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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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19 December 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

MILITARY MOVEMENTS NEAR LIBYA REPORTED

OW020324 Beijing XINHUA in English 0110 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Cairo, December 1 (XINHUA)--The Egyptian Government today kept silent on reported military build-up and tension along the Egypt-Libya border.

Official newspapers here carried no reports in this regard except a report from Washington quoting a spokesman of U.S. State Department as saying that there are uncertain reports about Soviet anti-aircraft missiles being unloaded in a Libyan port.

According to radio reports of Libya, the Libyan Foreign Ministry told foreign diplomatic envoys in Tripoli yesterday that Egypt has "massed troops along the Egypt-Libya border," and "American military aircraft and warships are gathering intelligence for Egypt along the Libyan coast."

Foreign ambassadors in Tripoli were also told by the Libyan Foreign Ministry that an aircraft carrier, a frigate and a destroyer of the U.S. fleet in the Mediterranean have left the Israeli port of Haifa, sailing towards the Libyan coast and carrying with them 4,500 U.S. troops.

Diplomatic observers here, however, tend to regard the Libyan accusation as unreliable, saying Egypt is now preoccupied with tackling its economic problems.

But they pointed out that there has been tension between the two countries especially after the recent hijacking of an Egyptian airliner to Malta. The Egyptian Government has hinted that Libya was behind the hijackers. Egypt has also recently arrested some Libyan terrorists who had infiltrated into the city of Alexandria in an attempt to assassinate some Libyans who are opposed to Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi.

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CSO: 4000/075

GENERAL

U.S. THREATENS TO SCRAP NEW ZEALAND DEFENSE PACT

OW300852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 29 (XINHUA)--The United States has threatened to scrap a defense treaty with New Zealand if the latter enacts legislation barring visits by U.S. Navy ships capable of carrying nuclear weapons, according to a report in the NEW YORK TIMES today.

The TIMES, citing U.S. officials, said that an 11-month-long dispute between the two countries over visits by U.S. warships had reached a decisive point.

Earlier in February, New Zealand turned down a U.S. request for a port call of its nuclear-capable warship, thus leading to a cancellation of a scheduled military exercise of (the Australia, New Zealand, and United States Mutual Security Pact).

New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange is now seeking parliamentary approval by mid-December of a law to impose a ban on visits by all ships with nuclear weapons, the TIMES reported.

In an interview with New Zealand television scheduled to be broadcast on December 12, Paul Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, said: "If New Zealand enacts legislation that gives the force of law to that port ban, we are going to have to effectively terminate our alliance commitment to New Zealand."

There was no indication that Mr Lange had changed his position on the port ban, a U.S. Government official said, adding that the United States' opposition to the legislation therefore remained unchanged.

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CSO: 4000/075

GENERAL

ANHUI EXPANDS RELATIONS WITH FRG, U.S. STATES

OW291755 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Hefei, November 29 (XINHUA)--Anhui provincial officials are to expand relations with Rheinland-Pfalz in Federal Germany and the U.S. State of Maryland, it was announced here today.

The province will train two Chinese linguists for the German state, according to an agreement signed here today by Anhui Governor Wang Yuzhao and Rheinland-Pfalz Minister-President Bernhard Vogel.

And Rheinland-Pfalz will train two wine experts, two tourist officials and four clothing technicians for Anhui.

Anhui University will establish sisterly relations and exchange language students with a university in the German state.

The two sides have agreed to promote economic and technological co-operation, and to study the possibility of co-operating on culture, broadcasting and journalism.

They will exchange theatrical troupes and art exhibitions, as well as TV documentaries and news reports.

A delegation led by Vogel has clinched several economic and technological co-operation deals with Anhui Province since it arrived here this week.

Anhui forged friendly ties with Rheinland-Pfalz in September, 1984. Since then, bilateral trade has been worth more than U.S. \$5 million.

Governor Wang returned here on Thursday after a visit to North America, during which he signed a co-operation agreement with Maryland Governor Harold Hughes.

Under this, Anhui will share research results with the U.S. state in computer software, metallurgy, chemicals, new building materials, animal and plant breeding, foodstuffs and environmental protection.

In addition, bilateral academic symposiums will be held, and there will be exchanges of teachers, students, theatrical troupes, journalists and athletes.

Anhui established friendly relations with Maryland in 1980. Since then, bilateral trade has been worth U.S. \$40 million.

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CSO: 4000/075

GENERAL

UN MEETING SUPPORTS PALESTINIANS; ZHAO GREETING

OW300820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] United Nations, November 29 (XINHUA)--Representatives here today called for a just solution of the Middle East problem on the full recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

A special meeting marking the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people, the eighth annual observance since 1978 under a relevant UN General Assembly resolution, was organized here today by the committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said at the meeting that recent events in the Middle East had highlighted the increasing urgency of finding a solution to the complex problem in the region.

"It remains a primary responsibility of the United Nations to strive for a political solution to the Palestine problem in spite of all the difficulties involved," he said.

Muhammad Milhim, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), made a statement on behalf of Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

"It is important for the United Nations to supervise the convening of an international conference on the Middle East," he said. "Any attempt to circumvent the role of the United Nations and the role of the conference can only exacerbate the situation in the Middle East," he warned.

Ambassador Abdul Koroma of Sierra Leone, chairman of the Special Committee of Decolonization, pointed out that the solution of the Middle East problem must be based on certain basic principles: the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, the right of every state to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries, and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and nationhood.

Ambassador Natarajan Krishnan of India, speaking on behalf of the movement of the non-aligned countries, said that the Palestinian problem could not

be solved without "the total and unconditional withdrawal" of Israel from the Palestinian and other Arab territories.

Ambassador Massamba Sarre of Senegal, chairman of the committee organising the meeting, told the gathering that in its program of work for 1985, the committee had given priority to the International Conference on the Middle East as proposed by the General Assembly.

Such a conference would provide an acceptable framework for a just solution of the region's problem, he said. Furthermore, the Arab peace plan put forward at FES and the Jordanian-Palestinian accord could serve as a basis for such a conference, he added.

Representatives from African, Asian, Latin American and Eastern European groups and 16 other international organizations and non-governmental organizations also spoke at the meeting.

The meeting received messages of solidarity from heads of state and government of many countries. A message from Premier Zhao Ziyang was read at the meeting by China's permanent representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Li Luye.

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CSO: 4000/075

GENERAL

FRG, POLISH PARTIES SUPPORT SECURITY PARTNERHSIP

OW260822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, November 25 (XINHUA)--The Federal German Social Democratic Party and the Polish United Workers' Party today announced their support of a "security partnership" aimed at replacing the theory of mutual deterrence.

In a statement, the two sides stressed that the "security partnership," a concept used for the first time in East-West joint documents, should be based on the principles adopted at the Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Helsinki in 1975 and a follow-up meeting in Madrid in 1980.

A working group of the two parties, which was set up last March to explore ways of building mutual trust, issued the statement.

Such a relationship, the statement continued, should be preconditioned by recognizing the right of every participant country to choose its own way in dealing with political, social and cultural issues.

The two sides praised last week's Geneva summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, and called on all European nations, both in the East and West, to contribute to transforming the summit's results into positive measures concerning arms control and disarmament.

The two sides urged all nuclear-possessing countries to freeze their arsenals and stop producing new nuclear weapons. They also are opposed to deployment of weapons in outer space.

The two parties proposed that signatory nations of the final documents of the 1975 and 1980 European security conferences take steps toward renouncing the use of nuclear and conventional weapons. They also called for establishing a nuclear-free zone in Middle Europe and a halt to assembling conventional and offensive military forces in the border areas.

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CSO: 4000/075

GENERAL

FOREIGN INTEREST IN CHINA'S SATELLITE LAUNCHING BUSINESS

HK261502 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 25 Nov 85 p 1

[Dispatch from correspondent Liu Min-yi [0491 2404 8308]: "Seven Countries Including U.S. and Britain Contact China on Commissioning Satellite Launching Business"]

[Text] Since China announced that its "Changzheng II" and "Changzheng III" rockets would be used for commissioned satellite launching for other countries, seven countries have contacted China about this business. These countries include West Germany, France, the United States, and Britain. Some companies from these countries have signed letters of intention. This was revealed by an official of the China hall of the Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair. The China hall exhibits models of the rockets.

According to sources of the authorities concerned, China's satellite business for commercial purposes can be divided into several parts: First, cooperation in developing and making civilian-purpose satellites; second, launching satellites for other countries by charging a certain amount for service; and third, cooperation in developing the international markets for the astronautics industry.

Foreign countries which want to ask China to launch satellites for them may contact the department concerned of the Chinese Government. Then, China will design and launch their satellites in light of their requirements, and will provide insurance service.

Satellites carried by the "Changzheng II" rockets can be used to survey resources and to gather information for developing forests, planning town construction, and environmental protection. At present, this type of rocket can be quite accurately put satellites into orbit and is rather reliable.

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CSO: 4000/075

GENERAL

BRIEFS

NEGOTIATION OF MALVINAS URGED--United Nations, November 27 (XINHUA)--The 40th session of the UN General Assembly today urged Argentina and Britain "to initiate negotiations" on the issue of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands. The resolution asked the two governments to hold talks to find ways to resolve "peacefully and definitively" the problems between them, including all aspects on the future of the Malvinas Islands. The resolution was drafted by Algeria, Brazil, Ghana, India, Mexico, Uruguay and Yugoslavia, and was adopted with 107 votes. Britain Belgium, Oman and Surinam voted against the resolution and 41 abstained. Before the adoption, the UN General Assembly voted against amendments proposed by Britain that advocate the islanders having "the right to self-determination." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0642 GMT 28 Nov 85 OW] /8918

INFORMATION ACCORD SIGNED--Dhaka, November 27 (XINHUA)--Bangladesh and Yugoslavia signed a 5-year agreement here today to promote cooperation in all fields of information activities. Under the agreement, news agencies of Bangladesh and Yugoslavia would cooperate in full reporting of political, social, economic, cultural and other events, as well as the two countries' activities in international politics. Cooperation will also be boosted between journalists' associations, newspapers and publishing houses, radio and television stations, and scientific and journalistic research organizations. The cooperation also include exchange and training of journalists and media staff, and radio and television experts to study special areas of professional interest. The agreement was signed by Bangladesh Information Secretary Manzur Murshed and Yugoslav Ambassador Gustav Zadnik on behalf of their governments. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 27 Nov 85 OW] /8918

'SDI' BOYCOTT URGED--Bonn, November 29 (XINHUA)--A joint statement by French and Federal German trade unions calls on European scientists to boycott the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). The statement was published today by the Federal German Teachers and Scientific Workers Trade Union and by the French researchers Trade Union in Paris. It says that the large-scale arms race, the militarization of space in particular, has increased the danger of a nuclear war and consumed a great number of resources that ought to be used for peaceful ends. The two unions are concerned about some people's attempt to put the "Eureka" program--a European high-tech research program--into the orbit of SDI, serving its military purposes, the statement notes. It calls on European scientists to join forces in opposition to this attempt. The research projects of Eureka should not only be limited in Europe, the statement says. In order to promote social development and assure world peace, Europe should

establish scientific relations with the Third World countries, it adds. [Text]
[Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 30 Nov 85 OW] /8918

U.S. RECEIVES NICARAGUAN PROTEST NOTE--Managua, November 21 (XINHUA)--Nicaragua's Foreign Ministry today sent a note to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, protesting the U.S. Government's military aid to Nicaraguan anti-government military forces. The note was delivered against a proposed law which has been passed by the U.S. House of Representatives. According to the law, which will be finally approved by the U.S. Senate, the U.S. Government will directly supply planes, helicopters, vehicles and transceivers to the anti-government military forces. The note charged that U.S. military aid to the anti-government forces will exercise adverse effects upon the Contadora group and Lima group in seeking peace in Central America and constitute the most important factor leading to tension and intranquility in the region. The U.S. move, the note said, indicates that it is still attempting to create conditions for direct military intrusion into Nicaragua. The note concluded with the hope for a dialogue between Nicaragua and the United States to normalize their relations, which will be helpful for favorable to the Contadora group's mediation efforts for peace in Central America. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 22 Nov 85 OW] /8918

FRG CHANCELLOR TO VISIT ROMANIA--Bonn, November 11 (XINHUA)--Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said he will visit Romania sometime in the first half of next year at the invitation [of] the Romanians. Kohl made this announcement here today when he met with Manea Manescu, vice chairman of the Romanian State Council. Kohl and Manescu discussed East-West relations, especially as they apply to the Soviet-U.S. summit on November 19-20, and arms control. Manescu also attended the Interaction Council of former heads of government held in Hamburg last weekend. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 12 Nov 85 OW] /8918

CSO: 4000/075

UNITED STATES

U.S. CONGRESSMEN OPPOSE U.S. AID TO ANGOLAN REBELS

OW260821 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, Nov 25 (XINHUA)--One hundred and one representatives of the U.S. House today urged President Ronald Reagan not to provide aid to the anti-government forces in Angola.

"The U.S. involvement, whether direct or indirect, covert or overt, would damage our relations with governments throughout Africa and undermine fundamental U.S. policy objectives in Southern Africa," the representatives said in a letter to Reagan.

A number of congressmen introduced bills last month for the authorization of U.S. \$27 million in either humanitarian or military aid to the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), led by Jonas Savimbi.

Reagan said last week in an interview that the U.S. administration favors giving covert aid to the UNITA. However, the White House spokesman Larry Speakes said today that Reagan has not made final decision on the question.

The letter of the representatives said a fundamental U.S. aim has been the removal of Cuban troops from Angola and warned "a decision to assist UNITA would complicate this effort by undermining our role as a mediator."

The United States has been seeking to negotiate a settlement by which South Africa would withdraw from neighboring Namibia and Angola would ask the Cubans to leave.

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CSO: 4000/076

UNITED STATES

KISSINGER ON SUMMIT, CAMBODIAN SITUATION

OW221905 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Angkok, November 22 (XINHUA)--Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told a press conference here this afternoon that the U.S.-Soviet Geneva summit was a "considerable success."

He said, "It was very important not to conclude any agreement for the agreement sake. The differences on the major issues were too wide before the summit to be breached at the summit. The fact is that no pretense was made and working methods for further negotiations were set up."

On the role of the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia, Kissinger said, "without its political encouragement and without its military assistance, Vietnam would not have been in a position to take over Kampuchea. The Soviet Union has established military bases in Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang to strengthen its air and naval power in this area."

When asked to assess the present situation in Kampuchea, Kissinger said, "the resistance inside Kampuchea is at least as strong if not stronger than it was before the last dry-season offensive."

On U.S.-Vietnamese ties, Kissinger maintained that the United States has no interest in threatening Vietnam. "If Hanoi disassociates with Soviet bases and negotiates in good faith about Kampuchea, there is no reason why the U.S. cannot live in a positive relationship with Vietnam."

/8918

CSO: 4000/076

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

ISRAEL APOLOGIZES FOR SPYING--Cairo, November 29 (XINHUA)--Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres has promised in his message to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that there would be no more Israeli spying in the United States, according to a report from Tel Aviv. According to the Israeli radio today, the Israeli prime minister who made an apology to Shultz also undertook in his message to return to U.S. authorities any confidential documents which the alleged agent Jonathan Pollard arrested in the U.S. may have turned over to Israel. But this has not been officially confirmed. Israeli officials also declined to comment on allegations by the NEW YORK TIMES that Pollard worked for a secret Israeli anti-terrorist group and provided evidence that the United States had "penetrated" the Israeli Army. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0207 GMT 30 Nov 85 OW] /8918

SMEDLEY'S ROYALTIES DONATED--Beijing, November 26 (XINHUA)--Royalties received from China by Agnes Smedley, United States writer, have been donated to the Smedley-Strong-Snow [SSS] Society of China. The money, which amounts to 116,214.45 yuan, was willed to the late Marshal Zhu De by Smedley and he donated it to the state, according to a letter to the SSS Society from the general office of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee which was written on November 21. State officials decided to donate it to the society to support its work. The donation will be used to study, translate and publish Smedley's works. The original payments to Smedley were for two books--"China's Red Army Marches" and "China Fights Back." They will be translated into Chinese and published by the SSS Society. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1313 GMT 26 Nov 85 OW] /8918

CSO: 4000/076

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE PRESS GIVES SUMMIT 'CAUTIOUS WELCOME'

OW231104 Beijing XINHUA in English 1044 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, November 23 (XINHUA)--Japanese newspapers gave a cautious welcome to the results of the U.S.-Soviet summit and asked the two superpowers to translate words into actions.

An editorial in the JAPAN TIMES today described the outcome of the summit as "a universally received happy ending." The agreement to continue the dialogue signals the beginning of a thaw in the U.S.-Soviet relationship, it added.

However, the paper stressed, the two nations should now step up efforts to make progress in areas where there is common ground. "The show is over. Now is the time for deep, comprehensive cuts in American and Soviet arsenals. World security, today and tomorrow, requires nothing less. Not words but deeds," the editorial concluded.

An editorial in the ASAHI SHIMBUN called the agreement to continue a dialogue in the future "a fresh start." It said that the effect that this summit will have on the world depends on how the two leaders of the U.S. and the Soviet Union will translate the results of their talks into actions. The paper expressed the hope the resumption of U.S.-Soviet dialogue at Geneva will not only mark a change in the relationship between the two superpowers, but will also be the starting point for a review of their relations with all nations, including the Third World.

The MAINICHI SHIMBUN declared editorially that the Japanese, while welcoming the outcome of the summit which has ushered in a favorable atmosphere for the improvement of bilateral relations do not give any overestimation to it. "We regret that they could not find an accord on a guideline to promote comprehensive disarmament talks," it added.

An editorial in the YOMIURI SHIMBUN said yesterday the summit has served as a breakthrough in the frosty relations between the two nations as well as between the East and West. However, it would be too optimistic and unrealistic to regard this event as leading to an end to the current "Cold War" and the emergence of a new detente, the paper noted.

/8918
CSO: 4000/073

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

MUHUA MEETS JAPANESE OIL EXECUTIVES--Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA)--State Councillor Chen Muhua met with a group of executives from Japanese firms importing Chinese crude oil. They agreed after 30 minutes of discussions that the petroleum trade between China and Japan has a bright future as the Japanese firms have planned to import petroleum products in addition to crude from China. The visitors are led by Fumio Sakuma, president of the Nippon Petroleum Refining Company, Ltd they arrived here yesterday. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 22 Nov 85 OW] /8918

'DISARMAMENT DIPLOMACY' PROMOTED--Tokyo, November 24 (XINHUA)--Japan will promote its 'disarmament diplomacy' following the success of the Geneva summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe made the remark today in a Sunday-talk program of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK). He said Japan wants to work hard "to create an international climate in which the agreements reached at the summit will be realized steadily." The foreign minister hoped the results of the summit will have a good influence on his talks with his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze here next January. Abe said he will explain to Shevardnadze Japan's basic stand that it wants to start negotiations with Moscow for a peace treaty, which should cover the territorial issue concerning the Soviet-held northern islands off Hokkaido. He added that he hopes their discussions will lead to an improvement in Japan-Soviet relations. Ivan Kovalenko, deputy chief of the Soviet Communist Party's International Department, visiting here told the Japanese KYODO NEWS SERVICE yesterday that "Japan should not raise the territorial issue" during Shevardnadze's visit because the Soviet Union holds that there is no territorial dispute between the two countries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 24 Nov 85 OW] /8918

BANQUET FOR JAPANESE DELEGATION--Accompanied by Wang Jun, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and (Zhang Wenlin), deputy secretary general of the provincial People's Congress, (Yoshida Masachi), head of the Hokkaido legislature friendship visiting delegation, and his company watched the beautiful and rich Heilongjiang Exhibition, and visited Heilongjiang University and the Dongbei lead-alloy processing plant today. In the evening, the provincial government held a banquet in honor of the Japanese guests. Governor Hou Jie hosted this evening's banquet. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Nov 85 SK]/12766

CSO: 4005/248

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV OFFICIAL HOPES PRESENCE AT FAIR WILL LEAD TO TRADE LINKS

HK141026 Hong Kong AFP in English 0958 GMT 14 Nov 85

[By Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Text] Beijing, 14 November (AFP)--A senior Vietnamese official said today he hoped Vietnam's participation in China's biggest-ever international trade fair here would lead to the first Sino-Vietnamese trade links in 7 years.

But a Chinese trade official said Vietnam's presence at the Asia-Pacific International Trade Fair (ASPAT 85) opening here tomorrow would have "no effect" on bilateral relations, severely strained since Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1978 and China and Vietnam fought a brief but bloody border war in 1979.

"We hope to establish trade contacts with Chinese partners, for the first time in many years," Hoang Nhu Ly, deputy general director of Vietnam's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

"China has helped us a lot in the past and we will never forget it," he added, stressing that the presence here of Vietnam's former foreign trade minister, Phan Anh, bore witness to Vietnam's strong interest in resuming trade links with China.

But Sun Fang, vice chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), co-organizer of the exposition, said Vietnam's presence at the fair would have "no effect on Sino-Vietnamese relations."

Mr Sun emphasized at a press conference that China and Vietnam currently have no trade relations.

He said it was normal to invite a Vietnamese delegation to China for the fair as Vietnam was a member of the UN Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), an organizer of the event.

Vietnam, one of 26 countries participating in the biggest international exposition ever organized in China, is to display products of 19 light industry and handicraft enterprises in a 180 square meter (216 square yard) area.

China had close relations with Vietnam from the 1950's until 1978, providing it with major economic assistance, as well as support in the Franco-Vietnamese and Vietnamese-U.S. conflicts.

But today, China and Vietnam regularly report armed clashes along their common border which is officially closed to trade, and their leaders have had no direct and public contact outside the United Nations since the two countries fell out.

China is demanding the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia as a condition for negotiations on normalizing relations with Vietnam.

Mr Phan, who was Vietnamese foreign minister in 1945 before becoming minister of industry and foreign trade, in April was the first influential Vietnamese to visit China since the Sino-Vietnamese split.

Mr Phan, now president of the Vietnamese Association for the Preservation of Peace, met at length with China's former Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang. Beijing stressed that the meeting was "strictly private" to discuss "the friendship between two old friends."

Mr Hoang said that Mr Phan was currently here as the head of a delegation of about a dozen people charged with presenting to the Chinese public a wide range of Vietnamese products, from canned foods to furniture.

A non-governmental delegation from South Korea, which has no diplomatic relations with China, is also to pay a visit here during the ASPAT 85 exposition.

Mr Sun said the delegation would take advantage of its trip to China to hold trade negotiations with other countries, but not with China.

He explained that although South Korea was also an ESCAP member, it was "preferable that it not participate directly in the exposition."

The fair will display the products of 1,200 participants from China and such countries as the Soviet Union, the United States, Mongolia, Pakistan, Japan and Australia.

The Chinese stands will show advanced technology, particularly of its nuclear and astronautic industry.

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CSO: 4000/068

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

WRITERS ASSOCIATIONS AGREEMENT--Beijing: An agreement has been signed here between the Polish Writers' Association and the Chinese Writers' Association. The agreement provides for an exchange of delegations and for mutual information about the most important literary events and happenings. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 19 Nov 85] /9738

CSO: 2600/126

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

NPC DELEGATION RETURNS--Beijing, 14 Nov (XINHUA)--A delegation of China's National People's Congress returned to Beijing today after visiting three African countries of Cape Verde, Senegal and Sierra Leone. The delegation was headed by Liao Hansheng, vice-chairman of the NPC standing committee. Greeting the delegation at the airport was vice chairman of the NPC standing committee Huang Hua. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0906 GMT 14 Nov 85] /9738

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR KINSHASA--Beijing, 21 Nov (XINHUA)--Liu Yi, a representative of the Chinese Government to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Second Republic of Zaire, flew to Kinshasa today. Liu, who is minister of commerce, is at the invitation of President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire. [as received] [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 21 Nov 85] /9738

LI PENG MEETS DELEGATION--Beijing, 14 Nov (XINHUA)--Li Peng, member of the political bureau of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee, met a delegation from the Reunionese Communist Party led by its general secretary Paul Verges here tonight. The meeting was followed by a banquet given by Li, who is also a member of the CPC Central Committee secretariat, for the delegation. Qian Liren, head of the CPC Central Committee international liaison department, was present on both occasions. The Reunionese visitors arrived here today at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 14 Nov 85] Beijing, 15 Nov (XINHUA)--Qian Liren, head of the international liaison department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, held talks here today with a delegation from the Reunionese Communist Party led by general secretary Paul Verges. They briefed each other on the internal and external policies of each party and exchanged views on the world situation, international communist movement and resumption of relations between the two parties. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 15 Nov 85] /9738

CSO: 4000/067

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

UN DISCUSSES CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION

OW230944 Beijing XINHUA in English 0828 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] United Nations, November 22 (XINHUA)--Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga said here today that the situation in Central America "has not only not improved" but "deteriorated dramatically" over the last year.

She was addressing a plenary meeting of the 40th session of the UN General Assembly which began to consider the situation in Central America, today.

Astorga stressed that if the United States does not agree to resume dialogues with Nicaragua for the normalization of bilateral relations, if it keeps trying to get the Nicaraguan Government to accept its mercenaries as a negotiating partner, if it insists on supporting its mercenaries to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government, "there will be no peace in Central America."

She also reaffirmed her government's position that in order to defuse tensions in Central America, all foreign military presence in the area must be removed, all foreign military bases dismantled, all military advisers sent back home and all foreign military maneuvers prohibited.

Oramas Oliva, permanent representative of Cuba, said that Nicaragua has demonstrated its willingness to sign the Contadora Act, but "there will be no peace in Central America until the United States shows the political will to reach an agreement." He also reiterated his country's "readiness to contribute peace in Central America."

Moya Pelencia, permanent representative of Mexico, stressed the importance of self-determination of the people in seeking the solution of the problems of the Central American countries. He said that no state has the right to interpret its judgement as the political evolution of another state. He expressed the hope that the Contador group's peace efforts in Central America will finally bear fruit.

Thompson-Flores, representative of Brazil, said that "the situation in the region is not, and should not become, an issue of East-West confrontation." Representatives from many other countries also spoke at today's meeting. The consideration of the item will continue next Monday.

/8918

CSO: 4000/072

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

RELIEF AID TO COLOMBIA--Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government has decided to contribute U.S. \$150,000 in cash to help the Colombian people overcome difficulties caused by a devastating volcanic eruption 12 days ago. Zhang Wenpu, director of the Department of the Affairs of the Americas and Oceania of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, today conveyed the decisions to Lius Eduardo Villar Borda, Colombian ambassador to China. Earlier, Premier Zhao Ziyang sent a message of sympathy to Colombian President Belisario Betancur in connection with the disaster. The Red Cross Society of China donated U.S. \$40,000 to its Colombian counterpart in relief aid. In the disaster, about 20,000 people were reportedly killed, 4,500 homes damaged or destroyed and 11,000 hectares of farm land ruined. Three hundred twenty thousand people in 15 municipalities were affected in some way by the eruption. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 25 Nov 85 OW] /8918

CSO: 4000/072

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLICY TO CONTROL URBAN POPULATION DISCUSSED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 4, 29 Jul 85 pp 60-62, 58

[Article by Yan Chengzhong [2518 2110 6850] of the Wuhan Municipal Economic Information Research Institute: "Summary of Views at the Symposium on Urban Population Problems and Countermeasures"]

[Text] In mid-November 1984, interested scholars and experts met in Chengdu to hold the "Symposium on Urban Population Problems and Countermeasures" during which they came up with many valuable views, suggestions, and policies dealing with urban population problems, which can be summed up as follows:

I. General Description of the Metropolitan Population and Existing Problems of Primary Concern

The urban population usually grows in ways closely related to the political and economic developments of various historical periods and to whether or not we can accurately understand and apply the law governing its reproduction. Over the past 30 years following the founding of the PRC, like the development of our national economy, our large cities still made great progress despite a series of frustrations. In 1949, our urban population was only 57 million, amounting to 10 percent of our entire national population. In 1982, it rose to 207 million, amounting to 20.6 percent of our entire national population, which is only half the average world urbanization level (40 percent). Our urban population is concentrated mainly in large cities whose population accounted for 64 percent of our entire urban population.

This rapid growth of our metropolitan population has given rise to a series of problems which were classified by some comrades into the following 12 maladies or headaches:

- 1) Land shortages. The continued growth of the urban population has cut deeper and deeper into the available land and has led large cities to compete for land with the peasants.
- 2) Housing shortages.
- 3) Traffic congestion.

- 4) Water shortages, which are particularly acute in northern China.
- 5) Energy shortages.
- 6) Commercial, service, and tourism facilities which are falling short of demand.
- 7) Postal and telecommunications systems and banking and information dissemination facilities which are becoming obsolete.
- 8) Facilities for developing science, education, and cultural and other forms of intellectual power which are falling short of demand.
- 9) Shortages of public health and physical education facilities, nurseries, homes for the elderly, and other welfare facilities.
- 10) Shortages of non-staple foods.
- 11) An environment which is polluted by the discharges of the "three wastes" which have become more serious than ever.
- 12) An increase in the number of unemployed. These problems, which are getting worse with each passing day, have seriously affected the lives of people in large cities and have hampered social and economic development.

II. Factors Contributing to the Growth of the Metropolitan Population

Participating comrades maintained that among the principal factors that have contributed to the growth of the metropolitan population are our prolonged failure to recognize the population as a combination of consumers and producers and our inability to close loopholes in the administrative system and plan the metropolitan population in coordination with economic development. In the end, the population has become a burden on the economy. Key factors in this connection can be generally summed up as follows:

1. Failure to control the birthrate:

Over the years, large cities have consistently recorded a high birthrate under the influence of the idea that "children should be raised as a form of life insurance," which hampered the implementation of the planned parenthood program. Despite recent achievements in this program, a rising birthrate is anticipated because those born during the baby boom period are now old enough to get married and raise children.

2. Failure to control mechanical population growth:

A. The continued expansion of the industrial complexes in cities and the overconcentration of industries in large cities have swelled the metropolitan population. After Liberation, the work force in large cities also swelled owing to the concentration of major projects in large cities which received large investments from the state. Another reason that has led large cities

to increase their population and become self-contained economies stems from ignoring their economic cooperation.

