middle-aged scientific and technical personnel 36-50 years of age who are in the prime of their life make up about a half of the total of the province's scientific and technical personnel. But the phenomenon of aging among our scientific and technical personnel has already become conspicuous; 5 to 10 years later, the problem would become even more pronounced. Naturally, along with the development of our higher education enterprises and the continual replenishing of new-born forces, the ranks of the scientific and technical personnel of our province will become younger. According to forecasts, after 1990, the average age of the scientific and technical personnel of our province may be reduced to about 33. But, beginning in 1985, our middle-aged scientific and technical personnel will gradually decrease, and along with the passage of time, the rate of decrease will become even greater. By 1997, today's most middle-aged scientific and

technical personnel will exceed 60, entering their period of decline; by that time, our province will be entering the period of economic revival and will be realizing the strategic task of the second doubling of our economy, so our requirement of scientific and technical personnel will likewise double and redouble. But the total number of professional talents of the 36-50 section in our province will decrease by about a quarter. This is a very salient problem and a dangerous signal that merits watching.

Our existing high-ranking technical personnel make up merely 0.43 percent of the total scientific and technical personnel, our middle level scientific and technical personnel make up about 9.42 percent, and our elementary level scientific and technical personnel make up about 90.15 percent. From the ratios of all three categories of our scientific and technical personnel, we can very clearly see that there is a harsh shortage in our high-ranking and middle level scientific and technical personnel, especially high-ranking scientific and technical personnel. This can hardly adapt to the requirements of our economic and scientific and technological development. Along with the increase in our university and secondary/vocational college graduates hereafter, the cultural level of all our scientific and technical ranks will gradually rise, and the base figure of our scientific and technical ranks will also grow. But a contingent of old experts and old professors will be separated and retire; the speed of promotion of the professional and technical titles for our scientific and technical personnel is at the same time rather slow. The ratio of our high and middle-rank personnel among our scientific and technical ranks will show a declining trend.

The above forecasts and analyses bring to us a very important message: By 1990, our scientific and technical personnel ranks will show a "low valley area," turning into a fault in our personnel structure, and that will be a period of helpless shortage, a most serious period. If we fail to adopt effective measures, we would especially feel the shortage of talents in their prime in the 1990's, which will seriously endanger the economic and technological development in our province and affect the doubling of our industrial and agricultural output value.

In order to ameliorate the state of helpless shortage in our scientific and technical ranks, we must take advantage of our current beneficial opportunities to develop our strong points, energetically increase our intellectual investment, and tap the potential of our institutions of higher learning, accelerate our pace in intellectual exploitation and talent training, and do our best to foster university and secondary college graduates. But relying on this measure alone would hardly fill the low valley completely. Therefore, we must energetically develop our adult education, strategically grasp the continued education of our hundreds and thousands of persons in the 25-30 range so as to have their educational experience and knowledge level generally raised by one or two grades of schooling (namely: those of the cultural level of junior middle schools raised to the level of senior middle school and above, and those of the level of senior middle schools and secondary colleges raised to university and college or undergraduate level), so that they will be able in the next 5 to 10 years to competently replace today's middle-aged scientific and technical personnel and fill the low valley better. In the case of the university and college

graduates of the "cultural revolution" period and graduates from the vocational universities and television universities of recent years as well as youths who achieved their maturity through self-study, we must also liberally use them and actively train them, elevate them. Limited by the conditions of learning then prevailing, they may be weaker in certain aspects compared to those of 40-odd years of age and the graduates from undergraduate colleges of recent years, but in their own age group their knowledge level and intellectual level are rather high. There are talents among them. They should have a pivotal mission, and looking down upon them or not training and elevating them would be harmful.

Apart from all this, we must also do a good job in appraising the office titles and promotion of our middle-aged and young scientific and technical personnel. We must insist on standards and at the same time break the sterile concept of stressing seniority and generation status, earnestly confer technical correspondent titles according to their levels, their ability, and their contributions, so as to score a greater increase in our high and middle level scientific and technical personnel, to make the structure of our scientific and technical ranks more rational, and change as soon as possible the serious state of the period of helpless shortage in our scientific and technical ranks.

9255

CSO: 4005/826

EAST REGION

SHANDONG HOLDS FORUM ON BUILDING THIRD ECHELON

SK271047 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] The Organization Department of the Provincial CPC Committee held a forum on the work of building the third echelon in Jinan from 21 to 25 May.

The forum relayed and implemented the guidelines of the forum on the work of building the third echelon sponsored by the Central Organization Department and relevant leading comrades' speeches, summed up and exchanged the province's experience in building the third echelon, and studied the future work.

Feng Zizu, Standing Committee member of the Provincial CPC Committee and director of the Organization Department, made a speech at the forum.

The forum held: Over the past year, our province has made marked achievements in building the third echelon and the work of building the third echelon is fully under way. The tasks and demands for future work are to further implement the instruction of the central authority and the Provincial CPC Committee and to further achieve the building of the third echelon in line with the new situation of the four modernizations and the economic restructure and the requirements for cadres of the third echelon. This year, we should further discover talented personnel, substantiate the third echelon, perfect the structure of the third echelon, and conscientiously work out measures for cultivating talented personnel to upgrade the quality of the third echelon. We should pay attention to exploring a group of talented persons whom we can make the most of in the near future, and gradually set up and perfect a system of managing reserve cadres.

The forum stressed: We should further solve the problem concerning the construction of the third echelon and conscientiously take the work of building the third echelon as a strategic task. From now on, we must comprehensively persist in the four requirements for cadres in selecting persons for the third echelon and strictly prevent the three types of persons and persons with serious problems during the Great Cultural Revolution from sneaking into the third echelon. At present, we should especially watch out not to select into the third echelon people who harbor evil intentions, are good at flattery, engage in speculation, do not do real deeds, are good at paying lip service, engage in unhealthy practices, and have no healthy thinking and consciousness. From now on, the key targets for the third echelon are still excellent young and

middle-aged intellectuals, including self-taught intellectuals. Individual talented persons should be judged in accordance with their work and real ability and learning, not merely in accordance with their diplomas. We should promote to the third echelon those excellent talents who do their work solidly, do not seek fame and gains, stress real efficiency and have ability in exercising organizational leadership. We should firmly attend to cultivating and educating people who are listed into the third echelon. The people with the requirements for cadres of the third echelon should be promoted in a timely manner and put to use. Those who are proven definitely inferior should be readjusted in a timely manner.

The forum stressed: The building of the third echelon is a great matter of our party. The whole party must engage in the work and principal leaders of the party committees at all levels should personally take up the work, adopt feasible measures, and conscientiously strengthen the leadership over the work. Only by so doing can the construction of the third echelon be soundly developed.

CSO: 4005/982

EAST REGION

STRENGTHENING OF PARTY WORKSTYLE, DISCIPLINE RECOMMENDED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Zhifang [3076 1807 5364]: "Provincial Party Discipline Inspection Commission Recommends Experience of Wengzhou Municipality in Strengthening Party Workstyle and Discipline Building"]

Note by CPC Zhejiang Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission: The experience of Wengzhou municipal party committee and municipal discipline inspection commission in strengthening party workstyle and discipline building may be borrowed by all localities. Opening to the outside world and enlivening our domestic economy are an important policy formulated by the party Central Committee and the State Council for the realization of the party's overall tasks. But, along with the continued increase in external exchanges and internal linkups, there is bound to be encroachment by rotten capitalist ideas to erode the organic body of our state and party institutions; among our ranks certain party members and cadres with a twisted conscience would also know how to search loopholes in our policies or even distort our policies in order to plot for private gains by taking advantage of their own power. Hence, while adhering to the implementation of this "opening" and "enlivening" policy, all localities and units must at the same time maintain their clear thinking, educate our cadres and party members on the necessity of maintaining a high degree of consciousness, particularly strict discipline, particularly good custom, and particularly high work efficiency. Only thus can we effectively resist the influence and erosion of the remnant ideas of capitalism and feudalism, protect our party character, party workstyle and party discipline, and promote our socialist economic construction and the development of our various enterprises.

Wengzhou city is one of the 14 coastal cities which the Central Committee of the CPC and the State Council decided in April last year to further open up. During the past 8 months and more, the municipal party committee and municipal discipline inspection commission have, in the face of the new situation in which they are becoming increasingly active in "importing from the outside"

and "linking up from the inside" while new, unhealthy practices are also springing up by taking advantage of this gap, adopted effective measures to strengthen their party workstyle and discipline closely united with party rectification and reform of the economic structure, and actively launched their work on rectifying party workstyle and making party discipline strict.

Adhering to Opening, Opposing Erosion

Open out "windows" to the outside world and fresh air comes in, dirty air also comes with it: this is by no means anything strange. The attitude of the Wengzhou municipal party committee and discipline inspection commission is: exclude the dirty air but not the outside world. The municipal party committee, while dispatching propaganda teams to broadly propagate the party Central Committee's policy of opening to the outside world to the municipality's cadres and masses, mobilize them to come up with plans and strategies for doing a good job in opening to the outside world and in reviving Wengzhou, and actively import advanced equipment, technologies and information from foreign countries and external areas, has at the same time launched a struggle to oppose and resist the rotten ideas of capitalism. Last year, they carried out together with the administrative and legal departments strict investigation and prohibition of the illegal activities on the part of a small number of party members and cadres who took advantage of the condition of our opening to import through illegal channels pornographic products in order to make sudden profits. According to available statistics, a general examination and sorting out has already been carried out on the city's 70-odd commercial video screening teams run by privately pooled capital, with 10 major cases of seriously illegal activities investigated and punished, 13 criminal elements arrested and detained, and a large batch of video recording equipment and yellow, base cassettes and other pornographic products sealed and confiscated. For instance, in Ou Hai County there were two private video recording teams which, under the share-holding and support of a certain Ye, secretary of a production brigade party branch, went into a neighboring county to screen their pornographic films for profit; when they encountered intervention by the local public security department, they even beat the working cadres and police and burned public security cars. Later, under the supervision of the municipal party committee and municipal discipline inspection commission, the county judicial organs duly investigated and punished them according to law.

Eliminating Factionalism, Strengthening Party Character

The Wengzhou municipal party committee and municipal discipline inspection commission hold that factionalism is the great enemy of "opening" and "enlivening"; only with party members and cadres and the core elements of party organizations at all levels making up their mind to eliminate factionalism and strengthen their party character can we assure implementation of the party's policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening our domestic economy. In view of the serious damage done to Wengzhou as a result of the "cultural revolution" and the situation in which the impact of factionalism has still not been thoroughly eliminated even today, they have first of all sought to go among party members and cadres to carry out an education on the thorough negation of the "cultural revolution" and to criticize the viewpoint of so-called "one faction right, one faction wrong"

concept, analyze the harm of factionalism and its origins, so as to enable party members to understand the reason why within our Communist Party we can only talk about party character and not allow the existence of any factionalism. Next, they have sought to solemnly handle factional activities and eliminate the remnant practices of the "cultural revolution." In Wengcheng County there were two party-member cadres who put up small-character posters at county party committee organs in July last year with the intention to detract a county party committee leader; there was also one of the county's deputy bureau chiefs who unjustly accused a party member in his bureau which resulted in the latter's wrongful detention for 205 days. These two cases, attracting the attention of the municipal party committee, are now subjected to review.

Making Party Discipline Strict, Seriously Arresting Unhealthy Trends

Bureaucratism which engenders plotting for private gains by the convenience of one's office as well as irresponsibility seriously hurts the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses and results in very great harm to our "opening" and "enlivening" efforts. Therefore, the municipal party committee and municipal discipline inspection commission have grasped the prevention and correction of these two unhealthy trends for the removing of obstacles in the way of our "opening" and "enlivening" efforts by taking them as an important question in our party's endeavor to return from disorder to order on the matter of our ideology and workstyle. Since last year, they have initiated files to inspect 23 discipline-violation cases in this regard, of which 13 have already been handled, 9 are being examined for disposal, and 1 is under continuing investigation. The nature of these cases has to do with law violation in favor of private relationships, economic crimes, bureaucratism, housing purchases in violation of discipline, and plotting for private gains under "false" pretenses. After these cases were disposed, some were circulated within party ranks, some were publicized in newspapers. The municipal party committee has also selected typical cases to be reported at meetings and thereby carried out an education among party members and cadres on the observation of discipline and compliance with the law.

In the meantime, the municipal party committee and municipal discipline inspection commission have also seriously studied these new unhealthy practices that emerged under the new situation. In response to certain units taking advantage of this condition of our following an "opening" and "enlivening" policy and wasting state funds and properties in the name of our reform, they have also formulated in time seven sets of regulations. They have especially resolutely provided correction where problems were accurately grasped. For instance, three original urban construction divisions in the Lucheng district concocted, from January to August last year, various pretexts to issue rewards at random. They prompted the district party committee in time to conscientiously investigate and handle the case and issued a circular in the end. When the municipal discipline inspection reported to the municipal party committee that some enterprises distributed "red envelopes" to participants at their business meetings, secretary Ai Fanglie [0755 5364 3525] clearly pointed out that "such a practice of giving out 'red envelopes' is absolutely not a correct reform," and therefore asked leaders at various levels to "pay attention to and forbid it." With respect to the conduct on the part of individual party members and cadres in swallowing up and selling

back to the state goods in short supply, the municipal party committee and municipal discipline inspection commission have already proposed that judicial organs proceed to initiate files and handle it accordingly.

Rectifying Leading Groups, Purifying Party Organization

In order to adapt to the new situation of our opening to the outside world, the Wengzhou municipal party committee on the one hand follows the party's personnel criteria in the new era by boldly promoting middle-aged and young people of fine party character and strong calibre to leading posts at various levels. On the other hand, it also adopts resolute measures and carries out rectification with respect to leading groups in the hands of bad people. For instance, Xu Zhixing [1776 1807 2502], the original party committee secretary and concurrently manager of the Wengzhou ocean fishery company, has committed serious undisciplined and illegal activities in the past few years such as attacking and retaliating against others, raping women, and using the powers of his office for private gain; yet, under the shield of factionalism his case remained for a long to be handled. Some even pleaded his case for him in the name that he was a representative of the "correct line" and a "talent" with professional knowledge. During the party rectification, the municipal party committee, basing itself on the numerous accusations and exposes cadres and staff have submitted during the past few years, decided to have its two deputy secretaries take the personal responsibility to organize a joint investigation team of over 20 cadres with the secretary of the municipal discipline inspection commission as its head, and the deputy chief of the organization department as its deputy, and to have it stationed at the company in order to carry out the necessary investigation. Results of this investigation indicated that Xu Zhixing was neither a strong hand at party affairs nor a talent in guiding economic work, but a serious criminal element violating both discipline and the law. For this reason, the municipal party committee passed a decision to dismiss him from party membership; the municipal intermediate court also sentenced him, on the basis of the evidence of his criminal conduct, to 4 years of imprisonment. At the same time, the leading group of this company was also thoroughly investigated; this led to conspicuous improvement in the political life, party-mass relationship, and enterprise management within the company, plus a new development in its fishery production.

Because the Wengzhou municipal party committee and municipal discipline inspection commission have under the new situation of our "opening" and "enlivening" policy adopted effective measures to strengthen our party workstyle and party discipline building, they have therefore effectively promoted the municipality's economic construction. Last year, its total industrial and agricultural output value increased by 27.1 percent over that of the preceding year, of which the margin of increase in industrial output value amounted to 30 percent. In January this year, its industrial output value again increased by 52.24 percent over that of the corresponding period last year.

9255

CSO: 4005/816

EAST REGION

ANHUI HOLDS PLACEMENT MEETING FOR PLA RETIREES

OW231411 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The Anhui provincial meeting on job placement for retiring military cadres and servicemen ended in Hefei today. Meng Fulin, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee and vice governor, and Li Pingzhang, deputy commander of the Provincial Military District, spoke at the 4-day meeting. (Jiang Dexin), head of the Provincial Civil Affairs Department, made a report, and (Li Zhengbin), deputy head of the Provincial Civil Affairs Department, delivered a summing-up report at the meeting.

The Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Nanjing Military Region, and the Political and Legal Commission of the Provincial CPC Committee sent responsible comrades to the meeting.

The meeting was held mainly to relay and implement the guidelines of the national conference on job placement for retiring military cadres and servicemen held last March and to arrange for receiving and placing retiring military cadres and for placing retiring soldiers in our province.

The meeting pointed out: Seriously carrying out this work is important to supporting army building, strengthening our national defense, building the four modernizations, and strengthening unity between the military and the government and between the army and the people in the new situation. All localities, departments, and units should follow the guidelines of the documents issued by the State Council and the Central Military Commission and resolutely carry out this work.

The meeting pointed out: In order to do a good job of arranging for placement of retiring military cadres and servicemen, the guiding principle should be wholehearted service to the retirees, so that the retiring cadres could enjoy their remaining years in good health while retiring servicemen could settle down contentedly and contribute to the four modernizations.

The meeting asked governments at all levels to strengthen leadership and mobilize departments and sectors concerned to closely coordinate their activities and strive for early implementation of the work.

Responsible comrades in charge of arranging job placements for retiring military cadres and soldiers from prefectural and city governments pledged to do well this year's placement work by attending to the matter earnestly.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH TAIWAN ENCOURAGED--According to our station reporter in Hong Kong, (Jin Yaoru), adviser, and (Chen Binfan), chairman of the board, and concurrently general manager of the (Huamin) Company, Ltd, the Fujian provincial office in Hong Kong, told him on 14 May that departments concerned adopted a resolution at the recently held Third Session of the Sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress, encouraging direct trade between Fujian and Taiwan, as it is conducive to stimulating the economic development of these two places. Discussing the feasibility of direct trade between Fujian and Taiwan, (Jin Yaoru) and (Chen Binfan) said: The people on Taiwan are compatriots, our flesh and blood. Direct trade between the two provinces can benefit the people of both. Of course, if the conditions are not ripe for direct trade, we can conduct trade in an indirect manner. On the prospects of Fujian's trade with Taiwan, they pointed out: Exchange of trade, air and shipping services, and mail is the common aspiration of people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. We must strive to conform with the popular feeling. As Fujian and Taiwan have their own advantages, as well as disadvantages, supplying what the other needs can help offset each other's shortcomings and benefit Fujian's modernization and Taiwan's prosperity. Therefore, we are convinced that there are broad prospects for trade with Taiwan. [Text] [Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 16 May 85 OW]

CARING FOR ELDERLY--The provincial meeting on work for the elderly closed in Hefei on 23 May. This meeting lasted for 5 days. Huang Huang, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, made a speech at the meeting. Comrade Huang Huang pointed out in his speech: The problem of the elderly is a very important social issue; this work is important and should be done well. Respecting the elderly is respecting history. Party committees and governments at all levels must strengthen their leadership over this task, make overall planning, distribute the work and take full responsibility. All young cadres at post must firmly keep in mind that old cadres are the treasure of the party and state. We have the responsibility and duty to make good arrangements for the livelihood and--care of the elderly. The meeting discussed things to be done for the elderly in our province. [passage omitted] Attending comrades in charge of prefectural, city and county work for the elderly pledged that after they return to their posts they will implement the guidelines of this meeting without fail so as to advance our provincial work for the elderly to a new state. [Excerpts] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 May 85 OW]

OVERSEAS CHINESE WORK--A provincial meeting on overseas Chinese work jointly sponsored by the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress; the Provincial Nationalities Committee; the Provincial Overseas Chinese Committee; the Provincial Foreign Affairs Committee; the Provincial Overseas Chinese Affairs Office; and the Provincial Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese was held in Hangzhou today. Speaking at the meeting, Xu Qichao, vice provincial governor and director of the Provincial Overseas Chinese Office, conveyed the guidelines of the national forum on overseas Chinese affairs. He called on the overseas Chinese offices and federations of returned overseas Chinese at all levels to straighten out their guiding ideology; to take full advantage of the fine situation in overseas Chinese affairs; to urge the overseas Chinese to participate in the motherland's economic construction and introduce overseas Chinese capital and advanced technology and equipment into China; and to vigorously develop enterprises set up by returned overseas Chinese or relatives of overseas Chinese, thereby making the hometowns and counties of the overseas Chinese more prosperous and the returned overseas Chinese and relatives of overseas Chinese still better off. He also said that it is necessary to further implement the policy toward overseas Chinese. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 May 85 OW]

ZHEJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS TO HOLD THIRD PLENUM--According to a report by our correspondent (Cai Jianyue), the Third Plenary Session of the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress [PRC] will open in Hangzhou on 5 June 1985. This was decided at the 13th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 6th PRC today. The meeting suggested the following agenda for the Third Plenary Session of the Sixth PRC: Hear and examine the work report by the Provincial People's Government; Examine and approve the provincial national economic and social development plan for 1985; Examine and approve the provincial budget for 1985; Examine the draft provisional regulations for 9-year compulsory education in Zhejiang Province; and Hear and examine the work report by the Standing Committee of the PRC, the work report by the Provincial Higher People's Court, and the work report by the Provincial People's Procuratorate. Li Fengping, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC, presided over today's meeting. The meeting heard a report on a PRC delegation's visit to Shizuoka Prefecture in Japan, delivered by (Liu Jin), deputy secretary general of the Standing Committee of the PRC, who was entrusted by Chairman Li Fengping and the delegation to deliver the report. The meeting also heard a report on prices by (Yang Guangdi), director of the Provincial Bureau of Commodity Prices, as well as a report on Zhejiang's financial situation by (Yang Cenghou), deputy director of the Provincial Finance Department. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/982

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED FRONT POLICY EMPHASIZED

CPPCC Session Adjourns

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 20 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Xiao Qing [1420 7230] and Gu Yong [0657 0737]: "The Sixth Guangzhou Municipal CPPCC Committee Successfully Closes Its Third Session"]

[Text] The Sixth Guangzhou Municipal CPPCC Committee triumphantly closed its third session at the Friendship Theater on the morning of 19 March.

Zhou Baofen [0719 1004 5358], vice chairman of the committee, presided over the closing session. Earlier, a plenary session unanimously approved the "Resolution of the Third Session of the Sixth Guangzhou Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Guangdong Province," calling on all CPPCC members, various democratic parties, mass organizations and people from all walks of life to join the city dwellers in confidently carrying out the struggle for the realization of their common objective.

Luo Beiyuan [5012 1014 0337], chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, addressed the closing session. He said: The members of the committee have followed the principle of political consultation and mutual supervision in carrying out a lively discussion of the work of this committee and the municipal government. They have also expressed many critical views and volunteered suggestions with regard to the problems of how to emphasize the importance of education, knowledge and talent, how to concentrate efforts on carrying out various policies, how to bring the urban development projects to a successful conclusion and how to bring the unauthorized price hike under control.

Luo Beiyuan said: The work of the CPPCC liaison committee should be strengthened in the future. If members of the committee want to invite someone to visit this country, please feel free to contact the liaison committee at any time. Cash awards and commendations will be presented to those units and individuals who have achieved outstanding successes in this field.

Luo Beiyuan said: In order to return Taiwan to the motherland and realize the great objective of reunifying the country, we must strengthen the overseas liaison and reception work, make friends everywhere and do everything possible in this respect.

The closing session also heard special speeches by the following members of the committee: Deng Gener [6772 2704 0334], Xie Wanguan [6200 8001 6306] and Yu Weizuo [6735 0251 0155].

The Third Session of the Sixth Guangzhou Municipal CPPCC Committee also unanimously adopted the motion to elect Li Wenshen [2621 2429 8590], Miao Enlu [4924 1869 4389], Lin Xidun [2651 3556 2415] and Huang Zhuo [7806 0587] to its standing committee as its additional members.

Others attending the closing session included Ye Xuanping [0673 6693 1627] and Zhu Senlin [2612 2773 2651], deputy secretaries of the Guangzhou municipal CPC Committee; Huang Zhuangping [7806 8369 1627], vice chairman of the Guangzhou municipal advisory committee; Chairman Ou Chu [2962 0443] and Vice Chairman Liang Yiwen [4731 3015 2429], Liang Rouchen [4731 5387 1057], Fang Wenyu [2455 2429 3842] of the standing committee of the Guangzhou municipal people's congress; Deputy Mayor Chen Qiqu [7115 4860 4860]; Li Fezhen [2621 4395 4394], deputy secretary of the Guangzhou municipal commission for inspection of discipline; Guo Qiaoran [6753 5062 3544], vice chairman of the Guangdong provincial CPPCC committee; and members of the National CPC Committee who are now in Guangzhou.

Vice Chairmen Rao Weihua [7347 5898 5478], Xu Liang [1776 0081], Mei Rixin [2734 2480 2450], Zhang Wenshi [1728 2429 4258], Chen Yilin [7115 0001 2651], Liao Fengling [1675 1144 7227], Li Weigang [2621 4850 4854] and Mo Yinggui [5459 2019 3370] of the Guangzhou municipal CPPCC Committee also attended the closing session.

Mei Rixin Speaks of United Front Policy

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Mei Rixin, Vice Chairman of the Guangzhou Municipal CPPCC Committee, Reports Achievements in Implementing the United Front Policy"]

[Text] "Ever since 1984, the Guangzhou municipal CPPCC Committee has actively persuaded departments concerned to implement various united front policies further and has solved many difficult problems." So said Chairman Mei Rixin of the Guangzhou municipal CPPCC committee in his report to the Third Session of the Sixth Guangzhou Municipal CPPCC Committee.

Vice Chairman Mei Rixin said: The investigation group organized by the Guangzhou municipal CPPCC committee in coordination with the departments concerned at the end of 1983 has received suggestions on the implementation of the policy from 359 committee members along with questions. In processing these questions and suggestions, the Guangzhou municipal CPPCC committee has coordinated with the united front work department of the Guangzhou

municipal CPC committee, various democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, the Office of Advisors and the Research Institute of Culture and History in repeatedly communicating with and directly contacting those units which are unable to take quick action to implement the policy and in persuading them to do so without delay. The committee has also given related municipal organizations a list of names so that they can assume the responsibility of supervising and evaluating the implementation of the policy. The leading members of the committee have also taken a personal part in the handling of some "long-standing difficult problems." Through repeated consultations with related units, they have eventually succeeded in getting the longstanding problems involving some committee members properly solved.

Through more than a year of effort, some 120 individual cases of political rehabilitation and case of confiscation of private property and other possessions during the "cultural revolution" have been investigated and settled according to the policy, along with 109 other cases involving housing and working conditions, position reevaluation, revolutionary backgrounds and disputes over property ownership.

The committee has also actively helped the authorities concerned do a good job of returning properties confiscated during the "cultural revolution" to their rightful owners. In 1984, the municipal office in charge of the implementation of these policies successfully persuaded the related units to recheck 887 households which were also confiscated but overlooked and to compensate their owners with a refund exceeding 177,000 yuan. At the end of 1984, the committee reopened the warehouse for people to reclaim their possessions. During the first exhibition, over 1,890 out of more than 8,200 paintings, bronzes, pieces of pottery, jades and other cultural relics were reclaimed. During the second exhibition, more than 4,500 out of more than 24,000 sets of books and rubbings from stone inscriptions which are used as calligraphic models were returned to their rightful owners. Also returned were four sets of the "24 Histories" and the "Complete Collection of the Four Major Categories of Chinese Books" totaling more than 4,000 volumes. When the warehouse was open to the claimant, some 23 sets of cultural relics belonging to the Guangzhou Municipal Buddhist Association were returned to their original owner right on the spot. After the reclaiming came to an end, efforts still continued to identify those that remained unclaimed and return them to their owners. During last January and February, through consultations with related units, proper measures were taken by the committee to recompensate those high-echelon non-party personages whose possessions were confiscated during the "cultural revolution" were assessed too low in terms of prices. So far, the committee has paid more than 200,000 yuan in compensations to over 70 persons and has received favorable comments on this action.

9574

CS0: 4005/784

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI INSPECTS UNITED FRONT POLICY WORK

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Mar 85 p 1

/Article by correspondent Han Lin /3352 2651/ and reporter Liang Xia /5328 1115/: "Hubei Provincial CPC Committee Forms United Front Policy Implementation Inspection Group; Ten Inspection Groups Leave for Various Places Beginning Today"

/Text/ The Hubei provincial CPC committee united front policy implementation work group was formed a few days past. Today (6 March), the inspection group was divided into 10 inspection teams to separately visit each prefecture, city and zhou and units subordinate to the province to carry out inspections on the implementation of united front policies.

The inspection group is headed by provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Shen Yinluo /3088 0936 3157/. Provincial CPPCC Chairman Li Wei /7812 7279/, Vice Chairmen Shi Zirong /0670 1311 2837/, Xiao Zuolin /5135 0155 7207/ and Tao Yang /7188 2254/ are serving as assistant group leaders. Inspection party membership is formed of responsible cadre from the provincial party committee, the provincial CPPCC, the provincial level of each democratic party, people's organizations, the United Front Department of the provincial party committee, the Provincial Bureau of National Religious Affairs and related department committees subordinate to the province.

The mission of the inspection group is chiefly to understand the condition of 11 aspects of the united front policy implementation. These aspects are returned overseas Chinese, relatives of overseas Chinese, compatriots in Taiwan, family members in Taiwan, personnel who have revolted and cross over, democratic party members, non-party intellectuals, previous industrialists and businessmen, people mistaken to be rightists, minorities and upper circles of the religious world. As for lingering problems, especially old and difficult problems, methods and measures of resolution should be researched in accordance with relevant policies and regulations. Newly discovered problems should be promptly handled.

12925
CSO: 4005/727

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

STRUGGLE AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIME IN SHENZHEN REPORTED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 52, 24 Dec 84 pp 30-31

[Article by Shu Li [5289 4539]: "In Shenzhen, There Was Such a Battle"

[Text] Open the Case for Investigation

It was 7 August 1982, in the green-carpeted conference room of Xinyuan Hotel in Shenzhen. All the conferees focused their attention expectantly on a 60-year-old comrade, Old Zheng, the leader of the task force of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, because he was going to decide whether He Min [6787 2404], former member of the standing committee of the municipal party committee and director of the municipal commission of politics and law, was to be indicted.

Old Zheng and his seven-man task force had arrived here a week before. From the conference about the major cases of cracking down on economic crimes, held by the municipal party committee, their attention rapidly came to He Min, the once-celebrated character of the special zone. Chi Huanzhou [6688 3562 3166], the second son of He Min, and Weng Lincheng [5040 2651 1004], He's brother-in-law, were just common laborers, yet they could easily manipulate great power in the border area to acquire various permits to pass into Hong Kong, permits to put out to sea and permits to till border lands for others and to allow convenient large-scale smuggling along the border. How could this be?

In fact, it was the conference that day that established respectable authority. Through an analysis of related spoken testimony and confessions and exposing letters, gradually their suspicions toward He Min became more concentrated and more specific. However, when Old Zheng closed his notebook and seriously uttered his opinion to open the case of He Min for investigation, the conference room became silent for quite a while. Open a case? Everybody knows that it is difficult to investigate an economic case and even more difficult to investigate an economic case relating to a leading cadre who has real power. Nicknamed "Lord of the South," He Min in the past few years had established such a huge network of personal relationships through the three magic weapons: work transfers, changes of domicile and issuances of exit permits. To use an expression of the people of Shenzhen,

"if he lets the people whom he has helped invite him for dinner in turn, he would have no need to cook his own meals for a whole year." Not long ago, the work group from the municipal party committee investigating the case of Chi and Lin had already encountered constraints and resistance and was under the great pressure of threats, intimidation and false accusations. It had a hard time putting the two criminals in the net of justice. Now that it was going to investigate He Min, wouldn't it face greater danger and greater difficulties?

"Comrades!" Old Zheng broke the silence and said seriously, "We came to Shenzhen to face the hard ones, and the harder it is, the worthier for us to encounter! For this reason, we are willing to be with you comrades to investigate the case of He Min to the bottom!"

The sense of responsibility of a Communist Party member rose from the chests of the people at the conference. Immediately, applause burst out in the conference room.

Counteracting Pressure

Three straight months passed. Old Shen, the leader of the municipal party committee, and other comrades, after spending a number of sleepless evenings, finally got hold of the single affair of He Min. It turned out that there was a peasant in the Futian Commune in Shenzhen who in recent years got a "special permit" that enabled him to use Huanggang, a closed port, to go to Hong Kong to do business, and he suddenly became very rich. It was He Min who approved the permit. Of course, this kind of grace is never given free. On a summer day in 1979, He Min asked his son Chi Huanzhou to pass the word to Huang, "How about you giving a car to my daddy," and Huang nodded again and again. After a few days, a dark green "Porsche" sedan was presented. Having the "Porsche," He became very cocky. After a month he sold the car to a unit of some county for the price of 7,000 RMB.

According to the regulations of criminal law, He Min had committed a crime of receiving bribes, engaging in speculation and profiteering. The work group had made a breach in the case. That evening, after receiving from Old Shen the last related evidence, Old Zheng lay on the bed but could not fall asleep for a long time. He's arrogance since the beginning of the investigation emerged in Old Zheng's mind. On the day of the announcement of the establishment of the case, He Min sat in a cane chair with his legs crossed and appeared not to care in the least. Before the announcement of the comrades from the work group was even finished, He said bitterly, "Now is not the time for me to speak; I will speak out when the time comes!"

On a night in November, the home phone of a leading cadre of the provincial party committee rang and the roar of He Min came from the receiver, "You immediately pass the word to X X of the Shenzhen municipal party committee that this time the investigation of me is retaliation; they are purposely trying to fix me!"

One day not long ago, He Min violated the regulation that "He not be allowed to go back to Shenzhen during the investigation" and returned to Shenzhen in uniform carrying a pistol. He was seen strutting on the street "taking a walk," and awe-inspiringly went to the departments where he was boss in the past to "make an inspection tour." He paid a special visit to someone's home who knew the case and, patting his pistol softly said, "Some say I got into trouble. See, am I not all right?"

Old Zheng thought again and again, "Now is the time to use the might of the law to restrict his activities which counter the investigation!" Suddenly he rose up from bed and threw on some clothing. He went to the desk and turned on the light and started to draft a recommendation to proceed to put He under "house arrest" according to the law.

Nevertheless, it was disappointing that a recommendation could not materialize from the united work group of the three levels of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial party committee and the municipal party committee. The reason was simple. It was the result of He Min's maneuvering that someone on the top said, "Better be more cautious to a leading cadre!"

Very soon public opinion in Shenzhen had it that "Director He cannot collapse. It is uncertain who is going to win or who is going to lose!" Some people just kept their mouths shut, and the people who knew something hid themselves and some who had revealed the truth also began to hem and haw. A motorcycle openly tailed the back of the work group's car, and one night several people attempted to pry open the door of the room where the materials of the work group were stored.

Probably in an attempt to put a footnote on all of this, He Min straightforwardly roared again and again in front of the people of the work group, "I'll die with you!" "I'll get even with you!" "Some day I'll get revenge."

Three straight months passed, and there was no breakthrough in the case.

The term of "within the time of half a year," which was set by Commissioner Old Zheng and others, had long passed, and they went back to Beijing with the new situation and new evidence on the case and reported these to the Standing Committee of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and reported the interference from the top, too....

In March 1983 flowers were blooming in the south and the work group from the Central Discipline Inspection Commission which He had predicted would never come back again not only returned but also brought a specific decision from the Central Discipline Inspection Commission maintaining the law of the state and the discipline of the party. This decision was supported by the secretaries of the Guangdong provincial party committee of the Communist Party and the Shenzhen municipal party committee. On 9 April 1983, He Min was put under "house arrest."

Justice Calling

To conduct a thorough investigation of all He Min's wrongdoings, a great number of witnesses and a lot of material evidence were needed. The united work group had to break through the strong line of defense formed by layer after layer of personal networks.

On a night in the spring of 1983, Old Zheng invited Old Chen of the Shenzhen municipal discipline inspection committee to his room and said, "I've one thing I need you to do." "What's that?" "Go to City A, and break through that Old Li, your former subordinate." Old Chen was stunned at first, and then he nodded understandingly.

It turned out that at the beginning of He Min's case, manager Li of a company in City A had offered information on his own initiative that he gave He HK\$800 to ask him to process a permit for his son to go to Hong Kong. Two months later, Li flatly denied that information. What was the matter after all? The work group thought that there was something fishy about it.

Old Chen went to Li's house to pay "a visit." At first they talked about the past and then engaged in small talk; then gradually he switched the topic to He Min. The air of the old boss became serious. Li was touched by his sincere words and earnest advice and he listened and listened and shed tears of shame and finally revealed the truth. It turned out that through the acquisition of the exit permit, He Min received from Li not only HK\$800 but also money twice, totaling HK\$1300, and a lot of presents. When the work group opened the case, Li started revealing some of the information and immediately He Min's wife, Yie Qing, sent her niece on a special trip to City A to deliver to Li a note to ask Li to "behave himself." Out of fear and, some thought, to pay a debt of gratitude, Li withdrew his remarks.

Still many more complicated details of the case were trying the Communist Party members led by Old Zheng. Once in the investigation, it was found that He Min had bought a batch of construction materials during 1979 to 1980, totaling over 10,000 RMB. Where could such a huge amount of money come from? An assistant in He's former unit solemnly offered evidence: 4,000 RMB of it had been borrowed legitimately from the public through him. He presented an old account book with yellowed corners, and there clearly was that record on one page of the account.

Looking at such "witnesses and material evidence," Old Zheng laughed, and then said decisively, "This is a flagrant lie and it must be exposed!"

However, it is very difficult to make an assistant tell the truth. Many of He Min's personal relations were working in the unit. While a member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, Old Qiu, was interviewing an assistant, the boss of the assistant, administrator Yu, also tried to influence him and asked him to "stop it there." On one side Old Qiu reasoned morality with him; on the other side administrator Yu lured him with self-interest, saying, "you stand up to it, and your title will be easy to arrange in the future." Within 2 months, Old Qiu talked with that assistant more than 100 times, and the assistant repeated his lie more than 100 times.

The last time, Old Qiu straightforwardly and sincerely told the young assistant, "The more times you repeat your lie, the greater will be your mistake and the heavier will be your burden. We're here to help you relieve your burden, and we hope to hear the truth from you." Moved and inspired by justice, the assistant finally revealed the truth. He had never handled that amount of borrowed money and his past "testimony" and the "account book" were sheer fabrications under the threats of Zhang Kuibing [1728 1145 3521], He Min's comrade-in-arms, and a Mr Yu.

Following this clue and tracing back, the truth of the crimes of He Min and his partner Zhang Kuibing in the embezzlement of public money has come out.

How many times has the united work group done this kind of work of breaking through the network of personal relationships to find the truth after all? We can say that there were many. In more than a year, we first clearly investigated 25 criminal facts about He Min, and in every crime, there were several dozen people involved, and there were always He Min's relatives, confidants or people who had a common interest with He. And there also were many nominal Communist Party members who created resistance during the investigation.

However, the resistance finally was overcome. In the fierce battle of justice against evil, justice gained the final victory. On 31 August 1983, He Min, the former director of the Shenzhen municipal commission of politics and laws, with a pale face signed his own name in the column of names of those arrested under "arrest warrant." The news media publicized his crime as having taken advantage of his position and power to take bribes of a car, TV set, cassette recorder, camera and HK\$1300 and having sold the electronic apparatus and car to earn a profit of 2,000 RMB; having embezzled 4,000 yuan of public funds and made confiscated property his private possession; and having engaged in the graft of public funds to an amount totaling more than 10,000 RMB.

Under the iron grid window in the jail of the Bureau of Public Safety and Security in the past year, He Min, who many times vowed that "if I committed even a crime of 1 penny, I'm willing to accept any kind of punishment," now has started to confess his crimes in tears and he also wrote his personal advice to his family to ask them to stop using personal relationships to struggle in vain.