B. "All-inclusive" enterprises, both large and small, overran society. A lack of an in-depth understanding of the program for "transforming the consumer city into a producer city" has led cities to ignore the importance of consumer services and give enterprises the green light to run societies. In the end, enterprises became societies, thus leaving the third industry in large cities no room for growth. This is why the number of enterprise service personnel has doubled.

C. With cities expanding continuously and cutting deeper and deeper into farmland, the population which consists of "peasants turned" city dwellers has increased as a contribution to the growth of the urban population as a whole.

D. Under the faulty administrative system, the authorities in charge of the transfer and placement of cadres, workers, and demobilized, discharged, and retired soldiers have become unwieldy and out of control. At present, every large city, particularly the capital city of every province, has many units authorized to process the transfer of personnel. There has been no overall control over the movement of units from other areas to the city.

E. The continued development of the commodity economy in cities has resulted in swelling the urban floating population.

3. In the past when our economic policy and our policy toward the cities were under the "leftist" influence, the urban population control system was something bordering on a mess and the need for urban population control and dispersion was completely ignored. Owing to the implementation of a wrong economic policy, the development of agriculture slowed down and the difference between the cities and the countryside widened to the point where people were encouraged to move to the cities. Second, due to a lack of coordination between large cities and small satellite townships, no way has ever been found to "contain" the population flowing to the large cities or to disperse the metropolitan population. Because the large cities have failed to pay any attention to the development of satellite townships, the upgrading of their essential facilities, and the gathering of information, the satellite townships were in no position to attract the population away from the large cities.

III. Policy for Control of the Metropolitan Population

1. Should we consider it necessary to control large cities? The responses of participating comrades to this question may be generally summed up as follows: they mostly considered it necessary to continue the exercise of control over the large cities under present new circumstances in connection with the implementation of the open-door policy, reform, and other developments. Their reasons: the large cities are financially overburdened and overcrowded. Their local treasuries are in no position to sustain the expenditures resulting from the increased population. The unsound structure of large cities has resulted in confusion between the government organizations and enterprises and

has created agencies overlapping one another and barriers between higher and lower levels and between different departments and zones. Labor productivity in the large cities remains low despite the great potential of their labor resources. The problem concerning public order and security remains serious in the cities. There still exist differences between the cities and the countryside. The authorities approving the migration of the population remain to be consolidated. Moreover, to control the growth of large cities is essential to the expansion of the economic results in cities. Other comrades contended that if we want large cities to bring their superiority into play, we should let them develop without control. Their principal reason is that large cities can play a pivotal role in raising revenues, produce economic results at a high speed, and act as locomotives in speeding up the development of small cities. Another reason is that the urbanization level of our country with a large population remains low.

2. In a review of the policy of "controlling the size of large cities and rationally and actively developing medium-size and small cities," delegates unanimously called it a correct and positive policy consistent with the Marxist theory of population and the scientific principle of population control and with Chinese conditions. But under new circumstances, it has been given new meaning and new substance: the changing meaning of control here should be interpreted as purely an attempt to control the size of the population and should become synonymous with readjustment, diffusion, interception of the migration of population, restriction, interflow, and improvement. Different measures should be taken to deal with different categories of population (such as permanent and temporary residents and the floating population). The aim is to improve the quality of the population and make the population grow in a well-controlled way. A city should base its needs and possibilities on such considerations as population, funds, the limits of its natural resources, environmental conditions, municipal facilities, and technical forces.

3. How to put a cap on the size of a large city:

A. We must shape a city in terms of its nature and functions. The size of a city is determined by its nature and functions. To shape a city in terms of its nature, we must take into consideration its social and economic aspects, geographical and natural features, historical and cultural factors, and its advantages as well as the potential of its development. Only in this way can a city be developed in the correct direction and increase the population in designated zones.

B. The optimum size of a city can be decided upon in a rational way based on a correctly established population program and an urban economic and social development strategy and according to the urban environmental conditions and urban ecological equilibrium requirements.

C. The adoption of a population program and the shaping of a city should be based on the urban and social development programs.

D. A city should be able to adapt itself to new situations. In other words, in the face of an increased floating population, a large city must carry out

reform, revitalize enterprises, open its markets, and liberalize its rural economic policy in ways of allowing peasants to open businesses and factories in the city. As a result of an increase in tourists and in cultural exchanges and exchanges of information with other cities, people on the inspection and study tour would increase with each passing day.

E. The size of a city can be also designed in conformity with the objective of our national economic development and the line, principles, and policies of the party and government in a given time.

4. Specific measures for population control:

A. Cities must actively carry out reform and thoroughly revamp their administrative systems on the ground that they have created barriers between the higher and lower levels and between the different departments and zones and confusion between government organizations and enterprises. They must streamline government organizations, decentralize power, reduce the number of agencies, eliminate overlapping at the top and bottom, and revamp those independent-minded and self-contained systems which have led some agencies to become unwieldy and overstaffed. They must overcome the tendency to create new agencies without good reasons and hire additional personnel at a time when the government organizations are streamlined. This is particularly true of the capital cities of various provinces. Strong measures must be taken in this direction. Attention must be devoted to bringing the role of the central city into play.

B. Continued efforts must be made to carry out the planned parenthood program. To control the natural growth of the population remains a task of strategic importance that cannot be ignored by large cities. For this reason further efforts must be made to improve specific birth control methods and to control the population in coordination with material production.

C. The construction of new projects in cities, particularly those large-scale industrial and mining enterprises, should be contingent on the nature and functions of the cities involved. Each large city should focus attention on addressing problems that currently exist in urban development and do more to develop the third industry and other new industries designed to serve the daily needs of people in the cities. They should exercise strict control over the construction or expansion of those pollution-prone huge projects, develop their original industries by means of innovation, transformation, and tapping potential, and encourage other enterprises to move out of the cities because their continuing presence is not compatible with the nature and functions of the cities and will place the health of people in jeopardy.

D. The deployment of industries and their structures should be rationally streamlined. Every large city must concentrate on developing industries to its best advantage. Industries should be deployed in an economical, rational, and highly effective way. The central city must bring its role into full play in organizing the industrial production of its economic zone.

E. Efforts must be made to develop small satellite cities and redeploy and disperse the population rationally. Building and developing townships on the outskirts of a large city are effective ways to promote the development of the economy and control the size of a large city. To a city, mechanical population control is by no means the fundamental answer to its problems. Urban population control is effective only when it is connected with the development of open networks of economic zones. The economic and cultural relationships between large and small cities and between urban and rural areas should be strengthened under an overall plan. Building and deploying small cities in a rational way will have the following role to play in developing large cities: it will have the effect of stabilizing the population consisting of permanent residents of large cities, "intercepting" the population flowing to large cities, attracting enterprises dispersed by large cities, especially the feed-processing industry, and promoting the development of the regional economy. When opportune moments come to emphasize cooperation in revitalizing the economy, large cities must lose no time in strengthening the development of satellite cities and make successful efforts to disperse the population. They must change those functions that are characteristic of overlapping and move those functions not compatible with the nature and functions of cities to the suburbs. Enterprises and units such as the food-processing industry, institutions of higher learning, and research units which should find their place in the suburbs should be located in satellite cities when the conditions are ripe. To this end, the development of communications and transportation facilities must be strengthened and policies and payscales must be revised to encourage scientific, technological, and administrative personnel to build small cities, thus clearing the way for the urbanization of rural areas.

F. The people's governments of cities must step up the placement of surplus farm laborers in jobs and help train peasants in running agricultural industries until such labor is fully absorbed by local enterprises. Meanwhile, the surplus labor force in cities should be organized so that it can give support to the development of agricultural and remote areas and can be exported in the form of labor service.

G. The administrative system must be revamped, special urban population control agencies or systems must be established, the urban household administration must be effectively strengthened, the approval system should be strictly improved, and the approving authorities must be consolidated. Offices in charge of population control should be established under a centralized authority responsible for forecasting, planning, and approving the mechanical growth of the urban population and for strictly controlling the flow of units into cities. Only in this way can population control be included in the overall urban development program.

H. The training of personnel should be strengthened and the quality of the population should be improved. With regard to those allowed to enter the cities, first consideration must be given to scientific, technological, and administrative personnel.

IV. Policy Suggestions

In addressing problems that exist in the cities, and in order to control the size of the urban population, the delegates stressed the need for "containment, interception, and dispersion" while some comrades came up with the eight-character principle of "control, readjustment, dispersion, and interception" or the eight-character principle of "control, protection, strengthening, and development." In the course of discussion, delegates also came up with many policy suggestions as follows:

1. "Control the population by floating it and limit its size by emphasizing quality." As a result of urban reform, cities have become open markets. As a result of the development of the commodity economy, the belief that "those who travel away from their native places would return" and "those who enter on duty at urban factories would not go to live in cities" is no longer valid because some peasants who entered cities with self-provided food have virtually become part of the urban population. Opening cities to visitors has become a trend. In view of this, we must develop large cities in a way that allows the population to float freely. Only in this way can we achieve the purpose of controlling the urban population. The size of the population can certainly be cut through efforts to improve its quality and by paying tribute to knowledgeable and talented people.

2. A variety of tactics should be comprehensively applied to speed up the urbanization process. To control large cities and to develop their economies call for the application of various measures including administrative, economic, and legal measures, particularly economic levers (such as differential rents, prices, charges for labor services, and personal income taxes). A population growth model designed to advise cities on their population growth can be established through the application of sociological, psychological, and mathematical methods.

3. Urban problem research institutes and urban legal systems must be established and the wisdom of experts and scholars must be relied upon in an active effort to plan the urban population. Meanwhile, local laws governing the development of cities must be enacted to guarantee the implementation of the population measures.

4. Related policies must be modified and the masses must be relied upon in an effort to open a multi-channel investment conduit, disperse the urban population, and develop satellite cities.

9574/12245

CSO: 4005/082

RESULTS OF SURVEY OF WOMEN'S FECUNDITY REPORTED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 4, 29 Jul 85 pp 53-55

[Article by Shen Yimin [3088 4135 3046] of the Population Department of the State Statistics Bureau: "A Brief Introduction to the 1985 in-depth Survey of Fecundity in Hebei, Shaanxi, and Shanghai"]

[Text] With the approval of the State Council, in April 1985 the State Statistics Bureau carried out an in-depth survey of fecundity in the provinces of Hebei and Shaanxi and the city of Shanghai. Earlier, on 12 March 1985, the Office of the State Council issued to the State Statistics Bureau and the Hebei and Shaanxi provincial and Shanghai municipal people's governments a "letter of reply calling for conscientious efforts to carry out an in-depth survey of fecundity." At present, as the on-the-spot survey is successfully concluded and related data are being processed, its meaning, targets, special features, contents, methods, and other problems can be summed up as follows:

I. The Meaning of the In-depth Survey of Fecundity in China

"The in-depth fecundity survey program for China" formulated by the State Statistics Bureau points out that the purpose of the survey is to deepen our understanding of the level of fecundity in our country and the direction in which it will develop. Another purpose is to analyze and study changes in the levels of women's fecundity and their causes as well as worldwide experiences in other fecundity surveys in an effort to improve our ability to survey and study fecundity and other areas of demography and to make additional scientific information available for the state to formulate a population policy.

This survey was a thorough exercise of statistical research in the survey. The additional information obtained through the survey can provide an insight into the growth of population in our country and the law governing its changes as well as be a tool to serve the four modernizations.

II. Targets and Special Features of the Survey

1. Those involved in the survey were married women of age 50 or younger.

In some countries, the scope of such a survey has been expanded to include all childbearing women, both married and unmarried, because their premarital

childbirths are more numerous and childbirth and marriage are not closely related. Because premarital childbirths are not common in our country, the survey included only married childbearing women. Of course, the term "married" here is not merely limited to those who have received marriage certificates. It also refers to other legally married women. In this way, the survey leaves very little uncovered. Before the survey, the project faced the question of whether it should be extended to those women older than 50 years. According to the information in the world fecundity surveys, among the women ranging in age from 45 to 49, those capable of bearing a child accounted for only 1.98 percent of the childbearing women as a whole while women of the same age group in our country capable of bearing a child accounted for only 1.2 percent in 1979 according to the information on the 0.1 percent birthrate survey. The percentage of women older than 50 years who were capable of bearing a child is even smaller. Another handicap is that old women usually cannot remember everything well. To obtain an unimportant figure on childbirths at the expense of the quality of the survey is not worthwhile.

2. The standard scope of the survey was the current population.

All married women at age 50 or younger from the selected households who were present at the time of the survey were interviewed. Among them were: 1) Married women at age 50 or younger who were permanent members of the selected households and who were present at the time of the survey. 2) Married women at age 50 or younger who spent the last night as visitors to the selected households and who were present at the time of the survey. 3) Married women at age 50 or younger who were members of such collective households as schools, enterprises, and other units and who were advised to return to their original residences to participate in the survey when it took place.

The scope of the population involved in the in-depth fecundity survey covered the present members of theselected households. Because the survey involved married childbearing women and details on their marital status, childbirths, contraception practices, breast-feeding, menstruation, sexual lives and the number of children they desire to raise, all questions had to be answered by selected women in person. Because members of the collective households were not selected, married women at age 50 or younger from such households should return to their original residences for the survey.

3. Standard time of survey. The survey was scheduled for April 1985. All surveys of individuals and households in the selectd areas were completed in 1 month from 1 to 30 April 1985. The day when a woman or household was interviewed should be regarded as a standard time of registration.

4. The survey conducted by female investigators will be kept strictly secret. Because the contents of the fecundity survey involved the private aspects of life including marital status, childbirths, and contraception practices of the women to be surveyed, the interviews should be conducted by female investigators. As indicated in boldface on the form of the survey, "this survey form is provided only for the purpose of research of fecundity and should be kept confidential."

5. The quantity of samples and sampling methods. According to the sample design, some 5,000 married women at age 50 or younger were selected in Hebei Province and 4,000 were selected in Shaanxi Province and in Shanghai. In terms of percentages, this meant 0.15 percent in Hebei, 0.01 percent in Shaanxi, and 0.2 percent of the total in Shanghai. The sampling method calls for dividing the two provinces into urban areas and into plains and hilly counties (and Shanghai into neighborhoods, townships, and villages) in which primary sample units were selected according to the order of higher or lower birthrates and then listed in tables. Later, the general proportional, random, equidistant systematic-sampling method was adopted to select the final community units and households in four or five stages and in a comprehensive and equitable way. All selected households should be listed in tables based on real households. The principle of random sampling was upheld and the starting points were selected once and remained unchanged. In the course of the survey, the samples to be investigated were repeatedly verified in order to prove that they were identical to the samples selected. To ensure that the universal principle of random sampling was upheld, the Population Statistics Department of the State Statistics Bureau was authorized to select the primary sample units while the provincial statistics bureaus were asked to select the secondary and lower units.

III. Contents and Forms of the Survey

Three fecundity survey forms were distributed. They were the household survey form, the individual survey form, and the community survey form in which a total of 233 questions was listed.

1. Household survey form. It was used to survey the permanent and temporary residents of the selected households. Through registration of household members, married women younger than 50 years were selected and investigated and the population structure and economic conditions of the selected households made known. The itemized survey included 16 questions concerning relationships of household members; their sex, age, nationality, education, marital status, housing conditions, modern home appliances, and income.

2. Individual survey form. This was the main form designed to survey the married childbearing women of the selected households. Included in the survey were 194 questions listed in 7 sections concerning the education and occupation of married childbearing women as well as their history of marriage, childbirths, pregnancies, breast-feeding, menopause following delivery of baby, frequency of sexual relations, contraception practices, number of children they desire to raise, husbands, and other basic aspects of family life. Some of these areas were never explored in the previous surveys.

3. Community survey form. It was used to survey the selected basic-level community units--villagers commissions (former production brigades) and their basic conditions. It was filled out with the information provided by rural basic-level cadres of the selected communities. The form contains 23 questions concerning their production, income, mass transit and public facility use, education, and hospital and family planning services.

After going over the contents of the survey, one can come to understand the current marital status of the women surveyed and the time of their first marriage as well as details on their marriages, divorces, and remarriages. Also included in the survey were questions about their history of childbirths and detailed investigations into many previously mentioned changing factors that may affect their fecundity. After going over the entire history of childbirths, one can gather information of the deaths of infants. The ratio of success to failure in contraception can also be figured out by inquiring about their ability to understand and apply the method of preventing pregnancy and by further investigations into the history of contraceptive practices and their effectiveness.

IV. Enforcement of This Survey

1. On-the-spot survey. According to the provisions of the survey program, the responsibility to conduct the fecundity survey and fill out the forms was assumed by investigators under the guidance and surveillance of responsible instructors; basic-level cadres and popular activists from neighborhoods and villages were invited to act as assistant investigators to carry out the propaganda work and organize the survey. Before the survey, pursuant to various provisions of the survey program and the "Manual for Investigators" and "Manual for Instructors," the statistics bureaus of the two provinces and one municipality were held directly responsible for training all investigators and instructors. They were hired after passing tests. The Population Statistics Department of the State Statistics Bureau was responsible for training investigation cadres and teachers.

2. Task to process and encode data. All information concerning the fecundity survey was gathered and processed by the computers. About 90 percent of the data on the fecundity survey were directly encoded by the investigators themselves while other items such as occupation whose encoding is more difficult were encoded under the centralized system by experts selected by county and municipal statistics bureaus from among their investigators.

3. Quality control. To insure the quality of the survey and reduce errors, a hot-line feedback and strict quality control system has been established to check and recheck all original data on the fecundity survey. Data from the on-the-spot surveys were checked in the following "three ways": 1) Each investigator must conscientiously verify every form filled out by her on a daily basis and in conformity with the logical principle of examination. When she finds errors, doubts, or blanks to be filled, she will have to get it verified by revisiting the women she interviewed so as to avoid subjective speculation and misjudgment. 2) Instructors must conduct an overall review of all survey forms submitted and verified by investigators and return them to investigators for further verification if errors and doubts are found. 3) County statistics bureaus must select and review 10 percent of all survey forms filled out by investigators while sending experienced statistical cadres to reevaluate survey forms filled out by each investigator and check them out in the presence of one or two households. After the completion of the survey, quality examination groups were organized by the statistics bureaus of the two provinces and one municipality to commend those who did a good job.

4. Organization of leading groups. Although no large quantity of samples was planned for this fecundity sample survey, they were widely scattered across the 300 villages, townships, and neighborhoods in 83 counties and cities and therefore were not easily covered by the survey. In view of this, the survey must be carried out under the leadership of the people's governments of the two provinces and one municipality and various county and municipal (or district) peoples's governments and with strong assistance extended by family planning, health departments, women's organizations, CYL's and trade unions, and other units headed by statistics bureaus and with support from urban and rural basic-level units. At present, as the on-the-spot survey and the registration work are successfully concluded, related data are being processed.

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SEX STRUCTURE OF CHINA'S POPULATION ANALYZED

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[Text] The sex structure of a population strongly influences married households as well as the reproduction, migration, and structure of the population. Whether or not the two sexes are balanced clearly affects the stability of society as well. Therefore, keeping population statistics by sex is very important. This article is a preliminary analysis of the current situation and trends in the sex structure of China's population based on data from the general census and the "Population Statistics Yearbook."

I. The results of the general census of the population of mainland China's 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions and of people currently doing military service showed that males made up 51.52 percent and females 48.48 percent of the population. This is a sex ratio of 106.3. There are 3,069,000 more males than females in the population.

Since the founding of the country the sex structure of China's population of approximately 51.50 percent males and about 48.50 percent females has been fundamentally unbalanced. The sex ratio has fluctuated between 105 and 108. The sex ratio reached a peak in 1949 at 108.2 and 107.9 in 1959 and a low at 104.8 in 1969. Table 1 below shows the annual changes in the population sex ratio throughout the history of the PRC.

Before Liberation in China's semi-feudal, semi-colonial society, women were severely oppressed, had no social or political standing, could not be economically independent, and led miserable lives. In addition, some female infants were abandoned or drowned. Thus females had a higher death rate than males. This severely unbalanced the population sex ratio and created an abnormal situation in which the number of males greatly exceeded the number of females. According to data released by the KMT government's Interior Ministry in 1938, the sex ratio for the population of the entire country was 119.4. In 1947 the KMT government again published statistical data showing that the population sex ratio for the entire nation was 110.

Table 1. Changes in the Sex Structure of China's Population

Yr	Percent of Total Pop.		Sex Ratio	Yr	Percent of Total Pop.		Sex Ratio
	Male	Female			Male	Female	
1949	51.96	48.04	108.2	1968	51.22	48.78	105.0
1953	51.82	48.18	107.6	1969	51.18	48.82	104.8
1954	51.84	48.16	107.6	1970	51.43	48.57	105.9
1955	51.75	48.25	107.3	1971	51.41	48.59	105.8
1956	51.79	48.21	107.4	1972	51.40	48.60	105.8
1957	51.77	48.23	107.3	1973	51.42	48.58	105.8
1958	51.82	48.18	107.5	1974	51.43	48.57	105.9
1959	51.91	48.09	107.9	1975	51.47	48.53	106.1
1960	51.78	48.22	107.4	1976	51.49	48.51	106.1
1961	51.44	48.56	105.9	1977	51.50	48.50	106.2
1962	51.29	48.71	105.3	1978	51.49	48.51	106.1
1963	51.37	48.63	105.6	1979	51.46	48.54	106.0
1964	51.33	48.67	105.5	1980	51.45	48.55	106.0
1965	51.18	48.82	104.9	1981	51.48	48.52	106.1
1966	51.23	48.77	105.0	1982	51.52	48.48	106.3
1967	51.22	48.78	105.0				

Note: The table uses population figures from 1953, 1964 and 1982.

After Liberation the reform in the relations of production and the development of the forces of production greatly improved the political and economic status of women. There were changes in the old ideology and consciousness of valuing males while belittling women. The abnormally unbalanced population sex ratio inherited from the old society gradually shifted toward a normal and fundamentally balanced sex ratio. However, China's population sex ratio is still relatively high compared to those of nations the world over. In only a few European countries do males outnumber females; in most countries females outnumber males. The country with the lowest population sex ratio is East Germany. In Africa, South America, North America, and Oceania with a few exceptions, the male and female populations are basically balanced. The sex structure of Asia's population is just the opposite of Europe's. In only a few Asian countries do females comprise more than half of the population; in most countries the male and female populations are approximately equivalent.

II. Considering the post-Liberation period as a whole, the sex ratio of China's growing population has been basically balanced and stable. However, the problem of the sex ratio tending to be too high has not yet been completely resolved. According to data from the 1982 general census, the sex ratios of the different provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions can be principally divided into the following three categories:

In the first category the number of males and females is approximately equal. However, there are slightly more females than males in Shanghai and Tibet. Tibet's population sex ratio is only 97.8 while Shanghai's is 99.3. For a long time Tibet's population sex ratio has shown more females than males. The population sex ratios for 1955, 1964, and 1970 were 94.6, 91.3, and 93.3, respectively. Shanghai's population sex ratio has gone through several different stages of development. From 1949 to 1953 the number of males far exceeded the number of females. The population sex ratio in 1953 was 115.1. From 1954 to 1960 the number of males only slightly exceeded the number of females. By 1959 the population sex ratio had declined to 102.1. Since 1961 the number of females has slightly exceeded the number of males. The population sex ratio declined again to about 99.

In the second category the population sex ratio ranges from 102 up to but not including 106. Fourteen provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions such as Hubei Province are in this category. Within this second category we can, by analyzing trends in the population sex ratio, further divide it into five different situations:

(1) For a long time the sex ratio has been normal and relatively stable. This is the case of 14 provinces including Hunan Province. The actual situation is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Historical Changes in the Population Sex Ratio of Henan and Three Other Provinces

Region	1953	1958	1964	1970	1975	1980	1982
Henan Province	105.9	106.8	102.6	102.8	103.4	103.8	104.1
Guangdong Province	102.8	104.0	103.9	103.0	104.2	104.5	104.6
Hebei Province	103.5	105.6	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.3	104.8
Hubei Province	106.5	107.7	105.5	104.7	105.4	105.2	105.5

(2) The sex structure is approximately balanced but the situation is changing from males being slightly fewer than females to males being slightly more numerous than females. This is the case in Shandong Province. Around 1953 the sex ratio was 99: there were 99 males for every 100 females in the population. In 1955 males became stronger as the sex ratio rose from 101.0 in 1955 to 102.9 in 1982.

(3) There have been peaks and valleys in the sex ratio as the population has grown. This is the case of Jiangsu Province and Guizhou Province. From 1953 to 1960 as well as from 1964 to 1982, the sex ratio fluctuated between 101 and 105 as the number of males exceeded that of females. However, from 1961 to 1963 there was a deep valley in the sex ratio as it declined below 100 and females slightly exceeded males. See Table 3.

Table 3. Historical Changes in the Population Sex Ratio of Jiangsu Province and Guizhou Province

Region	1953	1959	1961	1962	1963	1964	1970	1982
Jiangsu Province	101.6	101.4	98.9	98.9	99.5	101.5	100.7	103.4
Guizhou Province	102.1	103.1	97.2	98.6	99.7	102.7	102.7	105.2

(4) The numbers of the two sexes are fundamentally balanced and the sex ratio fluctuates. This is the case of Yunan Province. During the last several decades Yunan Province's sex ratio has fluctuated across the 100 mark three times. Presently it has reached one extreme and is declining. See Table 4.

Table 4. Historical Changes in the Population Sex Ratio of Yunan Province

1953	1955	1957	1961	1969	1971	1976	1982
100.8	99.8	100.6	96.7	100.2	99.2	100.2	102.8

(5) The number of males far exceeds the number of females owing to the unbalanced sex ratio of the immediate post-Liberation period. The numbers of the two sexes are gradually changing to one in which the two are balanced. This is true of six provinces and municipalities including Beijing Municipality and Liaoning Province. The population sex ratios of these regions, which were all between 110 and 137, in 1953 had already declined to between 102 and 106 in 1982. See Table 5 for details.

Table 5. Historical Changes in the Population Sex Ratio of Beijing Municipality and Five Other Provinces and Municipalities

Region	1953	1958	1964	1970	1975	1980	1982
Beijing Municipality	136.5	109.5	105.8	104.5	104.2	102.5	102.4
Tianjin Municipality	122.0	110.5	106.2	103.4	104.0	103.4	103.1
Liaoning Province	111.1	107.9	105.8	105.1	105.0	104.2	104.2
Heilongjiang Province	119.9	117.7	111.1	107.7	107.2	105.2	104.9
Jilin Province	113.9	112.2	109.0	106.1	105.8	105.0	105.0
Fujian Province	110.4	107.9	107.8	107.0	106.8	106.4	105.9

In the third category the population sex ratio is 106 or over. Thirteen provinces and autonomous regions are in this category. The Xinjiang Autonomous Region and Qinghai Province both have a population sex ratio of 106.0; Liaoning Province 106.2; Jiangxi Province 106.5; Sichuan Province 106.6; Gansu Province 107.2; Guangxi Province 107.3; Shaanxi Province 107.4; Zhejiang 107.7; Anhui Province 107.8; Hunan Province 108.1; and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region 109.0.

The population sex ratios of these provinces and regions have nearly all declined a great deal compared with 1953. Jiangxi Province and Guangxi Province, in which the population sex ratios have risen slightly, are exceptions. The population sex ratio of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region declined by 19.6; Shaanxi Province by 9.2; Xinjiang Autonomous Region by 8.1; Zhejiang Province by 7.4; Gansu Province by 6.2; Shanxi Province by 6.1; Anhui Province by 5.4; Hunan Province by 3.5; and Sichuan Province by 1.7. Qinghai Province and Liaoning Province declined from 1959, the peak year of their population sex ratios, by 30.4 and 14.5, respectively.

In addition, although population sex ratios are higher in China's cities than in the countryside, the difference has been steadily diminishing as the popula-

tion has grown over the past several decades. (See Table 6.) The difference in the population sex ratios was 24.4 in 1954, declining to 13.6 in 1959 and then down again to 2.5 in 1982.

Table 6. Historical Changes in the Urban and Rural Population Sex Ratio

Yr	Urban	Rural	Urban Higher Than Rural By	Yr	Urban	Rural	Urban Higher Than Rural By
1954	130.9	105.5	24.4	1958	116.4	105.9	10.5
1955	121.7	105.9	15.8	1959	119.4	105.8	13.6
1956	119.8	106.1	13.7	1982	107.6	105.1	2.5
1957	116.9	106.4	10.5				

Note: 1982 figures are according to a 10 percent sample of the material gathered in the Third General Census

There are also differences between cities in the population sex ratio. The overall urban population sex ratio is relatively normal. However, in most cities which rely on heavy industry the number of males far exceeds the number of women. For example, in Sanming City in Fujian Province and Dukou City in Sichuan Province, the population sex ratios are 125.4 and 137.4. Moreover, in the countryside surrounding these cities there are usually more females than males.

III. The following factors have caused China's population sex ratio to tend to be high.

1. The age structure of China's population bears the scars of the disequilibrium between the two sexes in the old society. Among the population born or growing up in 1982 the sex ratio is relatively normal. Disequilibrium in the sex ratio is concentrated among the middle-aged and elderly age cohorts. (See Table 7.) This is because the disequilibrium of the old society created in some age cohorts cannot be quickly remedied. From the table we can see that in 1953 all age cohorts 5 and over reflected the imbalanced sex ratios of the old society; by 1964 this disequilibrium began with the age cohorts 15 and over, and by 1982 it began with age cohorts 35 and older. This kind of step-by-step progression will be complete only when the population that lived in the old society has completely disappeared.

2. The sex ratio of newborn infants is slightly high. A great deal of statistical material from the vast majority of the world's nations proves that among newborn males always outnumber females. For every 100 baby girls born, an average of between 104-107 baby boys are born. There is very little fluctuation so it is relatively constant. However, the sex ratio among China's newborns is slightly high. According to data from the 1982 general census, in 1981 20.69 million infants were born, of whom 10.77 million were boys and 9.92

Table 7. Changes in the Sex Ratio by Each Age Cohort in China's Population

Age Co-hort	1953	1964	1982 10 Percent Sample	Age Co-hort	1953	1964	1982 10 percent preliminary Sample
0—4	106.8	105.7	107.1	40—44	108.2	107.2	114.2
5—9	112.7	109.8	106.2	45—49	104.2	103.8	112.2
10—14	117.7	108.8	106.1	50—54	104.3	100.6	111.8
15—19	109.8	108.7	103.5	55—59	102.3	90.9	106.6
20—24	104.9	108.8	103.8	60—64	94.3	85.1	100.3
25—29	105.4	113.6	106.6	65—69	84.7	78.3	91.7
				70—74	73.4	68.6	81.4
30—34	106.0	112.4	108.1	75—79	61.5	57.9	68.4
				80—84	49.5	47.3	57.3
35—39	107.3	110.3	111.3	85 & up	39.2	39.0	44.5

million were girls. Thus there were 850,000 more boys than girls and the sex ratio of the newborn infants was 108.5. Further analysis of the sex ratios of newborn infants in each province, municipality, and autonomous region shows even wider gaps, as we can see from the detailed information given in Table 8.