Through hardships and dangerous difficulties, this case came to a victorious end. But Old Zheng and his comrades did not feel easy. It is true, in the process of implementing the reform, carrying out the opening to the outside and emphasizing economics within, there are eventually some cadres and some party members who may stumble, deteriorate and violate the law of the state and the discipline of the party and even go in the opposite direction from the revolution. The responsibility of the work of the party's discipline and inspection is heavy and important, the task is difficult and they need to fight continuously night and day.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

COMMENTARY ON CONSTRUCTION OF THIRD ECHELON

Hubei HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Those with No Long-range Consideration Are Bound To Experience Shortsighted Anxiety--Another Discussion of Properly Constructing the Third Echelon During Party Rectification:]

[Text] "Now that there's a squeeze on, there's no way to insert the third echelon smoothly!"

"There isn't much time for structural reform, and the second echelon have barely gotten their chairs warm. How can we attend to building the third echelon?"

This is a portion of the talk by responsible comrades of two units at the provincial meeting on supervision of work on construction of the third echelon from the provincial level to the unit level convened by the provincial CPC committee. To hear this talk, it would seem to be justified on several counts. As a matter of fact, it is actually Comrade Deng Xiaoping's reference to "that kind of shortsighted viewpoint that fails to take a long-term look at problems."

Everything is established in advance. Like playing a game of chess, not only is it necessary to look at the second step, but we must consider the third step, the fourth step and even farther, taking the initiative at every step, or else one will remain planted at the same place. Group construction is the same. Those with no long-range consideration are bound to experience shortsighted anxiety. If there is only preliminary improvement in the group's state of affairs, bustling about with every immediate task and failing to perceive matters having a profound strategic significance on the construction of the third echelon, then before too long, one burden will follow another.

Owing to not having properly built the third echelon, leading groups have not had a constant supplement of follow-up power and cannot realize the regular replacement of the old with the new, ultimately pushing them to the point where they cannot but undertake a large-scale changing of the guard, thereby having a severe influence on the succession, continuity and stability of the leading groups' old and new members. This is one burden.

Owing to not having properly built the third echelon, groups facing rectification who lack a qualified selection of persons of quality must search in haste, causing more work, just like a man who puts off digging a well until he is thirsty. As in the case of a starving man who is not choosy about his food, indiscriminate personnel selection will bungle the mission of party rectification. This is the second burden.

Owing to not having properly built the third echelon, or to the lack of a system of reserve cadres, many outstanding leading persons of quality cannot be found until it is too late, making it even more difficult to come up with a selection that is timely and systematic, with the result that considerable numbers of cadres rise and fall, thus creating a gap in the ranks of local- and ministry-level cadres. This is the third burden.

And we can list a few more. Were they to spread, these burdens would be even harsher.

Our party's proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation took a broad and long-term view. Circumspect and farsighted, immediately after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, they warned that the entire party must satisfactorily resolve this vital problem. Comrade Deng Xiaoping clearly pointed out: "If the nationwide problem of cadre replacement is not resolved in 3 to 5 years, it could become chaos." This "not only means no hope of realizing the four modernizations, but it could reach the point where it becomes a problem involving the loss of the party and the subjugation of the nation." Comrade Chen Yun [7115 0061] repeatedly warned that the entire party must attach great importance to this problem, saying that we are confronting two choices in our future: one is to let the shortage of cadres continue to gain momentum; and the other is to promote and develop tens of thousands of young and middle-aged cadres from now on, proposing to establish an organization of young cadres and specific responsibility for this task. Undoubtedly, a review of their timely and sagacious warnings is quite essential.

At present, in looking at the state of affairs in groups from the province to the unit, construction of the third echelon is the imminent top-priority task. Through organizational reform, leading groups from the province to the unit will embark on meeting all the needs of the four modernizations but must also clearheadedly recognize that of the provincial-to-unit cadres above the rank of assistant, the average age still remains over 54, with young and middle-aged cadres under 45 making up only 10 percent of the total; almost two-thirds of the units have a membership lacking any young and middle-aged cadres under the age of 45. Twenty-four percent of the cadres are around 60, and almost one-third of the units have a membership of cadres who are all over the age of 51. As far as the cultural and specialized composition is concerned, 36.5 percent of the cadres have a junior high education or lower, and a certain number of units have no college graduate cadres whatsoever. If we once again fail to get closely involved in building the third echelon, the resulting passive situation in organizational reform will be even more serious than the last one. Originally, some groups at that time were transition groups, and now having been

transitional for 2 years, are unable to engage in a transition again. This year, the Central Committee of the CPC has made further rectification of the leading groups one of four subjects that the entire party must successfully grasp. Based on the demands of the Central Committee and the disposition of the provincial CPC committees, rectification of groups from the province to the unit will be completed in the first half of this year. Because of this, construction of the third echelon from the province level all the way to the unit level will be even more urgent than before and will demand even more attention. How can we sit back and relax during the preliminary improvement of our group organization, or banish from our minds the construction of the third echelon?

Indeed, the mission of every unit is very serious. But the busier the work gets, the greater the determination to improve the complicated and numerous tasks and exert efforts to grasp successfully the key, strategic and fundamental issues before we gain the initiative to have the entire situation well in hand. Building the third echelon is an issue of widespread concern. Therefore, we definitely need to be vigilant in peacetime and have a high degree of political consciousness and sense of duty in our concern over our party and our country, earnestly taking a firm hold on this task.

12938

CSO: 4005/711

PARTY SCHOOL OFFERS CADRE CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Li Bin [2621 3453] and Li Ruqing [2621 3067 7230]: "The Guangdong Provincial Party School Opens Correspondence Course to Cadres"]

[Text] A ceremony marking the beginning of a correspondence course for party and government cadres (at the college level) was held at the party school of the Guangdong provincial CPC committee on 11 March. As a result of examinations, more than 9,100 party and government cadres at the provincial, municipal, prefectural and county levels have been enrolled into this course.

Lin Ruo [2651 5387], secretary of the Guangdong provincial CPC committee and president of the party school, delivered a speech at the opening ceremony.

Lin Ruo said: The purpose in opening this correspondence course is to help party and government cadres improve their knowledge, speed up the reform of the economic system, revitalize their party spirit and rectify the party's workstyle. This course will contribute significantly to the regular training of party and government cadres. He said: The key to success in running the correspondence course at the party school lies in the strengthened leadership of party and government organizations at various levels throughout Guangdong, close coordination among party schools at various levels and their support and cooperation. A party school must guarantee quality in correspondence education and in teaching and must not let formalism hold sway over this type of education.

At the ceremony, Lin Ruo reminded the students of the following points in learning: first, they must study with a clear purpose and an objective in mind and must do so enthusiastically and in a noble way; second, they must foster a fine style of learning, persist in seeking truth from facts and study ways of integrating theory with practice and tying reform to the consolidation of the party. Describing the students of the correspondence course mostly as party cadres with experiences in serving party and government organizations at various levels, he hoped that they would be able to apply their knowledge from the correspondence course to the practical work

in their areas, carry out surveys and studies and truthfully reflect the situation in writing or in an investigation report, and he stated that only by doing so can they become advisors for party and government organizations and more able to fulfill their assignments.

The opening ceremony was presided over by Liang Mu [4731 2606], first vice president of the Guangdong provincial party school, and attended by more than 1,200 students and responsible persons of the various provincial departments concerned.

9574

CSO: 4005/784

GUANGXI HOLDS SYMPOSIUM ON PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM IN ORGANS

HK131213 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 May 85

[Excerpts] From 7 to 10 May, the organization department of the regional CPC committee and the regional labor and personnel department jointly held a symposium in Guilin Prefecture on conducting tests in implementing the system of personal responsibility for work in organs at selected points. The main tasks of this symposium were to exchange experiences in establishing the system of personal responsibility, to discuss relevant views on implementing the system of personal responsibility, to further promote the establishment of the system of personal responsibility in all party and government organs throughout the region, and to put the system on a sound basis.

Attending the symposium were responsible comrades of all prefectural and city organizations and personnel departments, comrades from some county organizations and personnel departments, and members of the leadership groups of 30 units at the regional level for the implementation of the system of personal responsibility, totaling some 160 people. The Ministry of Labor and Personnel of the State Council sent people to attend this symposium. (Zhang Wenzhuang), adviser to the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, spoke at the conclusion of the symposium.

Having tried to discover the method at the previous stage, all places throughout the region have created and accumulated some experiences in implementing the system of personal responsibility. These experiences are mainly:

1. Leaders have attached importance to the system of personal responsibility and have set an example in taking the lead in establishing and implementing the system of personal responsibility. They have also set up leadership organs for the implementation of the system of personal responsibility, have strengthened inspection and supervision, and have done well in helping people implement the system.
2. People have studied seriously, corrected their attitude, unified their understanding, and enhanced their conscientiousness in implementing the system of personal responsibility. They have implemented the system of personal responsibility while carrying out political and ideological work.
3. People have implemented the system of personal responsibility in many forms. In accordance with the actual situation of all units and departments, they have

formulated different forms of the system of personal responsibility. They have not stuck to one pattern only.

4. In the course of implementation, they have constantly examined, summed up, and exchanged experiences.

5. They have correctly handled the relationship between the system of personal responsibility, the system of assessment, and the system of reward and punishment.

The symposium fully affirmed this successful method. Facts have proven that the units which have seriously implemented the system of personal responsibility have improved their work style remarkably, have greatly strengthened the sense of organization and discipline, and have markedly raised efficiency and economic results.

Therefore, the symposium called on party and government organs at all levels throughout the region to heighten understanding and do well in grasping the establishment of the system of personal responsibility. The units which are carrying out party rectification must link the establishment of the system of personal responsibility with party rectification and must regard it as a content of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. They must grasp it to the end and make achievements. Party and government organs at all levels throughout the region must all strive to formulate plans for the system of personal responsibility before the end of June this year. Beginning 1 July, they must implement the system throughout the region in an all-round way. The comrades of organizations and personnel departments at all levels must stand in the forefront of the implementation of the system of personal responsibility, must set an example, and must vigorously do well in establishing the system of personal responsibility.

CSO: 4005/921

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU CPC SECRETARY, MAYOR ATTEND BEAUTIFICATION MEETING

HK090640 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] This morning, the Guangzhou City Five Stresses, Four Beauties, Three Loves Promotion Committee and the Guangzhou City Women's Federation jointly held an on-the-spot meeting in (Datang) Street, Dongshan District, on Guangzhou City home-beautification activities. Xu Shijie, secretary of the municipal CPC committee; Ye Xuanping, mayor; Huang Songhua, member of the municipal CPC committee standing committee and director of the propaganda department of the municipal committee; and leading comrades of all districts throughout the city, totaling over 200 people, attended the meeting.

(Datang) Street has attached importance to family education over the past few years and has vigorously developed five-good family activities. At present, 60 percent of the total number of families in the street are five-good families. After the municipal CPC committee and the municipal government put forward a call last December that Guangzhou should be beautified in 3 years, they have whipped up an upsurge of home beautification along the whole street and have made achievements.

Mayor Ye Xuanping said at the on-the-spot meeting: Beautifying streets is an arduous task. We must mobilize all levels to carry out this work. We must begin beautifying families, streets, and districts, and ensure that we simultaneously grasp the two civilizations. Every family must grasp spiritual and material civilizations. Department Director Huang Songhua also spoke at the meeting. He demanded that all grassroots units in the urban areas must seriously learn from (Datang) Street's experience in beautifying homes and must ensure that all households will beautify Guangzhou.

CSO: 4005/921

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HENAN PROVINCE, KANSAS STATE DEVELOP TIES--The 13th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its 2d full session this morning. Zhao Wenfu, chairman of the standing committee, presided and made a speech. He said: We warmly welcome the Kansas State Legislature delegation to visit our Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and thank the delegation leader for his speech at this meeting. [passage omitted] The meeting unanimously approved a draft resolution on further developing ties of friendship and cooperation with Kansas State. The standing committee members and the Kansas State Legislature delegation members present warmly applauded the passing of the resolution. Also present were standing committee Vice Chairman Zhang Shude, Ma Ruihua, Shao Wenjie, and others. [passage omitted] [Excerpts] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 May 85 HK]

GUANGDONG TO HOLD PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION--The 13th meeting of the 6th Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened this morning. This morning's meeting unanimously adopted the decision to hold the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress in Guangzhou on 13 May. It also examined, discussed, and adopted the report of the Credentials Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on the examination of the qualifications of additionally elected deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. The eight additionally elected deputies are (Lu Jinhu) of Foshan City, (Li Weizhang) of Jiangmen City, (Lai Hongwei) of Maoming City, (Guo Chun) of Shantou City, (Lai Yuan) of Zhuhai City, (Zhang Leming) of Shaoguan City, (Yao Liyin) of Zhanjiang City, and (Lin Guohai) of Guangzhou City. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 May 85 HK]

GUANGDONG MEETING ON RECTIFICATION EXPERIENCES--On 10 May the party rectification guidance group office of the Provincial CPC Committee held a symposium on party rectification, attended by the principal responsible comrades of the provincial organs. The principal responsible comrades of the provincial Food and Oil Foodstuff Import and Export Company, the provincial Materials Corporation, Guangzhou Railway Branch Bureau, and the provincial Tourism Bureau introduced their experiences in party rectification. Comrade Wang Ning, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and deputy head of the party rectification guidance group, gave an evaluation on the party rectification work undertaken by the third group of provincial organs. He put forward five specific demands in light of the existing problems. He demanded that strengthening party spirit and correcting new unhealthy trends be assigned an important position in party rectification, and be grasped really well. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 12 May 85 HK]

CHRISTIAN SEMINARY OPENS--Wuhan, May 9 (XINHUA)--A Christian theological seminary opened here on May 7 to train young clergy for Central China. Forty secondary school graduates have been enrolled as the first group. This includes 17 young women. After four years of study at the seminary, the graduates will be assigned to churches in the Central China provinces of Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong and Henan and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. The president of the seminary is Liu Nianfen, chairwoman of the Three-self (self-administering, self-supporting and self-propagating) patriotic Movement Committee of the Protestant churches of Hubei Province. Up to now, almost a dozen seminaries have been set up all over China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 9 May 85 OW]

WORK INSPECTION IN HUBEI--In the past few days, some NPC deputies of Hubei have successively begun investigating work in parts of Hubei Province. This inspection is in accordance with the decision of a meeting of the NPC Standing Committee heads. The inspection was organized by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee to be about 7 days in duration. The content of the inspection is to understand problems of the nation's planning, budget and reform of the economic system in order to prepare for the opening of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC. The inspection of work will proceed the prefectures, municipalities and zhous in which the delegates work and live. Central Committee delegates from units directly subordinate to Wuhan and the province will separate into two groups and go to Wuhan and Shashi for inspection on 7 March. /Text/ /Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 85 p 1/ 12925

HUBEI LAUNCHES INSPECTION--The provincial CPPCC arranged for national CPPCC committee members of Hubei to go to Wuhan, Jingzhou, Yichang, Xianfan, Shiyan and other areas to carry out inspections on 5 March. This inspection is in accordance with notification from the national CPPCC. The main task of this inspection is to understand the condition of reform of the economic system. After inspection, the committee members are to put forth their views and suggestions, which will then be given to local CPPCC or national CPPCC offices for transfer to relevant departments for action. The inspection is set to conclude on 15 March. /Text/ /Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 85 p 1/ 12925

INTERNATIONAL BOOKS EXHIBITED--Changsha, May 11 (XINHUA)--Books published in Hong Kong, Taiwan and nine foreign countries are on display at an exhibition in Changsha, capital of Hunan Province. The two-week exhibition, held by the provincial library and a Hong Kong company, opened yesterday. The books, mostly on science and education, are published in recent years in Taiwan, Hong Kong, the United States, Britain, India, Japan, Canada, the Philippines, Singapore, Peru and Ethiopia, according to an organizing official. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 11 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/223

SOUTHWEST REGION

STREAMLINING PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATIONS URGED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Shen Bianwen [3088 6708 2429]: "Provincial Party Committee and Provincial Government Take Effective Measures To Streamline Provincial Organizations"]

[Text] The provincial party committee and the provincial government recently issued a bulletin demanding that the forming of new provincial agencies and the hiring of new personnel be put under strict control.

The bulletin points out that despite the fact that in the past 2 years impressive results have been achieved in administrative reform by provincial party, political and mass organizations, certain departments have formed new agencies, hired additional personnel and even elevated the status of affiliated agencies.

In order to put a freeze on hiring, the bulletin instructs that the following regulations of the party Central Committee be observed: Party and political agencies may form only a limited number of new departments, no additional branches will be allowed in various departments and sections and a hiring freeze will be put into effect in newly added internal departments. Companies directly under provincial departments and bureaus may gradually become enterprises if conditions allow. Companies that do not shoulder any economic responsibilities and do not serve any enterprises and whose duties are purely administrative should be reorganized or closed down. Effective immediately, the forming of enterprises whose status is above that of the county and the hiring in these enterprises must be approved by and registered with the provincial bureau of industrial and business administration. The forming of supervisory groups of various kinds (including committees) and operational agencies must be strictly controlled. Supervisory groups that are in earnest, urgent demand or are needed by many departments may be formed with the permission of the provincial party committee and provincial government. Individually formed agencies will not be assigned additional personnel and their personnel problems will be resolved according to the deployment plan recently formed by the concerned agencies. The forming of academic societies, associations and study groups should also be strictly controlled. The provincial association of science and provincial association of social science are in charge of reviewing cases involving the founding of

new, and the restructuring of existing, organizations; they in turn present the cases to the provincial party committee and provincial government for approval. Agencies that must hire additional, or retain existing, personnel should approach the issue by "admitting new employees only after the same number of employees has been relieved of their duties." Agencies whose staffs are larger than allowed will not be assigned additional personnel to replace those lost through attrition. Various supervisory departments should devise a standard personnel distribution and development plan in order to improve the management of enterprises. Agencies formed without official approval will not be recognized and will not be assigned personnel or allocated funding.

12680

CSO: 4005/704

NORTH REGION

JPRS-CPS-85-058
14 June 1985

FORUM ON SECOND-STAGE PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Shijiachuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Widely Carry Out Education on Party Character, Ideals and Discipline"]

[Text] The forum on the second-stage party consolidation convened by the Hebei provincial party committee adjourned today [23 March]. It emphasized the need to educate party members on party consciousness, ideals and discipline to ensure the successful rectification of unhealthy new practices before the coming meeting of the provincial party congress.

The forum was in session for 3 days and attended by more than 160 people, including members of the local and municipal party committees; the responsible comrades in charge of the party consolidation work of the universities, colleges and institutes and some of the large factories and mines and the units directly under the provincial authority; and the responsible comrades of party consolidation liaison offices that had been set up in various localities and cities by the provincial party committee. The forum studied ways to carry out the mandate of the conference on the second-stage party consolidation convened by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation, listened to reports and exchanged experiences in the first-stage party consolidation and studied measures to carry out party consolidation commensurate with the requirements of the new situation. Xin Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke on its behalf.

The forum noted that many units have done quite well in the second-stage party consolidation of Hebei, which began more than 4 months ago. Education on repudiating the "Cultural Revolution" and the rectification of the guiding ideology for action have developed better than they did in the first stage. They have been able to remove the remnants of the "Cultural Revolution" from the leadership corps, bring about a better understanding in building a Chinese-oriented socialism and promote the reforms and economic development. A lot has been done so far to rectify unhealthy new practices and work out effective measures to investigate and solve a number of problems. Their rewarding experience includes a growing awareness of the danger of unhealthy new practices, more effective investigations, a strong sense of urgency to rectify the unhealthy practices, the initiative of the leadership to show a firm determination by acting responsively, better mobilization of all units to

conduct investigations and coordinate them with those done by higher authorities, speedy investigations and open trials of grave cases and prompt and decisive reorganization of those leadership corps which have refused to prosecute the culprits. However, we must not overrate what has been accomplished. There are many more cases to uncover and many uncovered cases to rectify. There are people who resent some cases which have been rectified. Some units keep repeating what has been rectified or fail to report offenders to the authorities or fake rectifications. All these indicate the rectification of unhealthy new practices is a tremendously difficult task. The provincial party committee proposes that successful rectification of unhealthy new practices should take place before the meeting of the coming party congress. Its specific requirements are to educate party members on party consciousness, ideals and discipline; to put an end to unhealthy new practices; and to dispose of the cases already uncovered. All the units undergoing party consolidation should take the initiative and play a leading role.

Forceful measures are needed to check the spread of unhealthy new practices as soon as possible. First, sharpen one's comprehension; second, find out the facts; third, the leadership should be the first to correct the abuses; fourth, grave cases must be investigated and handled seriously; fifth, the whole party must participate and assume full responsibility; and, sixth, make the system flawless and discipline strictly enforced. Each unit must analyze the causes of unhealthy practices, uncover loopholes and sum up the experiences and lessons to be drawn. Many localities and cities have worked out certain specific rules which may be called the "10 disallowances":

(1) party and government agencies and cadres shall not engage in commerce and industry. (2) Fraudulent purchase and sale of products and durable consumer goods which the state plans to supply shall not be allowed. (3) Raising prices without authority, raising prices under disguise and driving prices up in violation of regulations shall not be allowed. (4) False reports of costs, concealment of income, retention of profits due for delivery to the state and evasion of taxation shall not be allowed. (5) Unwarranted issuances of bonuses, commodities and living subsidies under concocted pretexts shall not be allowed. (6) No organization shall increase its purchasing power to compete with the people to purchase commodities in short supply or in great demand. (7) No department or individual shall seek or receive bribes by any means. (8) No-one shall spend public funds to entertain guests or buy gifts and unwarranted souvenirs. (9) Unauthorized assignments of better jobs, promotions and job titles to cadres, staff and workers shall not be allowed. (10) Fraud, deception and the covering up of errors shall not be allowed. These "10 disallowances" should be published so that people may have something to go by for mutual supervision and inspection.

Today education on party consciousness, ideals and discipline should focus on the correct handling of the relationship between local and national interests, between immediate and long-term interests, between those who have become wealthy ahead of others and those who have become wealthy behind others, between individual wealth and national wealth and between those who have become wealthy by impeccable means and those who have acquired wealth by dishonest means. It takes all kinds of struggles to ascertain

whether our party members and cadres are ideologically oriented and abide by discipline. The life-and-death trials of the war years are already behind us. The 10 turbulent years of the "Cultural Revolution," the most severe trial since the founding of the People's Republic, are also behind us. The most awesome trial today is one's attitude toward the reforms and the unhealthy practices which occur with the new situation. Every party member must voluntarily pledge to put hard work before enjoyment, not to do anything to jeopardize the reforms, not to covet ill-gotten wealth and unlawful gains and be ready at all times to sacrifice personal interests for the sake of the party and his people. Today we need a large number of dedicated and honest warriors to pursue the reforms and build a Chinese-oriented socialism.

The forum pointed out that the basic guiding ideology should focus on resolute measures to curb unhealthy practices and carry on a determined pursuit of economic reforms. In the first place, we must remember clearly that the objective of the reform is to increase social productivity, make the country wealthy and strong and the people well-to-do and build a Chinese-oriented socialism. We must resolutely curb those who undermine that objective by dishonest means for personal gain at the expense of the state and consumers. Second, we must strive to sustain the genuine enthusiasm of party members for the reform. We should help them sum up the lesson and experience of injudicious measures and mistakes in the progress of the reforms due to inexperience. These must be earnestly resolved neither by oversimplification nor by unwarranted accusations which may kill enthusiasm for the reform. Do not deviate from the correct course of the reforms and return to the beaten track. Pay attention to cases where the rectification of unhealthy practices have made people confused and suspicious of the reforms. This is apparently due to misunderstanding. To rectify unhealthy practices which interfere with the reforms is to ensure the successful implementation of the reforms. Facts abound to show that unhealthy practices obstruct the reforms. There are people who seek personal gain in the name of reforms. There are also others who resist the rectification of unhealthy practices on the grounds that they are afraid to pursue the reforms. We must be clear-headed in dealing with these cases.

During the progress of the reforms and the struggle against unhealthy new practices, the party committees at all levels should strive to identify and train cadres in order to select candidates for the third echelon and go a step further to reorganize the leadership corps to meet the requirements of the four modernizations. Those leadership corps which are incapable of leading party consolidation, involved in unhealthy practices, weak and lax in discipline or too timid to struggle against unhealthy practices should be immediately reorganized to avoid an unfavorable impact on the work. At the same time, feel free to use those middle-aged and young cadres who are dedicated to the party, upright, energetic, well educated and aggressive. In cleaning out the "three categories of people," anyone who owes a historical debt or takes advantage of the reforms to seek personal gain or indulges in unhealthy practices should be dealt with sternly on the strength of investigation.

The party committees and party organizations should assume responsibility to lead the party consolidation of their respective localities, departments or

units. The principal responsible comrade of a party committee or organization should spend a reasonable amount of time handling party consolidation and should also designate a deputy secretary or a member of its standing committee to take full charge of the work. The party consolidation offices should be reinforced if they are understaffed so that they may assist the party committee or party organization to run party consolidation work. The leadership should guide different groups differently and sum up typical experiences to serve as true examples for every move. Uphold the policy to enhance the economy through party consolidation and assess party consolidation in economic work. Do not let party consolidation encroach upon economic operations nor allow economic operations to displace party consolidation. The rectification of unhealthy new practices should focus on an analysis of specific situations to identify the major issues involved. Do not generalize but couple rectification with corrections and make rectification and correction go hand in hand. Party consolidation must generate a new surge of dedication to the four modernizations, an all-out effort to double and redouble production and a concerted action to carry out the reforms.

5360

CSO: 4005/802

NORTH REGION

YOUNG CADRES WORK CONFERENCE ON BUILDING THIRD ECHELON

Shijiachuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Ji Zuqing [0370 4809 7230]:

[Text] The Hebei Province young cadres work conference met from 19-22 March 1985 at Shijiachuang. It summed up the experience of Hebei in building its third echelon in 1984, charted the work projects for 1985 and redefined the direction of work and the objectives of the struggle. The conference was attended by the directors of the organization departments of all local and city party committees, the heads of the youth divisions and personnel (cadre) bureaus of the agencies directly under the provincial party committee.

The conference acknowledged that 1984 was a year to explore the building of the third echelon of Hebei. The party committees at all levels have strengthened their leadership over the work. The recruitment, evaluation, training and use of reserve cadres have become more institutionalized, systematized and scientific. The contingents of reserve third-echelon cadres at the provincial, local (municipal) and county levels have begun to shape up. In spite of these initial successes, the work to build the third echelon still leaves some gaps to close.

The guiding ideology for building the third echelon in 1985 which the conference worked out according to the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the Hebei provincial party committee calls for further rectification of the operations guiding ideology to incorporate the major strategic objective of "quadrupling the output value and achieving a comfortable standard of living"; to adopt a new concept of personnel management based on in-depth investigations and research in order to evolve a new approach to select, identify, assemble, train and use high-quality personnel; to build a provincial personnel reservoir consisting primarily of reserve cadres at all levels for the "four modernizations and eight specializations" so as to provide a solid organizational base for the economic development and prosperity of Hebei and an adequate reserve to cover the normal interchange of the leadership corps at all levels; and to place the building of the third echelon of Hebei at the national forefront.

To achieve the objectives mentioned above, the conference decided on the following activities for 1985: first, reach out continually to discover

high-quality personnel, go a step further to reorganize and reinforce the third echelons at all levels and launch effective training and management programs to link personnel in reserve and those in active service. Second, establish provincial personnel information networks and personnel banks and strengthen personnel development to provide personnel information required for the "four modernizations" of the leadership corps at all levels and to promote the rational use of personnel. Third, uphold the strategic objective of "promoting the four modernizations in order to face the future and the world." Keep recruiting promising college and university graduates for training and tempering at the grassroots level. Fourth, encourage investigations and research, keep abreast of new situations, study new things, sum up new experiences and tackle new problems.

The conference asks the party organization and personnel departments of all localities and agencies to act in the spirit of the reforms to strengthen themselves and bring about drastic changes in ideological concepts, personnel management, workstyle and operational quality for the sake of the four modernizations and the accomplishment of all tasks in order to build the third echelon in 1985.

5360

CSO: 4005/802

NORTH REGION

JPRS-CPS-85-058
14 June 1985

BRIEFS

HISTORIC FOREIGN BUILDINGS RESTORED--Tianjin, May 8 (XINHUA)--The Tianjin City authorities have completed restoration work on buildings in various foreign decorative styles erected in the port city in the late 19th century. The buildings became shabby as a result of the 1976 earthquake and air pollution before the repair work started last year. The municipal government decided recently that no modern structures would be added in areas with "foreign classical buildings," which are valued as historical relics and serve as an "international classical architecture exhibition." Tianjin has a rare collection of styles of foreign buildings such as British, German, Russian, Japanese, American, French and Italian, according to municipal architects. More than 80 buildings in styles of the period of the renaissance have had their original facades restored in Liberation North Road, which used to be called "Tianjin's Wall Street." Heping and Bingjiang roads have French-style buildings, and the area is known as "Little Paris." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1450 GMT 8 May 85 OW]

CPC DELEGATION ENDS VISIT--Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--A CPC Friendship delegation headed by Yang Haibo, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee, returned to Beijing by plane this evening at the end of a friendly visit to Benin and Togo. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1540 GMT 9 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/921

NORTHEAST REGION

LI LIAN PAYS VISIT TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

SK290549 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 May 85

[Recorded report on party, government, and army leaders, including Li Lian, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and Governor Hou Jie, respectively inspecting (Huayuan) and Zhaolin primary schools in Harbin on 28 May]

[Excerpts] Li Lian, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, visited the campus of Harbin (Huayuan) Elementary School at 0740 in the morning and then listened to a work report by the school leaders. He then spoke to the children who stood orderly in lines;

[Begin recording] Dear young pioneers and children, the 1 June Children's Day that you long for every day will soon arrive. I wish you good health, make good progress in your studies, and have a happy holiday on the occasion when you joyfully and cheerfully greet your own festival. Through this meeting, I express festive congratulations to young pioneers and children across the province. [applause] Also, I extend earnest greetings and respects to instructors of young pioneers and primary school teachers. [end recording]

Li Lian asked the children to study hard and to grasp the ability in creating new life. Li Lian said;

[Begin recording] Comrade Deng Xiaoping has always said that our country's economy will be able to catch up with or approach the advanced level of the world's developed countries by the 100th anniversary of the founding of the country. We should rely on today's and tomorrow's children to grow up to realize the greater goal. Only you and youngsters and juveniles of the future are qualified to enjoy the real wealthy life. However, the happy new life will never fall from the skies but must be poured with fresh sweat and created by our wisdom and intelligence. Thus, every younger boy and girl is encouraged to work hard to study scientific and cultural knowledge, to gradually grasp the ability in creating the future, to comprehensively develop moral, intellectual, physical and art education, and to really become a new generation of the people who have lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline. Having lofty ideals and a sense of discipline is more important than having moral integrity and education. [end recording]

Li Lian, with a brush, wrote four big characters "Make Progress Every Day" for the children at (Huayuan) Primary School. He also wrote "Teachers Are Respectable" in a scroll. He also brought a camera to take photos with the children.

After hearing that water supply had been cut off due to the cold and cracks in water pipes, he told (Qing Guomin), vice mayor of Harbin City, to solve this problem.

Visiting Harbin Zhaolin Primary School, Hou Jie, governor, and Jing Bowen, vice governor, were welcomed by over 1,000 young pioneers and teaching and administrative staffs of the school. [passage omitted]

Chen Lei, chairman of the Provincial Advisory Commission, Li Jianbai, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress; Wang Zhao, Chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee; Wang Feng, Standing Committee member of the Provincial CPC Committee and director of the propaganda department; and Lu Ping, deputy political commissar of the Provincial Military District, respectively visited five primary schools, including (Gongyuan), (Yihong) and (Majiagou) primary schools, to extend greetings to teachers and children.

CSO: 4005/982

NORTHEAST REGION

LI LIAN ATTENDS FORUM OF RETIRED CADRES

SK270703 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 May 85

[Excerpts] The Provincial CPC Committee held a forum of retired veteran cadres at the Beifang Building on the afternoon of 25 May. New and old cadres opened their hearts to each other at the forum. Old cadres expressed no intention to intervene in the first-line work but to let young comrades shoulder heavy loads while new cadres expected old cadres to continue putting their functions into play in order to learn and carry forward the fine traditions of old cadres and to do pioneering work.

Attending the forum were veteran cadres who retired from their provincial-level posts recently, including Zhao Dezun, Chen Jianfei, Xie Yunqing, Zhang Ruilin, Wang Minggui and (Yi Qing).

Li Lian, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, presided over the forum. Attending the forum were leading comrades, including Hou Jie, (Chen Yuanlin), Li Chengguo, Zhou Wenhua, Zhu Dianming, Li He, Wang Feng, Chen Lei, Zhang Xiangling, Zhang Li, Chen Yuanzhi, Wang Zhao and Bao Zong.

Nine veteran comrades retired from provincial-level leading bodies recently. These veteran comrades waged a most arduous struggle for the motherland's liberation and national independence during the revolutionary war period. Some veteran comrades dedicated themselves to the work of Heilongjiang for over 40 years and took infinite pains to make great contributions to the construction of Heilongjiang during the socialist revolutionary and construction period. [passage omitted]

Old cadres said that they will neither take advantage of their remaining power to intervene in the first-line work nor give behind-the-scenes instructions in order to let the first-line comrades do their work boldly and they will use their remaining years to do investigation and study work in order to offer some suggestions to the Provincial CPC Committee.

Chen Jiangfei composed a poem to express his idea at the forum. [passage omitted]

Delivering speeches at the forum were new cadres, including Liu Chengguo, (Chen Yuanlin), Zhu Dianming and Hou Jie. They expressed their admiration for the signal contributions made by old comrades. [passage omitted]

In his speech, Li Lian spoke highly of the retired veteran comrades' contributions to the revolution and enjoined young comrades to earnestly learn from old comrades and learn their steadfast communist ideals and the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly. He said that we will overcome all difficulties if we have steadfast communist ideals and persist in the spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly.

Li Lian called on the first-line comrades to show concern for veteran comrades' political life and to take care of their livelihood, and urged veteran comrades to do their best to help the Provincial CPC Committee do the work well.

CSO: 4005/982

NORTHEAST REGION

PROVINCIAL CPPCC SESSION OPENS 23 MAY

SK240607 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 May 85

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Changchun today. This morning, the 333 Provincial CPPCC Committee members came joyfully to the newly decorated auditorium of the Provincial CPPCC Committee to attend the Provincial CPPCC Committee session. [passage omitted]

Li Diping, chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, and Zhang Fengqi, Che Minqiao, Zhang Dexin, Guan Mengjue, Geng Yuelun, Luo Yuejia, Xin Cheng, Jin Minghan, and Cai Qiyun, vice chairmen of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, attended the opening ceremony. Gao Di, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, and Wang Xianjin, Gao Dezhan, and Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretaries of the Provincial CPC Committee, and other leading comrades including Qiang Xiaochu, Wang Daren, Yu Ke, Zhao Xiu, Yang Zhaotao, Cheng Shengsan, and (Li Deming), attended the session to extend congratulations. (Zhang Xiluo), deputy chief editor of RENMIN ZHENGXIE BAO [People's CPPCC paper], also attended the meeting.

The opening ceremony began at 0830 and was presided over by Geng Yuelun, executive chairman of the session. [passage omitted]

Li Diping, chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, made a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee. [passage omitted]

After Chairman Li Diping's report, Vice Chairman Guan Mengjue made a report to relay the guidelines of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC and the Third Session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee.

That afternoon, Vice Chairman Zhang Fengqi delivered a report on the implementation of policies. Che Minqiao, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee and chairman of the motion examination committee, made a report on the handling of motions since the Second Session of the Fifth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee.

CSO: 4005/982

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN HOLDS CONGRESS SESSION PREPARATORY MEETING

SK270709 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 May 85

[Excerpts] A preparatory meeting for the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress was held at the auditorium of the provincial guest house on the afternoon of 24 May.

Yu Ke, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting, at which participants unanimously adopted the following eight items on the session's agenda: 1) Hear and examine the work report of the Provincial People's Government. 2) Hear and examine the provincial 1985 draft plans for the national economy and social development. 3) Hear and examine the provincial 1984 final accounts and the provincial 1985 draft budget. 4) Hear and examine the work report of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. 5) Hear and examine the work report of the Provincial Higher People's Court. 6) Hear and examine the work report of the Provincial People's Procuratorate. 7) Conduct elections. 8) Other items.

The meeting also approved the namelist of the presidium and secretary general of the session; the namelist of chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the session's motions examination committee; and the namelist of chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the session's budget examination committee.

At the meeting, Chairman Yu Ke delivered a speech in which he stated: The session will examine and sum up the work done in the past year, set forth major tasks for 1985, and rouse the people of various nationalities throughout the province to unite as one and to be determined to vigorously create a new situation in the province's program of building socialist modernization. (passage omitted]

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Yang Zhantao, Liu Cikai, Cheng Shengsan, Wu Duo, Cui Cai, Wang Jiren, Dong Su, Renqinzhamusu, and Zhu Jinghang.

CSO: 4005/982

NORTHEAST REGION

FIFTH PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

SK240531 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 May 85

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee concluded in Harbin on the morning of 23 May. During the session, all CPPCC members listened to and examined the report made by Tang Liandi, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, on the work of the Fifth Standing Committee of the Provincial CPPCC Committee; attended the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress as observers; listened to and discussed the report made by Governor Chen Lei on the work of the Provincial People's Government; listened to and discussed the report made by Chen Yuanzhi, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on the work of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and listened to and discussed some other work reports. [passage omitted]

Bao Zong, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the closing ceremony. Seated on the rostrum were vice chairmen of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, including Wang Minggui, Yang Zirong, Tang Liandi, Wang Weizhi, Guo Shouchang, Li Min, Huang Dexin, Fu Shiying, Hong Jing, and Ma Xinquan. Also attending the closing ceremony were leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Advisory Commission, the Provincial People's Congress, and the Provincial People's Government, including Li Lian, Chen Lei, Li Jianbai, Hou Jie, (Chen Yunlin), Liu Chengguo, Zhang Xiangling, Zhang Lin, and Chen Yanzhi. Comrade Zhao Dezun also participated in the closing ceremony.

The session by-elected Wang Zhao chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee; and Wang Lijiang, Shi Xuechang, Zhao Shijie, (Zhou Wenling), (Lu Zhe), (Wang Naiqian), Quan Yuxiang, (Tan Fangzhi), and Ma Jingming Standing Committee members of the Provincial CPPCC Committee.

The session unanimously endorsed the political resolution of the Third Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee; the resolution on the work report of the Fifth Standing Committee of the Provincial CPPCC Committee; the resolution of the Fifth Standing Committee of the Provincial CPPCC Committee concerning the report on the implementation of policies; the resolution on the report concerning the motions work since the Second Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee; and the report on the motions work of the Third Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee raised by the motions work committee under the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee. Comrade Li Jianbai spoke at the closing ceremony. [passage omitted]

NORTHEAST REGION

HARBIN CITY WORKS OUT FUTURE TASKS

SK270722 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 May 85

[Excerpts] In being interviewed by the station reporter, Gong Benyan, deputy to the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and mayor of Harbin City, stated: The government work report by Governor Chen Lei provides a concrete and clear direction for the province's work in 1985 and its future development. Harbin, the capital city of the province, deserves to assume heavy responsibility in this work and development; the city is determined to do a good job in conducting its work in a down-to-earth manner in order to fulfill the tasks set forth by the provincial authorities and to make Harbin prosperous.