Table 8. Sex Ratio of Newborns Born in 1981 in Each Province, Municipality, and Autonomous Region

Region	Sex Ratio	Region	Sex Ratio
Xizang (Tibet) Aut. Reg.	101.3	Beijing Municipality	107.0
Shanghai Municipality	105.4	Hubei Province	107.0
Xinjiang Autonomous R.	106.1	Liaoning Province	107.1
Yunan Province	106.2	Hunan Province	107.6
Qinghai Province	106.2	Tianjin Municipality	107.7
Ningxia Province	106.2	Jilin Province	107.8
Gansu Province	106.3	Jiangsu Province	107.9
Guizhou Province	106.8	Jiangxi Province	107.9
Inner Mongolia Aut. Reg.	106.8	Sichuan Province	107.9
Heilongjiang Province	106.9	Hebei Province	108.2
Region	Sex Ratio		
Fujian Province	108.6		
Zhejiang Province	108.8		
Shaanxi Province	109.2		
Shanxi Province	109.3		
Henan Province	110.3		
Guangdong Province	110.5		
Guangxi Province	110.7		
Anhui Province	112.5		

From the table we can see that the difference between the region with the lowest sex ratio, Tibet, and the region with the highest, Anhui Province, is 11.2. In 11 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions the sex ratio among newborns is between 104 and 107. In most regions, however, it is above 107.

In addition, our population has for a relatively long time been in a stage of rapid natural increase accompanied by a high birth rate and a low death rate. Thus, although the number of infants being born is very great, the sex ratio has remained slightly high. As cohorts work their way up the ladder, the population sex ratios of youths and young adults must also increase. Since this is a large fraction of the population it will certainly influence China's population sex ratio.

3. The relatively small difference in the death rate between males and females in China has also tended to make China's population sex ratio relatively high. The sex ratio of each cohort is decided by the difference in the death rates of the two sexes. A great deal of statistical information from countries the world over shows that because of the social activities males participate in, their occupational status, drinking, smoking, and other factors the male death rate is usually higher than the female death rate. As age increases the sex ratios of each age cohort change. Males outnumber females at birth but later an equilibrium is gradually reached and by old age females outnumber males. According to "The Population of the World," data on the males and females death rates in the Soviet Union in 1971-72 show that the female death rate at 7.8 percent is less than the male death rate of 9 percent. The difference between the male and female death rates in the 0-4 age cohorts is 1.5 percent, in the 5-14 age cohorts basically the same, in the 15-19 age cohort 0.8 percent, in the 20-24 age cohort 1.7 percent, and in the 25-29 age cohort 2.3 percent, and it gradually increases in the age cohorts over 30 as the gap between the male and female death rates increases. The population's death rate in China is somewhat different. Calculating on the basis of 1978 and 1980 statistics, the population's death rates among male and female infants under 1 year is about the same while the death rate for the female population between the ages of 1 and 5 is about the same or slightly higher than the death rate for males with a difference in the range of 0.12 percent to 1.02 percent. (See Table 9.) The difference between the female and the male death rates are likewise not as large as they are in the Soviet Union.

Table 9. Comparison of Males and Female Death Rates in the 1 to 5 Age Cohorts

Age Co- hort	1978		1980	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	12.17	12.05	6.91	7.07
2	7.79	8.81	4.16	4.39
3	5.24	6.09	3.27	3.53
4	3.43	4.10	1.99	2.25
5	2.75	2.87		

Due to the influences of various factors, the sex ratio of each cohort of China's population is very different from the sex ratios of the age cohorts of the other nations of the world. (See Table 7 and Table 10 below.)

Table 10. Changes in the Sex Ratio of the World Population by Age Cohort

Age Cohort	1950	1975	2000	Age Cohort	1950	1975	2000
0—4	104	104	104	45—49	98	100	101
5—9	104	104	104	50—54	96	96	100
10—14	104	104	104	55—59	92	94	98
15—19	104	104	104	60—64	90	88	94
20—24	103	103	104	65—69	88	84	90
25—29	100	103	103	70—74	83	77	83
30—34	100	103	103	75—79	79	69	73
35—39	99	102	103	>80	71	58	59
40—44	99	102	103				

Note: After Hu Huanyong [5170 3562 1661] and Zhang Shanyu [1728 0810 0151], "World Demographic Geography"

From the above we can see that except for the elderly age cohort, the sex ratio of each cohort in China's population in 1953, 1964, and 1982 is greater than the sex ratio of the cohorts of the other countries of the world. Comparing the sex ratios of each cohort of China's population in 1982 with the sex ratios of each cohort of the world's population in 1975, we find that China in the 0-4 age cohort has a difference of 3.1; in the 5-9 age cohort a difference of 2.2; in the 10-14 age cohort the two are about the same; in the 20-24 age cohort there is a difference of 0.8; in the 25-29 age cohort a difference of 3.6; in the 30-34 cohort one of 5.1; in the 35-39 cohort one of 9.3; and in the 40-44 cohort a difference of 12. In the 45-49 age cohort China's sex ratio is 112 while the world population is about evenly balanced between the two sexes. In China females become more numerous than males in the 60-69 age cohort while this change has already begun in the world population in the 50-54 age cohort.

4. The problem of China's sex ratios tending to be higher or lower in the city or the countryside or between regions is principally due to the influence of the migration of the population. Before Liberation, due to the impoverishment of the countryside, many male peasants were forced to enter the cities in large numbers. Most went to the cities alone and left their families in the countryside because living expenses were higher in the city. This caused the abnormal situation in which the numbers of males far exceeded the number of females. After Liberation, due to the solicitude of the party and the government, the living standards of the people improved and many workers one after another brought their families from the countryside to the city. This moved the urban population toward a closer balance between the two sexes and the sex ratio dropped considerably.

Economic development and social change have led to large population migrations. Under ordinary conditions males make up most of the migrant population as was the case, for instance, of the people of Shandong Province during the period of Third Revolutionary War and after Liberation. Youths and young adults from Shandong joined the army and the ranks of the cadres and supported the liberation of the entire country. This large, mostly male population tended to make Shandong Province's sex ratio lower for a certain period. After Liberation, Shanghai dispatched a large number of scientific and technical personnel and workers to support construction in other areas. In order to support construction on the three fronts, young intellectuals were sent out into the countryside. The urban population was spread out. From 1955 to 1971 these population migrations involved 3.27 million Shanghai residents. Since most of these people were male, the sex structure of Shanghai's population changed from the number of males far exceeded the number of females to the number of females slightly exceeded the number of males. Conversely, in the areas which received these migrations the number of males far exceeded the number of females. After Liberation, as the forces of production developed, Qinghai Province's population swiftly increased from only 1.68 million in 1953 to 2.60 million in 1959. In just 6 short years, Qinghai's population increased by 920,000. Of this increase, except for the natural increase of 220,000, nearly all came from the immigrant population. Most of the immigrants were male; thus the population sex ratio rose from 103.5 in 1953 to 136.4 in 1959. The male-female sex ratio became seriously unbalanced. After the Liaoning Huizu Autonomous Region was established, the central authorities, in order to resolve the labor shortage, transferred a large labor force there from other provinces in order to support the construction of socialism in the autonomous region. This made the sex ratio increase from 114.7 in 1958 to 120.7 in 1959.

The factors which make China's sex ratio relatively high are mutually dependent, complementary, and indivisible. The problem of relatively high or relatively low sex ratios in some regions still awaits further study.

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CSO: 4005/157

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC AUTHORITIES TIGHTENING 'IDEOLOGICAL SCREWS' SINCE CONFERENCE

HK200848 Hong Kong AFP in English 0822 GMT 20 Nov 85

[By Jacques Seurre]

[Text] Beijing, 20 November (AFP)--Chinese authorities have been tightening the ideological screws in the past few weeks following a September national communist party conference, Western diplomats here said.

Signs of the trend include the banning of a play which was judged as irreverent, official press editorials on the need to respect Marxism-Leninism and almost daily reports of the confiscation of publications termed unhealthy, they said.

But the diplomats said the tendency fell far short of the scale of a campaign against "spiritual pollution," or Western influence, which began late in 1983.

Chinese leaders were rather "tightening the screws" in a move aimed at cultural circles and party officials, they said.

The September conference, which allowed top leader Deng Xiaoping to install a younger Central Committee more loyal to his reformist policies, also marked an ideological hardening, the diplomats said.

The 81-year-old Mr Deng told the forum that China, as well as working for economic reform, also had to struggle against "bourgeois" liberal thought.

A front-page commentary in yesterday's PEOPLE'S DAILY urged cadres conscientiously to study party directives, a practice which it said has "unfortunately" fallen into disuse during the political turbulence of the Cultural Revolution (1966-1976).

"Many cadres think it is enough to listen to the radio, watch the television and read the newspapers to understand party policy, but this is not enough," the daily said.

"The (ideological) level of some comrades is insufficient," it said, adding that some officials thought only about money.

The latest issue of the party's ideological monthly, RED FLAG, said that the concept of class-struggle--which became obsolete after Mr Deng and his pragmatist leadership team rose to prominence in 1978--was not dead in China.

RED FLAG's editorial departed from recent Chinese media comments, by saying that the "right" had to be opposed as well as the extreme "left."

Earlier this month, Beijing authorities banned a play entitled "Wo-men" (which means "us") about internal exile to the countryside of high school graduates during the Cultural Revolution, in what observers saw as a sign of a tightening-up on the cultural front.

The play tells the story from 1966 to the present of a generation broken by the Cultural Revolution. In one scene a young woman talks of using the PEOPLE'S DAILY as a sanitary pad.

Chinese press reports have in recent weeks reported a flurry of confiscations of "unhealthy little newspapers," which are often printed without authorization and which deal in scandals and sometimes lewd stories. The sources said this was a further sign of a more ideologically stringent trend.

CHINA YOUTH NEWS said yesterday that authorities in the southern region of Guangxi had taken severe measures to clamp down on such publications and had confiscated about 3 million copies over the past 9 months.

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CSO: 4000/070

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEMOCRATIC PARTIES TO PROMOTE YOUNGER PEOPLE

OW221234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA)--About 400 younger people are to be promoted to leading central and provincial posts in China's 8 non-Communist parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce.

Reliable sources close to the parties said the promotions would take place in the next few months.

These Democratic parties and the federation are adopting positive measures to introduce new blood into leading bodies, said the sources.

The revolutionary committee of the Chinese Kuomintang recently shortlisted 69 younger people from local organizations throughout the country. They will be promoted to senior posts after a period of training.

The China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, both mainly composed of former industrialists and business people, are running training classes for the first group of promotion candidates.

An official of the association's central committee told XINHUA that these cadres have been recommended by local branches. They are all under 55 and had economic backgrounds, and many have made outstanding achievements in the current economic reforms.

Most of the Democratic parties were founded during the Chinese Democratic Revolution, and their leaders are all elderly. The average age of the 177 provincial committee chairmen of the 8 Democratic parties and the federation is almost 75, and is even older for central committee chairmen.

They are now anxious to appoint successors. They see this as vital to the existence of their parties and to the long-term cooperation between the Democratic parties and the Communist Party.

The sources said the drive to introduce new blood, which began in the summer, would probably lead to an extra two to three new leaders aged between 40 and 55 on every central and provincial committee.

It is understood that the Democratic parties' provincial and central committees are planning to recruit several younger leaders every year over the next few years.

MORE RIGOROUS TRAINING FOR STUDENTS, CADRES URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by Gao Yang [7559 2254]

[Text] Two years ago, a comrade of a news agency wrote me on behalf of five "workers, peasants, soldiers," and college students that they are unjustly treated by public opinion which sneers at their poor cultural and educational attainment. But this letter of "outcry against injustice" was incoherent in style and unpresentable in calligraphy. "The harm done to the younger generation" by the "Great Cultural Revolution" made me feel so alarmed that I believe our four modernizations must provide the Chinese people with more rigorous training.

By the time I was old enough to go to school rural elementary schools had already replaced the old-style private schools. Every nation wants to carry forward its traditions, doesn't it? At that time, even though the schools were new-style, the ethical and moral education I received in the primary school still dwelled on respect for one's teachers, filial obedience to one's parents, and humility and courtesy in dealing with one's fellow men. My penmanship teacher was very particular about my sitting posture and the way I held the writing brush when I wrote. The regular script in both large and small characters was taught in the elementary schools while middle school students copied model calligraphy. Students were expected to learn by rote. I still remember many of the essays and poems I had studied before my senior middle school years. In the early years of the Republic, when the focus was on national prosperity and military strength, all elementary school students received a "civilian military" education. They had military drills, sang military songs, and wore uniforms like soldiers. In the late 1920's, in spite of civil wars and disunity, the objective of a college education in China was quite clearcut--to establish a bourgeois republic and develop a capitalist economy and culture. As an economics major in college, I had to take courses in civil law, criminal law, and corporate law in addition to courses related to economics such as accounting and statistics. We used British and American college textbooks and studied exclusively the capitalist economic system. Some historical phenomena are seemingly inexplicable even though they agree with the law of the development of things. For instance, the rulers of China at that time who intended to turn the landlords' children in college into specialists for the development of a capitalist political, economic, and

cultural system actually brought up a batch of communist cadres who were dead-ly opposed to their rule. The rigorous capitalist system of training had unexpectedly turned out people who were determined to destroy the capitalist system.

Since I have not examined whether the training we gave to our college, middle school, and elementary students in the early years of New China met the requirement for developing the socialist political, economic, and cultural system, I dare not jump to any conclusions. Before the "Great Cultural Revolution," the emphasis in general fell more on class struggle than on culture, technical skills, and natural sciences. With education trampled upon by the "Great Cultural Revolution," what we see today are many ill-educated youths who cannot write grammatically correct and logically sound letters and articles. Nor are they able to write the Chinese characters properly. It is a headache to read them. Lately, didn't RENMIN RIBAO criticize the "barbarous" way of loading and unloading cargo? In reality, there are far more instances of barbarity than the "barbarous" way of loading and unloading trains. Many people simply want to make a show of barbarity in dealing with their subordinates, friends, comrades, and even relatives. There have been many newspaper articles critical of bureaucratism, but very little has been done to criticize the barbarous attitude toward people. Today, it seems unfair to attribute all barbarous behavior to the disastrous "Great Cultural Revolution." Don't people sigh in despair at the crude and barbarous attitude of youngsters born during or after the "Great Cultural Revolution" who did not have a rigorous training in the colleges, middle schools, and elementary schools?

The lack of rigorous training has victimized not only the youngsters but also our middle-aged cadres and even the leaders of the state who have not had enough rigorous scientific training in the art of learning, conversing, writing (mainly in drafting documents), debating, investigating and researching, though they are well trained in "class struggle" through actual "abrasive torments." Democratic centralism is a basic institution provided in the national constitution as well as the constitution of the Communist Party of China. Its implementation, however, is marred by feudalist, bourgeois, and petty-bourgeois ideological abuses. It is commonplace to trample upon the principle of democratic centralism to make room for the traditional feudalist patriarchal rule. There are also instances of odd democracy and odd centralism. In some leading organs, the opinions of one or two individuals can block and put off for a long time the decision on a matter that is ready for a vote in accordance with the rule of democratic centralism. Sometimes the personal view of the responsible person of an organ can override the consensus of the majority that is arrived at during deliberations. The fundamental principle of democratic centralism is that all voting members of an organization are equal, that the minority must yield to the majority and that nobody has a veto power. If one vote carries as much weight as many votes while many votes carry no weight at all, then we have substituted an extreme form of democracy or personal dictatorship for democratic centralism, haven't we? We struggled for decades to win the revolution and have practiced democratic centralism for decades. Isn't the existence of such conditions after the triumph of the revolution enough justification for more rigorous training to sustain the rule of democratic centralism?

Today our high-level leading organs are not scientific in their attitude and work style when discussing their work. Their habit or method of discussion is neither democratic nor scientific, let alone the proposition that the leading cadres should get down to the realities of life to gain first-hand information for the exercise of leadership, to establish a system of responsive feedback, and to consult organized brain trusts for counsel on scientific decisions. In most cases, the discussions are simply different views expressed by different people who do not confront each other lest confrontation undermine solidarity. Such an approach implies that "amicable relations" between comrades should be preserved even at the expense of truth. It is widely acknowledged that one who chairs a meeting should not participate freely in its deliberations because he would appear to restrain the democratic process by speaking too soon or too much. This is tantamount to regarding the chairman of the meeting as its chief or as an authoritative figure rather than as a member of a collective leadership.

The most urgent task to ensure the successful consummation of the socialist four modernizations as Comrade Deng Xiaoping has asked is to introduce rigorous measures to train a new generation of educated, ideal-inspired, morally upright, and discipline-observant people. This calls for scientific decisions by the leadership of the top party and government organs, including the adoption of modern methods of leadership and the conscientious implementation of genuine democratic centralism.

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CSO: 4005/1396

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STRENGTHENING OF LEGAL SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Zeng Hengshan [2582 5822 1472]: "Observing Every Law is the Key to Perfecting the Legal System"]

[Text] Newspapers have recently exposed one important case after another involving the manufacture of bogus and inferior drugs, toxic and noxious foods, and counterfeit and poor-quality merchandise. Through the concerted efforts and coordinated actions of discipline inspection organs of the party, public security departments, procuratorial offices, law courts, judiciary departments, and the competent administrative units of the government, several important cases have been thoroughly investigated. A number of serious offenders have been arrested and tried and some have already been sentenced and have received due punishment according to the law. These cases are scandalous and shocking. Some of the crimes are extremely cruel and wicked. For example, 20 people died from poisoning after drinking industrial alcohol mixed with water and sold as white wine. White wine adulterated with DDVP or other chemical substances that are harmful to human beings has been palmed off as Mao Tai at a high price. A chemical fertilizer has been used as yeast in making cakes, sesame oil has been adulterated with Diesel. A total of 1,200,000 kg of pork from epidemic-stricken pigs has been processed and sold illegally at a high profits. A large amount of poor-quality counterfeit merchandise has been discovered throughout the country. Counterfeit aluminum ingots, asbestos shingles, cement, agricultural chemicals, veterinary drugs, seeds, automobiles, bicycles, wrist-watches, TV sets, brand name cigarettes and wines have continued to appear. In order to achieve their evil ends, those criminals who manufacture bogus drugs, have often resorted to fraud, bribery, speculation and profiteering, forging trademarks, documents, certificates and seals and other criminal activities. As the heinous nature of many such crimes indicates, they seek to obtain ill-gotten profits by hook and crook and are in no way different from the profiteer of the old society. The only difference is that these criminals have respectable titles such as members of public or collective enterprises, cadres of state organs, members of the CPC, heads of party or government agencies, etc. Their illegal criminal activities not only seriously disturb the economic order, but also infringe upon the interests of the country and the people, and even affect the safety of people's lives, interfere with the successful

implementation of the "open-door" policy and economic revival and the reforms of the economic system. Moreover, they have seriously eroded the physical strength of our national and party organizations and our socialist enterprises; poisoned the souls of a great number of people, and ruined party discipline and social morals. They are a host of termites which are undermining our socialist modernization and construction of socialism.

Faced with such violations and crimes, people cannot help but raise a serious question: "Why can such phenomena appear in our socialist country?" In recent years, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has successively promulgated the "Patent Law," the tentative "Food Sanitation Law," and "Administrative Regulations on Drugs," while State Council has issued the "Tentative Regulations Governing Permits for Manufacturing Industrial Products," and "The Tentative Quality Control System of Products." Relevant articles in "The Criminal Code" also provide for the conviction and punishment of the above-mentioned phenomena. Laws and regulations contain specific and concrete provisions for dealing with these problems, and it is simply not true that there are no such laws to obey. Why is it then that these serious violations and crimes have not been effectively stopped, but have the tendency to spread? What are the basic reasons? As a matter of fact, the answer is quite obvious: It is because the laws are not being obeyed, because the laws are not being strictly enforced and because violations of these laws are not prosecuted.

It is no surprise that a person bent on doing evil will rack his brains to commit crimes and defy the law. Certain people in the party, government and the law enforcement bodies who accept bribes, bend the law to satisfy their own greed, or abusing their official powers and positions, are certainly disobeying the law and knowingly breaking the law. There are also many comrades who, because of their weak concept about the legal system, their serious bureaucratic ways and other reasons, have in varying degrees contributed to such prevailing problems as nonobservance of the law, ineffective enforcement of the law, and failure to prosecute lawbreakers.

First, some administrative authorities, instead of fulfilling their responsibilities in accordance with the law, have loosened up or even abandoned their supervision and control over the production and distribution departments. For example, "The Administrative Regulations on Drugs" contains detailed and concrete provisions on the requirements for the establishment of a drug manufacturing enterprise, as well as on necessary quality control to be performed at the various stages, i.e., production, shipping, arrival at distribution departments, purchase by medical units, etc. for the purpose of ensuring quality. It is also clearly provided that the departments above health authorities from the county level upward are responsible for the supervision of pharmaceuticals. The tentative "Food Sanitation Law" has stipulated in details all the requirements for ensuring food sanitation and the leading role of the health authorities in supervising food sanitation work. The "Trademark Law" provides that industrial and commercial civil administration management authorities at all levels should put a stop to all fraudulent activity by means of "trademark" management and supervision

of product quality. Many of the illegal violations and crimes can be stopped or exposed in time, if the competent authorities at all levels make an earnest effort to act in accordance with the law. However, there are places where the competent authorities have betrayed the people's entrust by neglecting their duties, exercising minimal supervision and control, and by making insufficient efforts to correct anomalies. Some industrial and commercial management and tax authorities have refused to do anything against these illegal activities and even profit from them in the name of "opening the door" and "revitalizing the economy."

Second, even after the crimes are exposed, some competent authorities and their superior organs in the party or the government will tolerate and connive with them. They do not make the necessary investigation or take the necessary action. The line between lawful and unlawful acts, between criminal and innocent acts have been clearly drawn in law, yet they claim that it is "difficult to discern." They even confound right and wrong, give support and pay tribute to such criminal acts of wanton profiteering and referring to them as showing "enthusiasm of rural enterprises."

A "smart" person who has gotten rich through illegally selling bogus aluminum ingots has been praised as "an expert in money making." Some party and government leaders have hesitated to conduct thorough investigation for fear that they may be accused of a crackdown on "millionaires." There are places where the competent authorities and the judiciary departments have also neglected their duties and refused to consider the complaints of the victims.

Third, the law is not being strictly enforced. When punishment cannot be avoided, the sentence will be less severe. Everything is done perfunctorily and not dealt with seriously according to the law. No attempt is made to place the legal responsibility where it belongs. Lawbreakers are not convicted and punished in accordance with the law. They are subjected to party disciplinary measures instead of receiving proper punishment according to the law. Economic sanctions or other administrative penalties are given instead of legal sanctions. Heads of party and government organs who accept bribes, and are guilty of corruption and grave negligence of duty are seldom subjected to criminal investigations. Sometimes, they are given the lightest party disciplinary measures. Even when they are tried for criminal offenses, they receive light sentences for serious crimes. Some sentences are suspended when they should be carried out immediately.

Defiance of existing laws, laxity in law enforcement, failure to prosecute criminals and other such cases continue to appear in great numbers. All these indicate that existing laws are neglected as if they were nonexistent. If criminals are not punished according to the law, crimes will not be deterred or stopped; on the contrary, criminals will operate with greater impunity. Defiance of existing laws, laxity in law enforcement, and failure to prosecute criminals will definitely have a serious and evil consequence, and that is connivance which will contribute to the spread and proliferation of crimes.

To tolerate evil is to abet it. It is a truth borned out by countless facts in and outside China from ancient to modern times. The case involving bogus drugs in Jinjiang is an outstanding example. The "Administrative Regulations on Drugs" and other national laws and prohibitions issued by the competent government authorities have been totally ineffective there. Illegal and criminal acts of manufacturing bogus drugs are becoming more and more serious. This has a lot to do with the competent local authorities which have long shown defiance of existing laws, laxity in law enforcement, failure to prosecute criminals and connivance and indulgence of crimes. Many other major and serious crimes have developed and spread, all for the same reasons. Numerous facts have shown that the basic reasons for lack of efforts to prevent and combat crimes are also defiance of existing laws, laxity in law enforcement and failure to prosecute criminals. This has been a great obstacle to the current efforts to strengthen our socialist legal system.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have made tireless efforts to strengthen our socialist legal system and have achieved remarkable progress. But that is still not enough. There is still need for continued and increased efforts. A strong socialist legal system has two aspects: (1) laws must show an increasing degree of perfection, and that means to have laws to obey; (2) the cadres and the broad masses must establish a clear concept of the legal system and develop the habit of acting in accordance with the law, so that all laws are obeyed and strictly enforced and all criminals are prosecuted. The perfection of laws is a relative and continuously developing process. If imperfection exists at present, it can be eliminated gradually through steady increase of legislation. On the other hand, a weak concept of the legal system, defiance of existing laws, laxity in law enforcement and failure to prosecute the criminals will create fundamental problems for the real effectiveness of laws and make them useless no matter how perfect they are. In this sense, we may say that, at present, the key to strengthening the legal system is seeing that all laws are obeyed. While strengthening our legislation, we should at the same time make great efforts to strengthen the concept of the legal system among the cadres and the masses and to form the habit of obeying all laws and act always in accordance with the law.

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CSO: 4005/3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LIAONING PROVINCIAL ORGANS REDUCE STAFF

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Qinxue [3769 0530 1331]]

[Text] The Liaoning provincial party, government, and mass organs will reduce their staffs by 1,454 people or 22.3 percent of their current strength before the end of 1985. Beginning in 1986, the provincial finance authority will fund these organs according to their new schedule.

The Liaoning provincial organs are so overstaffed that there are more hands than needed. In spite of the simplification of some organizations and the reduction of staff during the reorganization of 1984, Liaoning Province still has more employees than the quota allocated to Liaoning by the state. The expansion of organization and the increase of staff have surfaced again since the beginning of this year. According to the statistics of the organs concerned, the expansion of organization and the increase of staff by the party, government, and mass organs of the whole province (including the cities) in 1985 will cost a total of 14,500,000 yuan in expenditures.

In mid-June, the Liaoning provincial CPC committee and the provincial government decided to focus on reducing the size of the organizations and their staffs and issued a document "On the Authorized Size of the Staffs of the Provincial Level Party, Government, and Mass Organs."

According to the newly authorized schedule, the staffs of the provincial organs shall be reduced from their current strength of 6,508 persons to 5,054. The provincial CPC committee shall reduce its staff by 16 percent, the provincial government by 30 percent, and the organs of the provincial people's congress by 9.8 percent while the organs of the provincial political consultative conference may increase their staffs by 5 percent.

The provincial CPC committee and the provincial government ask all the organs to work out suitable job assignments for those employees who are over the authorized quota.

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CSO: 4005/1392

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

AI ZHISHENG URGES 'HIGH QUALITY' IN TV DRAMAS

OW181203 Beijing XINHUA in English 1120 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)--New television dramas should be of high quality and social effects must be the first consideration, according to Minister of Radio and Television Ai Zhisheng.

Today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY" carries the summary of his speech given last month at a national symposium on improvement of TV play quality.

"More than 800 TV dramas will be required if the central television station opens 3 channels," he said. While more TV dramas are required, he said, quality is most outstanding at present.

The station often receives letters from the audience, who complains that the quality of some plays is very poor, he said.

The minister cited "The Yellow Storm," a 28-episode serial shown this year, as one of the best TV plays ever made because it attracted people of all ages and tastes.

The serial was adapted from the novel of the same name ("a four-generation family" in Chinese) by Lao She (1899-1966), a celebrated Chinese writer. It depicts the life of the Beijing people during the War of Resistance against Japanese aggression from 1937 to 1945.

The minister noted that this serial and other popular TV dramas are all characterized by truthfulness, a portrayal of Chinese national styles, a reflection of the spirit of a period in time, and vivid heroes and heroines.

While encouraging young writers to follow this example, the Chinese Communist Party does not limit writers in their creative work and ask them to illustrate the party's current policies through their works.

The key is to reflect the spirit of the times and promote progress. He quoted General Secretary Hu Yaobang as saying that the fundamental interest in China today is to accomplish modernization, make the country prosperous and powerful, and achieve prosperity for the people.

"Art originates from life," he noted. "Only truthful works are moving, and to achieve truthfulness, we must plunge into the thick of life."

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CSO: 4000/078

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF FAMED JOURNALIST MARKED

OW280847 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 27 (XINHUA)--A rally was held here today to mark the 95th anniversary of the birth of Ge Gongzhen, a celebrated progressive journalist of the 1920s and early 1930s.

Ge began his career as a journalist in 1914 and worked for two newspapers published in Shanghai--the "SHIBAO" and "SHENBAO"--for 15 years.

Later, he taught journalism in local colleges. His works include "An Outline of Journalism" and "The History of Chinese Journalism."

He visited Europe, the United States, Japan and the Soviet Union between 1927 and 1935, and attended an international journalism conference in Geneva in August 1927. He died of illness in Shanghai on October 22, 1935.

At today's rally, attended by 300 people, National People's Congress Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Hu Yuzhi praised Ge for his outstanding contributions to Chinese journalism.

He said Ge was a great teacher of journalism and a founder of the historical study of Chinese journalism.

President of the China Federation of Journalists' Societies Hu Jiwei told the rally: "Ge Gongzhen established for the first time in China that the study of the history of journalism was a science. This is his greatest contribution to China's journalism."

He said: "The History of Chinese Journalism" by Ge was the first book in this country dealing with journalism and its historical development.

Paoshu Ko, a son of Ge's, who traveled to China from the United States to join in the celebrations, attended the rally.

It was organized jointly by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the Culture Ministry, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the China Federation of Journalists' Societies, the Chinese Publishers' Association and the All-China Journalists' Association.

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CSO: 4000/078

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROVINCIAL LEADERS DISSEMINATE PARTY GUIDELINES

OW240902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0845 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)--Top local party and government leaders have been lately involved in disseminating the guidelines of the Chinese Communist Party Conference held in September.

The aim is to promote socialist material and spiritual civilization to pave way for furthering economic reforms.

Reports from various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities show that secretaries of provincial party committees and governors have toured at the discussions they held with workers, peasants and students. They briefed them on the domestic political and economic situation and answered their questions.

Reaction from those who have attended such discussions is favorable.

In Shanghai, students of the East China Teachers' University said direct contact with municipal leaders broaden their views and helped them understand the party's policies better.

Workers of a tractor plant in Tianjin have become more confident of the current price reforms after local party officials told them about the measures being taken by the government to control price rise.

In the course of disseminating the guidelines of the party conference, local cadres have improved their style of work. They have helped solve practical problems at the grass-roots units during their tours there.

Leaders of Guizhou and Henan Provinces were reported to have gone to outlying mountainous areas to help local cadres work out programs for developing commodity production.

Shaanxi Province reported that more than 7,000 office workers at the provincial, prefectural and county levels have been sent down to the countryside to help with party consolidation, training of cadres and planning of further reforms in the rural areas.

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CSO: 4000/078

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC CIRCULAR ON CONSOLIDATING RURAL CPC BRANCHES

OW241740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Communist Party has decided to consolidate its millions of party branches in the countryside starting from the coming winter.

This was announced in a circular issued today by the Central Party Consolidation Guidance Commission.

This will be a stage of the largest scale involving more than 20 million rural party members since the Chinese Communist Party started its consolidation program in 1983, the circular says. The program has been carried out from the central departments down to next lower levels. The present stage of consolidation work, at the prefectural and county levels, is expected to be completed soon in most cases. Covered in the next stage are the levels of townships and villages.

The 10-part circular, in appraising the present state of the rural party organizations, says that rural party organizations and party members have made active contributions to bringing about a new situation in the countryside since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee held toward the end of 1978. Most of them have proved themselves to be good or fairly good. The party's rural policies are deeply embedded in the hearts of the rural population.

The circular lists the negative signs which the forthcoming stage aims to correct: A number of party organizations are ineffective; quite a number of party members, showing a low sense of responsibility, fail to play an exemplary role for the masses; some have infringed on public interests and even degenerated; a portion of party members, because of the long-time influence of "leftist" thinking and other erroneous ideologies, have not yet got round to having a proper understanding of the rural reforms and major party policies that have been in practice for a number of years.

The circular traces this to the fact that a good number of rural party organizations have not kept up with the deep changes in the rural economic system and other aspects of the rural economic life following the introduction of the agricultural responsibility system, and adapted their forms of operation accordingly. In many cases, it adds, higher organizations have neglected their duty of improving ideological education and organizational work of the lower levels.

The party consolidation work in the rural areas will follow the general objectives the Party Central Committee has set for the whole party: achieving ideological unity, rectifying the style of work, strengthening discipline and purifying the organizations. It is essential to solve the above problems in real earnest so that rural party organizations will play a better role as bastions in the socialist modernization drive.

The circular lays emphasis on the following aspects: raising party members' awareness of the fundamental aim of the Communist Party, that is, serving the people whole-heartedly; arriving at a deeper understanding of the reforms the party is carrying out in the rural areas and its policies designed to develop the economy; dealing in real earnest with a small number of party members who have committed grave mistakes; and grasping the building of leading bodies.

The method of giving positive education to encourage the party members' initiative in raising their ideological awareness is stressed. Democratic practices and mass line are also recommended in carrying out the consolidation work. The circular sets the completion time for the spring of 1987.

The circular says in connection that the consolidation work will make the rural party organizations more effective and the relations between the party and the masses even closer and will further develop a situation of steady rural economic growth and political stability and unity. When that happens, it adds, the material and spiritual civilization in the countryside and even the whole nation will be greatly promoted.

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CSO: 4000/078

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS CITED ON SEPTEMBER DEMONSTRATIONS

HK270838 Hong Kong AFP in English 0823 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Article by Jacques Seurre]

[Text] Beijing, Nov 27 (AFP)--Anti-Japanese protests at universities here have drawn attention to a new social phenomenon--students unhappy with Deng Xiaoping's China.

"The September demonstration was for us an excellent pretext to show our discontent with the government," a student at the prestigious Beijing University said.

"The government could not decently ban a demonstration which focused on such a sacred issue: nationalism," he added.

The demonstrations began with one September 18 at the country's leading university, popularly known as Beida, when students gathered to denounce "Japanese militarism" in a commemoration of the Mukden incident in 1931, which marked the beginning of the Japanese invasion of northeastern China.

In Xian in western China, a similar student protest was said by witnesses to have lasted 3 days, while official reports from Chengdu, capital of the southwestern province of Sichuan, said that a college student had been among several people arrested in a disruption involving beating and looting.

The Chinese government did not object to the Beijing demonstration at first as it was in line with its recent complaints that Japan was falsifying history by honoring its "war criminals."

However, the authorities did not welcome slogans criticizing the "current Japanese economic invasion," and they were even less favorable in their attitude toward the use of "dazibaos," or posters, which have been officially banned as reminders of the Cultural Revolution (1966-76).

The students used the posters to accuse the government of "selling its soul" with its new "open door" economic policies.

"It is unthinkable that we could attack the authorities head on with statements of what we want. We still remember the way they dealt with the leaders of the Democracy Movement in 1978-79," another Beida student said.

Most of the Democracy Movement leaders were imprisoned and their current status is unclear.

When asked exactly what the demonstrators want, the student listed several difficult conditions of student life, including the absence of freedom of expression and a "lack of soul" which he said characterizes Chinese society today.

While the anti-Japanese sentiments voiced by the students are often quite genuine, many acknowledged that their recent demonstrations were more to show that they were "fed up" with their status in the China of top leader Dang Xiaoping.

"There is no 'leftist' opposition to the open door policy. Everyone knows that the Chinese are living better now than they did a few years ago, and none of us wants the country to close up again. But the spirit of enterprise and the encouragement to get rich does not amount to an ideal," the student said.

He admitted that there was some contradiction in opposing "the invasion of Japanese products into China" when he had a Japanese television and cassette in his room, but added: "Students today are uncomfortable... They work themselves to the bone, but they don't know why anymore."

A Western diplomat here attributed this malaise to the changes in Chinese society during the past few years. "Students here were seen as models for society in 1980 and 1981. They were envied by everyone," he said.

"Today the model is the 'young entrepreneur'--the young person, often without a university education, who manages to get rich and buy a Japanese motorcycle, so he can cruise around on it with his girlfriend," he added.

"Meanwhile, students receive only 30 yuan (\$10) a month and the prospect of being sent far from Beijing to work when their studies are over," he said.

"Chinese students today are not just protesting their low standard of living (there were several such demonstrations in December and January), they are also questioning their role in a society where getting in through the 'back door,' or using connections is increasingly used as the means to get ahead," the diplomat said.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH CENTERS ESTABLISHED

OW240333 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)--China has decided to set up 102 post-doctoral research centers at 73 universities and research institutes, according to the National Coordinating Committee for Post-Doctoral Research Programs.

A total of 250 young scientists with Chinese or foreign doctorates will be enrolled in 1985 and 1986, the committee said.

A spokesman of the committee said that the 37 universities and 36 research institutes to which the post-doctoral research centers are attached include Beijing, Qinghua, Fudan, Jilin and Nankai Universities, Beijing Medical College and Physics Institute, Theoretical Physics Institute, Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry and Shenyang Institute of Metals Research, all under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and the Institute of Geophysics under the State Bureau of Seismology.

The enrolled young doctors will do research at these centers for a period of time before they are offered permanent jobs.

In July this year, the State Council issued a circular on the establishment of post-doctoral research centers.

The State Council has also approved a special fund for building post-doctoral centers and a science foundation for post-doctoral research.

Chinese universities and research institutes have enrolled nearly 1,000 post-graduates for doctorates since 1981. More than 3,000 Chinese post-graduates have gone abroad for study since 1978, and a number of them have returned with doctorates.

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CSO: 4000/078

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TEACHER-TRAINING CONFERENCE DISCUSSES CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

LD251320 Beijing XINHUA in English 0950 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA)--A national conference on the training of primary and middle school teachers, which closed here today, urged the expansion of the training of teachers via correspondence courses.

To make 9 year education universal in the coming decade, 2.4 million out of China's 8 million primary and middle school teachers will need further study to reach the state standard in the coming 5 to 7 years, according to the conference.

The State Education Commission has stipulated that middle school teachers should acquire the knowledge of [word indistinct] university graduates, and primary school teachers, the knowledge of secondary teachers' school graduates.

He Dongchang, vice-minister of the Education Commission, urged institutions of higher learning, especially teachers' universities, colleges and schools to concentrate their financial and manpower resources on on-the-job teachers' training programs, mostly by means of spare-time correspondence courses.

In Hubei Province in Central China, different levels of correspondence courses given by 17 teachers' colleges and schools are benefiting over 16,000 primary and middle school teachers. Since 1979, teachers' colleges alone have enrolled 23,000 middle school teachers, and 7,300 of them graduated between 1982 and 1985.

Correspondence education provided by the East China Teachers' University in Shanghai now covers the country's provinces of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Anhui and Shandong. Eight courses offered include Chinese language, history, geography and biology. The university has also opened a night school for teachers.

The Northeast Teachers' University started correspondence education in Qaten and it has trained nearly 26,000 on-the-job middle school teachers for the 3 northeast provinces and Inner Mongolia. Now the university has over 70 correspondence courses and a contingent of over 200 teachers in the field.

Secondary teachers' schools are also playing an important role in training primary school teachers. Fuzhou Teachers' School in Fujian Province has set up a correspondence education center to guide the work of primary teachers' training for the whole province.

A provincial examination committee has also been set up to guide self-taught primary school teachers. Those who pass the examinations for secondary teachers' schools will be regarded as qualified primary school teachers (?by the) provincial government.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SPARETIME COURSE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 85 p 4

[Dispatch by staff reporter Xiao Du [2556 3255]: "National Sparetime Law School to Open in September"]

[Text] Preparations for the National Sparetime Law School for Law Court Personnel have been completed and the school is scheduled to open on 16 September, as revealed by the head of the Personnel Education Department of the People's Supreme Court. The first enrollment of more than 35,000 students will attend classes at 30 different campuses located in 29 provinces, cities, autonomous regions and railroad systems. In accordance with the academic curriculum requirements of full-time universities and colleges and in the light of the practical needs of court proceedings, the Sparetime Law School has decided to provide 15 required courses in philosophy, political economics, Basic Theories in Jurisprudence, the Constitution, the Judicial System of China, Criminal Law, Code of Criminal Procedures, Marriage Law, Code of Civil Proceedings, Economic Law, International Private Law, Knowledge in Trial Procedures, Basic Writing Techniques and Legal Documentation, as well as six elective courses in History of Chinese Legal System, International Public Law, Forensic Medicine, and basic knowledge of Judicial Psychiatry, Criminal Investigation, Logics, and Natural Science. It is a 3-year curriculum of extension education for job holders.

To ensure success in the compilation of teaching materials for all the required courses and the proper discharge of teaching duties, the school has organized a specialized staff by selecting a number of law school graduates, including graduate students, who have performed many years of judicial work and accumulated much expertise as well as some experience in teaching, and by engaging a number of law school professors and associate professors and entrusting them with the responsibilities of compiling teaching material or with teaching duties. The first enrollment of students, soon to be admitted to the school, have been accepted after passing a uniform examination, as provided for in relevant documents issued by the central government, thus laying the groundwork for quality education. Zheng Tianxiang [6774 1131 5046] has been appointed President of the National Sparetime Law School; Zhu Mingshan [4376 6900 1472], Xiang Hua [7309 5478] and Shan Changzong [0830 7022 1350] its vice-presidents.

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CSO: 4005/4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

'LIU BOCHENG MILITARY SCHOLARSHIP' ANNOUNCED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by staff reporter Zhang Haiping [1728 3189 1627]: "PLA Military Academy Sets Up Liu Bocheng Military Scholarships"]

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (Xinhua)--The Chinese People's Liberation Army Military Academy has set up the PLA's first military scholarship, called the "Liu Bocheng [0491 0130 2110] Military Scholarship."

This was announced by the President of the Military academy, Xiao Ke [5135 0344], at a meeting commemorating Teachers Day.

The "Liu Bocheng Military Scholarship" fund has been raised by the military academy and totals 100,000 yuan. The fund will be used to provide encouragement to outstanding teachers and to other people who have made outstanding contribution to academic research in the military field. These scholarships will be awarded once a year.

Xiao Ke said that Marshall Liu Bocheng had been an outstanding military scientist and Marxist military theoretician of China as well as a founder of the military academies and schools of PLA. Marshall Liu attached great importance to the teaching profession and to theoretical research in military science. After the founding of the Republic, he resigned his post as Director of the Southwestern Regional Military Affairs Committee and Commander of the Military Region in order to take personal charge of military education, thus turning out a great number of outstanding commanders and military theoreticians for our Army.

Xiao Ke said that the purpose of setting up the Liu Bocheng Military Scholarship was to carry forward the spirit of Marshall Liu and encourage our teachers and scientific researchers to make further exploration in military science in order to achieve constant expansion and development in this field.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NUMBER OF LAWYERS TO INCREASE--Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA)--China plans to increase the number of its lawyers to 70,000 by 1990, up from 20,000 in the first half of this year, says the overseas edition of today's "PEOPLE'S DAILY." It has twice as many lawyers as last year, but they are still far short of the actual need, the paper says. Each of the 1.4 million industrial and trade enterprises in China is required to have at least two legal advisers, but it is common for one lawyer to act as the legal adviser to one or two dozen enterprises. China, while trying to increase the enrollment of law schools, now invite retired judicial personnel to act as lawyers. Some lawyer offices are no longer supported by state funding, and can manage their own income and expenses. Many lawyers have increased their income due to this change, the daily adds. The paper also says that preparations are underway for establishing an All-China Lawyers' Association. Now, 26 provinces and municipalities have established lawyers' associations and there are more than 2,900 lawyer offices in China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 12 Nov 85 OW]/12766

LAWYERS TRAIN TO PROTECT PATENT RIGHTS--Beijing, November 28 (XINHUA)--China's first group of lawyers trained especially to look after the patent rights of institutes of higher learning graduated today. In all, 115 students from 43 colleges and universities successfully completed a 3-month training course run by the Justice Ministry and the State Education Commission at the Law Department of the People's University here. After further legal training, they will return to their institutes to concentrate on protecting inventions and research results. As well as studying Chinese patent law, the graduates from all over the country were also briefed on foreign laws, an Education Commission official said. About 1,000 inventions come out of Chinese universities and colleges every year, said the official. Many institutes have already established agencies to protect their patent rights since China published its first patent law last year. China has intensified efforts to improve its legal system since 1979, when it launched the policy of opening to the rest of the world and invigorating the economy. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 28 Nov 85 OW]/12766

JOURNALISM TEACHING REFORM--Guilin--Wen Jize, chairman of Journalism Educators' Association of China and director of the Graduate School, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, told a national meeting that the most urgent task facing Chinese journalism educators today is to turn out more and better journalists in the shortest possible time to meet the ever-growing needs of the nation's

modernization. This goal, Wen stressed, can only be accomplished through teaching reform, which involves principles, contents and methods of instruction. Journalism educators from universities across the country attended the week-long meeting which ended yesterday. The session was called to discuss teaching reform in the 30 journalism schools and departments in China. Sponsored by China's Journalism Educator's Association, the Journalism Teaching Reform Symposium, as the meeting was called, was attended by over 50 administrators and teachers who represented schools of higher learning that offer courses in print media as well as in electronic media. The Journalism Educators' Association of China was founded in October 1984. [By Guan Keguang] [Text] [Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 27 Nov 85 p 3 HK]/12766

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION'S PREPARATORY COMMITTEE SET UP--Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)--The preparatory committee of St. John's University Beijing Alumni Association was set up at a meeting here this afternoon. Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, presided over the meeting. Rong Yiren was elected chairman of the preparatory committee, and Jing Shuping, member of the Standing Committee of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, was elected vice-chairman. The meeting decided to set up the alumni association on December 29. St. John's University was established by the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America in Shanghai in 1879. It consisted of School of Arts and Science, School of Civil Engineering, School of Medicine and School of Agriculture. The schools were merged into the East China Teachers' University and the Fudan University in 1952. The St. John's University had about 10,000 graduates. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1318 GMT 24 Nov 85 OW]/12766

IMPORTANCE OF TEACHERS' TRAINING--Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wan Li said that the competence of teachers is of vital importance in education, and their training should be improved. He was speaking at a forum at the Great Hall of the People to some 150 education officials from different parts of the country who attended a national conference on teachers' training, which ended here today. Efforts must be made to train a huge contingent of qualified teachers for China's kindergartens up to universities in the coming 15 years, Wan Li stressed. Without sufficient qualified teachers, China cannot achieve her goal of realizing modernization, Wan Li said. Governments at provincial, city, and township levels, Wan said, should pay greater attention to the political and professional qualifications of teachers, and their living and working conditions. He said that state policies should make teachers feel secure politically and economically. In this way, he said, more talented people would be attracted to the profession. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 25 Nov 85 OW]/12766

YOUNGER ARMY OFFICERS URGED TO STUDY MARXISM--Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA)--Younger officers who have been promoted during the current troop cuts should study Marxism and the party principles and policies, according to a commentary in today's "LIBERATION ARMY DAILY." They should also adopt the revolutionary orientation and the "fine work style" of the veterans they have replaced, the commentary says. The paper notes that the officers should be good students of Marxism in addition to being good soldiers. Only in this way can they maintain a high revolutionary spirit and fine ideological style, thus able to enhance their leadership qualities and creativeness. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 25 Nov 85 OW]/12766

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES CIRCULAR ON ADVERTISING--Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)--Advertising in China must not contain contents that run counter to government policies and decrees, according to a circular issued by the General Office of the State Council. No slanderous propaganda, obscenity and superstition are allowed in advertising, says the circular released today. The wording must not be harmful to national dignity and pander to low tastes. The content must be true and scientific. Advertisers must hold social and legal responsibility for their advertisements. Those who deceive the consumers or appropriate trade marks of famous products will be punished according to law. All advertising agencies must be registered at the local Administration for Industry and Commerce. Mass media can do advertising only with approval by the authorities. Advertising for foreign businesses must be approved by administrations at or above the provincial level. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1126 GMT 23 Nov 85 OW]/12766

NATIONAL COPYRIGHT BUREAU ESTABLISHED--The National Copyright Bureau charged with the responsibility to direct the copyright administration of China has been established by the State Council. China has been drafting a copyright law and training professional copyright personnel. Once conditions permit, it will consider joining the international copyright organization as soon as possible. The State Council also agreed to change the Publications Bureau of the Ministry of Culture into the National Publications Bureau. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 85 p 3] 5360/12947

TEACHERS JOINING CPC--According to statistics released by the Organizational Department of the CPC Central Committee, a total of 120,000 college, middle and elementary school teachers joined the CPC in 1984. Among them were 10,000 professors, instructors and teaching assistants, 10,000 middle and elementary school teachers and 10,000 private school teachers. In the first 6 months of this year, new progress was achieved in the recruitment of outstanding intellectuals into the CPC. Information provided by the Organizational Department of CPC Central Committee indicates that the number of teachers admitted into the Party in 1984 represents a 50 percent increase over 1983 and is the largest such annual figure since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 85 p 1] 12958/12274

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EAST REGION

WANG FANG SPEAKS TO ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY FACULTY

OW240639 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, has made six visits to Zhejiang University since mid-October to speak to its teachers and students about the situation, current events, and policies. On 14 and 20 November, he again made speeches to the university's leaders and its more than 1,000 teachers, workers, and staff members on the special topic of the excellent situation since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

In his speech on the situation delivered yesterday, Comrade Wang Fang listed the tremendous achievements made by China in the political and economic fields and in carrying out its domestic and foreign policies as well as that made by Zhejiang in the areas of industry, agriculture, internal trade, foreign trade, science and technology, and culture to illustrate the fact that our party has now come to a crucial and most important period in its history. He said that Zhejiang's total industrial and agricultural output value this year is expected to reach between 65 and 70 billion yuan and it will be completely within the province's reach to attain the target of doubling its total industrial and agricultural output value 5 years ahead of schedule. This means a favorable condition has been created for the reform next year and in the years to come.

He also told the teachers, workers, and staff members present about the four things of major importance which will be the focus of attention for our province next year. He hoped that everyone would fight in unity and work for a splendid future. He said: The greatest significance of the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee on shifting the focus of the party's work and all-round experiments of the reform is that it has opened a road of socialism with Chinese characteristics. He said he believed the teachers and students would support this important policy decision of the Party Central Committee and join the cadres and masses in doing their share to build the two civilizations.

Some teachers said they had achieved a leap in their understanding after hearing Secretary Wang Fang's speech. The leap has enabled them to know how to view the situation as a whole. Finally, the more than 1,000 teachers, workers, and staff members of Zhejiang University warmly applauded to express their thanks to Comrade Wang Fang for giving them a very educational lecture on the situation, current events, and policies. Comrade Wang Fang happily told them: I will make frequent visits here when I have the time to do so.

EAST REGION

FUJIAN HOLDS MEETING ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW261305 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The Provincial Party Committee held a telephone conference on party rectification on the evening of 10 November. The meeting called for strengthening leadership over party rectification work to further deepen the rectification.

Jia Qinglin, deputy secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, presided over the meeting. Zhang Yumin, Standing Committee member of the Provincial Party Committee, and Gao Hu, Standing Committee member of the Provincial Party Committee and secretary of the Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Comrade Zhang Yumin conveyed a directive from the Provincial Party Committee on rectification work. He said: The Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee recently heard a report on party rectification and pointed out that the period from this winter to next spring will be a crucial time for party rectification in our province. This work must be grasped well. To further strengthen leadership over party rectification work, the Provincial Party Committee has decided to set up a party rectification leading group under the Provincial Party Committee. Jia Qinglin will be the leader, and Zhang Yumin and Gao Hu will be deputy leaders of the group. The Provincial Party Committee has called on the various prefectural and city party committees to pay attention to party rectification in leading bodies of county party committees, in leading bodies of offices at and above the county level, and in large, medium-size, and key enterprises. [passage omitted]

Comrade Zhang Yumin said: The decision of the central authorities and the circular of the Central Committee for Guiding Party Rectification have clearly and unequivocally explained the guiding ideology, emphasis, methods, measures, and requirements in party rectification. The Second Enlarged Plenary Session of the Fourth Provincial Party Committee has already formulated plans in this regard. The key issue now is to strengthen leadership. After seriously studying this question, the Provincial Committee for Guiding Party Rectification maintains that in strengthening leadership over party rectification, five problems should be solved:

1. It is necessary to first solve the problem of ideology and understanding. Party rectification plays the role of guaranteeing, promoting, and serving

reform and economic work. If we fail to promote party rectification and correct unhealthy tendencies, we will also fail in creating a good political and social environment for carrying out reform and enlivening the economy and will also be unable to persist in the correct orientation. [passage omitted]

2. It is necessary to rapidly display good leadership. The Provincial Party Committee has asked that the No 1 leaders in the various prefectures, cities, and counties personally participate in this task and that leaders of subordinate organs devote a major part of their energy to party rectification. [passage omitted]

3. It is necessary to insist on high standards and strict requirements. An imbalance has developed in party rectification in the prefectures and counties. Some have done well, but others have done poorly. In some cases, the work has been regarded as a mere formality. In solving the problem of unhealthy party style, some have displayed little or no resolve at all or have failed to take effective measures, while others have only done a perfunctory job without tackling the real problem. [passage omitted]

4. It is necessary to provide sound and feasible guidance. Besides doing a good job in their own party rectification, the prefectural and city party committees must make strict demands on themselves, set good examples, and shift their current work emphasis to party rectification of county-level leading bodies, particularly leading bodies of county party committees. [passage omitted]

5. It is also necessary to strengthen the leading groups for party rectification. It is necessary to beef up the strength of party rectification offices and offices for investigating and checking the "three kinds of people," thus making them play a still better role as staff officers. [passage omitted]

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EAST REGION

MEETING ON POPULARIZATION OF LEGAL SYSTEM ENDS

SK260405 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] The provincial meeting to exchange experiences on education and propagation of the legal system ended in Jinan on 25 November after a 4-day session.

During the session, participants penetratingly studied the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates, and listened to and discussed the report made by (Jiang Renbao), deputy director of the provincial Judicial Department, concerning the popularization of the general knowledge of laws at the preceding stage and the suggestions for the work in the next year. Participants also listened to briefings on the experiences of 16 units in conducting education and propagation of the legal system and in popularizing the elementary knowledge of laws, and discussed the tasks and measures for popularizing the elementary knowledge of laws across the province in 1985.

Vice Governor Ma Lianli spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. He said: Making the elementary knowledge of laws universal is a basic matter of vital importance which ensures a long period of order and stability of our country. We must pay attention to this matter. Through the popularization of the elementary knowledge of laws, the vast number of cadres and the masses should be enabled to not only study and understand laws but also to abide by and apply laws, and should be encouraged to struggle against law violators and criminals in an effort to fundamentally improve the social atmosphere, social order and public security.

Comrade Ma Lianli said: Making the elementary knowledge of laws universal constitutes a magnificent social project. Under the leadership of CPC committees and people's government's, responsible persons of propaganda, judicial and other departments should make concerted efforts to grasp this project. In line with the demands of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC Committee, and in light of the respective conditions, all localities, departments and units should map out their own plans for popularizing the elementary knowledge of laws in this year and in the coming 5 years, and should assign someone to take charge of the implementation of these plans. Cadres should take the lead in studying the elementary knowledge of laws. Leading cadres in particular should study it more penetratingly and more conscientiously; should earnestly investigate the situation of their own localities, departments and units on studying and abiding by laws; should sum up their experiences and lessons; and

should work out measures to improve the work in this regard. Leading cadres should also pay attention to training competent persons to give lectures on elementary knowledge of laws, and to examining the popularization of elementary knowledge of law in order to further promote the education and propaganda of the legal system.

Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, also spoke at the conclusion of the meeting.

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EAST REGION

SHANDONG LEADERS AT RALLY FOR CADRES TRANSFERRED TO GRASSROOTS

SK230720 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The Shandong Provincial CPC Committee held a rally in Jinan on the afternoon of 22 November to send off comrades of the provincial organs who will work in the grassroots units while still holding their original posts, and comrades of the group of lecturers to train primary and middle school teachers. These comrades will work in the forefront. Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the rally.

Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, spoke at the rally. He said: It is a decision of the provincial CPC Committee to select and transfer some outstanding young cadres of the provincial organs to work in the grassroots units while holding their original posts, and to train primary and middle school teachers. A total of 407 people were selected to work at the grassroots, and 183 were selected to form the group of lecturers. Transferring such a great number of comrades to the grassroots will have very important significance in training cadres, changing the workstyle of leading organs, promoting reform, and prefulfilling the target of a three-fold increase.

Comrade Li Changan pointed out: Comrades who have been selected to work at the grassroots this time should shoulder four major tasks. First, they should conduct thorough investigations and study, work in a down-to-earth manner, exert concerted efforts with the local cadres and people to promote the work of the units where they are assigned to, and strive to achieve a great change. Comrades of the group of lecturers should help the localities and units where they are assigned in educational reform, and enable the primary and middle school education of the localities to develop more rapidly while they study, explore, and sum up the laws and experiences of the educational structure of primary and middle schools. The major task for the comrades who are being transferred to the grassroots is to carry out economic work well. Second, they should attend to the building of grassroots party organizations in townships and villages. They should help the units where they work in training grassroots cadres and in building good leading bodies. They should strengthen ideological and political work in line with the thinking of party members, improve their political consciousness, and give play to their vanguard and exemplary role. They should actively participate in grassroots party rectification and report to the provincial CPC Committee the situation, problems and experiences in grassroots party

rectification in a timely manner. Third, they should study modestly and be tested and improve themselves in the course of practice. In the first place, they should learn to guide their practice and solve their work problems with the fundamental tenets of Marxism. Then, they should modestly learn from grassroots cadres and people, be easy to approach, and regard them as teachers. Fourth, they should report situations in a timely manner so as to provide accurate and reliable materials, experiences, and opinions for the provincial organs to exercise correct and effective policy decisions and commands. [passage omitted]

Others attending the rally were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, Advisory Commission, Discipline Inspection Commission, People's Congress Standing Committee, government and CPPCC Committee, including Lu Maozeng, Yang Xingfu, Zhou Zhenxing, Feng Lizu, Zheng Weimin, Wang Jinshan, Li Farong, Li Zhen, and Zhou Xingfu, as well as responsible persons of relevant provincial departments and higher educational institutes in Jinan.

The 590 cadres of the provincial organs who are being transferred to work in grassroots units and train primary and middle school teachers will depart for various localities after a few days' training.

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EAST REGION

RURAL POPULATION TRANSFER, CONTROL IN SHANGHAI SUBURBS STUDIED

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMY] in Chinese No 3, 25 Jun 85
pp 12-15, 46

[Article by Zhu Baoshu [2612 1405 2885], of the Huadong Normal University
Population Research Institute: "Agricultural Population Transfer and Rural
Population Control"]

[Text] A profound population change now occurring in China's countryside is the gradual transformation of the agricultural population into a nonagricultural population. What has been or will be the impact of this change on rural population control? What is the relationship between the transformation of the agricultural population and the changing type of rural population reproduction in China? The following is an initial attempt to answer these questions based mainly on investigations conducted in Shanghai's rural suburbs.

1. Local transfer of agricultural population is basically conducive to rural population control.

If the large numbers of surplus farm workers can be transformed locally in the countryside, not only will it help check the mechanical growth of the urban population, but it will provide favorable conditions for fundamentally controlling the rural population.

1. Local population transfer directly changes the occupational structure of the rural labor force, which will help curb the rural birthrate.

Data from the sampling survey on birthrates of one-thousandth of China's population show marked differences between women of childbearing age in different fields of occupation with regard to number of births and family planning work. For example, comparing the rural women of childbearing age engaged in farm work and those engaged in nonagricultural occupations, the average number of children given birth by the former is 1.25 times that by the latter, but the rate of one-child certificate takers among the former is only 27.68 percent of that among the latter.