Gong Benyan stated: This intention on the part of the city is based on its position. The city is ranked 8th among the 10 large cities throughout the country and its output value accounts for one-fourth of the province's total output value. Therefore, whether or not Harbin City has fulfilled its tasks has a direct bearing on the fulfillment of the province's tasks. The city's latent power is so strong that it deserves to make more contributions to the country and the people.

When asked about the city's future plans, he stated: In line with the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, the city plans to implement the guiding ideology in which we will lay a solid foundation in the first 10 years and enliven the economy in the subsequent 10 years. The city's task is to prepare well the reserve strength for development in order to practically benefit the people. The former reflects the long-term and fundamental interest of the country and the people, while the latter reflects the fundamental purpose of developing socialist production. The city will concentrate its efforts on preparing reserve strength. In line with this target, the city has formulated the 1985 plan. To fulfill this plan, the city will further emancipate its mind, depend on conducting reforms and enforcing the open-door policy in carrying out economic construction, seek development in enforcing the open-door policy, readjust the industrial structure, straighten out the relationship among economic sectors, enliven commodity circulation, break the constrictions in the economy, and develop lateral coordination in the economy. Efforts should be made to introduce financial resources from outside areas and foreign countries or other provinces in order to make Harbin prosperous. [passage omitted]

The station reporter found out from indirect sources that Comrade Gong Benyan was engaging in collecting materials about the housing situation of the city's middle and primary schools. Therefore, the reporter held that the long-standing problem in which a number of middle and primary schools in Harbin City have many shabby houses and still enforce the system of two part-time shifts are expected to be dealt with gradually.

CSO: 4005/982

CONTRACT PROTECTION BY LAW URGED

Longjing Orchard Case

Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Jin Zhongguo [6855 6988 0948], Li Xianhui [2621 2009 6540] and Song Xiaochuan [1345 2400 0356]: "Why Can't a Contract for Work Receive Protection by Law?"]

[Text] A contract for an orchard with the seal of the Longjing County office of the notary public solemnly imprinted on it has been abrogated by a resolution of the Longjing County party committee, thus reducing it to a piece of useless paper in a twinkling. This was the contract for 75 mu of orchard signed by Jin Mingzhe [6855 2494 0772], commune member of the second production brigade in Guangxin District, Longjing County. After its cancellation, the production brigade arbitrarily took back the orchard and in turn "legally" allocated it to others.

Why can't a legally effective economic contract receive protection by law?

Catching the Sickness of Envy -- Production Brigade Arbitrarily Takes Back Orchard

In January 1983, Central Document No 1 was transmitted. Henan Brigade No 2 of the Guangxin District in Longjing County held several meetings in a row to plan the distribution of responsibility land. After the land distribution was completed, there was still a patch of orchard in the hills. Repeated discussions led eventually to the forging of a rather consistent view: let some people also undertake a contract for the orchard, with no change in ten years; revenues submitted to the production brigade each year should not be less than 1,500 yuan. At the second plenary session of the congress of commune members, several persons who originally tried to sign a contract for this patch of orchard at 1,000 yuan and 1,200 yuan were all turned down; then Jin Mingzhe, who was serving as chief accountant at the time, proposed to sign the contract at 1,500 yuan. No one expressed any dissident except an old man well experienced in mundane matters who patted his shoulder and said: My

young fellow, it's 1,500 yuan! It's not something to trifle with; better go home to talk it over with your seniors. At the conclusion of the meeting, Jin Mingzhe went home to have the matter discussed and obtained a unanimous opinion. As the head of the production brigade was not home, he paid a visit to the deputy head; another meeting of commune members was held for him to report on the result of his discussion at home. Thus the matter was settled. Jin Mingzhe's whole family started to invest its work and its money in the orchard. In May this year, when apple-pears were blossoming, an unprecedented big snow fell in Longjing County; not a few people were breathless with tension for Jin Mingzhe, thinking that Jin Mingzhe was about to face his misfortune. At this juncture, Jin Mingzhe suggested to the new head of the production brigade, Jin Chengzhe [6855 2110 0772], that they sign a written contract. The head of production brigade was worried that Jin Mingzhe would suffer a loss, thus saying to him: "Sign a contract? what's the hurry! who knows what the year's harvest is going to be; perhaps we should take it up later." Thus the signing of a contract was postponed. By August, rich harvest in the orchard of apple-pears was in sight; Jin Mingzhe once again expressed his wish to the head of the production brigade for the signing of a written contract; the brigade head was also worried that some people might make a decision in the spring but go back on their words in the autumn, so the two drafted an agreement on the basis of the view discussed by the congress of commune members earlier in the year, and the brigade head also personally went to the village and the district to issue his letters of verification, and also to the county office of the notary public to have the contract notarized. As the harvest season approached, the brigade head sensed in advance that some people were going to feel envious; he therefore sought out Jin Mingzhe to tell him: It is easy to work things out with enlightened people; you may submit the 1,500 yuan to the brigade first to let our commune members have a taste of sweetness. Jin Mingzhe immediately took out 1,200 yuan to give to the brigade head, bought several rice thrashers for the brigade, and later also made up the 300 yuan. This year, the revenue of Jin Mingzhe's family from the orchard amounted to more than 7,000 yuan, thus becoming the brigade's rich household gazed at by all eyes.

In January 1984, the party Central Committee once again issued a document, suggesting the stabilization and perfection of the production responsibility system. At this time, Jin Chengrun [6855 2110 3387], chief of the party group, and others proposed to take back the orchard and reallocate it to several persons or several groups to run, their reason being that the brigade has little land but plenty of people; after one year's practice, it learned that it cannot make money by merely relying on the land, whereas only running the orchard made a fortune; such fortune should not be made by just a single person. Jin Mingzhe took out his notarized contract to utter his opposition on reasonable grounds. The matter was quickly reflected to the district, county and prefecture. On 23 February, a deputy director of the policy research office of the prefectural party committee led county and district comrades to Henan production brigade No 2 to learn about the situation and proposed the following opinion of arbitration: The contract is effective; in the parts which are found to be imperfect, revisions can be made. They also specifically stipulated a method of proportionate distribution of revenues from the orchard. Later, Jin Mingzhe felt that this method tended easily to lead to controversy, and hence expressed his dissension. But the production

brigade, without consulting the contractor, proceeded on 1 April to arbitrarily take back the orchard and have it divided among three managing groups. Thus, a notarized economic contract was torn up unilaterally by the production brigade.

Substituting Power for the Law -- County Party Committee Irrationally Dismisses Contract for Orchard

A law is ordinarily inviolable by anyone. The Supreme People's Court and the Ministry of Justice have both prescribed: In respect to notarized cases of economic controversy, the people's court having jurisdiction over the district shall try them according to law. Under the support of the office of the notary public, Jin Mingzhe undertook to submit his personal complaint to the people's court according to law. But, regrettably, the county people's court, on the basis of the opinions of individual leaders, rejected the case. Helpless, Jin Mingzhe entrusted his younger brother Jin Minghuan [6855 2429 3562] to pay a visit to the superior level.

On 12 April, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, upon listening to the situation reflected by Jin Minghuan, wrote a letter to the Jilin provincial people's government: it points out that matters should be handled according to the spirit of the Central Document No 1 of 1984, by which a contract may be adjusted on the basis of faithful compliance with its terms. On 24 April, Jin Yixian [6855 4135 2009], deputy director of the Yanbian prefectural party committee policy research office led prefectural, county and district comrades to go down to Henan production brigade No 2 for a second time and once more put forward their opinion on handling the matter: the opinion of arbitration last time is to be maintained; the orchard is to be returned to the contracting household. They also charged the district party committee with the responsibility of helping the production brigade in implementing the opinion of arbitration. But, because of Jin Minghuan's visit to the superior level in Beijing, individual leaders of the county party committee and the principal responsible person of the district party committee all nurtured an antipathy toward the contracting household and the office of the notary public; under the pretext that they had become the defendants, they began to shun this controversy and shifted the responsibility for solving this controversy entirely to the county office of the notary public. Under such circumstances, the office of the notary public actively reflected the situation to the concerned departments of the prefecture and only then, under the supervision of leaders at its superior level, on the basis of a directive issued by the county party committee, did the Longjing County Court accept the case. On 7 August, the court was formally held for the trial, as both sides expected the solemn adjudication by law. However, on account of intervention by certain individuals, once more, the adjudication was time and again postponed. On 26 December, the Longjing County party committee convened an enlarged meeting to listen to the reports by the county court, the district party committee and bureau of justice; in a situation in which opinions of both sides came into sharp conflict, it hurriedly made a decision exceeding its own authority: it held that the contract was invalid, and it directed the office of the notary public to cancel its notarization and the court not to render any adjudication. Within but a few days, the Guangxin District party committee secretary personally went to Henan production brigade No 2 to

announce the county party committee's decision, with the brigade again allocating a share of the orchard to still one more commune member. The law lost its dignity in the face of power; the opinion of arbitration by the prefecture, county, and district was also overthrown as a product of bureaucratism, and a rude, illegal conduct was thus given a cloak of "legitimacy."

Law Being Greater than Power -- Contracting Household Should Be Protected

The first reason by which the Longjing County party committee cancelled the contract was that, while contracting for the orchard Jin Mingzhe did not obtain the unanimous consent of the congress of commune members; instead, he did so by illegally convening the congress on the basis of his status as an accountant to make the decision privately. But what are the facts? Even though some people today purposely seek to confuse the situation at that time, it is still not difficult to recognize clearly that the production brigade at that time did convene three sessions of the congress of commune members at different points to discuss the question of contracting out the orchard and no commune member had ever expressed any dissident opinion. There was also someone who, for the sake of prudence, asked him to discuss the matter with his family further. And after such discussion, because of the absence of the brigade head, he got hold of the deputy brigade head to convene the congress of commune members and report on his decision to contract the orchard. This was but a continuation of the second session of the congress. Furthermore, Jin Mingzhe has run the orchard for as long as a whole year and he also fulfilled his obligation to the production brigade according to the contract. The contract, in fact, was also given recognition. The orchard being such a big patch, if it were privately occupied by Jin Mingzhe in the back of other commune members, it would have been impossible for him to keep it as long as a whole year. This shows that to take this as a reason in order to overthrow the contract simply can not stand.

The second reason by which the Longjing County party committee cancelled the contract is that the discrepancy between the orchard area in the notarized contract and the actual orchard area is considerable (a difference of 37.5 mu). The fact is, the production brigade has never measured this patch of orchard and nobody ever could tell the accurate measurement of this patch of orchard; it was only when Jin Mingzhe went together with the brigade head to the office of the notary public for the notarization that the notary public asked about this question. As the two figured it together and then derived the amount of 75 mu, which was then written into the notarized record. What was more, when the congress of commune members discussed the contracting out of the orchard, what they talked about was no other than this patch of orchard but they did not touch on the question of its actual area. We should acknowledge that this contract shows many instances of imperfection, but Jin Mingzhe did contract the orchard from the brigade for a period of 10 years with no change, and he submitted 1,500 yuan each year to the brigade, these principal facts are all clear and unmistakable; to regard the contract as invalid merely on the ground of the discrepancy in area measurement cannot stand either.

What needs to be especially pointed out is that it was only after the Longjing

County people's court has already held court to try the case that the Longjing County party committee chose to make its decision to regard the contract as invalid, to direct the court not to render any adjudication and the office of the notary public to cancel its notarization; this is an illegal conduct interfering the normal judicial activity of the judicial organ of the state. But, after all, the law reigns supreme. It should be pointed out that, before the office of the notary public cancels its notarization and the court renders its adjudication, this economic contract remains legally effective and should be protected by law.

Further Report

Leading comrades of the CPC Longjing County committee, under the assistance of the investigation team sent from the superior level, have analyzed anew the case of controversy regarding the contracting out of the orchard in Henan production brigade No 2, and also convened on 31 January an enlarged meeting of its standing committee to unify everybody's understanding; it decided to repeal the decision reached on 26 December last year and clearly acknowledge that Jin Mingzhe's contract for the orchard is legal and valid. Later on, the county party committee again convened a meeting in which all members of the Guangxin District party committee participated; there, it announced the county party committee's new decision and charged the district party committee with the responsibility of dispatching a work team to carry out mediation in Henan production brigade No 2. Meanwhile, the county party committee also notified the county court of the matter of its repealing of the decision of 26 December last year. Today, the county court has already begun to try anew this case of controversy regarding the contracting out of the orchard in Henan production brigade No 2.

Staff Commentary

Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 85 p 1

[Commentary by staff commentator: "Is Power Greater or is the Law Greater?"]

[Text] A legally valid contract agreement has been abrogated not through any legal procedure, but by the party committee meeting at the county level. The legitimate rights and interests of the contractor have been encroached upon, and the solemnity of the law has been held in contempt. Even though, because of intervention by the concerned circles, the problem is being solved, its lesson can only be profound.

Is power greater or the law greater? This problem, which should have ordinarily constituted no problem at all, is somehow still not quite solved with certain comrades. A citizen must unconditionally obey the law and run things strictly according to law, otherwise he is bound to be scrutinized by law; this point is very clear. Yet, as the party committee at a given level, is it necessary also for it to run things strictly according to law? Can it change through a collective decision something which has already taken legal effect? Both the Constitution of the state and the CPC Constitution have unmistakably provided the answer: No! It is provided in the

Constitution: "The state shall maintain the unity and dignity of the socialist legal system," "all organs and armed forces of the state, all political parties and social groups, all private and public enterprises must obey the Constitution and the law. All conduct in violation of the Constitution and the law shall be prosecuted. No organization or individual shall have the privilege to go beyond the Constitution and the law." The Party Constitution also provides: The party shall operate within the limits of the Constitution and the law. The Party shall see to it that the legislative, judicial and administrative organs and economic and social organizations of the state as well as people's groups all function positively and actively, independently and responsibly in a coordinated manner." From these provisions it is not difficult to see that party organizations have only the obligation to obey and implement the Constitution and the law in an exemplary way and no authority whatsoever to sabotage or trample on the law. Any murky understanding here or disregard of our socialist legal system would be impermissible.

In the case of the party organization at a given level and its responsible cadres, not only the Constitution and the law must be strictly observed but efforts must also be made to implement the series of principles and policies of the party. At the very beginning of 1984, the party Central Committee already issued its Document No 1 with the stabilizing and perfecting of our agricultural production responsibility system as its main content; the peasants have called it a "reassuring measure." The worries and doubts persisting for many years in people's minds that our policies might change, that the responsibility system might not last, that land might be taken back by the state, and that contracts might not be honored have now all disappeared, and an unprecedentedly fine situation has emerged in the countryside. Yet the incident of the Longjing County party committee erroneously handling a case of a contract for an orchard has occurred precisely under such a situation; its seriousness lies also precisely here. In the case of a specific contract for work, there may be aspects of imperfection as it was initially formulated; as the party organization at the given level, trying to help the two sides involved further perfect its content can only be its due, but it must do so on the premise of not violating existing policies and laws, otherwise it would accomplish the opposite. The lesson about the Longjing case once again tells us: in order to push ahead the development of our enterprises and prosperity of our economy, party organizations at all levels must conscientiously implement the party's principles and policies, obey the party's organizational discipline, and operate strictly according to provisions of the law.

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CSO: 4005/866

NORTHEAST REGION

SUFFERINGS OF SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDER SPOTLIGHTED

Shenyang LILUN YU SHIJIAN [THEORY AND PRACTICE] in Chinese No 2, 15 Jan 85
p 16

[Article by Xue Yanwu [5641 1693 2976], reporter, XIANGZHEN QIYE BAO [CHINA TOWNSHIP ENTERPRISE JOURNAL], responsible editor, Fan Fengjie [5400 7685 2638]]: "Why Has Specialized Householder Zhao Xianglin Often Been Made to Suffer?"

[Text] Editor's Note: Most recently, this journal has received letters from some specialized householders telling the difficulties and problems they have encountered in the development of their production and earnestly pleading for the protection of the legitimate rights of all specialized householders. For this reason, we have hereby published an investigation report written by Xue Yanwu, reported of the ZHONGGUO XIANGZHEN QIYE BAO entitled "Why Has Specialized Householder Zhao Xianglin Often Been Made to Suffer." It is hoped that the vast ranks of our readers would express their views on the situations and problems as reflected in this investigation report, and launch a discussion accordingly.

Zhao Xianglin [6392 4161 2651] is a specialized householder managing a leather shoe factory in the Donglin District of Shenyang Municipality; he is 43 years old this year. In 1962, because of implication by his father's historical problem, he was sent down to the countryside. Ten years later, he and another 2 persons stole 500 jin of soybeans from the production brigade and were sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment. Upon his release after serving his full sentence, he was again erroneously attached a bad-element label for another 3 years. Since he was not familiar with farming operations and his family is rather large, with his three children being still very small, his life has all along been full of hardships. By 1980, he had owed a debt of more than 2,000 yuan to the production brigade. Just as Zhao Xianglin had become so poor that he hardly knew where to turn, the spring wind of the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee reached the countryside. In 1980, he started to run a leather shoe factory in the name of the production brigade, using a few houses of the production brigade as his operational plant. Because he was willing to work hard, knew how to run a business, and dared to hire talented people at high salaries, the production situation in his factory has always

been excellent. Today this factory has a staff of 130, with an annual production of 50,000 pairs of leather shoes; it has earned a net profit of 70,000 yuan and submitted 70,000 yuan of tax money to the state.

But, ever since the day he established his factory, trouble, like the shadow of the factory itself, immediately followed. During the early days after the establishment of the factory, because his operational license was somehow very slow in being issued to him, Zhao was forced to ask the production brigade to help in order to have the factory run in the name of the collective. In 1980, Zhao Xianglin and the production brigade followed the practice of sharing profits of the operation 50 : 50; with the factory established in that year, results were achieved in that same year and Zhao was able to submit 25,000 yuan to the production brigade right away. In 1982, he was once again able to submit 33,000 yuan to the brigade. When the factory was earning profits, certain individuals repeatedly attempted to take it back as brigade property. When this failed, they then took back the few houses rented to Zhao Xianglin as his operational plant and also laid down the rule that these houses would be sold to anybody else but Zhao Xianglin. Later on, a staff member was made to come forward to purchase these houses; helplessly, Zhao had to re-purchase them from him again. In order to solve his problem of not having enough capital, Zhao Xianglin adopted the method of raising it by the pooling of shares; altogether, 43 persons came forward and they pooled 46 shares, with each share valued at 500 yuan, and he also followed the practice of dividing profits according to such shares contributed.

Along with the development of their production, the income of Zhao Xianglin and the workers gradually increased. At this time, people who came forward to borrow money from him also increased. Up to July 1983, private loans from him amounted to more than 10,000 yuan, and some other people also came to his factory to extort leather shoes from him under the pretexts of "borrowing, IOU and simple request." In June 1983, the nephew of the then secretary of the production brigade, a certain Mr. Guan wanted to borrow 5,000 yuan from Zhao Xianglin; Zhao politely declined. Ten days later, this Mr. Guan rounded up a couple of local commune members to make trouble under the pretense of having been drinking; they viciously beat up five technicians engaged by Zhao Xianglin from external areas, including one Mr. Wang, which caused the factory to pay more than 1,000 yuan of medical expenses. For a period, certain people came regularly to flex their muscles and made it known that they would beat to death Zhao Xianglin and the technicians he had engaged. These incidents attracted the attention of the district leaders and the concerned departments. The district had to dispatch a joint public security-procurator-court investigation team to crack down on several culprits and sentenced them to prison terms before peace was temporarily restored at the factory.

But, incidents did not just end there. Public flexing of muscles became diverted into clandestine sabotage. Since 1984, the factory has been subject to six instances of arson. The fire that was set one night in September last year was the biggest; four of the factory's houses were burned down, with a loss of more than 53,000 yuan. Because Zhao Xianglin had purchased insurance in advance, the municipal insurance company had to pay 48,000 yuan of that sum; this actually resulted in a great loss to the state.