The tradition of the Chinese peasantry to stay in farming generation after generation is now changing, as more and more peasants are getting out of

agriculture to engage in industrial and other nonagricultural work. Among these transferring from agriculture to industry, the majority are young men and women in their peak childbearing years. According to an investigation we conducted at nine commune-run enterprises at the Zhangjiang Commune, Chuansha County, on the sex and age composition of the workers and the date of their arrival at the factories, 69.10 percent began to work in the factories after 1978, 64.46 percent are 20-34 years old, and 66.40 percent of the 662 women among them are 20-34 years old. It is thus obvious that not only has there been a marked increase in the total number of peasants transferring from agricultural to industrial work in recent years, but there has been an increasing number of women among them.

After the transfer from agriculture to industry, the income level of the rural labor force generally goes up. Therefore, industrial occupations are very attractive to peasants. At the same time, strict observance of relevant family planning regulations is one of the important conditions for employment by the rural township industries, and workers who have more children than permitted by family planning regulations are dismissed. These factors, plus the effect of the occupational change itself in checking childbirth, make the industrial workers generally more conscious of the importance in practicing family planning than the peasants, and the same is true with their families.

According to our investigation of 288 peasant households of 10 production teams in 5 townships on the outskirts of Shanghai in 1984, it can be seen clearly that there is a marked difference between people engaged in farming and those not engaged in farming and between purely farming households and households not entirely engaged in farming with regard to the number of one-child certificates taken. These peasant households have a combined total of 668 able-bodied workers, of whom 373, or 55.8 percent, are engaged in farming, and 295, or 44.2 percent, are engaged in nonfarming work. However, of the 192 people who have taken one-child certificates (counting both husbands and wives), 71, or 37 percent, are engaged in farming, and 121, or 63 percent, are engaged in nonfarming work. It is obvious that a larger proportion of the nonagricultural workers than of the agricultural workers take one-child certificates. If the 288 households are divided into "pure farming households," families whose members are all engaged in farming, "semi-farming households," families whose members are not all engaged in farming, and "non-farming households," it becomes even more clear that the percentage taking one-child certificates is highest among the non-farming households, next highest among the semi-farming households and lowest among the pure farming households (Table 1).

Table 1 Analysis of One-Child Certificate Recipients

	<u>Pure Farming Households</u>	<u>Semi- Farming Households</u>	<u>Non- Farming Households</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
Total number of households	79	134	56	19	288
Households taking certificates	15	42	42	--	99

% of households				
taking certificates	15.2	42.4	42.4	100
% of each group of				
households	19	31	75	35

2. Local population transfer impels peasants to increasingly recognize the importance of raising their cultural level, which will help them change the idea of having more children in order to increase the family's able-bodied workers.

At present, the cultural level of China's agricultural population is still quite low. According to the findings of the 1982 census, only 36.06 percent of the agricultural workers in Shanghai's suburban districts have a junior middle school or better education, and the proportion of illiterates and semi-illiterates is as high as 31.9 percent. The important effect of a higher educational level on reducing the birthrate is fully shown by the national birthrate sampling survey. For example, rural women with a junior middle school education give birth to an average of 3.52 children, which is 1.26 and 0.47 fewer than the average number of births given by illiterate women and women with only a primary school education respectively.

Local population transfer impels peasants to pay ever-increasing attention to raising their cultural level, not only because they generally have to take an examination when seeking employment with rural township enterprises and only the better qualified are hired, but because it is an objective need when they make the transfer from farming, which is based on manual labor, to new fields of production. Generally speaking, most peasants do not feel the urgent need to raise their scientific and cultural level, when they can only engage in rather backward and simple agricultural production. But, once they make the move into broader and deeper production fields, and if the move really proves to be the way to get rich, the objective need to raise their scientific and cultural level brought on by the move will be increasingly felt. Therefore, the agricultural population transfer inevitably leads to an increasing demand for education and a decreasing need for farm labor.

In recent years, the importance in raising the cultural level of the rural labor force has become increasingly recognized. In their technological development, the rural township enterprises are paying increasingly great attention to training competent people. Many specialized households are eagerly striving to acquire needed scientific and technical knowledge. The enthusiasm among young workers in cities to study in their sparetime is spreading to young people in the countryside. Particularly, while striving to raise their own cultural level, today's peasants are paying even greater attention to their children's education. According to our investigation, of 498 adult peasants who answered the question, "How far are you prepared to support your children's education?" only 2.6 percent said that they wanted their children to have just a junior middle school or primary school education, but 63.33 percent planned on sending their children to college. It is obvious how eagerly the peasants want their children to make good. It should be noted that at present the educational level of a rather large portion of the agricultural workers is still below the junior middle school

level, and, therefore, in the process of the agricultural population transfer, there is great potential for reducing the birthrate by raising the cultural level.

3. Local population transfer is accompanied by the fundamental change of traditional agriculture into modern agriculture, which will help bring about the transformation of rural population reproduction from the traditional pattern into a modern pattern.

Fundamentally speaking, the traditional idea of peasants to have more children is tied to the self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient traditional agricultural economy based on manual labor. The large surplus of the agricultural labor force has a direct bearing on China's low level of agricultural productivity. In a certain sense, with more than 80 percent of China's population engaged in agriculture, it is impossible to modernize its agriculture without a massive transfer of the agricultural population to nonagricultural fields, nor is it possible to realize the fundamental change in the pattern of rural population reproduction through the development of agricultural productivity.

It should be pointed out that the effect of the local shifts of the agricultural population on rural population control is not limited to the people who have moved out of agriculture. Because local population shifts are accompanied by progress in agricultural modernization, it inevitably will gradually narrow down the differences in way of labor and production and life style between future agricultural workers and nonagricultural workers. Therefore, even the agricultural workers and their families will gradually turn away from the desire for more children. Of course, the influence of different occupations on the birthrate will remain an objective reality. However, owing to the narrowing of gaps and the relative and absolute decrease of future agricultural workers, the effect of the relatively higher birthrate of the agricultural population in hampering rural population control and the change in population reproduction patterns will tend to weaken.

At present, China is in the process of changing from the traditional pattern of population reproduction to a modern pattern of population reproduction. While strict state control over population growth plays a dominating role in this process, we must not ignore the "synchronous effect" of the agricultural population transfer.

II. A few problems merit attention.

China's agricultural population transfer is as yet only in the beginning stage, and the profound impact of this historical change on rural population control and the changing pattern of population reproduction is far from fully shown. In analyzing this impact, while seeing its fundamentally favorable aspects, we must also take note of certain intertwined local or temporary unfavorable factors. At the same time, we should also note that even the favorable factors are often slow and tortuous in producing results. Therefore, the following problems, which merit attention, are brought up for discussion.

1. When too many able-bodied young people in the rural areas have moved into nonagricultural fields and prospered, to a certain extent it may stimulate some peasants to want more children.

According to the findings of the 1982 census, of the agricultural workers in the suburbs of Shanghai, 36.52 percent are males, and an even smaller percent are males of about 35 years old. The result is an agricultural labor force with too many of the old and weak and too few of the strong, a labor force which is largely idle during the slack season and acutely inadequate during the busy season. The problem is all the more acute for families without strong working members or the help of children.

We should also note that as the state adopts flexible rural economic policies, and more and more ways are being opened up for the surplus labor force to move to new fields, the peasants are relatively less worried about what to do with surplus labor. At the same time, the peasants who have moved to nonagricultural fields and gradually become rich also need to worry no more about the economic burden of having more children. All this to a certain degree increases some peasants' feeling of discontent with only one child. Among the subjects of our investigation, only 21.6 percent expressed willingness to have only one child. Under the condition that only one child is allowed, 67 percent prefer to have a boy. Among those engaged in agriculture, 20 percent are willing to have only one child, slightly lower than the 23 percent among nonagricultural workers. Moreover, 48.4 percent of the subjects of the investigation think it is easier to get rich with more children, while 51.9 percent [as printed] think it is not. Among those engaged in agriculture, 51 percent think it is easier to get rich with more children, slightly higher than the 47 percent among nonagricultural workers. This shows that quite a number of peasants still have a rather strong desire for more children, some of them thinking that having more children will help them get rich, especially those still engaged in farming. Of course, the factors affecting the peasants' wish on childbirth are complicated and cannot be completely attributed to the impact of the agricultural population transfer. Nevertheless, at present, as no basic change has yet occurred to the way of agricultural labor and production and the peasants' way of life, and as specialized and socialized large-scale production is not yet fully developed, the agricultural population shifts may stimulate some peasants' desire to have more children.

2. To a very large extent the peasants' desire to have more children does not mean they want their children to become peasants, but is an indirect reflection of the desire of the agricultural population to transfer to nonagricultural occupations and move to urban areas.

It is true that some peasants desire for more children out of their need for more able-bodied workers under the present forms of production and labor, but it is certainly not correct to assume that all peasants raise children in the hope that they will remain in the countryside as peasants. The findings of our investigation show that on the matter of their children's education, only 1.0 percent of the peasants expect their children to enroll in agricultural middle schools (Table 2), and that on the question of their children's

occupations, as high as 71.32 percent of the peasants hope for their children to become workers.

Table 2 Peasants' Hope on Children's Education

Types of School	Primary School	Junior Middle School	Senior Middle School	Agri. Middle School	Secondary Vocational Middle School	Skilled Workers School	College	Subjects Surveyed
Number of people	6	7	39	5	105	21	315	498
Percent	1.2	1.4	7.82	1.0	21.04	4.21	63.33	100

Special attention should be paid to the peasants' wish to move into cities and towns themselves and where they hope their children will work in the future. Owing to the strict restrictions placed on peasants who have transferred to nonagricultural occupations locally to keep them from moving into cities, at present the peasants do not entertain too much unrealistic hope to move into cities and towns themselves, but people of different age groups have clearly different wishes. For example, 35.6 percent in the 16-34 age group either "wish" or "wish very much" to move into cities or towns, but only 7.2 percent wish so in the age group 54 and over (Table 3). Definitely the peasants are pinning greater hopes on their children to move into cities. Of 481 people who answered the question, "Where do you want your children to work in the future?" 53.4 percent and 29.2 percent hope that their children will work in urban Shanghai and the suburban districts, counties and towns respectively, and only 17.5 percent hoped for their children to work in rural townships (Table 4).

Table 3 Peasant Desire To Move Into Cities

	Strongly Desire	Percent of Total (%)		Not Moving	Total (People)
		Rather Desire	No Preference		
Age 16-34	26	9.6	9.9	54.5	323
Age 35-54	14.1	8.7	13.0	64.1	184
Over 54	4.8	2.4	21.4	71.4	42
Total (%)	20.4	8.7	11.8	58.8	549

Table 4 Peasant Hope On Where Their Children Work

	Urban District	Country/Town	Rural Township	Other	Total
Number of people	252	126	84	19	481
Percent (%)	53.4	26.2	17.5	2.9	100

It can be said that to a very large extent the peasants' wish is for their children to move out of the countryside and into the cities. If we say that at present the peasants are mainly concerned with transferring to nonagricultural fields locally, that is, "leaving the land, but not the village," then their hope is for the next generation to move away from "both the land and the village." Owing to the practical reason that they can get rich in the countryside, the superiority of the rural environment to city life and other considerations, many peasants are torn between a deep sentimental attachment to the native land and the lure of city life. While expecting their children to open up a new world in the city, they are also unwilling to give up the peace and contentment of life and work in the countryside and the company of their children and grandchildren. Perhaps this is one of the important reasons why they are not satisfied with having only one child.

With the local shifts of the agricultural population, rural population control certainly is not just a question of family planning, but must be closely linked with a series of questions including the encouragement of the gradual local urbanization of the rural population so that a comprehensive solution can be achieved. Guiding the peasants to envision the future urbanization of the countryside will have a positive effect on changing their desire for more children which is linked to their wish to move into cities.

3. Attention should be paid to solving new problems brought by agricultural population transfer to rural family planning work.

Since the implementation of the production responsibility system and invigoration of the rural economy, the transfer of the surplus agricultural labor force is no longer limited to the organized forms arranged by the collectives, but has become more flexible and varied. Temporary movements between areas are becoming increasingly frequent, and more and more people are on the move in pursuit of their own goals. All this has objectively added to the difficulties faced by rural family planning work. Therefore, while continuing to step up propaganda, education and ideological work on family planning, it is necessary to pay serious attention to policy implementation and further improve the relevant family planning measures.

III. It is necessary to transform "locally" the traditional pattern of rural population reproduction in China.

The transformation of the traditional pattern of population reproduction into a modern pattern of population reproduction must be accompanied by a massive transfer of agricultural population into nonagricultural fields. But, in some countries, the population transformation occurred in the process of a massive migration of the rural population into the cities and the urbanization of the migrants. Take Britain for example. The industrial revolution of the latter half of the 18th century and the early 19th century brought large numbers of peasants to the cities and turned them into industrial workers. By 1851, urban population had grown to 45 percent of the country's population as a whole. But the proportion of moving agricultural population in the moving population of the economy as a whole had dropped to 21.5 percent. As the

rural population continued to move into the cities, the birthrate gradually dropped. It should be pointed out that for a rather long period of time since the agricultural population began to move in large numbers into the cities, Britain's birthrate had remained at a high level of about 34 per thousand, and that it was in 1984 that the birthrate dropped for the first time to below 30 per thousand. It is obvious that it takes a relatively long period of time for the birthrate to drop as a result of agricultural population shifts.

In most of the years since the founding of the People's Republic, the birthrate has been lower in cities than in rural areas. However, proceeding from China's conditions, it is impossible and unnecessary to bring down the birthrate by turning a large portion of the rural population directly into urban population. In this area, lessons can be drawn from the mistakes in many developing countries. However, this does not mean that the transformation of China's population reproduction pattern does not need the transformation of its agricultural population into nonagricultural and urban population. The findings of the sampling birthrate survey on one-thousandth of China's population show that even though the combined urban and rural birthrate has been dropping since the founding of the People's Republic, the gap between urban and rural areas is an objective reality, and has been widening in the past 10 years and more. Because a very large proportion of China's population is agricultural, speeding up the local transformation of the agricultural population is of especially great significance to transforming the pattern of our population reproduction. At present, the local transfer of China's agricultural population is on the whole still in the beginning stage. According to a forecast by a department concerned, by the end of the century, one-third of China's agricultural labor force will have transferred to nonagricultural fields, and in the rural areas of the counties on the outskirts of Shanghai, 80 percent of the labor force will have left the land but not the village. It can be predicted that in the great historical transformation of our countryside, the far-reaching influence of the local transfer of the agricultural population on rural population control and on the "local" transformation of the pattern of rural population reproduction will become more and more obvious.

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EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI MAYOR ATTENDS NEWSPAPER FORUM--A branch office of JINGJI CANKAO BAO [ECONOMIC REFERENCE NEWS] published by XINHUA, will be set up in Shanghai beginning 1 January 1986 to print and distribute through the Shanghai Municipal Post Office an airmail edition of the newspaper. The Editorial Department of JINGJI CANKAO BAO invited responsible persons of municipal departments concerned and journalists to attend a forum in this connection on 22 November. Mayor Jiang Zemin and Pan Weimine, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the municipal party committee, attended and spoke at the forum. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Nov 85 OW]/12766

JIANGSU COMPLETES 1985 WINTER CONSCRIPTION TASK--The nearly 50-day task of 1985 winter conscription in our province ended today. In carrying out this year's winter conscription task, while doing a meticulous job beforehand in propaganda and education, preliminary visual physical check-up, and review of candidates' political background, our province gave special attention to giving preferential treatment to families of servicemen and martyrs by immediately solving their practical problems. After a fullscale screening, a great number of qualified young people have been enlisted. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Nov 85 OW]/12766

SHANGHAI LEADERS ATTEND UNIVERSITY ANNIVERSARY--A ceremony was held at the Shanghai Caijing [Finance and Economics] University to mark the occasion of the renaming of the school and its 68th founding anniversary. Chen Yun, an older-generation proletarian revolutionary, wrote the school name on a signboard for the university. Secretary of the municipal party committee Rui Xingwen and Vice Minister of Finance Chen Rulong, as well as Chen Tiedi, Zuo Ying, and Yang Kai, attended the ceremony. Rui Xingwen and Chen Rulong unveiled the new school signboard and spoke at the ceremony. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Nov 85 OW]/12766

FUJIAN GOVERNOR TOURS IMPOVERISHED AREAS--According to a 1 November dispatch from Quanzhou, during his investigation and study in Anxi County, a major impoverished area, Governor Hu Ping urged party members and cadres to bestir themselves, emancipate their minds, and make determined and solid efforts at work in order to rid the county of poverty as quickly as possible. On 30 and 31 October, Governor Hu Ping led responsible comrades of some provincial- and prefectural-level departments on a tour of impoverished areas in the towns of Anxi, Kuidou, Penglai, Changkang, and Xiping. They held office in these

places to discuss with local cadres and people the important question of how to get rid of poverty and become prosperous. Governor Hu Ping said: Anxi, a major poverty-stricken county in the province, is quite impoverished. However, as one of the counties in the southern Fujian Triangle opened to the outside world, Anxi also has the advantages of rich resources, large numbers of Chinese in the overseas and compatriots from Taiwan, and the party's policy on assisting impoverished areas. It is necessary to bring these advantages into full play and transform them into material forces in order to rid Anxi of poverty as quickly as possible. To achieve this goal, all party members and cadres must continue to emancipate their minds, bestir themselves, explore new ideas, work hard, and do a solid job. It is also necessary to set up an efficient leading body with a good work style. [passage omitted] [By Liang Xianwen, Wang Renmo, and Li Yusi] [Excerpts] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Nov 85 p 1 OW]/12766

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION TEACHERS ENHANCED--The teachers colleges of Zhejiang, which focus on training teachers of specialized subjects in vocational and technical education, have turned out this year over 100 graduates committed to a teaching career in vocational education. The shortage of teachers of specialized subjects has made the development of vocational and technical education especially difficult. In 1983, the Zhejiang provincial department of education changed the Ningbo branch of the Zhejiang Agricultural University into the Zhejiang Teachers College of Rural Technology to train teachers for specialized subjects. It is a 3-year college specializing in such areas as household electric appliances and horticulture and has recruited close to 700 students. Beginning in the fall of 1985, the Zhejiang Teachers University, the Wenzhou Teachers College and the Jinhua College of Education will offer elective courses in vocational education to help their students study vocational education so that when they graduate, they can teach in either the ordinary middle schools or vocational schools. They expect to turn out in 1986 over 500 vocational education teachers for the whole province. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 85 p 3] 5360/12947

CSO: 4005/1392

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SHAOGUAN MOVES TO STOP ILLEGAL LOGGING

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Zhang Ruxi [1728 1172 0823]]

[Text] Shaoguan Municipal Party Committee and Municipal Government have adopted emergency measures to correct the unhealthy tendency of illegal logging which has appeared in forest zones in northern Guangdong.

The northern Guangdong forest zone is an important base for lumber in this province and annually, 40 percent of the lumber produced in this province is turned over to the state. Since the implementation of Document No 1 of the central authorities this year, the income of tree growers has increased and vitality has appeared in the forest zone. But recently, there has appeared the unhealthy tendency of logging without permission in some places, such as in the two counties of Weng Yuan and Le Chang where there was denudation by the masses and several hundred or even a thousand mu of forest was destroyed; and the illegal cutting of trees also increased in other places.

The reason for the appearance of denudation is that control measures could not catch up with the decentralization of lumber handling. At the beginning of this year, based on the "Forest Control Regulations" and the spirit of Document No 1 issued by the central authorities this year, the Shaoguan Municipal Government issued a 10-article regulation following the decentralization of lumber handling which emphasized that logging must follow the quota, and any cutting, marketing, purchasing and shipping requires a clearance, but this was not observed in some places; the work of popularization of this policy was not well done, and the control was lax; therefore there appeared cutting without a permit and shipping without a clearance. Under these circumstances, some forestry stations which implemented the contract system competed in purchasing lumber which did not have a cutting clearance and thus encouraged the unhealthy tendency of logging without permission.

Another cause that resulted in logging without permission is that the ownership of the forest has not been clearly defined and the responsibility system has not been put into effect. In recent years, the Municipality has investigated and dealt with more than 25,000 forest-related cases and cases which involved more than 200,000 mu have still not been solved; about 20 percent of the forest has not put the responsibility system into effect and those forests have become the target of illegal logging.

In view of the current situation, Shaoguan Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal Government issued an emergency notice on 22 June to curb the unhealthy tendency of illegal logging. In early June, Yuan Binghuan [5913 3521 3462], secretary of the Municipal Party Committee, called a municipal forestry work conference and asked the leaders in various levels to take the initiative to grasp the work of forest protection, to remove the hidden peril of illegal logging, and dispatched investigation groups to the forest zone to investigate illegal logging. Recently, the secretary and the principal leaders of Wengyuan and Lechang Counties all went to the forest to handle illegal logging cases. The public security organization has arrested according to the law, the chief culprits of the illegal logging, former secretary of Wengyuan County, Shangba Township Party Committee and some others, and sentenced some people with a fine. The Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal Government asked the local governments to grasp typical cases to popularize and put into effect the "Forest Control Regulations" and Document No 1 from the central authorities, to further clarify authority over mountains and forests, the responsibility system, and the forest control measures following the decentralization of logging; off-site control should be flexible and on-site control should be strict; logging should be within the quota and with a permit. People who handle lumber without licenses, especially those who purchase lumber without sales permits from the tree growers, must be dealt with seriously.

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CSO: 4005/045

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG CONVENES YOUNG PIONEERS MEET

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Chen Mingguang [7115 2494 0342] and Zhao Shurong [6392 2579 2837]:
"Guangdong Convenes Young Pioneers Conference"]

[Text] The second Representative Conference of the Chinese Young Pioneers of Guangdong solemnly opened at the Friendship Theatre in Canton yesterday. This is the second grand meeting of juveniles and children in this province since liberation; it is a happy event in the political life of the 8.6 million Young Pioneers in our province.

In the early morning yesterday, the front of the Friendship Theatre was permeated with an atmosphere of festivity. The 542 representatives from various places in the province entered the theatre to the strains of music, accompanied by drumbeats and firecrackers, glowing with health and radiating vigor.

Present at the meeting were Governor Liang Lingguang [2733 7227 0342], Wang Ning [3769 1380] vice secretary of the provincial party committee, Luo Tian [5012 1131] director of the provincial standing committee of the National People's Congress, Liao Siguang [1675 0138 0342] vice president of the provincial CPPCC, Sun Zhicheng [1327 1807 6134] deputy director of Guangzhou Military Region's political department, Zhang Hanqing [1728 3352 7230] vice secretary of Guangzhou Municipal Party Committee, Lu Simou [4151 1835 6180] secretary of the Provincial League, and the leaders of the provincial trade union, Physical Education Committee, the literary association, the science association, the overseas Chinese association, the Women's Federation, and the Provincial Armed Police Corps.

Also invited and present at the opening ceremony were the famous scientist Pu Zhelong [5543 5764 7893], famous educator Wang Deliang [3076 1795 0081], Zhang Haidi [1728 3189 6611], the national model member of the Communist Youth League, and Xu Yongmei [1776 0737 2734], the provincial model member of the Communist Youth League.

Lu Simou delivered the opening speech, and Shen Qing [3088 7230] from the provincial Women's Federation represented the six units of the trade union, the Women's Federation and the others to deliver a speech of congratulations. Then Zhang Haidi, with a red scarf around her neck, delivered her speech. First she greeted the boys and girls present in the meeting and said that the most important thing in being a student is to study hard to get good results.

Besides doing well in study, one must try his best to broaden his horizons, to open up his thought. He must face the world, face the future and be creative. She hoped that the representatives would convey her greetings to the boys and girls and their parents in this province. Finally she presented her own work, "Wild Geese Fly Fast," and her translation of "Rebecca in Her New School" from a foreign novel, to the meeting as a gift.

Wang Ning represented the provincial Party Committee and provincial government to express his congratulations and extend his greetings to the representatives. Wang Ning in his speech expressed his desire and hope that the work of the Young Pioneers and juveniles and children would be strengthened. The various levels of the Communist Youth League must strengthen the leadership of the League and carry out the policy of "one hand for the League and another for the Pioneers"; bring every positive factor in the society into play, including human resources, physical resources, and financial resources, to strengthen juvenile and child work to do some good work, some concrete work, for the healthy growth of juveniles and children.

This Chinese Young Pioneers Conference is presided over and managed by the Pioneers themselves, and it fully represents the spirit of the little hosts. In the opening ceremony, they passed letters of appreciation to the officers and men of the PLA stationed at the frontier border of Guangxi and Yunnan. The representatives visited the site of the former Huangpu Military Academy in the afternoon yesterday and had a get-together with the naval officers and men stationed there. They also viewed and admired the beautiful scenery along the Pearl River from a boat last night.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

MEMORIAL HELD FOR PENG KE

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Lu Su [0712 5685]: "Memorial Meeting for Peng Ke"]

[Text] A memorial meeting for Peng Ke [1756 4430] was held yesterday in the county seat of Haifeng County. Peng Ke was the nephew of martyr Peng Pai [1756 3269] who was persecuted by the counterrevolutionary line of Lin Biao and the Gang of Four, and was murdered during the "Cultural Revolution." Nearly 1,000 cadres from the county and other counties were present at the memorial.

Comrade Peng Ke joined the revolution and enrolled in the Dong Jiang Column in October 1939 when he was just 14 years old. After liberation, he was deputy director of the fishery department of Haifeng and deputy director of the Ocean Branch, Bureau of Fisheries of the Huiyang Prefectural Commissioner's Office. During the "Cultural Revolution," Peng Ke, as well as Peng Hong, son of martyr Peng Pai, was accused of a fabricated charge by the reactionary Gang. In 1967, Peng Ke was shot and decapitated while still alive in the "August 26" incident schemed up by the "Three Kinds of People," when he was only 42. After the fall of the Gang of Four, the unjust charge against Peng Ke was publicly redressed. Last February, Hong Guiwen, the murderer of Comrade Peng Ke, was executed according to the law, and the healthy tendencies were promoted. In his memorial speech, Chen Changzhen [7115 2490 6966], first deputy secretary of the Haifeng County Party Committee, said that Comrade Peng Ke was a fine cadre of the people; we must, through the memory of Comrade Peng Ke, carry out a step further the decision from the Central Government to thoroughly refute the "Cultural Revolution" and continue to execute the work to uncover the "Three Kinds of People." Chen Hong [7115 3163], wife of Peng Ke, and their children Peng Xiajian etc. were also present at the memorial and laid a wreath. Comrade Huang Sheng [7806 0524], from the Commission for Inspecting Discipline and Haifeng Prefectural Party Committee Working Group, and party and political leaders from Haifeng such as Ye Ruizong [0673 3843 1350] and Lin Ming [2651 2494], were present at the memorial. Several dozen units such as Nanfang Ribao, Guangzhou Ribao, the organization department of Huiyang Prefectural Party Committee, Lufeng County Party Committee and Government, also presented wreathes.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

YOUNG CADRES GET LEADING ASSIGNMENTS--Hunan Province has appointed 1,012 college or vocational school-educated intellectuals with an average age of 42 years to leading positions in the county CPC and government organs. They account for 69 percent of all the county-level leading cadres of the whole province. These leading cadres who have received specialized training in industry, agriculture, finance and trade, political science and law, culture and education or health plus grassroots work experience are selected by the leading organs on the strength of rigorous investigations and the opinions of the masses. Those who are older and no longer serve as cadres in the county-level leading organs are retained as consultants or investigative researchers or else assigned jobs in the county people's congress or political consultative conference. [Text] [Article by Xu Liangji [6079 5328 7535]] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO [OVERSEAS EDITION] in Chinese 30 Aug 85 p 4] 5360/12947

CSO: 4005/1392

BU HE MEETS WITH YUNNAN REPORTERS

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Bu He [1580 6378], Deputy Secretary of Inner Mongolia Party Committee and Governor of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region; deputy secretary Tian Congming [3944 5115 2494] and Wu En [3527 1869], member of the Standing Committee and Minister of the Propaganda Department, met Yunnan reporters and answered their questions the afternoon of 5 August at the Xincheng Hotel in Hohhot.

There were 11 reporters from the YUNNAN RIBAO, Yunnan Broadcasting Station, YUNNAN JIAOTONGBAO, Yunnan Dehong Tai and Jingpo Nationality Autonomous Prefecture's TUANJIE BAO, Chuxiong Yi Nationality Autonomous Prefecture's CHUXIONG BAO, Xishuangbanna Tai Nationality Autonomous Prefecture's XISHUANGBANNA BAO, Honghe Hani and Yi Nationality Autonomous Prefecture Broadcasting Station, and Baoshan Prefecture's BAOSHAN BAO. In the meeting, Comrade Bu He answered the reporters' questions concerning the implementation of the autonomy policy of the Party and the promotion of socialist economy and culture in the past 30 years in Inner Mongolia, especially since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Comrade Bu He said, "We welcome the comrade reporters from our brother province Yunnan to visit our region. Your presence is an encouragement to the work in our region. We should strengthen contact between our brother nationalities to learn from each other, to exchange experiences, to mirror each other, and to promote the unity and construction of the various nationalities." Then Bu He reviewed the accomplishments in the past 30 years since the establishment of the autonomous region, and the winding roads that have been trod. Bu He continued, "Since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the leadership and rank and file in our region are of one mind, the nationalities are united and the situation in production and construction is good. Now, according to the economic development of our people in recent years and the various targets accomplished, we have confidence we will double the output in 1987. We have full confidence in this. With this we dedicate the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region."

Comrade Bu He also mentioned his basic experience in nationality work. He said the most important thing in a region with many nationalities is to strengthen unity and promote economics and culture. Therefore, we can summarize them as unity and construction; all nationalities living together peacefully to build a united, rich and civilized Inner Mongolia.

Fu Kejia [2065 0344 1367] and Jiergele [0679 1422 2706 0519], Vice Directors of the Reporters' Association of the Autonomous Region, were also present at the meeting.