After the incident, leading comrades of the district, township and concerned departments all came to the locale to comfort Zhao Xianglin and support him in his effort to restore production as soon as possible. In the meantime, the district charged its judicial bureau with the responsibility of setting up in the village where the shoe factory is located a center for legal consultation to propagate common knowledge in law to the masses. The public security bureau also dispatched an investigation team of more than 20 persons, and the procurator likewise went to the locale to carry out investigation. Regrettably, this case of arson has so far still not been cracked, and Zhao Xianglin still feels that danger lurks all around him and he therefore spends his days in constant fear. In order to avoid accidents, Zhao Xianglin also bought personal insurance for all his workers at the factory; thus, a factory which occupies only slightly more than 2 mu of land is somehow hiring 3 night-watchmen; an enclosing wall of 1.8 meter height has also been built; he keeps two watchdogs around his house, and personally carries the three great instruments (a double-barrel hunting gun, a five-cell flashlight, and an automatic camera--in preparation for snapping the picture of those criminal elements who should come forward to make trouble) so as to defend himself.

This situation in which Zhao Xianglin has been repeatedly made to suffer merits very much our deep reflection. In spite of the fact that Zhao Xianglin himself has this and that kind of defects, the social causes and the problems in our work which caused his repeated sufferings are the main thing, and only by finding out, and solving, the problems in these regards can we really protect and support the development of our specialized households. I think there are in the main the following reasons which have contributed to Zhao Xianglin's frequent sufferings:

First is what we ordinarily call "the sickness of envy." Some people, having gotten used to "eating from the common pot" in the past, resort, upon seeing Zhao Xianglin get rich, not to learn from him by also following the path of getting rich by diligence but, instead, feel a rage of envy, saying: "If you can eat dry rice, you would have to let us at least eat a bowl of porridge." Among such people there are common plebeians but most of them are also local potentates. Propped by their power they resort to fleecing others and taking advantage of them. Should you fail to accommodate them, they would then throw their weight around to beat up others, in a lighter case, or to put others to death in a more serious one. Those few criminal elements who were sentenced to prison terms are all blood relatives of such potentates. This point of fact cannot but attract our attention.

A second is that some people take Zhao Xianglin as a "new-type capitalist." In getting rich himself by running a leather shoe factory, Zhao Xianglin has also made a considerable contribution to the state and the collective. During the past few years, Zhao Xianglin's factory has accumulated 160,000 yuan of capital, but the tax money he submitted to the collective and the state have amounted to more than 200,000 yuan. In the one year of 1981 alone, the production brigade, by using Zhao Xianglin's accumulation, was able to enable everybody to obtain a share of 76 yuan. At the same time, he also placed 130 surplus farm laborers. He himself, apart from getting his own profits according to the shares of capital he had contributed like anyone else, earned only a wage of 200 yuan each month; yet in his factory there are as many as

10-odd youngsters who earn 500 yuan each month. He also issues wages on a piece-work basis so as to distribute to each according to his own labor, and this has enabled a large contingent of people in the production brigade also to become well-to-do gradually. How can such a person be a "new-type capitalist"?

A third is that certain people still treat Zhao Xianglin from the "Leftist" point of view. They say: "If someone else gets rich, that would be tolerable; but for a guy like Zhao Xianglin to do so, it somehow always makes you feel uncomfortable." From their point of view, those who have had some problem in their life in the past must not become well-to-do; only those whose "hardship was severe and grievance great" or whose "roots happen to be red and status orthodox" can be allowed to do so. Such a point of view could not constitute a greater distortion of the party's policy of encouraging people to get rich by their own diligence. On their path toward wealth by diligence, all citizens are equal. So long as they abide by discipline and the law and get rich by their own diligence, their legitimate rights and interests should all be protected; not limiting, not to say dampening, of their enthusiasm in getting rich by diligence under the pretext of "their family background being blemished" or "their history being problematic" can be allowed.

A fourth is the lack of energetic work on the part of the concerned departments. We should acknowledge that, in order to protect and support Zhao Xianglin's shoe factory to carry on its normal production, the district party committee and the district government have adopted many measures and departments like public security, the procuratorate and the courts have also done plenty of work, and to a certain extent they have likewise punctured the impunity of the criminal elements. But the work done by the concerned departments is still not enough; in particular, not enough care has been taken of our specialized householders by certain basic-level cadres and departments. People like Zhao Xianglin and others have repeatedly subject to beating with no provocation, and his shoe factory has been subject to more than one instance of arson, why then efforts have not been made to investigate thoroughly when the several incidents took place and to handle them accordingly in time? I feel that the above stated problems merit our study and exploration, so that we can heighten our consciousness in implementing the party's principles and policies and correctly treat our specialized householders.

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CSO: 4005/866

BRIEFS

FIFTH PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING--The Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee held its 12th Standing Committee meeting on the afternoon of 23 May to discuss ways to implement the guidelines of the Third Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee. Wang Zhao, chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, spoke at the meeting. He called on CPPCC Committees at all levels in the province to focus their work on submitting to and serving the four modernizations, give full play to the advantages of the CPPCC committees where there are many competent persons, and offer advices for vitalizing our province's economy. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 May 85 SK]

SINO-SOVIET STAMP EXHIBIT--Suifenhe City, Heilongjiang Province, opened its first stamp exhibit today, in which almost 10,000 stamps are displayed. Of these stamps, some are of Tsarist Russia and the Soviet Union. The six-member delegation headed by (Maoyixinke), vice chairman of the Soviet-China Friendship Association of Border Areas, attended the opening ceremony for the exhibit. After viewing the exhibit, the Soviet guests left their comments on the visitors' book, which read that the exhibit is well arranged and splendid. The leading personnel of Suifenhe City exchanged souvenirs with the Soviet guests. Television station reporters of the Federal Republic of Germany, who are currently in Suifenhe City, covered the news at the exhibit. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 May 85 SK]

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION TO OPEN--The Third Session of the Sixth Jilin Provincial People's Congress will open at the auditorium of the provincial guest house in Changchun on the morning of 25 May. During the session, deputies from the various localities and fronts throughout the province will hear and discuss Governor Zhao Xiu's Jilin Provincial Government work report, the draft report on the 1985 Jilin provincial economic and social development plan, the draft report on the province's 1984 financial account and its budget for 1985, the work report of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and the work reports of the Provincial Higher People's Court and the Provincial People's Procuratorate. As of the evening of 23 May, 11 delegations from Changchun, Kilin, Siping, Tonghua, Yanbian, the PLA units and other localities had all arrived and various preparations were underway. The deputies expressed their determination to fulfill the trust of the people of various nationalities across the province, to conscientiously examine all work reports, fully reflect the wishes and demands of the people, and to make the session successful through concerted efforts. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 May 85 SK]

JILIN CONGRESS SESSION HOLDS PRESIDIUM MEETING--The Presidium of the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress held its second meeting on the afternoon of 29 May. The meeting listened to an explanation by Wang Xianjin, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, on the personnel readjustment of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the Jilin Provincial People's Government. The meeting adopted a resolution, approved at the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, concerning the resignation of Comrade Yu Ke from the seat of chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and Comrades Yang Zhangtao and Cui Cai from the seats of vice chairmen of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. The meeting also approved a draft decision, approved at the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, concerning seven comrades, including (Bian Yukun), on their resignation from the seats of members of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; a draft decision, approved at the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, concerning Comrade Zhao Xiu on his resignation from the seat of governor of the province and Comrade Huo Mingguang from the seat of vice governor; suggested namelists of candidates for chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; suggested namelists of candidates for governor and vice governors of the Jilin Provincial Government; and draft electoral measures of the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. Yu Ke, executive member of the session, presided over the second presidium meeting. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 May 85 SK]

LIAONING TO HOLD SIXTH CPC CONGRESS--The 4-day Ninth Plenary Session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee concluded this afternoon. The session conscientiously examined, discussed, and revised the report on the work of the Fifth Provincial CPC Committee, and discussed personnel arrangements. The session held: The conditions are ripe for convening the next CPC Congress, and it is therefore decided that the Sixth Liaoning Provincial CPC Congress be held in early June. Attending this plenary session as nonvoting delegates were party-member vice chairmen of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee who are not members of the Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; party-member vice chairmen of the Provincial CPPCC Committee; secretaries of various city CPC Committees; principal responsible comrades of various departments and committees under the province; and comrades participating in the activities of the (?departments and committees). [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 May 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/982

NORTHWEST REGION

STATUS OF PARTY CONSOLIDATION DISCUSSED WITH NON-PARTY MEMBERS

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 March 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Pan Zhenggong [3382 2973 0501]: "Non-party Members Attend a Seminar To Discuss the Status of Party Consolidation"]

[Text] This paper has learned that non-party personages attended a seminar on 5 March at the invitation of the provincial party committee. Assistant secretary of the provincial party committee and director of the office of party consolidation, Li Xipu, briefed participants on the status of, and plans for, party consolidation during the first and second stages. He solicited opinions from participants on the work in party consolidation.

The 70 participants were renowned members of the Democratic Party, the Association of Industry and Commerce and non-party personages, including Yuan Zhengting, Hou Zonglian, Xiong Yingdong, Fu Daoshen, Xue Daowu, Hu Jingru, Hu Jingtong and Gao Lingyun.

Comrade Li Xibao introduced our achievement in party consolidation during the first stage in terms of unifying ideology, rectifying work style, strengthening discipline, purifying party organization and expediting economic reform and construction through party consolidation. He also analyzed the characteristics of work in party consolidation during the second stage and presented some of the problems that require resolution.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, Comrade Li Xibo expressed gratitude to those non-party members who offered support and assistance during the first stage of party consolidation. He asked them to continue, in the spirit of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision," to offer their support during the second stage of party consolidation.

Participants not only affirmed the achievement in party consolidation but also pointed out problems existing in this area. They also offered numerous constructive ideas and suggestions concerning how to perfect the first stage

of party consolidation and engage in the second stage of party consolidation based upon the results achieved during the first stage. They demonstrated utter political devotion to, and a willingness to share the destiny of, the party.

The seminar was presided over by the political commissar of the provincial party committee and director of the ministry of the united front, Wu Qingyun, and was also attended by the assistant director of the provincial party committee's office of party consolidation and leaders of concerned departments.

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CSO: 4005/704

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA OFFICIAL ON CHINA'S MILITARY CARTOGRAPHIC SYSTEM

HK301454 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1425 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 29 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--China has established a complete set of modern military cartographic work procedures and systems, ranging from aerial photography, geological surveying and mapping, geodetic surveying, and drawing and printing to training talented people, cartographic research, and more.

This was disclosed to reporters by Cui Shifang, director of the Cartography Bureau of PLA General Staff Headquarters, at today's gathering to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of cartographic troops.

He said that China's military cartographic troops were set up in May 1950. At present, all branches and services of the PLA have military cartographic departments.

Director Cui said that since the 1960's military cartographic personnel have made contributions to the explosion of every atomic bomb and the launching of every missile, to man-made satellites, and to carrier rockets. In military projects and during military training, military cartography has basically met the cartographic needs of the modern combined training and operations of troops and of the developments in space technology and long-range weapons. For example, with the help of the Zijinshan Observatory of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and observatories in Yunnan, Beijing, and other places, some of the cartographic workers of the army, navy, and air force jointly measured the territory between the Xisha Islands and the mainland by applying modern means such as man-made satellites, radars, astronomical instruments, and so on. After 200 days of valiant struggle, they succeeded in getting accurate coordinate data and a topographic map of the Xisha Islands.

Military cartographic workers in China also take an active part in and support the national economic construction. They have helped local cartographic personnel acquire the accurate altimetric figures of Mount Qomolangma, the highest mountain in the world, and have determined the exact length of the Chang Jiang to be 6,300 kilometers instead of 5,800 kilometers, establishing the Chang Jiang to be the third longest river in the world. In recent years, in order to suit the needs of the open-door policy, they completed the task entrusted by the state of surveying the water areas of the 18 coastal ports and promptly compiled and published a navigation atlas.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA MAPPING UNIT MARKS 35TH ANNIVERSARY

OW300637 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1309 GMT 29 May 85

[Article by Wang Youqi]

[Text] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA)--While accomplishing their tasks for combat readiness, Chinese PLA surveyors and cartographers have supported and participated in national economic construction. They have made important contributions in this regard.

In his speech at a meeting today to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the founding of our mapping unit, Cui Shifang, director of the Mapping Bureau under the PLA General Staff Department, elaborated the achievements by military surveyors and cartographers in this respect. They are mainly as follows:

Military and local surveyors and cartographers worked together to successfully survey the country and draw a topographic map of it according to the unified coordinates, the elevation system, and the unified standard, with the exception of Taiwan Province and a few other areas including some islands in the South China Sea.

A geodetic net consisting of 200,000 trigonometrical stations was set up in the country to ensure the precision of surveying. This is praised as a giant project in the international history of mapping.

Military surveyors and cartographers conscientiously and responsibly did their mapping work to help ensure the development of space technology in our country. The successful launching of each artificial satellite and carrier rocket by our country embodied the painstaking efforts of the military surveyors and cartographers.

They assisted local surveyors in precisely surveying the contour of Mount Qomolangma, the world's highest peak, thus correcting its height as surveyed by foreigners 90 years ago. They proved through survey that the length of Chang Jiang is not 5,800 kilometers as was said in the past, but 6,300 kilometers, making it the world's third longest river.

To meet the needs of the country's policy of opening to the outside world, they resurveyed 18 coastal harbors and promptly drew and published nautical charts.

They took an active part in the design and survey of such large projects as the Great Hall of the People and the Beijing subway, the survey of natural and mineral resources, the survey of farmland and water resources, the survey work for railway and highway construction and for the harnessing of rivers and lakes, earthquake forecasting, and the survey of state construction projects. They accomplished such tasks with flying colors.

Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, and Yang Shangkun, leaders of the Central Military Commission, as well as Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, and Zhen Gaiping recently wrote inscriptions for or wrote letters to the military surveyors and cartographers, extending greetings to them.

CSO: 4005/985

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ZHOU HUI AT MEETING ON ARMY-CIVILIAN TALENT

SK290849 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Certain air force units of the PLA respectively held on-the-spot meetings on armymen and civilian cooperatively building civilized units, studying science and general knowledge, and cultivating talented personnel for army and civilian use at localities where the regional PLA units are stationed from 10 to 13 May.

Attending the meetings were leaders of the air force, including Wen Gang, Wu Huaxuan and Pu Rongxiang. Attending the meetings were personnel sent by the Political Department of the air force of the PLA units, the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee; the Political Department of the air force of the Beijing Military Region; the Nei Monggol Military District; and relevant departments of Hohhot City, Yuquan District, and Tuzuo Banner.

During the meetings, meeting with cadres of the air force participating in the meetings at Hohhot Xincheng Guesthouse were regional party, government, and army leaders, including Zhou Hui, Bu He, Batubagen, Tian Congming, Cai Ying, Ma Zhengduo, Wen Jing, and Hurilebagen. The PLA units have done many good deeds for the people of all nationalities by conducting the cooperative construction of civilized units and cultivating talented personnel for civilian and army use. Cadres and the people of all trades and professions in all localities should learn from the PLA units as the PLA units have a galaxy of talents and have done their work well.

At the closing ceremony of the on-the-spot meetings, Pu Rongxiang, chairman of the Political Department of the air force, gave a summary speech and set forth specific demands for further deeply conducting the drive of armymen and civilians cooperatively building civilized units and cultivating a large number of qualified talented personnel for army and civilian use.

CSO: 4005/985

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

WUHAN MR CORRECTS MALPRACTICE IN PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

Hubei HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by correspondents Fan Wensheng [2455 2429 3932] and Li Huanxiang [2621 3562 4382]: "Wuhan Military Region Headquarters Makes Prompt Correction of Failure To Conform to Production Management Rules"]

[Text] Observing the criteria of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Central Committee with regard to the armed forces in dealing in production management activities, the headquarters of the Wuhan Military Region has been paying attention to the new situation that has appeared in unit production management activities and has promptly corrected deviations, thus insuring that the work of unit production management will develop in the proper direction.

During the middle of January, the headquarters was organizing the leaders and professionals of every unit for the study of the relevant Central Committee documents and to reach a basis of common understanding, unequivocally stipulating that all production management activity must be approved by higher authority, manage lawfully, observe regulations and pay taxes according to national regulations. Units already converted to enterprise units must determine their own form of management, do independent accounting, assume sole responsibility for profits and losses and uphold the "four don'ts": do not occupy armed forces establishments, do not use active duty soldiers, do not consume national defense expenditures and do not make active duty soldiers responsible for additional enterprise duties.

The headquarters linked the actual situation to an earnest investigation of problems in the orientation, scope and benefits of armed forces production management, which is aimed at existing unacceptable problems in every unit's production management activities. It did not act first and report afterwards but, after gaining a detailed understanding of the relevant policies and regulations toward commodity prices, industry and commerce and tax departments through local interviews, carried out production management in the spirit of the documents. They formulated similar regulations toward the issues of contractual and hiring limits, outside management and fee collection for troop guest housing, delivery of taxes on mechanical

processing, handling of profits and expenditures in production management and joint military-local factory investment and management. In this fashion, everyone had a pretty good idea of what they could cope with. At the same time, they embarked on an earnest squaring away in production management activity since last year in the fields of investment, spending, cash surpluses and profits. The key points were settling accounts, settling contracts and settling assets. Through squaring away, problems were discovered and timely corrections made. Because of existing differences between management items and the spirit of documents, of the three companies in the headquarters system one company was disbanded, one company temporarily suspended business activities and one company made an investigation into account and assets. On contracts concluded locally that did not suit the demands from higher echelons, those that could be canceled were canceled, and the few contracts that were legally binding are being settled in local consultations. After soliciting local support, four units countermanded their renting of land. At the same time, the headquarters also made earnest inquiries concerning the issue of a local party political cadre who pretended to sell cars while feathering his nest, and concerning the problem of a certain unit that had violated the appropriate regulations by engaging in trade with local personnel.

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CSO: 4005/711

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HAINAN MILITARY DISTRICT PRAISES NEW PARTY MEMBERS

Hainan HAINAN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 85 p 1

/Article by Huang Yuyi /7806 3022 5030/: "Enhancing Development and Education; Raising the Quality of Party Members; Hainan Military District Awards New CPC Members for Their Meritorious Service"/

/Text/ Each level of party organization in the Hainan Military District, strictly according to party member standards, handles party building work well. Each level strives to raise the quality of new members. This brings about model vanguard results from new party members. At the end of last year 2,077 new party members, who had entered the party during the year, received awards for their meritorious service.

Last year, each level of party organization in the Hainan Military District strengthened the development of training and examining of prospects in many aspects. First is making use of group lessons or enrolling to attend party classes to allow developing prospects to systematically receive an education in the elementary knowledge of the party. This also allows for securing the basics of thinking and correcting motivations for entering the party. Second is giving developing prospects pressing burdens in order to let them receive the tempering of doing real work. Last year, the entire military district allowed 1,128 developing prospects to work in the capacities of acting squad leaders, deputy squad leaders and platoon leaders. Third is allowing them to experience trials in arduous environments. In the second half of last year the antiaircraft artillery battalion of a certain division represented the military district in the fighting competition of military experts in Guangzhou Military Region. The battalion party committee put forth a call to "receive the tests of the party and fight in the 'battle lines' for entrance into the party" to the entire body of Communist Youth League members. Many Communist Youth League members enthusiastically responded and painstakingly trained. After the conclusion of the competition, a group of Communist Youth League members whose showings were especially outstanding were admitted into the party. Fourth is each level of party committee and political department made thorough investigations and examinations to guarantee a high quality. A leading cadre of a certain artillery regiment used the authority of his office to recruit a fellow-townsmen of his, who had not manifested well in thinking work and other aspects, into the party. After the regimental party committee discovered this, it promptly investigated and handled the situation by annulling that person's status as probationary party member.

Each level of party organization in the Hainan Military District not only handles well the training and examination of new party members before entrance into the party but also pays attention to stressing their education after entering the party. One division has countered the problem which previously existed with some party members of "going all out in work before entering the party and doing half as much after entering the party" as well other problems. The division has earnestly grasped the education of thinking for new party members. It has organized critical discussions of new party members by the masses, held rotation training classes for new party members, launched activities to mold qualified party members also strictly developed party organizational life, and motivated party members to enthusiastically improve themselves. At the end of last year 139 party members of this division were awarded for meritorious service, and 645 party members were honored with commendations.

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CSO: 4005/713

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGZHOU LAUNCHES ARMY-CIVILIAN ACTIVITIES

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 85 p 1

/Article by Shi Lin /4258 2651/: "Enhancing Army-Civilian Unification; Beautifying Guangzhou Together"

/Text/ On 20 and 21 March the city's Five Stresses, Four Points of Beauty, Three Ardent Loves Activities Committee and different districts of the Guangzhou armed forces jointly convened an Army-Civilian Joint Civilization Construction Unit Activities on-the-spot inspection and study meeting.

Ten large units, including those army, navy, air force and military police forces stationed in Guangzhou, as well as more than 50 army-civilian joint construction activities responsible comrades enlisted by the city, district and county went to five places of army-civilian joint construction, including Beijing Street to listen to these units' reports and exchanged experiences with them. Together they researched future activity ideas. All expressed desire for improving efforts to make Guangzhou City's army-civilian joint construction activities more extensive in depth and even more successful.

In recent years, there has been a progressive development and enhancement of our city's army-civilian joint construction activities: from the joint construction of a civilian village, building and compound, they have progressed to the joint construction of a civilized factory, street and school. From the army-civilian joint beautification of the environment, they have gone into engaging jointly in scientific research, the establishment of schools and development of talent, the establishment of factories and cooperative management, the set up of travel plans and the building of spiritual and material civilizations.

Upon going through an on-the-spot inspection and study, the responsible comrades from the armed forces and the locality unanimously felt there have been extended progress in the Guangzhou area's army-civilian joint construction activities. The army has used labor, material resources and financial resources to vigorously assist in the local socialist construction. At the same time they have further promoted the units own building and further maintained close army-people ties to strengthen army-people unity and army-government unity.

Sun Zhicheng /1327 1807 6134/, responsible comrade of the Guangzhou Military Region Political Department and Wang Zongchun /3769 1350 2504/, deputy secretary to the Guangzhou municipal CPC Committee, participated in the inspection and study activities and gave speeches. They pointed out that amidst army-civilian joint construction activities, both sides' advantages and special skills should be fully brought into play. Mutual assistance, the making of a united effort, and mutual aid with mutual benefit should be brought about. This will cause solidity and abundant success. There must especially be an intimate centering on each period's central work. There should be a continual posing of a new content and demands for army-civilian joint construction activities. There should be a selection of new activity situations and methods. New achievements should be created. Guangzhou's armed forces and civilians should strengthen their unification and go hand in hand jointly in making new contributions to beautify, construct and revitalize Guangzhou.

After conference consultation, it has been decided that a guidance group for army-civilian joint construction activities will be formed in order to strengthen the unified leadership of Guangzhou municipality's army-civilian joint construction activities and to promote advances in the development and enhancement of Guangzhou municipality's army-civilian activities. Wang Zongchun, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, will hold the post of group leader. Deputy group leader posts will be held by Guangzhou Military Subdistrict Political Commissar Huang Dechu /7806 1795 0443/. Guangdong Military District Political department deputy director Huang Jiyu /7806 4949 0645/, Guangzhou Military Region Mass works department deputy director Zhong Hanbo /6988 3352 3134/ an deputy director of the municipal party committee's propaganda department, Qi Guoji /7871 0948 7535/.

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CSO: 4005/713

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MODIFYING CIVIL DEFENSE PROJECTS--A Lanzhou Military Region on-the-spot conference on strengthening and modifying civil defense projects was convened in Xian yesterday. Present were responsible persons of civil defense offices of Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, and Qinghai, and of some key national and provincial civil defense cities in the region, together with engineers and technicians, totaling 150 persons. The meeting conveyed and studied the spirit of the national on-the-spot conference on strengthening and modifying civil defense projects, analyzed the situation in the construction of these projects, summed up and exchanged experiences in strengthening and modifying them, and studied and formulated plans and measures for this work. Li Qingwei, deputy director of the Lanzhou Military Region Civil Defense Committee and governor of Shaanxi, and (He Tong), deputy chief of staff of Lanzhou Military Region and director of the region's civil defense office, spoke at the meeting. They stressed: At present we must seriously implement the principle of combining peacetime and wartime functions in building civil defense projects. Under the premise of ensuring effectiveness in preparedness against war, we must obtain maximum social and economic results from them, and make the greatest possible use of them. [Text] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 25 May 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/985

MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

TAIWAN BOAT RESCUES FUJIAN SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1241 GMT 28 May 85

[Article by reporter Chen Rongsan and correspondent Lin Xianshui]

[Text] Fuzhou, 28 May (XINHUA)--A Taiwan fishing boat rescued four Fujian shipwrecked fishermen in the Taiwan Strait on 22 May.

At noon on that day, Wu Baian and three other fishermen of Yingqian Village of Shijing Town in Nan'an County, Fujian, were working in the fishing grounds beyond Beiding in the Taiwan Strait when their engine broke down. Their fishing boat was tossed about by strong winds and surging waves and it was about to sink. At that time a Taiwan fishing boat passed by. It immediately gave a helping hand, rescued the four shipwrecked fishermen, and helped them return to Yingqian Village safely. The shipwrecked fishermen and their families repeatedly thanked the Taiwan compatriots for their rescue.

CSO: 4005/977

TAIWAN

LEE ON RELINIFACTION, 'ONE NATION, TWO SYSTEMS'

OW250417 Taipei CNA in English 0234 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Taipei, May 24 (CNA)--Vice President Lee [words indistinct] that the Republic of China [ROC] will have a bright future because it has some "basic advantages" as compared with other countries. However, he added, the people here should still make greater efforts to meet numerous challenges in the process of development. In his address Friday at a gathering of members of the Taiwan Area National Assemblymen Club, Lee pointed out that the ROC, as compared with other countries in the world, has three basic advantages--a strong leadership, a stable society and hard-working people.

Lee told national assemblymen that he believes the sacred mission of unifying China under the three principles of the people will be achieved in the near future if the government and the people can trust each other and make joint efforts on the development of this nation.

Commenting on the nation's external situation, Lee pointed out that the situation has become more favorable to the ROC and its endeavor to unify China through freedom and democracy.

The Peiping regime's proposal of "one nation, two systems" is nothing but a plot designed to confuse the people in the world, Lee said. "If communism is superior, why would the Peiping regime allow Hong Kong to implement capitalism for another 50 years after 1997?" Lee questioned.

The Chinese communist regime in recent years has slightly loosened its control over the economy, but this small change has already made the people on the mainland doubt the value of communism, Lee pointed out. "We have the reason to believe that communism is not suitable to be implemented in China and that it will eventually vanish in China, judging from the fact that so many of our compatriots have risked their lives to flee the China mainland and seek freedom over the past years," Lee said.

Referring to the international situation, Lee said that many far-sighted Americans have begun to realize that the United States is unlikely and unable to further improve its substantial relations with the Peiping regime. On the other hand, he added, the Peiping regime is also worried that the improvements of its relations with the U.S. might hinder its plan to annex Taiwan. Some veteran Japanese experts on foreign affairs have already warned the U.S. that

its interests will be seriously affected if the U.S. tries to alienate its relations with the ROC which occupies a very important strategic position in Asia, Lee said.

If we are fully aware of the changes in the international situation, we can see that the situation has become more and more favorable to this nation and that the ROC will eventually win its war against communism, Lee concluded.

CSO: 4000/249

14 June 1985

TAIWAN

CHIANG, MONGE PLEDGE TO ENHANCE FRIENDSHIP

OW290409 Taipei CNA in English 0312 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Taipei, May 28 (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo of the Republic of China [ROC] and President Luis Alberto Monge of the Republic of Costa Rica Tuesday unanimously underlined the importance of Sino-Costa Rican relations and both pledged to continue to enhance the friendship and cooperation between the two nations.

President Chiang hosted a state banquet in honor of the visiting Costa Rican president and his 15-member party at the Presidential Office in the evening.

In his toast remarks, President Chiang first extended a hearty welcome to President Monge and his party for their visit. President Chiang pointed out that the Republic of China and the Republic of Costa Rica share common founding principles and ideals. The two nations have been closely cooperating in international affairs and Costa Rica has always been a firm supporter of the ROC in recent years, he said, adding that he believes that the relations between the two nations will be further enhanced through Monge's visit here.

President Chiang also praised the political and social stability and economic prosperity of Costa Rica under the wise leadership of President Monge. Costa Rica has set an example for the free world by its democratic rule, its popularity of education and its social stability, said President Chiang.

In response, the Costa Rican president stressed that the relations between the ROC and his nation are based on the struggle for international justice, and Costa Rica will, therefore, never accept any conditions on the relations, which have bound the two peoples for such a long time.

Monge also thanked the ROC for its support of Costa Rica in the past years. He especially expressed his hearty respects to President Chiang for his guiding the nation in the fight for freedom and for the implementation of the three principles of the people.

CSO: 4000/249

TAIWAN

PRESIDENT WELCOMES U.S. SOLONS, FLYING TIGERS

OW300101 Taipei CNA in English 1418 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Taipei, May 29 (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo Wednesday told visiting members of the United States congressmen [as received] and members of the Flying Tigers that traditional friendship between the Republic of China and the United States will continue to grow as they become more familiar with this country during their trip.

Receiving them at the Presidential Office, President Chiang met Congressman Tony Coelho (D-Calif) and Congresswomen Barbara Boxer (D-Calif), and five Flying Tigers, including Donald B. Van Cleve, president of the 14th Air Force Association, Wayne G. Johnson, immediate past president, T. Alan Bennett, and Milton Miller, officers of the association.

President Chiang extended his hearty welcome to them for their visit here. He also exchanged opinions with them on matters of mutual concern.

The president asked his guests to make extensive contacts with the people here while touring economic and cultural complexes in this country.

Through talks and other direct contacts between the peoples of the two nations, President Chiang said, their close relations will be further promoted.

The guests expressed their appreciation for the president's taking time to meet them and they also told him their impressions of their tour here. They pointed out that joint efforts by the Chinese government and people have nurtured progress and prosperity in this country.

Chinese officials also present at the meeting included Shen Chang-huan, presidential secretary general, Vice Foreign Minister Ding Mou-shih and Gen Kuo Ju-lin, commander-in-chief of the Air Force.

Meanwhile, Premier Yu Kuo-hwa also met the American lawmakers at the Executive Yuan. The lawmakers will leave here Thursday.

The Flying Tigers are here to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the ending of the resistance war against Japan.

TAIWAN

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT ASSURES SUPPORT FOR TAIPEI

OW301459 Taipei CNA in English 1432 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Taipei, May 30 (CNA)--President Luis Alberto Monge Thursday assured leaders of the Republic of China's parliament that Costa Rica will stand together forever with the Republic of China.

This is the set policy of the Costa Rican government, he said, and this policy will never be changed no matter which party rules Costa Rica. He said he wanted to take the opportunity to reaffirm Costa Rica's stand to the government and people of the Republic of China.

President Monge met this nation's parliamentary leaders at the Grand Hotel Thursday morning and exchanged views on matters relating to both nations.

Ku Cheng-kang, vice chairman of the Constitutional Research Council of the National Assembly, NA Secretary General Irwine Ho, Nieh Wen-ya, president of the Legislative Yuan, and Yu Chun-hsien, president of the Control Yuan, were among those who talked with the visitor from San Jose.

It is not only we alone in Costa Rica who believe that relations between the two nations will continue to grow, he explained, but also many other political leaders and the people in his country of 1.7 million people.

Ku expressed his hope that as Costa Rica and the Republic of China are both anti-communist, their close unity will have certain influence in Latin America and Asia so as to help captive nations in the regions to win freedom again.

Nieh told President Monge that he gave regards to the president and the Costa Rican people on behalf of his colleagues as the Legislative Yuan is now in session.

The Chinese guests asked President Monge to visit this nation's parliament to see the practice of democracy here in action.

CSO: 4000/249

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

U.S. CONGRESSPERSONS ARRIVE FOR VISIT--Taipei, May 26 (CNA)--U.S. Congressman Tony Coelho (D-Calif) and Congresswoman Barbara Boxer (D-Calif), accompanied by their spouses, arrived here Sunday for a six-day visit. While here, they will call on Premier Yu Kuo-hwa and other government officials. They will also attend a symposium sponsored by the Institute of International Relations, National Chengchi University. The visitors are scheduled to depart on May 31. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0240 GMT 27 May 85 OW]

PREMIER CALLS FOR PROMOTING AMITY WITH U.S.--Taipei, May 26 (CNA)--Premier Yu Kuo-hwa Sunday extended his warm welcome to the members of the 14th Air Force Association of the United States and their families and urged them to promote the traditional friendship between the United States and this country. The premier made the statement at a reception in honor of some 600 American friends who are here to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the ending of the war of resistance against Japan. The reception was held at the Asia World Plaza Hotel Sunday afternoon. Lo Ying-teh, chairman of the Chinese Air Force Retired Servicemen's Association, hosted the cocktail party. Also present at the reception were Adm Song Chang-chih, minister of national defense, Gen Hau Pei-tsun, chief of the general staff, Gen Wego Chiang, commander of the MND's [Ministry of National Defense] combined operations and training department, and Gen Kuo Ju-Lin, commander-in-chief of the Chinese Air Force. Earlier in the day, members of the association attended the 1985 annual meeting at the Grand Hotel and paid respects to the memory of late President Chiang Kai-shek at the Chung Cheng Memorial Hall in Taipei. On Monday, association members and their families will be reorganized into several groups to visit Kinmen, Hualien, Taichuang and Kaohsiung to observe military and economic establishments in this country. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0249 GMT 27 May 85 OW]

PRESIDENT RECEIVES U.S. VISITORS--President Chiang Ching-kuo yesterday received William Clark, former advisor to President Ronald Reagan for National Security Affairs and secretary of interior, who just wound up his 2-day visit here. Also attending the presidential audience was (Franklin Northfield), chairman of U.S. Trading Company and former assistant to President Reagan for political affairs. President Chiang extended welcome to his guests and exchanged views with them on problems of mutual interests between the Republic of China and the United States. [Text] [Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 25 May 85 OW]

KMT RESHUFFLES EXECUTIVES OF CULTURAL ORGANS--Taipei, May 29 (CNA)--The Kuomintang [KMT] Central Standing Committee approved a reshuffle of executives of KMT-run cultural organizations Wednesday. Frank C.C. Lin, chairman of the Hong Kong TIMES, was appointed chairman of the board of the CENTRAL DAILY NEWS. Lin, 68, of Fukien, attended National Tsinghua University and graduated from the Central Military Academy. He has been CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY's correspondent in New York, president of CNA and vice president of the KMT Department of Party History. Pan Chen-Chew, director of the China Youth Corps, was named chairman of the Broadcasting Corporation of China. For the past several years, the post has been held by Mah Soo-lay, secretary general of the KMT Central Committee. Pan, 67, of Kiangsu, is a graduate of the National Normal College and a post-graduate of National War College. He has been a middle school principal, a commissioner of the Taiwan Provincial Department of Education, chairman of the National Youth Commission and acting chairman of the Taiwan Provincial KMT Headquarters. He is a member of the KMT Central Committee. Kan Yu-lung, deputy director general of the Government Information Office, was assigned to succeed Hsiao Chi-tsung, chairman of the Cheng Chung Book Co who will retire shortly. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0242 GMT 30 May 85 OW]

CHIANG NAMES POLICY ADVISER--Taipei, May 30 (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo Thursday named Ma Hsin-yeh, 76, outgoing chairman of the board of directors of the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, policy adviser to the presidential office. Ma was hospitalized May 27 because of a slight stroke which caused some but not serious brain hemorrhage. President Chiang sent T.Y. Chang, vice presidential secretary general, to visit Ma at National Taiwan University Hospital and transferred to Ma a Letter of Appointment to his new post. Chang also conveyed President Chiang's regards to Ma. Ma will retire from his present post this month after about 50 years' service in journalism. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1418 GMT 30 May 85 OW]

MONGE REAFFIRMS POLICY OF LASTING FRIENDSHIP--Taipei, May 30 (CNA)--Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge affirmed Thursday that no matter how the international situation changes, Costa Rica's friendly policy toward the Republic of China will by no means turn around. Monge made the affirmation in a dinner party hosted by Premier Yu Kuo-hwa at the Grand Hotel in Taipei. Costa Rica's chief of state revealed that Costa Rica does receive a lot of international pressure urging it to change the policy. "However," he said, "we will not change it because it is not merely the government's policy but the policy of all the people's there." This, he added, is the common political understanding of both the ruling and opposition parties. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 31 May 85 OW]

COURT UPHOLDS INTELLIGENCE CHIEF'S SENTENCE--Taipei, May 30 (AFP)--The Military Court of Review today upheld a lower court ruling sentencing former Intelligence Chief Vice Admiral Wong Hsi-Ling to life imprisonment for his involvement in the murder of Chinese-American Henry Liu, the Defense Ministry announced. The ministry said the Court of Review, which is the top military court, also upheld the two-and-a-half year prison terms imposed on Vice Adm Wong's subordinates, Major General Hu Yi-ming and Colonel Chen Hu-men, who were implicated in the same case. The three men had all appealed their sentences. [passage omitted] [Excerpt] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1316 GMT 30 May 85 HK]

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

'FREEDOM OF CREATION' PLEDGED TO WRITERS' CONGRESS

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 88, Feb 85 pp 43-45

[Article by Huai Ping [2037 0393]: "On the Fourth Congress of the Writers Association"]

[Text] From 29 December 1984 to 5 January 1985, The China Writers Association held its fourth congress. This was the most enlightening congress held by the Chinese writers since the Chinese communists founded their state. We can see this from the articles written and the statements made by the writers during the congress.

In his article "Moving Swiftly Forward" (published in the 31 December 84 RENMIN RIBAO), Bai Hua [4101 5478] wrote: "I came to the capital this time to attend the congress of Chinese writers. This congress will not be a routine congress of a procedural nature, not be a congress in which there is a squabble about the order of seats, and even less be a congress of criticism which is incompatible with the seething life of the entire motherland. Therefore, I did not bring to it any feelings of anxiety and fear, but rather feelings of gratification and pleasure and a solemn sense of responsibility." I and several writers exchanged telephone calls, and in the telephone calls my voice and that of the other party shook as each one of us was unable to hold back his happiness and excitement, so that even before the congress began our interest was aroused; even before the congress began, we found ourselves in an atmosphere seething with unity; and even before the congress began, we saw prospects for a great flourishing of literature!" Li Cunbao [2621 1317 5508] said: "When the Fourth Congress of the China Writers Association was convened, an atmosphere of gratification and carefreeness never before seen drifted among the ranks of writers." ("Prologue to a Big Breakthrough in Literature and Art Opens," published in the 31 December 1984 RENMIN RIBAO) Although there was no lack of polite formulas extolling the party and its leaders in these articles and statements, I still think their delight came from their hearts. Why do I say this?

Elimination of Pernicious "Leftist" Influence

I think the answer to this question should be sought in the statements of the CPC's political circles and of the leaders of literary and art circles.

On the day the congress opened, several points in Hu Qili's [5170 0796 4539] congratulatory speech to the congress on behalf of the CPC Central Committee

were, for the literary and art circles, earth-shattering and heaven-battering. For me, a person who has closely followed China's literary world for a long time, the degree of openness in his speech was also quite unexpected.

First of all, in his congratulatory speech Hu departed from the past practice of leaders at a meeting of only issuing instructions by making an unprecedented self-criticism. He affirmed that the Chinese communists' "leadership of literary and art work, generally speaking, is good. The enormous achievements of socialist literature were obtained under the party's leadership." He then went on to say: "However, there also really exist some shortcomings in the leadership, the principal ones being: First, there exist in the party's leadership of literary and art work deviations of the 'left,' and for a fairly long time there has been too much interference, too many labels, and too many administrative orders. Second, our party has sent some cadres to literary and art departments and units. They are good comrades, but their understanding of literature and art is not extensive, and this adversely affects the relationship between the party on the one hand and the writers and literary and art workers on the other. Third, between the literary and art workers, between writers, including party members, between party members and nonparty members, and between areas, the relationship is not normal enough; there is too much sensitivity, too much mutual discussion and fault-finding, and too many things that hurt somebody's feelings." Therefore, Mr Hu concluded: "We must improve and strengthen the party's leadership of literary undertakings, so that the party's leadership is able to grasp the new situations that are developing and changing."