NORTH REGION

REASONS FOR REPEATED 'LEFT' DEVIATION MISTAKES DISCUSSED

Taiyuan SHANXI SHIDA XUEBAO [THE JOURNAL OF SHANXI TEACHERS UNIVERSITY]
No 3, Jul 1985 pp 20-23

[Article by Li Zhenji [2621 2182 1015]: "Why Has Our Party Repeatedly Made 'Left' Deviation Mistakes"]

[Text] Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the party Central Committee has led the people in arduous pioneering, and within a short 35-year period, has transformed our nation from a vast but economically deprived and backward agricultural nation into a prospering industrial socialist nation. This undoubtedly has been an earthshaking transformation. But just as there are always two sides to every story, and there are always mistakes here and there, our party leaders too made mistakes along the way. Among them, the most serious were "leftist" mistakes. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the party has taken further steps to clear party ideas, lines and policies of the poisons of the "left," and it has been a great success. But why has our party repeatedly made these "leftist" mistakes? It may be worthwhile to further analyze the causes, to learn from our experiences, and to avoid making the same mistakes again in the future.

Since the founding of the nation, why has our party repeatedly made the same "left" mistakes?

First, there is a historical source. Even during the democratic revolution, especially before the Zunyi Meeting, the party had already made "left" mistakes. Of course, it had also made a mistake with Chen Duxiu's [7115 3747 4423] right opportunism. That mistake had caused the first revolution to fail; it had been a bitter lesson for the whole party. Since that incident, the influence of Chen Duxiu's right opportunism had been basically eliminated. But since then, the party suffered through three successive episodes of "left" opportunism, under Qu Qiubai [4234 4428 4202], Li Lisan [2621 4539 0005] and Wang Ming [3769 1494]: Wang Ming's "left" opportunism, especially, was a severe blow to the revolutionary movement. But at the same time, all the party did was to remove the "left" opportunists from their party duties. They failed to carry out through anti-"left" education; they also failed to analyze the causes of and the solutions to "left" deviations. Therefore, not only did the party fail to take

precautions against "left" deviations, the idea of and the mood for "left" deviations remained in the party. The very existence of such an idea, such a mood became the breeding ground for "left" deviation errors. When the errors emerged, the party could not rectify them within a given time, and they became more serious. Only when they had become a threat to the revolution would the party awaken in pain and struggle with its might. But as soon as the "left" errors were rectified, the struggle was also essentially over. Before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the party did not expose and criticize "left" deviation errors. This is the historical source of our party's repeated mistakes with "left" deviations.

Second, errors in guiding ideology and lack of experience. Our nation was an economically backward agricultural nation. Before the liberation, people did not have enough food to eat or clothes to wear. Since the founding of the nation, under the leadership of the party, our nation quickly recovered from an economy robbed and ruined by imperialism and the Kuomintang's reactionary regime, and the ruinous economic conditions of severe shortages and runaway inflation. The completion of the First 5-Year Plan laid the foundation for an industrialized socialism. After these great victories, a sense of arrogant complacency gradually developed within the party. In 1958, after the proposal of the general line for socialist constructions, leading comrades of the party Central Committee without thorough investigations and experimentations, recklessly launched "the great leap forward," and the People's Commune movements. Guided by erroneous thinking, they began to set high targets for the national economy. "The National Program for Agricultural Development" totalling 40 articles, was originally a 12-year plan (1956 to 1967). The Chengdu Conference (March 1958) proposed to strive for its realization within 7 years. Provinces raised the quota at every level, advancing the schedule to 5 years, or even 3 years. Accompanying ambitious targets spread the trends of communism and exaggeration throughout the country. "Run to join the communist society." People worked without pay, ate without having to pay. Commercial goods production and valuation systems were abolished; a supply system was implemented. In abandoning the trait of expanding production capacities, and in curtailing the general public's incentive to work, production was severely damaged. In addition, there were natural disasters; the Soviets recalled their specialists, and demanded repayment of loans. By 1960 the nation was in severe depression. These mistakes could not be blamed on a single person. One reason was that success had gone to the heads of many party Central Committee leading comrades and area leading comrades. They abandoned the standard of productive capacity expansion, and over-emphasized subjective power. Another reason was that the people had longed to rid themselves of poverty, to live happy lives, and were anxious for communist transitions. Besides, they have always had the idea of absolute equality. This is another major reason for our party's repeated "left" deviation errors.

Third, unfavorable international environment. Since the founding of the nation, our country has been besieged by imperialism. In the fifties, American imperialism implemented economic sanctions and military envelopment,

seized Taiwan Province and launched wars in Korea and Vietnam, plotting to besiege our nation from the northeast, southeast and the southwest. Out of the international communist movement emerged the Soviet's Khrushchev bloc, and the Hungarian incident. The Soviets deployed a million troops, eyeing our nation covetously. Amidst these unfavorable international environments, and under the party's erroneous guiding ideology, many political movements were launched by the party Central Committee, the most significant among them was the "Great Cultural Revolution."

Fourth, errors in ideological thinking. For a long time, there has always been prejudices in ideology, that is, it has always been regarded that "left" was better than right. It has been said 'left' is a question of method, and right is a question of stand." Those who strayed to the left were gently criticized, but those who strayed to the right, whether it was a serious or a minor mistake, were first pinned the political label of having "questionable stand." This gave rise to the concept of "'left' is better than right" and rigid 'left' avoid the right." These ideas sometimes produced ideological trends inducing the party to exaggerate anti-right struggles, and go soft on anti-"left." This led to unreasonable attacks on those comrades who strayed to the right, or even those who maintained the correct line; but it failed to educate or properly handle those who strayed to the "left."

Fifth, errors in methodology. Since the founding of new China, the party has led the people in the struggle to fulfill revolutionary legacies. After the three major reformations, our nation became a socialist society, and with that ended the epic tempestuous class struggle among the people. The main antagonism in our society had been the struggle between the proletariats and the bourgeoisie. That has given way to the antagonism stemming from the failure of the productive power of society to meet the growing material needs of the masses. The main social theme has changed from class struggle in the past to the proper handling of internal struggles among the people. A new situation required the party to adopt new methods to manage new problems. In February 1957, at the Supreme State Conference, Mao Zedong delivered a speech entitled "On the Proper Handling of the Contradictions Among the People." He suggested that the tasks of our country's political life were to properly handle the contradictions among the people, to mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses, to declare war on nature, and struggle for the establishment of a glorious socialist nation. But, because our party lacked experience in socialist construction, and the knowledge of the nature of laws, when met with class struggle, they began to waver; they even forgot the proper party line and guiding principles set down by the 8th Party Congress. They haphazardly picked an old tool to handle a new problem. After the anti-right struggle in 1957, their erroneous work methods grew worse in political, economic, ideological and cultural areas. At the 8th Plenary Session of the 8th Party Central Committee, they erred in their criticism and treatment of Peng Dehuai [1756 1795 2037] and other comrades. In 1962, at the 10th Plenary Session of the 8th party Central Committee, they erroneously launched their criticism towards the trends of "reviewing old cases," and "going it alone." That led to the early demise of our farmers' and public's newly created system--the production responsibility

contract system. At that Session, comrade Mao Zedong pointed out in a speech that throughout the history of socialism, there would always be struggle between proletariats and bourgeoisie, between socialist ways and capitalist ways. He also said "Never forget class struggle," and "Talk about class struggle every day, every month, every year." The speech was designated the fundamental party line in the history of socialism. This negated the proper line of the 8th Party Congress. This "left" guiding ideology finally led to the "Great Cultural Revolution." Guided by the "proletarian dictatorship theory," people throughout the country were divided into two hostile factions, out to destroy each other; it brought national upheaval, devastated industrial and agricultural production, and dismantled scientific and cultural education.

Sixth, the status of the ruling party promoted bureaucratic style. On the eve of the founding of the nation, at the 2d Plenary Session of the 7th party Central Committee, Mao Zedong said: "This is only the first step towards the faraway goal of national victory." He said that the Chinese revolution was glorious, but after the revolution, the road was even longer, the task greater and more difficult. "Comrades must remain humble and prudent, without arrogance and recklessness. They must remain willing to struggle on." In the 8th Party Congress of the CPC, Liu Shaoqi reported that due to changing situations we must expand socialist democracy, reinforce the law, launch struggles against bureaucratic styles in order to strengthen the people's democratic rule, to defend socialist construction and the people's democratic power. Comrade Deng Xiaoping also pointed out at the Congress that the status of the ruling party made us susceptible to bureaucratic ways and alienation from reality and the people. Therefore, the party must constantly guard against subjectivism, bureaucratic style and factionalism; be constantly aware of the dangers of being alienated from reality and from the people. These speeches effectively reinforced party leadership and facilitated the work of national organization. Because the party was in the ruling position, it enjoyed great prestige among the people. Amidst the applause, some leading cadres in the party became arrogant and complacent, acting high and mighty, rejecting all counterproposals. They became abusive, subversive and full of vengeance. They handled problems with crude and brutal methods. This resulted in rigidity and dogmatism. In conclusion, the above causes provided a breeding ground for the "left" deviation ideas and errors, leading to repeated mistakes.

From the above analyses, what should we learn from past experiences to avoid making the same "left" deviation mistakes? First, we must correct ideological lines, eradicate the erroneous concept of "left" is better than right. We must fully understand the "left" and the right are equally harmful to the revolution. Because "left" deviation has deeply rooted historical and ideological origins, extra precaution must be taken against it. Whether in revolution or in construction, or in any other task, we must insist on theory and practicality; seek truth from facts. Everything must start with practicality. Combine the universal truth of Marxism with the practicality of the Chinese revolution. Be prepared to boldly explore, but proceed at a steady pace. Fight against rightist conservatism, but also guard against reckless endeavors. Continuously enrich and amplify Marxist, Mao Zedong

thought in practice, and in turn be guided by Marxism and Mao Zedong thought in every step. Only in this way can we avoid mistakes to the "left" or to the right.

Secondly, we must correctly understand the national and international situations, and accurately classify and handle contradictions or different natures. At present, the main contradiction in our society is that entailed by the failure of national productive power to satisfy the material needs of the people. To neutralize this contradiction, we must first rally all people of all nationalities, mobilize all positive factors, declare war on nature, rapidly expand productive power, increase productivity, and bring the socialist four modernizations to reality. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee clearly specified the new period's party line. We must, under all circumstances, hold steadfast to this line, this mission.

Thirdly, in all socialist constructions, we must follow the objective laws of economics. Not only plan a well-proportioned development, but also mobilize all positive factors, explore all hidden potentials and utilize all usable forces to expedite construction. On the one hand, because our nation is a vast but economically and scientifically underdeveloped agricultural nation, we must recognize that to implement socialist constructions is a very formidable and complicated matter. But on the other hand, we are a socialist country, we have an unsurpassed socialist system, therefore, there will be speedy progress in implementing socialist constructions here. All in all, we must learn from our country's rich experience in socialist constructions, utilize its strength and avoid its flaws; fully develop our own strength and learn from foreign countries. In this way we can speed up economic construction and avoid stumbling into "left" deviation mistakes.

Fourthly, handle the relationships among the working masses, political parties and leaders properly. The Communist Party of China was formed by proletariat pioneers. It is the guiding nucleus of socialist constructions. The party must lead the workers, the farmers, the intellectuals and other working masses throughout the country. Spare no effort in realizing the grand scheme of the four modernizations. Party leaders serve a very significant purpose in construction tasks, therefore we must love our leaders, and protect their high esteem. This is imperative. According to Leninist principles, leaders are a collective, and the principles behind party organization are democratic centralism and collective leadership. At the 8th Party Congress of the CPC Deng Xiaping reported: "Leninism requires that all major issues in the party be decided by proper collectives and not by any one individual," and "It is a mistake, it is against the principle of communism for one person to make all major decisions." We must reaffirm the party's work method and style of following the mass line, and uphold the principles of democratic centralism and collective leadership. Only in this way can we prevent "left" or right deviation mistakes.

Fifthly, expand socialist democracy and strengthen socialist laws. The people are the masters of the nation; cadres of all levels in the government are the people's public servants. The people have the right to manage national affairs; they have the right to nominate to the leading groups,

those virtuous and talented, young and energetic cadres who truly love the people, care for the people; who are ethical and without greed, and are totally devoted to the people. The people also have the right to supervise, transfer or even discharge the cadres, so that at all levels of government are authorities which the people can trust, love and support; authorities which serve the people intelligently, speedily, effectively and wholeheartedly; and authorities which lead the people in pioneering great endeavors. Laws and regulations represent the basic interests of the people. To ensure a healthy socialist system of laws and regulations means to bring the country's political, economic, scientific, cultural and educational tasks under the supervision of laws and regulations. They protect the people's interests. They are the powerful weapons that protect the rights of the people in politics, economics, science, culture and education, and on the other hand, laws and regulations are the powerful tools for subduing enemies and defeating various criminal activities. Strengthen the socialist system of laws and regulations so that there is a legal basis for everything and everything is based on the law. Activities of the party and the country must be brought under the law too. There can be no authority beyond the law. Every individual, no matter how prominent or worthy, must act within the law. There can be no privileged citizen who is above the law. Firmly establishing the authority of the law will effectively prevent the occurrences of "left" and right deviation mistakes. It will facilitate the smooth success of the tasks of socialist construction.

12986/13167

CSO: 4005/051

TAIYUAN GOVERNMENT, PARTY COMMITTEE STREAMLINE ORGANIZATIONS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Wang Aisheng [3769 5337 3921]: "Taiyuan Leadership's Change of Workstyle"]

[Text] The Party Committee and Government of Taiyuan City in Shanxi Province have acted boldly and resolutely in eliminating 66 temporary agencies. The leading bodies have taken the lead to reduce the number of meetings and documents, changed their workstyles and assumed direct face-to-face leadership for the purpose of serving the grassroots and the masses.

In recent years, in order to adapt themselves to their various responsibilities or to maintain "dialogue" with superior bodies, the city of Taiyuan has set up a great number of temporary administrative units to take over certain functions of substantive departments and make them their "exclusive" powers. As a result, there are small bodies within each large body, the administrative levels have thus multiplied while efficiency has steadily decreased. Disputing over trifles and shifting responsibilities to others have become the order of the day, giving rise to bureaucracy and red tape. Last August, the newly formed leadership of Taiyuan Party Committee made a firm commitment to change its style, avoid empty talk, and do more real works. The Committee Secretary Wang Maolin [3769 6599 2651], Deputy Mayor Yang Chongchun [2799 1504 2504] and other leaders visited Loufan County and Taiyuan Electrolysis Copper Plant to carry out exhaustive investigation and in-depth study and tried to solve on the spot various problems which have been dragging on for a long time. The Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal Government have learned too well the bitter lesson of the proliferation of departments, meetings and documentation. On August 30, they decided to eliminate 66 temporary agencies which include the Committee's supervisory groups on child care and on the implementation of policies toward intellectuals. The functions performed by these agencies will revert to the substantive departments.

The Party Committee and the City Government decided that, except the Party Congress, People's Congress, the People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), Model Workers Conference and planning meetings, all other city-wide conferences and meetings convened by the Party Committee and the City Government's regular meetings convened by departmental committees will, in general, be limited to once a year, as will be the "three-level cadres meetings" convened by the counties.

The City Committee and the City Government also decided to reduce documentation, simplify procedures and exercise "face-to-face" leadership. All requests and replies that can be made orally will not be made in writing. As for another consolidation effort, all the departments and committees of the Party Committee and the City Government will issue only one bulletin.

The city's leadership at each level will shoulder its own responsibilities and eliminate the corrupt practice under which the superior organs monopolize everything with regard to the subordinate organs while the subordinate organs constantly seek instructions from the superior organs for everything. All departments should boldly take up their responsibilities and take decisive actions on matters within their respective scopes of competence.

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FRAUD CASE IN HEBEI DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 85 p 5

[Article by Hebei Joint Inspection Group: "Why Are So Many Party Cadres Here Carried Away by "Evil Winds"?"]

[Text] Starting from the second half of last year and within a period of six months, a number of Party cadres in the grain administration system of Shenze County, Hebei Province used various pretexts to have "parity grain reclassified as price-negotiable grain" and "price-negotiable grain reclassified as grain produced in excess of quotas". With such "reclassified grain," which totalled more than 13 million Kg, they defrauded the state of more than half a million yuan in raised prices. In 1984, the grain bureau recklessly granted bonuses and allowances which totalled more than 16,000 yuan, or more than 500 yuan for each person. The director and the two deputy directors of the grain bureau accepted a total of 7,300 yuan in "money gifts" from affiliated grain distribution stations, in addition to the 700 yuan "bonus" they each received from the bureau. All the 14 persons who have committed this grave error are Party members; 13 of them are section chiefs and high-up cadres, accounting for 40 percent of all Party members at those levels.

Now, the Party committee, the government and the discipline inspection commission of Shenze County have already investigated the case of the grain administration. People cannot help but ask: when evil winds blew how could so many of Shenze's party cadre have been swept away, to the point of leading the evil winds.

Former Party Group Secretary and Director of the Bureau Li Jinghai [2621 2417 3189] started his career in 1952, joined the Party in 1955, served as a commune Party Secretary for more than a decade, and participated in a regional congress of advanced individuals. Yet, when he found out that his subordinates had violated the grain policy of the Party by speculating in "reclassified grain" and directly undermining the state finance, he acquiesced. Then, people started to send him "money gifts" in the amount of a thousand yuan or more each, he accepted them all, even though he felt uneasy about it. During subsequent interrogation Li said, "I have worked in Shenze for more than a decade. I am approaching the retirement age and have no intention of returning to my native place. For the sake of my wife and children, I thought I had better set aside something as a nest egg." Therefore, he began to worry about three things:

first, he worried that the Grain Bureau could not increase its profits, thus making him appear incompetent; second he worried that his staff would complain if they received only small bonuses; third, he worried that he might not be able to reap personal profits. (Editor's note: when evil winds blow, when big bundles of money were suddenly placed before them, some veteran Party members and veteran cadres experienced the collapse of their weak ideological defense, while the unhealthy things deep down in their minds began to well up and make them completely forget the purposes and interests of the Party and likely to use the power in their hands for personal gains. The lesson of Li Jinghai has taught us that the ideological and political character of veteran Party members and cadres does not automatically improve with time and age. It also requires continuing efforts to remold their ideology and seek improvement.)

Former Deputy Director Xu Huaibin [6079 2037 1755] started his career in 1949, but was subjected to unjust treatment in the anti-rightist movement of 1957. Since then, wherever he went, he suffered from discrimination on account of his bad family background. He was reinstated in 1979, joined the Party in 1981, and was appointed Deputy Director of the Grain Bureau in 1983. However, he has learned a wrong lesson from his experience. When the units in his charge resorted to internal collusion and external complicity, assumed false names, maintained false accounts, and undermined the state finance, he began to play the role of protector and instigator. When his subordinates presented him with ill-gotten profits totalling 2,900 yuan, he gladly accepted. During interrogation he said, "When I received a telegram from my superior demanding rectification of the practice of having "price-negotiable grain reclassified as grain in excess of quotas" I only read it once and made a few routine remarks. In fact, I publicly obeyed but secretly opposed the policy set by my superior, thus reaping "profits" and winning bonuses."

(Editor's Note: If those Comrades, who have long lived in adversity, take pride in their "natural correctness of the oppressed," they are likely to commit ideological errors on such questions as how to deal with the Party and the people and how to deal with themselves, and will not hesitate to make exorbitant demands on the Party and the people. This indeed is a very profound lesson!)

Twenty-nine-year-old Deputy Director Wang Yanmin [3769 1750 3046] is a professional with a college diploma and a probationary Party member as well. During interrogation he said that, following his appointment as Deputy Director, he took pride in his own professional knowledge and youth and believed that if he joined the Party, his "official" position would be strengthened. With this motive he joined the Party. After this, he considered himself as having obtained his political capital which, together with the deputy directorship, made him a famous and wealthy person. As a result, he would not admit his own shortcomings and eventually committed the errors.

Despite the fact that those errant Party members and cadres of the Shenze County Grain Administration system have followed different career paths and that circumstances of their errors vary, yet they have one thing in common: They all lack the ideal of contributing more to the Party and people in return for less. To quote Liu Shuxuan [0491 2579 1357], an errant cadre who was the manager of a grain purchase and sale company: "At that time, we

knowingly committed the errors, all for the sake of money."

They Showed Total Disregard for Party Discipline and Could Not Extricate Themselves

In September 1984, the provincial and regional grain bureau sent out facsimiles for speedy correction of the problems created by the grain administration system concerning "parity grain reclassified as price-negotiable grain and price-negotiable grain reclassified as grain in excess of quotas." The county grain bureau "transmitted" the message, but in reality it used all its ingenuity to formulate counter measures. At that time, the Yangcun Grain Distribution Station reported to the county bureau the existence of 1.9 million Kg of "price-negotiable grain reclassified as grain in excess of quotas" on which the station was prepared to carry out an inventory check. The chiefs of the service and accounting sections who were in charge of this work said to the comrades of the distribution station, "Your station is handing over all the grain. If your superiors stop checking your stock from now on, your station will loose. If they check, the stock you report is so large that they will be compelled to grasp only typical cases. Other stations will also be affected." Then they described the "experience" of other stations in tempering their records to achieve the purpose of fragmentation and turning holdings from large into small. As a result, the stock of "price-negotiable grain reclassified as grain in excess of quotas" dropped abruptly to several million kilograms and "profits" fell from the original figures of 4 million yuan to some 2,000 yuan. The target figures at the Liucun Grain Station also followed the same "path."

Due to the "chain reaction" produced by the leaders of the Grain Bureau who took the first step to violate the rules, such illegal activities continued from September 1984 until March 1985, growing ever more serious. The provincial and regional grain bureau repeatedly warned that, if all the violations were not stopped by December 1984, the local leadership would be held responsible. To this, some of the leaders in the Shenze County Grain Administration system turn a deaf ear. When the county price negotiation company heard the rumor that, starting from (April) 1985, food sales targets would no longer be handed down, it cashed in on the opportunity by making a false sale of 52,540 kilograms and swindled 6,694 yuan of state profit.

The Party Organization Exists Only in Name and The Cadres Have Strayed Too Far

A member of the Party branch committee of the Shenze County Grain Bureau said, "I have not played any role since becoming a branch committee member." Another member remarked, "during the 5 years I have served as a branch committee member, I have not attended or heard about the existence of any criticism or self-criticism session of the Party branch," Xu Huaibin, a Party group member and chief of the disciplinary inspection section, said, "I have no idea what disciplinary inspection is about. Nor have I performed any such work." The party group secretary Li Jinghai said, "since my transfer to the Grain Bureau and until the start of this Party rectification campaign, I have convened only two criticism sessions and have no recollection of what were said at those sessions." One veteran Party member said, "the Party Group committee of our Bureau is actually composed of two persons: one is the secretary who is also Director

of the Bureau; the other is a committee member who is also a Deputy Director of the Bureau. Party group or no Party group, all decisions have been made between the two of them."

There are 103 Party members in the Shenze County Grain Administration system, accounting for 35.2 percent of all cadres and staff members. Since the Party organization there is weak and slack, numerous Party members have been misled into a narrow circle where righteous causes are abandoned for paltry profits, into a blind alley where the Party spirit is discarded in pursuit of money. The manager of a county price negotiation company announced at a meeting, "Let us create some fringe benefits for our small fellows." They purchased 164,000 KG of maize from other counties at negotiated prices and sold it to the county grain depot at the price of grain in excess of quotas, thus making 4,892 yuan in profit that means 427 yuan for each person. As Xu Huaibin said during subsequent interrogation, "Since money controls both the personnel and service, how can we avoid leading so many Party members astray?" (Editor's Note: The grassroots organizations of the Party constitute a fighting force of the Party amid the grassroots structure of society, and the Party relies on its grassroots organizations for the effective implementation of its guidelines and policies. Yet, the principal leaders of the Party organization in the Shenze County Grain Administration system have taken the lead to break laws and violate rules, protected and instigated their subordinate bodies to swindle the state and rip off the people with impunity. The Party organization there now exists only in name. This lesson should arouse vigilance among party organizations and Communist Party members everywhere.)

Petticoat Influence Is Deep-rooted and Principles Are Abandoned

The rank and file in the Grain Bureau have said, "The Grain Administration system is a family affair and is staffed with fathers and sons, mothers and daughters, husbands and wives." There are 83 cadres in the entire system. Among its staff members, 85 are either children or relatives of cadres. This includes 43 staff members who are either children or relatives of cadres in this system. Among these 41 are either children or relatives of section chiefs and higher-up cadres. They enjoy a numerical advantage and 25 of them maintain absolute control over the key posts in the accounting and statistics sections. There is a former director of the Grain Bureau whose son is the accountant of the Yangcun grain distribution station; whose daughter is the treasurer of a county grain depot; whose daughter-in-law is the sales accountant of the Chengguan grain station; and whose nephew is the supervisor of the Dazhi staple grain station. People have said, "This in no way resembles a state enterprise. In fact, it constitutes a close-knit network resembling the feudal patriarchal clan system and dominated by petticoat influence.

Such petticoat influence has brought about very serious consequences. A son-in-law of a former deputy director is a village supervisor. When he committed errors, no one dared investigate him. People said with indignation, "Children of some cadres who either play tyrants or are shameless spoiled brats. Our Leaders have no control over them." When someone wrote a letter exposing the serious problems at the Liucun grain station, the county government sent a task force to investigate. After a month-long stay, it failed to find out what was wrong. Why? The cadres and staff of that station said, "When the father-in-law is the director and the daughter-in-law is the accountant, how can one find out what is wrong?"

NORTH REGION

PARTY COMMITTEE SECRETARY, FACTORY DIRECTOR RELATIONSHIP DISCUSSED

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by Mei Yi [2734 3015]: "Correct Relationship Between Factory Director and Party Committee Secretary"]

[Text] Does the implementation of a system where a factory director is responsible for the enterprise weaken or downgrade the leadership of the party? This is a question that has caused much concern among the cadres. Our answer is negative.

Everyone knows that in the economic construction of socialist modernization, the party is the center of the leadership and that is beyond doubt. The party is a class and political organization and the nature of the party itself decides its leadership; it is very necessary to persist with the party's leadership, as it should be. However, we must know that in an enterprise, whether we should persist under the party's leadership means neither how much power the party has in the enterprise nor whatever the party says counts; it is mainly whether the party's line, principles, policy and the laws and regulations of the state are thoroughly carried out and whether production is promoted. As long as this goal is attained, the party's leadership persists. Therefore, in an enterprise, a factory director, though a relatively independent economic entity, should not only seriously learn the party's line, principles and policies, but also carry them out. The work of an enterprise party committee secretary is mainly to concentrate his efforts in the ideological and political leadership, and the unified leadership to guide the ideological and political work of the enterprise and to organize the masses, to ensure and supervise the implementation of the principles and policies of the party and the state, to strengthen the party's ideological construction and organizational construction of the enterprise, to play the exemplary role of a communist, to respect the factory director's authority and power in his unified command of management and activity in production, to harmonize the relationship between the factory director and the labor representative association, and between the director and the masses, in order to make the enterprise develop in good health toward the direction of socialism. By thus doing, an enterprise party secretary is able to free himself from the specifics of production administrative management and enable him to correctly perform his function of assurance and supervision.

On the one hand we want to establish and maintain the power and authority of the leadership of the factory director and on the other hand we want to

exercise the necessary supervision of the factory director; this is not contradictory but unified and complementary. It is to protect the interest of the state and the legal rights and interest of the staff and workers and also to ensure the factory director's correct use of his power and authority. Then how can we exercise the necessary supervision of a factory director? This function of supervision comes in one direction, from outside of the enterprise, including the competent authorities of the enterprise, and offices such as finance and audit, the bank, and taxation, and in another direction from inside the enterprise, including supervision of the staff and workers and the party organization. Nevertheless, we must pay great attention that the supervision of an enterprise party secretary should not be simply supervision of the production administrative work and still less interference in the specifics of production. Whether this problem is handled correctly is mainly determined by the following two things: the first is that the things to be supervised should be matters of principle involving line, principle and policy but not any specific administrative problems in production; the second is that the manner of supervision is guidance, to make the various economic activities of an enterprise conform to the line, principles, and policy of the party and the laws and regulations of the state and not to issue orders or directives.

And we must also understand that assurance and supervision are two aspects of one problem. We cannot just have assurance without supervision, nor vice versa. If some of the important decisions of an enterprise conform to the line, principles and policies of the party and state, the party secretary will have the responsibility to exercise his assurance through different methods and in different manners, otherwise, he should explicitly offer his opinion and suggestions to the director. The function of assurance and supervision of a party secretary is expressed not only after or during the decision-making process, but also before an occasion happens that is especially important. Its function should cover the whole process of economic activities and "belated advice" or "being wise after the fact" should be avoided. Thus, assurance and supervision are positive and active not negative or passive. This requires that the party secretary must be in a higher level of political theory and policy, and be familiar with production management, understand the related regulations, laws and ordinances, and in his actual behavior be an example in his working style.

The relationship between factory director and the party secretary is the relationship of distribution of labor and coordination between the production administrative work of an enterprise and ideological and political work. It represents not only the nature of socialism to safeguard the enterprise on behalf of the state but also safeguards the proper rights and interests of the whole staff and workers on behalf of them. So a factory director must be a democratic director and he must establish the concept of the party, concept of policy and concept of the masses. Before making an important decision, a factory director must pool the wisdom of the masses and listen to others' opinions and especially take the initiative to discuss with the party organization at the same level, to ask the party secretary's opinions, to win support and supervision from the party secretary, and a party secretary should support the work of the factory director, safeguard his prestige and take the initiative to share the director's burden and help him to mastermind schemes and respect his policies and decisions. A secretary should not only have the

thought of economic results but also establish the following three standpoints: First, the standpoint of taking the lead, that is, in carrying out the party's line, principles and policies he must take the lead, and in the execution of the factory director's decisions he must take the lead. Secondly, the standpoint of service, that is, the work of a party secretary is to serve the economic activities of the enterprise. Third, the standpoint of detachment of oneself, that is, detaching oneself from routine production administrative affairs.

To be a factory director, one must have thought, know his business, be able to manage, have courage and insight, and be bold. To be a party secretary, he needs high party spirit, understanding of the policy, must be broad minded and have a good working style. Both the director and secretary must take the interest of the whole into account, be united together, understand and make room for each other and have strong ambition in the undertaking and a sense of responsibility. Thus the power of the factory director may be strengthened and the authority of a factory director in the production command system of an enterprise and its management can be really established to be able to make quick decisions, to command with mobility, and have high efficiency to strengthen the vitality of the enterprise and promote the smooth progress of economic system reform.

12909/13045
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NORTH REGION

MONGOLIAN LANGUAGE GROUP MEETS IN CHANGCHUN

Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The fifth conference of the eight-province and autonomous region Mongolian Language Coordination Team, attended by people from Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Gansu, and Qinghai Provinces, concluded satisfactorily after 5 days in Changchun 18 July. The conference was not only a routine conference of the team, which is held one every 2 years, but was also the 10th anniversary of its establishment. The comrades reviewed and summarized their experience on the work team in the 10 years and, based on that, exchanged experiences and research and decided on their plan for the work of the Mongolian Language Coordination Team from 1986 to 1988.

Batubagen, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Party Committee deputy secretary, member of the standing committee of the People's Congress, and leader of the Mongolian Language Coordination Team, presided over this meeting and proclaimed, "Further consolidate and develop the new prospects of the work of the eight province and autonomous region Mongolian Language Coordination Team" as his work report. The former leader of the team and head of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Party Consultative Committee, Comrade Wang Duo [3769 6995], also attended and made a speech. Comrade Ba Dai [1572 1486], member of the Standing Committee of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, vice director of the Nationalities Committee of the People's Congress, and deputy of the language team, gave the opening speech. Comrade Yang Wenjin [2799 2429 6930], deputy of the Standing Committee of Qinghai People's Congress and deputy of the language team, also spoke.

During the meeting, Comrades Wang Xianjin [3769 0341 6651] and Wang Zhongyu [3769 1813 4416], party and political leaders of Jilin, met the representatives; and Vice Governor Comrade Wang Jinshan [3769 6855 1472] gave a speech of congratulations.

At the end of the conference, Comrade Luo Busang [3157 1580 2718], Vice Director of the Nationalities Committee and deputy of the language team, spoke and emphasized that the work of the language team must persist continuously.

After the conference, the attendees visited the Qian Gorlos [6753 1422 5012 2448] Mongolian Autonomous County in Jilin.

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NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

BEIJING ADMITTED OVER 10,000 GRADUATE STUDENTS--Beijing has topped the 10,000 mark this year to enroll a total of 10,678 graduate students, including a group of the best college graduates of the current year who are being admitted without the required qualifying examination. Some 3,538 of these enrolled graduate students will work for Master's degrees while 1,023 will receive training as research students. In addition, 1,919 will be trained as researchers at the request of other agencies. The Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences have also recruited graduate students in Beijing. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 85 p 1] 5360/12947

CSO: 4005/1392

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG GOVERNOR SPEAKS TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

SK270339 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 26 November, Hou Jie, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, went to Heilongjiang University to animatedly discuss with some 1,600 teachers and students of the university his understanding of the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates after studying them. [passage omitted]

He said: [Begin recording] My main purpose here today is to exchange experiences in studying the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and, in particular, the guidelines of the fourth and fifth plenary sessions, and to exchange our views on the current situation of our country and our province. We hope that through the exchange activities we can promote our mutual understanding, and enhance our understanding of the current situation so that we can unify our ideas and acts in line with the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates. [end recording]

Hou Jie said: The nearly 7 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has witnessed one of the periods concerning the best economic and political situation since the founding of the country. Our country has begun to discover the road for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The economic vitality of our country has been increasingly enhanced, and the task of fundamentally improving the financial situation has been basically fulfilled. The situation of our province has also improved every year. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, our province's total social product has increased by an average of 7.9 percent annually, its industrial and agricultural output value by 7.3 percent, and its national income by 6.3 percent, all exceeding the planned targets.

Then, Hou Jie discussed the development and changes in our province's agriculture, industry opening to the outside world, education, and scientific undertakings. His witty speech drew frequent laughter and applause from the students.

On commodity prices, Hou Jie said: Price reform has proceeded smoothly in our province. According to calculations by the provincial Statistical Bureau, in the first half of this year expenditures on wages showed a 21.9 percent increase over the same period last year. When allowing for price rises, the actual increase was 10.3 percent. This proved that the actual income of the overwhelming majority of staff and workers still increased.

He said: We must uphold rational price adjustments and, proceeding from the needs in the development of the national economy as a whole, continue them successfully. We resolutely oppose irrational price hikes, and have begun to adopt or are taking effective measures to solve this problem.

He urged the students to diligently study Marxist political economics, observe the price reform with the guidance of scientific theory on value, correctly understand the price situation, and be exemplary in maintaining stability and unity.

Comrade Hou Jie also answered the students' questions with regard to opening to the outside world, correcting unhealthy trends, and construction of Heilongjiang University.

Hou Jie said: [Begin recording] During the past 30 years since its founding, Heilongjiang University has provided the various fronts of our province with a great number of party and government cadres, scientific and technical cadres, and college and university teachers. Most of them have become the backbone forces of our province's four modernization drive, and have made tremendous contributions to Heilongjiang's socialist construction. All the teachers and students of Heilongjiang University should be proud of this. Students of this university will become the main forces in carrying out the four modernizations of Heilongjiang Province in the 1990's or the next century. This is a heavy task entrusted you by history. The provincial CPC Committee and government, and the people throughout the province place great hopes on Heilongjiang University. They hope that it will proceed from the party's cause and the people's needs, carry forward the achievements, continue to work hard, and make new contributions to training and providing, for our province's future economic development, more and better cadres with higher specialized technical and managerial skills. [end recording]

Comrade Hou Jie urged the students to foster lofty revolutionary ideals, study diligently and intensively, be determined to become qualified personnel, and be exemplary in observing discipline.

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NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG ADOPTS DECISION ON PERSONNEL CHANGES

SK270222 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] A decision submitted by Hou Jie, governor of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government, on personnel appointments and removals was adopted at the 18th Standing Committee Session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress on 10 November 1985.

According to the decision, Tian Fen [3944 2780] was appointed director of the provincial Auditing Bureau; Zhao Ji [6392 0679], director of the provincial Financial Department; Liu Guoyu [0491 0948 3768], director of the provincial Supplies Bureau; Lu Yunfang [0712 5089 2455], director of the provincial Metallurgical Industrial Department; Zhao Yang [6392 7122], director of the provincial Communications Department; Yan Jingchun [7051 2529 2504], director of the provincial Commercial Department; Liu Dechang [0491 1795 2490], head of the provincial People's Air Defense Office; and Liu Haiyun [0491 3189 0061], chairman of the provincial Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

According to the decision, Sun Chunsheng was dismissed from the post of director of the provincial Auditing Bureau; Chen Jingxin, from the post of director of the provincial Financial Department; Liu Ye, from the post of director of the provincial Supplies Bureau; Wang Fengzhu, from the post of director of the provincial Metallurgical Industrial Department; Lu Jinxiang, from the post of director of the provincial Commercial Department; Xing Shufang, from the post of head of the provincial People's Air Defense Office; and Li Tianling, from the post of chairman of the provincial Physical Culture and Sports Commission.

According to a decision submitted by Zhang Li, president of the Heilongjiang Provincial Higher People's Court, Jiang Jiufu was removed from the post of vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court.

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NORTHEAST REGION

IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION FOR LEADING CADRES DISCUSSED

Shenyang LILUN YU SHIJIAN [Theory and Practice] in Chinese No 15, 1 Aug 85
pp 6, 9

[Article by Qi Lin [0366 2651]: "Stressing Ideological Education for Leading Cadres"]

[Text] No state, or nation, or individual can do without ideals. For ideals, and only ideals, can reveal the bright future of a country, endow a nation with vigorous strength, and set up life's healthy and lofty goals for an individual as well. While we are engaged in the four modernizations for the purpose of laying the foundation for practicing communism, we cannot do this without providing ideological education to all party members and cadres, to the younger generation and to society as a whole. However, in a society such as ours with its many levels, whether leading cadres do or do not have ideals will greatly affect not only their own personal lives, but also the services headed by them and the people around them. Therefore, strengthening ideological education for leading cadres is the key to providing ideological education for people of all levels in society. The strengthening of ideological education should start with leading cadres.

Today, we often hear the argument that there is a very urgent need to provide ideological education for the younger generation. Such an argument is undoubtedly derived from a correct point of view. Young people lack social experience and ideological foundation. Under the influence of our open-door international policy and our efforts to revitalize the domestic economy, young people may develop their talents and contribute their energy, but they are susceptible to corruption by bourgeois ideology and physical harm. Strengthening ideological education is a necessary step in our political and ideological work aimed at shaping a new generation. However, it will be unrealistic to regard the strengthening of ideological education as something which means less to the leading cadres than it does to young people, or even to regard cadres in general, and the leading cadres in particular, as people who have established their ideals long ago and need no strengthening of ideological education.

True, most of our leading cadres are CPC members (many veteran members). When they joined the party, they were prepared to devote themselves to the lifelong struggle for the realization of communist ideals. Through years

of difficult and bitter struggle, they have deepened their belief in communism. It would be wrong for one to deny this basic fact and exaggerate the unhealthy elements among our leading cadres. However, facts continuously reveal to us that there are indeed a number of leading cadres who have weakened or lost their belief in communism and have even become merely seekers of personal gain. If this trend continues to develop, they may become depraved persons who care only for personal pleasures, or lawless persons who abuse their power to encroach upon the interest of the people. Of course, such persons are few and far between. However, those who show such a mentality and whose thinking and solutions to problems are centered around self-interest are by no means isolated cases. In some places and certain fields, this trend is spreading. It would also be wrong for one to deny such an objective fact and refuse to recognize the existence of unhealthy elements among leading cadres.

Both facts and theories have told us that the ideals established by leading cadres through the years need to be strengthened through continuous and assiduous study and strict training under the new historical conditions. The mental states of leading cadres also change. They will improve when supervision by party organizations and the masses increases and individual efforts in study and training are strengthened, otherwise they will go downhill. If the trend is allowed to develop, qualitative changes may also occur. It is therefore necessary to emphasize the ideological education for the leading cadres and take serious and earnest actions to strengthen it. Leading cadres should not consider their own ideals as already established beyond doubt, or regard themselves as placed in a "safety box" and unlike young people, no longer required to learn. If that is the way they think, they are placing themselves in a dangerous position.

Our party, the Communist Party, is the vanguard of the proletariat and party cadres, especially leading cadres, are the mainstay of this vanguard. To teach Communist Party members to establish and confirm the lofty ideals of communism, we must rely on leading cadres to serve as teachers. The ideals of communism are not abstract dogmas, they are the living soul which permeates the whole spectrum of the political life of the party. In the process of formulating and executing policies, in the course of various operations, in their daily contact with ordinary cadres and party members, and in the arrangements of their personal life and social intercourse, leading cadres should always act in accordance with the principles of communism and show their magnanimous spirit which has communism as its ideal. Unless leading cadres can play such a model role, it is difficult for the ideological education of party members to achieve its predicted results. Leading cadres of the party are also pillars of our country and models for the masses. To teach the broad masses to establish and confirm the lofty ideals of communism, we must rely on leading cadres to set examples. By virtue of their position, it is the destiny of leading cadres in society never to escape the attention of the masses, whether the day is cloudy or clear, or whether the moon is full or new. The masses receive their communist ideological education not only from our propaganda, speeches and writings; they are more likely to come under the influence of communist ideology embodied in the actual deeds of party members and cadres, especially leading

cadres, which exert a subtle and imperceptible influence on the masses and help them develop the communist world outlook. If our leading cadres write about Marxism-Lennism and communism in the newspapers and talk about the same in meetings while they actually practice individualism, the masses will think that our deeds do not match our words and that we are going through the motions. They will not only refuse to accept our teachings, but also feel disgusted with us and distrust us and as a result, even their belief in communism will be shaken. Particularly, teenagers, who are sensitive and highly imitative, are more likely to look upon the leading cadres of all levels as "models" to mold themselves. Therefore, under the new historical conditions, insistence on ideological education for leading cadres is the key to the implementation of ideological education for the whole party and the entire society. In party life, it has become a common phenomenon that cadres with lesser responsibilities and in lower positions show greater discipline in party life, have greater opportunities to receive education and are subject to stricter supervision (all these are necessary but are not being done in many places), while on the other hand, party members with greater responsibilities and in higher positions have become a sort of special members who need no further education. They seldom hold criticism sessions, not even once in a whole year. They play teachers, not students, and have lost control of their own conduct. This is indeed a harmful trend, one that desperately needs to be reversed. To strengthen the ideological education of leading cadres, it is necessary to start with a strict program of organizing lives, arranging studies, and strengthening supervision.

Study of theory is the center link in strengthening the ideological education of leading cadres. Generally speaking, communist ideology among our leading cadres is stronger. They will not lose their direction in a complicated milieu, weaken their vigilance, or become corrupt, thanks chiefly to their systematic study of theory. Under the guidance of the Marxist theory, they are able to distinguish between right and wrong, resolutely and correctly carry out the current policies, and hold on to the correct course. Regrettably, there are places and departments where some leading cadres are busily going about their routine work, putting aside the theoretical basis of the communist world outlook--the Marxist theory, and has therefore become the kind of persons whom Stalin criticized as mice which can see only as far as their noses. In order to strengthen the ideological education of leading cadres, it is necessary for Party organizations to revive, promote and improve the practice of enforcing theoretical study among leading cadres. Leading cadres must lead all other cadres, all party members and activists in society in an effort to study the Marxist theory, and this is the cornerstone for strengthening the ideological education of all the people in all the sectors of society.

For leading cadres themselves, strengthening ideological education is, to a great extent, a matter of self-education. For an individual, the study of theory and the establishment of communist ideology must depend on his willingness and self-awareness. The organization concerned can only provide guidance and supervision, but cannot use coercion. A leading cadre in a higher position has an even greater need to combine his actual work and

life with his conscious efforts for study and self-cultivation and, under the supervision of the masses, attempt to bring about reforms in the real world while at the same time seek to deepen his own belief in communism, and express by means of his daily actions his purpose of serving the people. Leading cadres seldom hear criticism from the masses, especially when it names names. They should create proper conditions and set up proper systems so that they can hear such criticism and quickly rectify those ideas and acts which are incompatible with communist ideology. Leading cadres cannot do without such supervision by the masses, if they want to strengthen their communist ideology. If they do not hear the voice of the masses, do not understand the will of the people, or are not concerned about the sufferings of the people, they will become in the long run mediocre persons who are self-centered, judging everything on the basis of self interest and forget the lofty goals of communism. This is what we should guard against with the utmost care.

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NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

NEW PROGRESS IN FAMILY PLANNING--Our province has made new progress in family planning work. From January to October this year, a total of 314,325 babies were born in the province. Among them, 312,409 babies were covered by the plan, which made the family planning rate reach 99.39 percent, a 0.1 percent increase over the corresponding period of last year, and a record high. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 26 Nov 85 SK]/12766

SHANGHAI'S RUI XINGWEN CALLS ON MODEL WORKER--Rui Xingwen, secretary, and Huang Ju, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, paid a courtesy call on Comrade Zhang Haidi at the Jingan Guesthouse on the morning of 25 November before the latter's departure from Shanghai. Comrade Rui Xingwen told Zhang Haidi: On behalf of the 12 million people of Shanghai, including 4 million young people, 800,000 party members, and 930,000 CYL members, I thank you for the report meetings you have held in Shanghai. They have been very enlightening and well received. Your spirit will inspire the people of Shanghai to work harder in building material and spiritual civilization. We hope you will visit Shanghai again. [passage omitted] [Excerpt] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Nov 85 OW]/12766

REPORT ON CYL MEMBERS JOINING PARTY--According to information obtained by our reporter from the forum held by the provincial CYL Committee and the Organizational Department of the provincial CPC Committee on recruiting youths into the party, the strengthening of education on the "five-stress, four-beauty, and three-love" basis and the education on lofty ideals and bright future among the youths since the beginning of this year have enabled the vast number of CYL members and youths to further understand in theory the party's programmatic and fighting goals, to further understand the greatness of the party from the historical perspective, and to enhance their love for and faith in the party. According to statistics, more than 347,000 CYL members in the province applied for party membership, and 115,420 of them have thus far been listed as activists of the party. From January to September this year, the province recruited 34,487 young people into the party, of whom 56.6 percent are at or below the age of 35, and 16.8 percent are at or below the age of 25. Meanwhile, college students have also vigorously asked to join the party. A total of 2,157 college students and 206 graduate students have been admitted to the party. [Text] [Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 85 p 1 SK]/12766

JILIN RADIO STATION'S ANNIVERSARY--This morning at the Nanhu Hotel, the staff and workers of the Jilin People's Broadcasting Station joyfully and ceremoniously held a forum on celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the

station. [passage omitted] The meeting hall was filled with a jubilant and lively atmosphere. An inscription on celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Jilin People's Broadcasting Station written by Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and member of the Secretariat, was placed on the left wall of the meeting hall. The inscription reads "Always Be a Loyal Mouthpiece of the Party and the People To Meet the Needs of the Masses." Congratulatory paintings and calligraphies presented by party and state leading comrades such as Xu Deheng and Song Renqiong and some works of famous calligraphers and artists were also hung around the meeting hall. Extending greetings to the forum were provincial party and government leading comrades such as Gao Di, Gao Dezhan, Wang Zhongyu, Wang Daren, Liu Jingzhi, Li Deming, Zhang Shiyang, Wu Duo, Gao Wen, Wang Jinshan, Zhang Fengqi, and Gu Changchun; former provincial party and government leading comrades such as Li Diping, Yu Lin, Yu Ke, Song Jiehan, and Yang Zhantao; and Changchun City party and government leaders such as Chen Zhenkang and (Fan Yuewen). [passage omitted] [Excerpts] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Nov 85 SK]/12766

CSO: 4005/249

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PRC DEFENSE MINISTRY WARNS OF PUNISHMENT FOR DRAFT DODGERS

HK130804 Hong Kong AFP in English 0747 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Article by Jacques Seurre]

[Text] Beijing, Nov 13 (AFP)--The Chinese Defense Ministry today warned that those ducking military service would be punished, following newly announced regulations strengthening the role of conscription.

An article in the Communist Party newspaper the PEOPLE'S DAILY, quoting a ministry official, criticized "a small number of individuals" who "refuse to do military service and try to get out of it."

"Some conscription officials are not doing their jobs properly," the report also charged.

New regulations published on October 30 stipulated that all males who had reached the age of 18 by December 31 would be liable for call-up next year. Women could also be liable for military service if the forces need them, according to the new regulations.

"We are making a great propaganda effort to persuade" the draftees that "military service is a glorious task which is the duty of every citizen," the unnamed official said.

Western experts here said these statements reflected a decline in the prestige of China's Armed Forces--the People's Liberation Army (PLA)--particularly among the country's 0.8 billion peasants, as a result of Beijing's economic reforms in recent years.

Eighty percent of the PLA, which constitutes the world's biggest armed forces with more than 3 million men, is made up of volunteers.

But the experts said that the new license for peasants to get rich under the economic policies activated by Deng Xiaoping since 1978, have made 3 years of military service seem by contrast more of a drudge than a "glorious task."

Military service under the late leader Mao Tse-tung was seen as a privilege and an "honor reflecting on three generations" of a family, according to a peasant dictum. The PLA then served as political and ideological model for all of China.

In Mr Deng's China, the forces have lost their role as an ideological beacon, Western diplomats said. The number of military men in the Politburo was slashed as part of a major reshuffle in September.

The PLA has been called on to give over some of its installations for civilian use and it is also being stripped of a million personnel by next year.

Privileges once automatic for those doing military service have been whittled away over the years, including the precious entitlement for the demobilized to take up permanent residence in a city, the experts said.

The new regulations published last month represented a more detailed codification of conscription, which has existed since the People's Republic was founded in 1949.

The experts said the rules demanded higher educational standards from new recruits, helping towards Chinese leaders' goal of a more professional PLA.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NAVY-CIVILIAN SHIPBUILDING COOPERATION PRAISED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Yao Bosen [1202 2672 2773], Zhou Dimin [0719 6611 2404], Jin Fuan [6855 4395 1344], and Xu Qizhong [1776 3825 1813]]

[Text] The project of navy-civilian cooperation in shipbuilding, a program sponsored by the Hudong Shipyard and the office of the resident navy representative at the shipyard to promote the "joint development" of products, has proven to be a serviceable channel to coordinate ideological-political and economic work, a good example of the new navy-civilian relationship of a new era. The Navy Equipment Technology Command called a meeting at the Hudong Shipyard on 3-6 July to underscore the need to study, publicize, and popularize the new experience of navy-civilian cooperation in developing the two civilizations.

The leaders and cadres who attended the meeting and spoke at the opening ceremony were Ni Kuiji, deputy commander of the navy; Liu Zhenyuan, deputy mayor of Shanghai; and Wang Rongsheng, vice managing director of the China Shipping Industry Company.

The program of the Hudong Shipyard and the office of the resident navy representative at the shipyard to cooperate in developing the two civilizations began in early March 1984. They have worked out "a project of navy-civilian cooperation for the development of the two civilizations," carried out "joint construction" to form an alliance, and set in motion a drive to get the CPC and youth league organizations and other related units involved in "mutual learning," "mutual teaching," "mutual help," and "mutual promotion" activities. With a common ideal, their endeavor to make both spiritual and material forces interact for the modernization of national defense has led to greater ideological awareness and a higher industrial quality. In agreeing to focus their activities on Warship 543, a guided missile escort vessel then being built, their efforts were so successful that they not only finished a top-quality vessel of its kind ahead of schedule but also improved the navy-civilian relationship, turning it from a simple business relationship into an interdependent cooperative relationship between comrades-in-arms. Last year, the Hudong Shipyard was rated an advanced "dual support" organization of the whole country. The Navy Equipment Technology Command rated the office of the resident navy

representative at the shipyard an advanced unit. The CPC branch of the office of the resident navy representative at the shipyard was commended by the CPC committee of the navy.

Nie Kuiji said in his speech that Liu Huaqing, commander of the navy, has evaluated the advanced experience of navy-civilian cooperation and regards the "joint development" of the warship by the Hudong Shipyard, the office of the resident navy representative, and the troops which took delivery of the vessel as a culmination of unrelenting endeavor and unity of purpose. Speaking at the enlarged session of the CPC Central Committee's Military Commission not long ago, Comrade Deng Xiaoping gave an explicit analysis of the international situation, China's position and policy, and the decision of the Military Commission called for retrenchment and reorganization. The navy-civilian cooperation in building the "Warship Civilization" has strengthened navy-civilian solidarity, raised the quality of military hardware, and found solutions to those problems which had remained unsolved for a long time. As the "joint development" activities evolve in depth, the significance of this experience will become more apparent to us.

Liu Zhenyuan said in his speech that the interdependent comradely relationship which emerged between the navy and industry is attributable to the efforts of the Hudong Shipyard and the office of the resident navy representative in the shipyard to focus on jointly improving their own work. The program of "joint development of their products and the two civilizations for building a fine vessel and bringing up fine people" has become a guiding influence not only on the naval warfare industry but also on the whole national defense industry in Shanghai. He asked the Shanghai shipbuilding industry to go a step further to promote navy-civilian cooperation and work unremittingly to provide the navy with newer and better equipment and to do its part to revitalize and develop Shanghai.

Yesterday the navy and the China Shipbuilding Company awarded the Hudong Shipyard, the office of the resident navy representative at the shipyard, and Warship 543 each a silk banner. The appropriate authorities of the navy and the China Shipping Industry Company have decided to issue a circular to urge their subordinate units to study the "joint development experience of the Hudong Shipyard and the office of resident navy representative at the shipyard.

While the meeting was in session, the representatives visited the first "Warship Civilization" 543, the embodiment of the joint navy-civilian development of civilization.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

EAST CHINA SEA FLEET HOLDS MILITARY REVIEW

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by Zeng Gang [2582 4854] and Wang Jian [3769 0256]]

[Text] The logistics department of the East Sea Fleet held a military review at the Yangcijiang wharf on 1 July 1985. Nie Kuiju, deputy commander of the navy; Xie Zhenghao, commander of the East Sea Fleet; and Huang Ciqiang, political commissar of the logistics department of the navy, escorted by Wei Ping, commander of the logistics department of the East Sea Fleet; Xie Yizhong, its political commissar; and Xu Pudong, its chief of staff, reviewed the logistics troops and vessels of the East Sea Fleet stationed at Shanghai.

The review was designed to celebrate the 64th anniversary of the Communist Party of China as well as to inspect the progress of troop training on party awareness, party ideals, and party discipline and the work to beef up basic training, normalization, and modernization efforts.

In his speech at the end of the review, Deputy Commander Nie said that the logistics work should be in lockstep with the trend of retrenchment and reorganization and the strategic decisions of the CPC Central Committee and its Military Commission. All-out efforts should be made to explore all available intellectual resources and broaden the training of capable people to bring up the qualified logistics experts required for modern warfare. The political, cultural, military, and technical knowledge of the logistics cadres should be enriched to help build a powerful navy with modern combat capabilities.

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CHENGDU MR AIR FORCE ESTABLISHED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 85 p 1

[Article of Zhou Zhanghe [6650 4545 0735]]

[Text] The Air Force of Chengdu PLA Units has firmly implemented the strategic decisions of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, taking the first encouraging step forward in restructuring its leading organs, streamlining administration and reorganization. On 9 September, a rally was held to mark the inauguration of the Air Force of Chengdu PLA Units. Present at the rally to extend their congratulations were Fu Quanyou [0265 0356 2589], commander of the Chengdu Military Region; Wan Haifeng [5502 3189 1496], political commissar of the Chengdu Military Region; Yang Rudai [2799 3067 1486], secretary of the Sichuan CPC Committee; Jiang Minkuan [5592 3046 1401], governor of Sichuan Province; and leading comrades of the Chengdu Municipal CPC Committee, the Municipal Government, a certain PLA Army unit, the Provincial Military District, the PLA Armed Police Zhongdui [4920 7130] and the Civil Aviation Administration.

Wang Hai [3769 3189], commander of the PLA Air Force, read the Central Military Commission's order on the organization of the Chengdu Air Force and Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping's appointment of the leading body of the Chengdu Air Force and presented the colors. Commander Wang Hai, Political Commissar Zhu Guang [2612 0342] and Chengdu Military Region Commander Fu Quanyou spoke at the rally. Commander Wang Hai said that the Chengdu Air Force plays an extremely important strategic role, defending Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan and Xizang, the four southwestern provinces which constitute nearly one-fourth of the land area of the motherland, and directly carrying the arduous task of the air struggle against Vietnam. Therefore, all of its organs and units must display a militant spirit in carrying out their streamlining and reorganization and in developing their work in order soon to make contributions to the defense and construction of the great southwest and to make a good start in writing the history of the Chengdu Air Force. Political Commissar Zhu Guang called on all the commanders and fighters of the Chengdu Air Force to strive to follow the party's instructions and conscientiously maintain a high degree of unity with the party Central Committee at all times and in all circumstances; actively carry out education on "lofty ideals, moral integrity, culture, and discipline," firmly establish their sense of the overall interest and be sure to accept assignments and transfers without conditions, give no thought to personal gain

or loss and perform duties without seeking personal advancement; put the stress on unity and style, remain modest and prudent, respect one another, firmly obey the leadership of the military region and the provincial party committee and take the initiative to strengthen unity between the military and the government, between the military and the people and among fraternal PLA units; carry forward the hard-working and pioneering spirit, do first-rate work and achieve first-rate successes; and strengthen the leading bodies of the party committees so that party committees at various levels will become the core of unified leadership and unity of the units.

Chengdu Military Region Commander Fu Quanyou and Governor of Sichuan Province Jiang Minkuan spoke at the rally. Jiang Minkuan said: It is our glorious tradition to respect, cherish, and support the people's army. The structural reform, streamlining, and reorganization of the armed forces now in progress are the responsibility not only of the armed forces, but of the whole party and the people of the whole country. If there is anything that needs to be done by the localities, we promise to do our best and firmly fulfill the tasks.

Feng Yingshan [7458 2019 1472], political commissar of the Air Force of the Chengdu PLA Units, said in his speech: The party committee at the higher level and the local party and government leadership have placed great encouragement and hopes on us. We are determined to live up to the solicitude and trust of the party and the people, firmly implement instructions of the Air Force, the Chengdu Military Region and the provincial party committee, conscientiously implement the guidelines of the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission, conduct in-depth education on lofty ideals, moral integrity, culture, and discipline, insure a high degree of centralization and unification of the units, strive to carry out the strategic decisions of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, build the southwest air force into a strategic base so that the party Central Committee, the Central Military Commission and Chairman Deng can rest assured and make contributions to the defense and construction of the great southwest.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHANGHAI LEADERS VISIT AIR FORCE UNITS

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Wu Lin [0702 2651] and Xu Qizhong [1776 3825 1813]:

[Excerpts] Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai municipal CPC committee; Jiang Zeming, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee and mayor of Shanghai; Chen Guodong, chairman of the municipal CPC advisory council; Hu Lijiao, president of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress; and Li Guohao, chairman of the municipal political consultative conference, went in a rainstorm on the "1 August" Army Day to visit with the officers and men of the air force troops stationed in Shanghai.

The party, government, and military leaders met with the representatives of the officers and men of the air force troops in the auditorium of an air force airfield for an informal discussion. Qu Guozhen, deputy commander of the air force troops in Shanghai, briefed the municipal party and government leaders on such activities as the party consolidation, the reforms, military and political training, and military-civilian cooperation in construction undertaken by the troops in recent years. He said: "Today is the 58th Army Day and the 33rd anniversary of the organization of the air force troops in Shanghai. On this festive day of double blessings, I wish to express on behalf of all our officers and men our thanks to the people of Shanghai for their support and concern. We pledge to abide by the guidance of the enlarged session of the military commission to accomplish the retrenchment and reorganization tasks and support the local economic construction to enhance the reform and revitalization of Shanghai."

The municipal party and government leaders who visited the air force troops in Shanghai yesterday also included Ruan Chongwu, Huang Ju, Wu Bangguo, Chen Tiedi, Sun Guizhang, Zhang Dinghong, Zeng Qinghong, Shi Zhusan, Zhao Zukang, Wang Tao, and Xie Lijuan. The responsible persons of the air force troops in Shanghai who took part in the informal discussions were Shi Yonggen, Xu Ziliang, Yang Qhenyu, Han Yazheng, Bian Zhongchi, Liu Chengjun, and Wang Jilian.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ARMY DAY CELEBRATION IN CHANGCHUN HELD

Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpts] A gala evening get-together permeated with a warm atmosphere of military and civilian unity and friendship to celebrate the 58th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, which was jointly sponsored by the Jilin provincial government, the municipal government of Changchun, the Jilin military region, and the armed forces stationed in Changchun, took place on 31 July in the auditorium of the provincial guest house which was ablaze with lights.