Because Mr Hu was speaking for the highest stratum, he was relatively reserved and some of what he said needed to be supplemented by other people. For example, with regard to the first point, namely, "there exists the deviation of the 'left,'" the RENMIN RIBAO Commentator, in his commentary entitled "Great Stimulus, Great Unity, Great Flourishing--Congratulations on the Convening of the Fourth Congress of the National Writers Association," wrote: "Currently there still needs to be a continuation of the emancipation of the mind on our literary front, with emphasis on overcoming the ideological influence of the 'left' and on resolutely eradicating the pernicious influence of the 'left.' The ideology of the 'left' is deep-rooted on the ideological and cultural fronts, and it is extremely deadly. The spirit of the 'left' will, at the opportune moment, slip back into its old ways, and we must not take this matter lightly." (29 December 1984) In an article entitled "Concentrate Forces To Stamp Out the Chronic and Stubborn Disease of the 'Left,'" Ke Ling [2688 2933] resolutely and decisively said: Now the key is to stamp out the chronic and stubborn disease of the 'left,' so that literature and art will truly be freed from this blind angle." (RENMIN RIBAO, 31 December 1984) It can be seen that in the past several years in the CPC there has not only "existed the deviation of the 'left,'" but that in certain periods it has simply been the case that the "leftist tide has run rampant." The 1981 movement "to oppose bourgeois liberalization" as well as the 1983 year-end movement "to eliminate spiritual pollution" are sufficient to prove this proposition, and these "leftist tides" came from the highest stratum of the CPC. Take, for example, the 1981 movement to oppose bourgeois liberalization," which began with the CPC Central Committee's issuance in the spring of 1981 of Document No 7, namely, the "Decision on the Current Policy on Press News and

Radio Propaganda," which said that the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization must be criticized and opposed. This was followed by Deng Xiaoping's conversation on 27 March 1981 with leaders of the CPLA General Political Department, in which he said "emancipation of the mind means opposing the 'left' and also means opposing the right. When the Third Plenary Session [of the Eleventh CPC Central Committee] put forward the proposition of emancipating the mind, it was focused on the 'two whatevers,' and its key point was the correction of the mistakes of the 'left.' Later, there again appeared a tendency toward the right, and of course it must also be corrected." And he said that the "film, literary work, and play 'Unrequited Love' must be criticized; this is a question of upholding the four basic principles." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 334 and p 337) Mr Deng's meaning was expounded most clearly by Hu Qiaomu [5170 0829 2606] in a passage at the forum on problems on the ideological front held by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee on 8 August 1981: "Actually, in the period from the Third Plenary Session to the Sixth Plenary Session, the party Central Committee stressed the correction of the guiding ideology of the 'left.' The communique of the Sixth Plenary Session pointed out that this session had completed the party's historical task of bringing order out of chaos in the guiding ideology; that is to say, the task of correcting the 'leftist' mistakes in guiding ideology had already been completed." Therefore, the main problem now is the "deviation toward bourgeois liberalization, which runs counter to the four principles and which exists in society (and also exists to a certain degree within the party)."

Therefore, the fact that the Chinese communist officials are now making opposition to the "left" the chief task on the literary front may be considered a self-criticism initiated almost every one of the past several years by the CPC leaders headed by Deng Xiaoping, and is equivalent to acknowledging that in the past several years the criticism of "scar literature," the criticism of "bourgeois liberalization," as well as the criticism of "spiritual pollution" were all cases of "chasing the wind and clutching at shadows"--making groundless accusations--and were detrimental to the development of literature and art. Having the courage to admit his mistakes is the most striking point in which Deng Xiaoping differs from Mao Zedong, and is also a principal factor whereby the regime can gain the trust of the people. I think that if the CPC truly wants to break with past mistakes and part company with the "left," it should reverse the verdicts on the works "In the Archives of Society" and "If I Am True," on Ye Wenfu's [5509 2429 4395] poem "General," and on the works "Unrequited Love" and "Grass on Lili Plain." The report made by Zhang Guangnian [1728 0342 1628] on 29 December reversed the verdict on "scar literature" by saying that its appearance "responded to the rhythm of the times" and that, in the course of literary development in the new period, it played a role in "taking a courageous, uncompromising attitude of thoroughly negating the 'Great Cultural Revolution.'" ("Socialist Literature Advances With Great Strides in the New Era") I think this was an extremely good beginning.

Giving "Freedom" to Creation

After the CPC acknowledged the errors in its policy on literature and art, naturally it had to strike out on a new path by making new promises to the

writers and artists, among which the one with the most attraction is to give writers the freedom to create. In this respect, Hu Qili said: "There must be freedom to create. That is to say, writers must think with their own brains and have full freedom to choose their subject matter, theme, and mode of artistic expression, have full freedom to express their feelings and emotions and to convey their own ideas. In this way they will be able to write works with true appeal that are able to play an educational role." "Our party, government, literary and art organizations, as well as the entire society, should firmly guarantee this freedom for writers." Since the "Talks at the Yan'an Forum on Literature and Art," which Mao Zedong issued in 1982 [as published, should be 1942], literature and art have been tied by the CPC to the "revolutionary task" of a certain "revolutionary period" and have served the CPC's politics. Whoever talked about the "freedom of literary and art creation" would be making an "antiparty" expression of view that wanted to cast off the CPC's rule. On 30 October 1979, when, at the Fourth National Congress on Literature and Art, Deng Xiaoping criticized the "gang of four" for strangling the life of literature and art, and when he loosened all sorts of fetters binding writers and artists, he only said: "In literature and art, this complex labor, it is highly necessary for writers and artists to display their individual creative spirit. What is written and how it is written are problems that can only be explored and gradually solved by writers and artists in artistic practice. In this respect, we must not wilfully interfere." But he did not dare to touch on the question of "freedom of creation." This time Hu Qili, representing the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, publicly allowed this freedom to writers. Not only is this freedom comprehensive--including mode of expression and the conveying of ideas and feelings--but it is full, a truly unprecedented move. Some people think they can see that there is a "limit" placed on this "freedom" by the passage in Hu's speech when he says: "Our writers must treasure and correctly use this freedom, freely displaying their own creative talents in the service of the people and socialism." I look at it this way: First, we cannot demand that the CPC give writers the kind of absolute freedom that is found in Western society (for example, the freedom to oppose the CPC's rule and to praise the lifestyle of capitalism), but for the CPC to change from the blind alley of having literature and art serve the workers, peasants, and soldiers to the fairly broad avenue of having them serve the "people" and "socialism" (for example, flogging negative and decadent ideas and social phenomena, as well as putting within the scope of legitimacy works that indirectly benefit the construction of the four modernizations, including those that help the people to get recreation and rest during their sparetime when they are engaged in intense work), is something that has been assiduously sought for a long time. Next, for Chinese writers, an even more important part of the freedom of creation is that they will not be criticized --as Zhao Dan [6392 0030] put it, a guarantee of "exemption from struggle." In this aspect, Hu Qili expressed the writers' aspirations: "Errors and problems that appear in literary creation, provided they do not violate the law, must be solved through literary and art comment, criticism, and debate, and we must insure that writers who are criticized are not discriminated against politically and are not, because of this, punished or dealt with by other organizational means." He also publicly said that "counter-criticism is allowed." To insure that this is done, the following clause was added to the newly revised "Constitution of the China Writers Association": "The democratic rights and the economic rights and interests

bestowed upon association members by the PRC Constitution are to be safeguarded, and the freedom of association members to engage in creation, research, and international literary exchange is to be guaranteed."

A Prayer for Chinese Writers

My optimistic attitude with regard to Hu Qili's speech is based on the fact that as the CPC's economic policy opens up more and more it is bound to bring along its policies on politics and literature and art--the law of the superstructure's opening up--and is also based on the consciousness of the CPC leaders since the end of the movement to "eliminate spiritual pollution." Since the movement to "eliminate spiritual pollution" ran aground in the spring of 1984, there has really not been any criticism of literature and art, to the extent that in his article entitled "On Two Constituent Principles for the Nature of Persons in Literature" (published in issue No 4, 1984, of WENXUE PINGLUN [LITERARY COMMENT], Liu Zaifu [0491 0375 1788] put forward the theory that all persons "retain a pole of an animal nature that corresponds to the primeval needs of animals" and also "have a pole of a uniquely social nature that transcends their animal nature," and the two poles "thus constitute a contradiction between 'flesh and spirit.'" Toward this theory, which is a "theory of human nature" from beginning to end, the CPC leaders have taken the broad-minded attitude of making it a topic for regular discussion. In addition, Ke Yunle's [2688 7189 6424] new work "New Star" (published as a supplement to issue No 3, August 1984, of DANGDAI [CONTEMPORARY ERA]) reflected the corrupt and dark side of the bureaucratic administrative system in a county seat before the CPC's party consolidation, as well as the callousness of the cadres toward the people--simply the image of cold-blooded animals--but he was not criticized and; on the contrary, he was praised. There are other examples like these. From these actual manifestations we can see steps toward a late spring in literature and art.

However, in view of the fact that in recent years there have been reversals for the literary circles year after year, I am not as optimistic as the poet Liu Shahe [3177 3097 3109] in his poem "No Longer Fear": "Feet no longer fear the wearing of too-small shoes/Heads no longer fear the wearing of dunce caps/Flowers no longer fear blind hoeing up/Books no longer fear indiscriminate burning/If there are mistakes there is no longer a fear of having to make self-criticisms/ And there is no longer fear that the Huanghe River will change its course year by year." (RENMIN RIBAO, 1 January 1985) I would rather borrow the lines of Mr Liu's [0491] poem "On Studying Luo Zhongwen's Old Painting 'Father' to be my prayer for Chinese writers!

Writers, my writers! (the original line is "Father, my father!")

I pray for you, pray for you,

May there never again be an unexpected

Gathering of clouds for my god and my heaven!

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CSO: 4005/605

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CURRENT SCENE IN GUANGDONG LITERARY CIRCLES VIEWED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 88, Feb 85 pp 14-15

[Article by Yang Hui [2799 2547]: "Guangdong Literary Circles Before and After Congress of China Writers Association"]

[Text] "Ten Thousand-Yuan Households" To Come Out of Literary Circles This Year

The Fourth Congress of the China Writers Association fully reflected The Fourth Congress of the Chinese Writers association fully reflected The Fourth Congress of the China Writers Association fully reflected one fact: in their hearts people hate the "left," in their hearts people long for freedom of creation. This has already been an irreversible trend of the times. At the congress the writers spoke out freely, and they dared to bring up anything they wanted. Some persons said that they were prepared to be criticized for it, but all the same they would write novels of a "liberated nature"; some persons talked big about becoming in 1985 "ten thousand yuan" or "one hundred thousand-yuan households" among writers; and some persons, passing around copies of CHENG MING, copies which it is not known where they got them from, made jokes about the articles in CHENG MING touching on writers.

Starting this year, publications throughout the country plan to double the payment for an article they accept, so as to stimulate the writers' creative enthusiasm. As a matter of fact, the payment should have been doubled long ago. In the 35 years since the founding of the PRC, the price of a Beijing duck has gone up from 2 mao per jin to 2 yuan per jin, a 10-fold rise, but the payment for an article "has remained constant for 30 years," not changing in 30 years, a situation which cannot avoid being extremely unfair to people who write articles. Before the Fourth Congress of the Writers Association, this question was already set, and at the congress it was brought up for discussion. Whether it was discussed or not was of no consequence. All the people at the congress wield the pen, and who among them would not want to double his income? Therefore, once this was proposed the "whole body endorsed it."

Guangdong is a place on which the whole country fixes its gaze. In it are the three special economic zones of Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Shantou. Writers throughout the country think of going to Guangdong to look around and widen

their horizons. Guangdong writers jokingly "warn" their fellow writers in other provinces: If you come to Guangdong you will be welcomed, but you should prepare yourself mentally and be prepared to write one year of articles to pay for your trip, because things in Guangdong are expensive.

There is freedom to create, but the writers are still laden with anxiety. All of them have a sense of "betrayal," feeling that too many traditional things have been lost and no one likes to write about them. The majority of the members of the ranks of Chinese writers are writers who were fostered and "unearthed" from among the people after liberation. Wang Meng [3769 5536], now the editor in chief of RENMIN WENXUE [PEOPLES LITERATURE] and vice president of the National Writers Association, as well as Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159] both emerged in the fifties. The writers' cultural education, political and ideological incultation, and traditional influences were very much the same, and they will chant "if there had been no Communist Party there would have been no New China."... To make them write about the evil of the "gang of four" and the tragedy of the "Cultural Revolution" period is easy, but how can some local writers of the north be made, "against their conscience," to boost the playful art of capitalism, which they still abhor? Not a chance. They still hope to write about some heroic characters who have beautiful human feelings, who lead a Chinese-style life of frugality and refinement, and who "do not wallow in luxury when they have wealth and rank, and do not change their nature when poor." It is undeniable that between writers of the north and writers of the areas in the south that have been opened to the outside world, between old writers and young writers, there exist wide gaps in thinking.

Ideology is a concrete expression of material life, and, conversely, it affects material life. China being so big, with a vast territory and huge population, it is extremely natural that it is hard for the ideas of writers to unite under one banner. If one demands unity and uses new forms to restrict the writers, one will again be committing an historical mistake. Writers whose thinking is fairly open understand this point; local writers, who have not seen the wide world, do not necessarily understand it.

There Will Be a Reversal of the Verdict on Dai Houying

Before and after the Fourth Congress of the Writers Association, in sharp contrast to the way they treated Zhou Yangcheng [6650 2254 2052] the writers cold-shouldered Zhou Erfu [6650 5079 1788], Lin Mohan [2651 7817 3211], and Ouyang Shan [2962 7122 1472]. The stuff practiced by the ultraleft, is unpopular, and the writers also must be particular about the moral integrity of the literati. Even if before and after the sessions some persons were to spread self-justification-type "involuntary" rumors, the writers would not buy this stuff. If the party organization of the Writers Association did not do ideological work repeatedly and with good intentions, there could be startling changes in the namelist of the Fourth Congress' council.

Ouyang Shan was old (81 or 82) and sleepy-eyed, but he still put on a murderous look and "sent troupes to suppress" the novel "Ren Ah, Ren!" The writers still remember that Ouyang Shan drove Dai Houying [2071 0624 5391], the author of "Ren Ah Ren!" out of Guangdong, declaring that she was "not welcome." Now times have changed, and the writers of Guangdong have proposed

that she be cordially invited to return to Guangdong, so as to restore the reputation of Guangdong writers.

Everybody knows that Ouyang Shan is unpopular and that he is old and sick. How can the provincial party committee and the All-China Federation of Literature and Art Circles not know this? Although there are still people protecting Ouyang Shan, it looks as if he will not keep his post as chairman of the Guangdong Literary and Art Federation for long. Fairly suitable choices for replacing him are Chen Canyin [7115 2995 7189] and Qin Mu [4440 3668]. The loudest cries heard for the person to be the next chairman of the Guangdong Writers association are for Chen Guokai [7115 0948 0418], who has just been chosen to be a member of the Council of the National Writers Association. He is considered by the new and old writers of Guangdong as a person who tries not to offend anybody, who enthusiastically helps other people, and who has a good personality. Among the Guangdong writers, the level of his works is in the middle-upper range and is not the best, but his short story "What Should I Do?" once won the highest national prize for short stories, and his novelette "The Price" has been made into a television play, which made a fairly good impression. Chen Guokai's health is not good and he is very shortsighted, but he does not put on the airs of a writer. In age he "forms a connecting link between the preceding and the following." His mind is emancipated, and he is bold in creating new styles and new approaches. He has the frankness and openness, warmth, and sharpness of a southern writer (power of observing life). Therefore, he is really the best choice to be the chairman of the Writers Association.

Great Pressure on Guangdong Writers

The 32 writers of Guangdong Province's College of Literature are now also feeling pressure, and this pressure is not coming from the upper strata but from life. Material life in Guangdong is moving at a tremendous pace, and the limited payment for their works makes it hard for the writers to cope with life. Previously, if one were a writer, one's basic salary, author's remuneration, and fame and prestige made one an usually lucky person. In today's Guangdong, I don't know how many several hundreds of 100,000-yuan households there are. The more the writers drive themselves to "produce" more works so that the payments for their works will catch up with the cost-of-living index, the harder it is for them to maintain a high standard of quality in the works. By comparison, for the writers of the north, who write their fiction under kerosene lamps amid barren mountains and ditches, the payment for their works is enough to make "prices low," and they also appear to have ample time. Therefore, it is very difficult to say whether Guangdong will be able in 1985 to send excellent short stories to the north for public appraisal. I hear that only the works of two young writers, Lu Lei [0712 7191] and Kong Jiesheng [1313 2212 3932], will be able to "be put on the table."

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14 June 1985

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT TO MEET PORTUGAL'S EANES--Beijing, May 23 (AFP)--Chinese President Li Xiannian said in an official announcement yesterday to be suffering from a sprained back, today stood and joked with reporters as Chinese officials hovered nervously nearby. Asked about his health as he stood in a doorway waiting to receive a brief courtesy call from Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, Mr Li, 80, replied, "I've pulled my back." "You young people don't know, old people don't recover so quickly," he joked, bringing a burst of laughter from some 30 pressmen who attended the start of the meeting in Zhongnanhai, headquarters of the Chinese leadership. Mr Li sidestepped questions about an announcement today that Beijing and Lisbon are to begin negotiations on Portuguese-administered Macao in the near future, saying it was up to Vice Foreign-Minister Zhou Nan to reply. Mr Zhou and other Chinese officials stood by smiling nervously throughout the four-minute conversation, stepping forward and back, apparently anxious that Mr Li might respond inappropriately to sensitive questions. Mr Li repeatedly put his hands to his back to demonstrate where the pain was located and said he had hoped to receive Gen Eanes personally but was unable to because his condition had confined him to bed. Asked how old he was, he held up the Chinese finger signs for his official age, 78. The Chinese presidency is a largely ceremonial position and Western diplomats here said that Mr Li had not been involved in day-to-day policy making for some time. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1353 GMT 23 May 85 HK]

PRC, USSR TO EXCHANGE RESIDENT CORRESPONDENTS--Beijing, May 25 (AFP)--China and the Soviet Union are preparing to exchange resident correspondents for several national newspapers, reliable sources said here today. Under the exchange leading Chinese newspapers are to station resident correspondents in Moscow and Soviet newspapers are to post correspondents in Beijing, the sources said. Selection of reporters is now underway at the "GUANGMING DAILY," a party-run newspaper directed at intellectuals, and the "ECONOMIC DAILY," a financial paper that has gained prominence under the impetus of China's economic reforms, the sources added. Soviet sources here said that the exchange is under discussion but that they did not know which Soviet newspapers would send correspondents to Beijing or when the exchange would be announced. A GUANGMING DAILY staffer confirmed that the newspaper was discussing arrangements for the exchange but declined to give any details. The ECONOMIC DAILY denied any knowledge of the plan. The Soviet embassy said it had no information on the plan but would make an announcement as soon as information was received. The ECONOMIC DAILY regularly reports on and analyses economic developments outside

China, including Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The sources said that the PEOPLE'S DAILY, official mouthpiece of the Chinese Communist Party, is not expected to participate in the exchange. At present the official New China News Agency has three fully accredited correspondents and one reporter in training in Moscow while the official Soviet news agency TASS has the same level of staffing in Beijing, Chinese press officials here said. [Text]
[Hong Kong AFP in English 0607 GMT 25 May 85 HK]

CSO: 4000/247

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