Hu Qiaomu, a member of the CPC Politburo, attended the meeting.

In addition to the responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal party and government organs, and the senior officers of the provincial military region and the forces stationed in Changchun, the meeting was attended by army officers and men, the representatives of disabled, demobilized, retired, and resettled soldiers, and the representatives of the masses of all circles of the province and the municipality.

The audience burst into loud applause as Comrade Chen Zhenkang, mayor of Changchun, stood up to speak. Speaking for the provincial and municipal government and the civilian masses, he extended festive greetings and warm regards to all the officers and men of the provincial military region and the troops stationed in Changchun, martyrs' dependents, demobilized and retired soldiers, and retired senior cadres.

Ding Wenchang, commanding officer of the forces stationed in Jilin, spoke on behalf of all the officers and men to express their heartfelt appreciation of the support of the leading organs of Jilin Province and the city of Changchun for the restructuring of the armed forces. He said they will reciprocate the concern and support of the leading organs of the province and city as well as the people of Jilin in action by learning from the people of the whole province and by working conscientiously to achieve a breakthrough in restructuring the armed forces, by upholding the glorious tradition of support for the government and of love for the people, and by working wholeheartedly with the people to accomplish the glorious mission of building and defending the country.

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JILIN RESETTLES 23,000 EX-SERVICEMEN

Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Li Jinquan [2621 6855 3123]]

[Text] Jilin Province completed by the end of June the resettlement of over 23,000 ex-servicemen.

Resolved to implement the directive of the State Council and the CPC Central Committee's Military Commission on the proper resettlement of ex-servicemen, the Jilin provincial government convened a meeting this year to make active preparations. Proceeding from the interest of the whole country and the need to strengthen the national defense and to activate the restructuring of the armed forces, all the government organs and units concerned accepted the resettlement task enthusiastically. Mindful of the overall concern, the No 1 Automobile Plant of Changchun overfulfilled its quota by resettling 390 ex-servicemen instead of 350 as was originally planned. In the last few years the army has been promoting combined military and civilian training for its servicemen. This training has had a significant bearing on improving the quality of the troops and supporting the state construction projects. Over 3,300 servicemen accepted by Jilin for resettlement this year have had the combined training and most of them have been properly resettled by the localities through different vehicles of recommendation and introduction. Longjing County, which runs an employment agency for ex-servicemen who have had the combined training, has been able since last October to recommend 103 rural ex-servicemen with dual military and civilian qualifications to work in rural enterprises and urban households. The resettlement work in the cities and towns follows strictly the method of "assigning tasks in accordance with the system and being responsible for the resettlement" while upholding the principle of encouraging the advanced, spurring the less advanced, and weighing the allocation of resettlements. The city of Hunjiang provides preferential job assignments according to the personal wishes of those ex-servicemen with meritorious achievements and extra-long service. One who performed poorly in service and received disciplinary penalties is assigned to work for any unit or project. To provide proper resettlement and job security for wounded, sick, and disabled ex-servicemen, the province assigned over 100 second- and third-class disabled soldiers to work in state enterprises or units under collective ownership.

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QINGDAO LEADERS HONOR MODEL YOUTH

Qingdao QINGDAO RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Comrade Shi Jian, a hero, was awarded an honorary title of "a model Communist youth who risks his life to rescue other people" at a solemn meeting in the Qingdao municipal people's auditorium officiated by the Chinese People's Navy. Deng Zhaoxiang, deputy commander of the navy, awarded him a second-class hero's medal of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The meeting was attended by nearly 2,000 people, including his commander, his comrades-in-arms, and youth representatives. Senior naval officers such as Deng Zhaoxiang, Li Jing, Liu Youfa, Zhang Renzhong, Fan Weigang, and Yin Zhenbang; senior naval officers stationed in Qingdao, such as Shi Zicai, Gao Zhenjia, Wang Xuezheng, Wang Xugong, and Jiang Gui; and Liang Xinru, garrison commander of Qingdao, also came to Qingdao to attend the meeting.

The responsible comrades of Shandong Province, Qingdao Municipality, Yantai City, and Changdao County, Shi Jian's hometown, were invited to the meeting. Among them were Liu Peng, a member of the standing committee of the Shandong CPC committee and lieutenant governor of Shandong; Wang Tianrui, deputy secretary of the Shandong Communist Youth Corps; Liu Zhen, deputy secretary of the Qingdao CPC committee; Zang Kun, deputy secretary of the Qingdao CPC committee and mayor; Sun Bingyue, deputy secretary of the Qingdao CPC committee; Gao Songnian, deputy mayor of Qingdao; and Li Diankui, deputy secretary of the Yantai CPC City committee. Shi Jian's sister, Shi Liping, and his brother, Shi Bin, were also seated on the rostrum.

Li Jing, deputy commander of the navy and concurrently commander of naval aviators, read on behalf of Liu Huaqing, commander of the navy, and Li Yaowen, the navy's political commissar, the decree awarding Shi Jian the honorary title of "a model Communist youth who risks his life to rescue other people" and cited his heroic deed as the manifestation of the lofty ideal he cherishes.

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RESETTLEMENT OF SOME 10,000 CADRES IN SICHUAN GOES WELL

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] At the provincial work conference on the resettlement of military cadres transferred to civilian work, Gu Jinchi [7357 6855 3069], standing committee member of the provincial party committee and vice governor of Sichuan, said that the general guideline for doing a good job in this year's resettlement work in the province is: to welcome warmly, receive actively, train seriously and use rationally the transferred cadres so that everyone of them is properly provided for, has an opportunity to put his talents to work and dedicates his efforts to the four modernizations drive.

The resettlement work conference was held in Chengdu on 6-9 September. The conference relayed the guidelines of the national conference on the resettlement of military cadres transferred to civilian work and, in light of the actual conditions in Sichuan Province, studied and arranged the resettlement and training work for military cadres transferred to civilian work in 1985.

It is learned that this year the province will receive and resettle more than 10,000 transferred cadres including a few division-level cadres. The number is 60 percent more than in the last year. Also to be received are nearly 10,000 dependents accompanying the cadres. Among this group of transferred cadres, 98 percent are party members, 66.9 percent have a senior middle school (including secondary vocational school) or better educational level, and 84.7 percent are under 40 years old.

Gu Jinchi said at the conference: The current structural reform, streamlining and reorganization of the armed forces to cut down the number of personnel by 1 million is a major change to insure that the armed forces are subordinated to and in the service of the overall interest of national economic construction. It is a positive policy to strengthen the reform and building up of the armed forces and a basic guiding principle for us to do a good job in resettling the transferred cadres. The transferred cadres to be received this year are the first group of cadres to be resettled in the process of the armed forces' streamlining and reorganization. How well the resettlement work is done by us not only will affect this first group of cadres, but will influence two more groups to be resettled in the future as well as cadres remaining in the armed forces. The success of the resettlement work will contribute to the modernization of the armed forces.

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CHENGDU MR MEETINGS ON STREAMLINING HELD

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Lan Xianggui [5695 4382 6311]]

[Text] Organs of the Chengdu Military Region and commanders and fighters of units under them have been holding discussion meetings in the past few days to study the communique of the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and talk freely about the great significance of the convocation of the national party conference. They expressed their determination to follow the example of the older generation of revolutionaries, be models in fostering lofty ideals, observing discipline and taking the overall situation into consideration in the course of streamlining, reorganization, and structural reform of the armed forces and do a good job in defending the motherland's southwest border.

In their discussions, the comrades of various organs noted that the retirement of 131 veteran comrades from their leading positions is of extremely great significance for quickening the succession of the new to the old in the central leading organs and insuring that the party's cause will grow and flourish. In the current streamlining and reorganization of the armed forces, we should follow their example and obey arrangements made by the organization about who are to go and who are to remain.

After studying the communique, Tao Bojun [7118 0130 6874], chief of staff of the military region, said with excitement: The 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the national party conference were meetings of unity and militancy to make great plans. A large number of seasoned veteran comrades who had rendered distinguished services again set an example by their own action to abolish the life tenure of cadres. We, who have been taught by the veteran revolutionaries for many years must work harder and prove ourselves worthy of what they taught us. Ma Bingchen [7456 4426 5256], director of logistic department of the military region, said: A few veteran cadres who enjoy high prestige and universal respect are remaining in leading positions, in line with the wish of the party and people and playing an indispensable role in socialist modernization. I firmly support them.

At the battle-ridden Laoshan frontline, despite the rumbling gunfire, commanders and fighters gathered in a cave to listen attentively to radio reports on the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the national

party conference and talk about their personal feelings. They made up their minds to follow the example of the older generation of revolutionaries, feared no sacrifice, fought bravely, firmly guarded the motherland's border and sent their congratulations to the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the national party conference with victories in battle.

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CONFERENCE ON NINGXIA CONSCRIPTION WORK HELD

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Ning Sidon [1380 1835 2767]]

[Text] The 1985 winter conscription work conference was held by the Ningxia Autonomous Region People's Government and the Ningxia Military District in Yinchuan on 20 September. Responsible comrades of the autonomous region, military district, military subdistricts, prefectures, cities and regional departments and bureaus concerned attended the meeting.

The meeting was held mainly to relay and implement orders from the State Council and the Central Military Commission on conscription in the winter of 1985 and the guidelines of the all-Army and Lanzhou Military Region manpower work conferences and to study and arrange the winter conscription work throughout the region which will begin on 1 October.

The meeting stressed that all localities should make active efforts to do a good job in reforming the conscription system. In conjunction with military service registration, special attention should be paid to the call-up and delivery of recruits from among the draft-age rolls and to new recruits who are to report for duty by themselves so that conscription work will show new improvement this year.

Ma Yingliang [7456 5391 0081], vice chairman of the autonomous region, spoke at the meeting. He called on party committees, governments and military service organizations at all levels throughout the region to continue propaganda and education work in an extensive and penetrating way to enable the masses of draft-age youths and other people to understand that it is the glorious obligation and sacred duty of every citizen to serve in the army according to law so that they will correctly handle the relationship between family and country and actively respond to the call of the motherland.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGZHOU PLA LEADERS SET RECTIFICATION EXAMPLE

OW240115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0053 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Article by reporters Liu Nanchang and Liu Ning]

[Text] Guangzhou, 19 Nov (XINHUA)--"Leaders should be the first to respond to the party's assignments." This is a pledge made by leading cadres at Army and divisional levels of the Guangzhou Military Region who are taking part in second-stage party rectification. At a time when some of them were to remain at their posts while others were to be transferred, they all put stress on displaying party spirit and showed the correct style, thus setting an example for others in their units to follow in the reduction-of-strength reorganization.

In the reduction-of-strength reorganization, these Army and divisional leading cadres did not mind their own loss or gain, but unconditionally obeyed the arrangements made by the organization whether they remained at their original posts or whether they were transferred, listed as superfluous after the reorganization, ordered to take up civilian work, or demoted to second-line positions. Several cadres were transferred from the posts of deputy leaders at the Army level to leaders at the divisional level. When the organization asked their opinions about their transfers, they unanimously said: "Party cadres are ready to work at either higher or lower posts and can do any job required by the party cause and the construction of our Army." When their transfer orders were issued, they immediately set out for their new posts and took up the new jobs with a lively spirit. With the reinstatement of the system of transfer of divisional-level cadres to civilian work, the several dozen cadres to be transferred took the initiative to subject their personal prospects and future to the needs of the national program of the four modernizations and happily followed the arrangements made by their units and the local authorities. Before their actual transfer, they seized the last opportunity to work conscientiously in their units. Those cadres who were transferred to the second line or listed as superfluous personnel after the reorganization continued to make contributions to their units' construction with the same energy as before. Some of them personally went to the border where they led the PLA units in completing the work of preparation against war. Others took the lead in working at the forefront of rescue work where national disasters occurred. Still others wrote military and political training materials, totaling some 100,000 characters, based on their years of experience, for use by their successors. Some comrades formerly in charge of discipline inspection continued to deal with the unsettled cases with stern justice.

Not long ago, the Guangzhou Military Region sent out work groups to conduct inspections in the Army and divisional units engaged in second-stage party rectification. The results of inspections show that both the work of party rectification and reduction-in-strength reorganization proceeded smoothly in these units, thanks to the exemplary role played by their leading cadres. In all these units, whether they were in the course of being dissolved, merged, or downgraded or whether they were to be retained, there appeared a good trend of putting stress on the party spirit, taking the overall interests into consideration, paying attention to unity and good style, and abiding by discipline.

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19 December 1985

BRIEFS

BORDER DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION COMMENDED--A Xinjiang Military District gathering to commend and sum up experiences in border defense construction and support work concluded in Urumqi today after 4 days in session. The meeting commended 143 advanced units and individuals. Xinjiang Military District Commander Liu Haiqing gave a summation on border defense construction and support in the past 3 years. Political Commissar Tang Guangcai spoke on consolidating and developing the achievements in this work, carrying forward revolutionary spirit, and further strengthening the building of the PLA units. An order of the CPC Committee of the military district on commending advanced units and individuals in border defense construction and support work was read out at the meeting, and prizes and citations were presented. Wang Enmao, political commissar of Xinjiang Military District, and Xiao Quanfu and Tan Shanhe, former responsible persons of Urumqi Military Region, attended and spoke. [Text] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Nov 85 HK]/12766

IDEOLOGICAL WORK STRESSED--From 15 to 20 November, the Guangzhou Military Region held an on-the-spot meeting on education in possessing four qualities at a certain border defense unit in Guangxi, to sum up experiences, popularize advanced typical examples, and look into ways of conducting this education in depth so as to cultivate revolutionary army men with communist ideals and to strengthen the building of spiritual civilization in the PLA units. Guangzhou Military Region Deputy Political Commissar Liu Anyuan, Political Department Director Zhang Mingyuan and Deputy Director Sun Zhicheng; Guangxi Military District Commander Li Xinliang and Political Commissar (Xiao Qichu); and leading comrades of the Hunan, Guangdong, Hubei, and Hainan military districts, units concerned, and a certain Army school attended the meeting. The General Political Department also sent people to attend. Guangxi Regional CPC Committee Secretary Chen Huiguang watched a slide-show staged by the meeting. He also visited commanders and fighters of frontline companies. In accordance with the experiences introduced at the meeting, the participants studied and probed the question of conducting education in ideals. Liu Anyuan and Chen Huiguang made speeches. [Excerpts] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Nov 85 HK]/12766

ZHEJIANG PLA REORGANIZATION--In the course of streamlining and reorganization, cadres of a PLA division stationed in Zhejiang kept the overall interests in mind and did not create trouble or difficulties for those leaving or staying; they did not set conditions for making transfers. This led to a successful conclusion of the work of streamlining and reorganization early this month. During

the first half of this year, the higher organs decided that this division should be reorganized, while doing well the work of cadres at and above the platoon level, the division party committee conducted activities of making contributions to the overall interests throughout the division. The commander and political commissar of the division were leaving, but they persisted in performing their duties as long as they remained on their jobs. They separately led work groups to companies to carry out meticulous ideological work. Now, 185 commanding cadres of this unit have reported for duty, and the transferred cadres have also happily reported to their new units. Recently, Fu Kuiqing, political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region, inspected the work at this unit and praised it for having successfully carried out ideological and political work in the course of streamlining and reorganization in a down-to-earth manner. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 24 Nov 85 OW]/12766

ZHEJIANG MILITARY ENLISTMENT--Propaganda and educational work on emulating heroic models at the frontline in the province have fired up patriotism in the youth, and helped promote military enlistment work. By 20 October, 2.4 million of draft-age youths registered for military service, of which some 100,000 volunteered to join the Army. [Summary] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Oct 85 OW]/12766

SHENYANG MR COMMENDS UNITS--Yesterday, the Shenyang Military Region issued a general order and held an award ceremony to commend the advanced units that had scored prominent achievements in the reform of military training this year. Commander Liu Jingsong and Political Commissar Liu Zhenhua, as well as others, presented banners and certificates of citation to the award winners. This year the Shenyang Military Region has scored initial success in the training reform work. Some 40 training reform achievements of the military region were commended and affirmed by the General Staff Headquarters. [Excerpt] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Nov 85 SK]/12766

ZHEJIANG PLA COMMENDS ATHLETES--Commander Li Qing, First Political Commissar Wang Fang, and Political Commissar Liu Xinzeng of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District issued a circular order on 10 November, conferring a second class merit citation on Fang Ji and 17 other comrades and third class merit citation on Ye Wang and 21 other comrades, and commending Jia Ping and 9 other comrades, of the military sports training team under the provincial military district for their outstanding performance at the fifth sports meet of the Nanjing Military Region. Going all out and making concerted efforts in the competition, these comrades took 2 of the 4 first-place group prizes and 1 third-place prize, winning 3 trophies and 39 medals. [Text] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 85 p 1 OW]/12766

REPORT GROUP IN JILIN--Yesterday morning, 8 members of the PLA heroes and models report group gave reports to some 5,000 cadres and fighters of the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Changchun. After the reports, Chen Xingyin, commander of the provincial military district; (Ji Zhonghan), political commissar; and other leading comrades firmly held the hands of the heroes and models and said: You have been giving reports successively and you have lost your voice. You are the most welcomed persons of the fighters. [Excerpts] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Chinese 1030 GMT 25 Nov 85 SK]/12766

CIVILIAN TRAINING FOR OFFICERS--Hangzhou, November 22 (XINHUA)--China is providing Army officers with training for civilian jobs to ensure the smooth operation of its current troop cuts. A national meeting now in session here reported that over 110,000 officers have been trained in the past 2 years for civilian jobs, accounting for more than 80 percent of those demobilized during that period. China announced earlier this year that it will reduce the People's Liberation Army by 1 million men. It has so far set up five major training centers for officers, and more are being planned. Some colleges and universities have also opened classes and courses for the same purpose. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 22 Nov 85 OW]/12766

MILITARY ACADEMY ALUMNI MEET--The Jilin Huangpu Military Academy alumni association began its meeting in Changchun in the morning of 30 July. This was the first meeting of the Jilin Huangpu Military Academy alumni association. It was attended by 109 graduates of the Huangpu Military Academy, a gathering of old friends and new acquaintances to discuss a program to revitalize and unify China. The leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, and the provincial political consultative conference, including Gao Di, Wang Xianjin, Gao Dezhan, Wang Zhongyu, Liu Jingzhi, Liu Cikai, Zhang Kaijing, Zhang Fengqi, Geng Yuelun, and Xin Cheng, attended its opening ceremony and posed for pictures with all the comrades at the meeting. Speaking for the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, and the provincial political consultative conference, Gao Di and Wang Zhongyu extended greetings to the meeting. Comrade Zhang Fengqi presided over the opening ceremony and Comrade Zhang Kaijing delivered the opening address. Wang Xin and Zhang Didong attended the meeting to convey greetings on behalf of the Huangpu Military Academy alumni of Liaoning and Heilongjiang. Xing Shaopeng, vice chairman of the Jilin Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, congratulated the meeting on behalf of all democratic parties, groups, and people's organizations of Jilin. Comrade Geng Yuelun spoke at the opening session on the activities of the first congress of the All-China Huangpu Military Academy Alumni Association. [Text] [Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 85 p 1] 5360/12899

CSO: 4005/1399

TAIWAN

TAIWAN STEPS UP POLITICAL, CULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN HONG KONG

HK160610 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 16 Nov 85 p 2

[By David Wong]

[Text] Taiwan has apparently started stepping up political and cultural activities in Hong Kong in a bid to counter increasing Beijing influence here.

These activities will be carried out through pro-Nationalist organisations in the territory.

And there are indications from Taiwan that a comprehensive strategy will soon be worked out on the Hong Kong issue by Taiwan authorities.

It is said that the Hong Kong issue has received keen interest from the Taiwan presidential office.

The latest move is seen as a "strike-back" by Taiwan in response to the growing dominance of pro-Beijing activities in Hong Kong following the ratification of the Joint Declaration on Hong Kong's future.

A detailed analysis of the strengthening of Taiwan activities in Hong Kong and the "pro-Taiwan forces in Hong Kong" has been carried out by the PAI HSING semi-monthly in its latest issue, which will be published today.

Taiwan has considered Hong Kong the front line in its fight against communism since 1949 when the People's Republic of China was founded.

The increased political activities in Hong Kong can be reflected in the Taiwan Government's plan to resettle pro-nationalists living in Hong Kong back in Taiwan, according to a Reuters report earlier this week.

The "exit plan" for pro-nationalist Hong Kong residents will serve to reassure pro-Taiwan people that they can work for Taiwan in Hong Kong without having to fear 1997 when Hong Kong is turned over to China.

Chinese officials in Hong Kong have already expressed their concern over Taiwan's increased political activities here.

According to PAI HSING's report, Taipei has recently instructed pro-Taiwan educationalists in Hong Kong to continue staying here.

This is contrary to calls by some educationalists who have asked to "retreat" to Taiwan in the wake of the planned transfer of sovereignty in 1997.

But instead of adopting a withdrawal strategy, Taiwan has chosen to advance.

Though officially the Taiwan Government has remained relatively silent on the Hong Kong issue so far this year, it has been learnt that they have sent a number of people here for "site inspection."

Most of them have come here in the capacity of "academics" to avoid arousing the sensitive issue.

Some of them are said to be members of the "Hong Kong unit," a standing committee that formulates Taiwan's Hong Kong policy.

It is believed that their visits have provided valuable input into a report which has been submitted to the Taiwan presidential office.

No details of the report are known but an article released in a pro-Taiwan Chinese newspaper here, the HONG KONG TIMES, clearly spells out Taiwan's position on Hong Kong.

The article said the Hong Kong unit has sorted out a proposal recommending a set of strategies that may be adopted in Hong Kong in light of the challenge posed by leftwing forces here.

The report had been submitted to the president for consideration.

The article said that Taipei could not merely sit back and do nothing with the approach of 1997.

It encouraged pro-nationalists in Hong Kong to take a more active role in elections and to be more outspoken on political developments here.

The election of a pro-Taiwan labour leader, Mr Pang Chun-hoi, into the Legislative Council in September is one example.

On the cultural and propaganda front, pro-Taiwan bodies have also stepped up their activities. An example is the expansion of the Free China Review, Taiwan's government information office here.

It is generally agreed that the editorial line under the new leadership is tuned to prepare for a changing era when Hong Kong enters its transition period.

/12232

CSO: 4000/069

TAIWAN

TAIWAN OFFICIAL'S VISIT REQUEST 'POLITICAL DYNAMITE' FOR HONG KONG

HK200707 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 20 Nov 85 p 1

[By Yau Shing-mu]

[Text] A high ranking Taiwanese official's request to come to Hong Kong next month has placed the government in a dilemma. The man who wishes to visit is the director-general of Taiwan's Government Information Office, Dr Chang King-yuh.

No senior official from Taiwan has travelled to Hong Kong since Britain recognised the People's Republic of China more than 30 years ago.

All Taiwanese must obtain prior permission before coming here.

Sources told the STANDARD that no decision had been made by the authorities. An immigration spokesman declined comment.

The timing of the visit is regarded in some circles here as inopportune. These same sources say that it could be "political dynamite" for the Hong Kong Government in view of possible repercussions from China.

"Perhaps the Hong Kong Government needs time to solicit the views of the Chinese Government on the issue through some unofficial channels on this highly sensitive matter," a source suggested.

But it is almost certain that Dr Chang can only visit Hong Kong in a private capacity.

"A consensus must also be reached between the Hong Kong and Taiwan Governments on his planned visit, including some restrictions on his activities here.

"These may include organising press conferences or making any public speech attacking the Chinese government while staying in Hong Kong," a source said.

Dr Chang is one of the dozen or so highly-trained U.S.-educated "new breed" being groomed for the highest echelons in Taiwanese politics. His information office is the propaganda arm of the Nationalist Government and Dr Chang sits on the boards of all the major media organisations on the island.

He is also general manager of the FREE CHINA REVIEW in Hong Kong, which gives him a legitimate reason for coming here. This could be the main argument put forward for his visit. A pro-Taiwan source in Hong Kong said that Dr Chang's visit was intended to boost the morale of local pro-Nationalist elements in their struggle against the communists here.

Taiwan has long considered Hong Kong the frontline in its fight against communism.

But after the ratification of the Sino-British Joint Declaration on Hong Kong's future last year, Taiwan has had to decide whether to retreat or maintain its presence here.

A detailed study has been carried out by the Taiwan Government to sort out its future position in Hong Kong in view of the increased Beijing influence here.

/12232

CSO: 4000/069

TAIWAN

RADIO COMMENTS ON JEANE KIRKPATRICK VISIT

OW011324 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dr Jeanne Kirkpatrick, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, is visiting the Republic of China [ROC] in the company of her husband, Professor Evron Kirkpatrick. Their activities here have been extensively covered by the local press.

There is good reason for the attention that the Kirkpatricks have received. They are a most distinguished couple in academic circles. More importantly, Ambassador Kirkpatrick has a large number of admirers in the ROC, including top leaders of the government.

Premier Yu Kuo-hwa described Mrs Kirkpatrick as a world-class stateswoman. This is a eulogy she richly deserves. There are very few women who can be rated as stateswomen. Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is considered one. Israel's Golda Meir and India's Mrs Gandhi are no longer around. Ambassador Kirkpatrick yields to none of them in force of character and vision. She is even more eloquent than the other stateswomen (in skirts) and certainly knows more about the tricks of the communist regime.

As Premier Yu pointed out, Ambassador Kirkpatrick has attracted world attention by stripping away the serious misconceptions and wishful illusions that have long clouded the world political scene. Indeed, she has placed the Free World on notice that a policy of accommodating the communist distrust is by no means a legitimate extension of the democratic political process of compromise and peace. [sentence as heard] Instead, it is the equivalent of feeding vitamins to a monster which tries hard to destroy free people.

Ambassador Kirkpatrick's keenness of vision is reflected in her ability to tell the difference between those societies in the throes of building free, productive, and modern democratic systems for their peoples and those tortured societies exploited by a new and privileged communist class. The people of the ROC and the refugees from communist-controlled lands are well aware of that because they are victims of communist trickery. But it is not easy for people in countries like the United States to understand this. That is why people like Ambassador Kirkpatrick and President Reagan are regarded as statesmen of

the first order. Because of their prominence and their eloquence, the Free World will understand the nature of communism better and be better prepared to cope with communist aggression.

Ambassador Kirkpatrick is generally considered a likely vice presidential candidate in the 1988 Republican ticket. We hope this will turn out to be true. The day may come when the White House occupant will be a woman. It would not be a bad idea if Jeane Kirkpatrick is that woman, because she has leadership qualities that are found in some former U.S. presidents.

/8918

CSO: 4000/074

TAIWAN

PREMIER YU ON COUNTERING CHALLENGES TO NATION

OW011312 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Premier Yu Kuo-hwa said the Republic of China [ROC] is facing challenges from three different directions, but he is confident of meeting them all. In an interview with the mass-circulation PANORAMA magazine, the premier named the challenges as those from Peking, those in the economic area, and those in social development.

Premier Yu said Peking is stepping up its united front ploy against Free China while threatening the use of force. For the sake of national security, the ROC Government has to attach top priority to coping with the challenges from communist China.

In the economic area, the premier saw the challenges as lying in growing protectionism abroad and polarization of the world economy, which have had adverse effects on economic prosperity and stability throughout the world. To cover the situation, the ROC is taking a series of measures, including tax reduction, interest rate cut, lifting of investment restrictions, and stepped-up investment in the public sector.

The premier said the nation's social challenges stem from the dislocation between the people's sense of value and moral code as a result of rapid economic development and growing affluence, referring to the rising economic and violent crime in recent years. The premier said, to cope with this development the ROC Government will follow a double-pronged approach by stressing both the law and education.

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CSO: 4000/074

TAIWAN

OFFICIAL SAYS KMT DETERMINED TO PROMOTE DEMOCRACY

OW260535 Taipei CNA in English 0302 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Taipei, Nov 25 (CNA)--Sung Shih-Hsuan, director of the ruling Kuomintang's Department of Organizational Affairs, said Monday that the Kuomintang is determined to help the government promote democracy even in the face of adversities resulting from financial scandal and the murder of Chinese American writer Henry Liu.

This determination, he said, can be proved by the Kuomintang's assistance to the government in sponsoring a successful local election on November 16.

Sung, while speaking at a weekly meeting in memory of Dr Sun Yat-sen at the Kuomintang's Taipei City Commission, said that the Kuomintang's hardships in assisting the government to sponsor the November 16 election have won the approval of the people here.

Sung said he has always told Kuomintang members that they should not feel over-excited or depressed at the election results because elections are, after all, a routine process in the operations of a democratic system.

Whoever wins or loses in elections is not so important as long as elections are held in a peaceful atmosphere, Sung said. What is important, he said, is that the elected candidates should study how to fulfill their campaign promises and better serve the people.

The election outcomes show that the people here have again ascertained the ruling Kuomintang's contributions to maintaining the nation's stability and prosperity. He urged all party members to bear in mind the people's high expectations for the Kuomintang and then make added efforts to increase the people's trust and confidence in the government.

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CSO: 4000/074

TAIWAN

LEGISLATIVE YUAN ADOPTS TRADEMARK LAW AMENDMENT

OW250619 Taipei CHINA POST in English 20 Nov 85 p 12

[Text] An amendment to the Trademark Law passed by the Legislative Yuan yesterday stipulated that trademark infringements and copyright violations may carry a maximum of 5 years in jail and/or a fine of NT\$150,000.

The amendment also said that those who try to sell, exhibit, import or export counterfeit products may be punished with a 1 year jail term and forced to make compensations.

Those who use a well-known foreign trademark on a locally made competing product or one of the same category will be punished with a maximum of 3 years in prison and/or fined NT\$90,000 according to the amendment.

It also stated that foreign corporations or groups, even if not registered here, may file civil law suits in the ROC [Republic of China] to protect their trademarks and patents.

A court specializing in trademark disputes is to be established to handle the cases.

To further crack down on piracy and protect consumers' rights, the victims may ask for compensations of about 500 to 1,500 times the retail price of the pirated products.

The patent holders may also ask the counterfeiters for compensation of difference of the profits gained by the violater from selling the counterfeit products.

The Trademark Law was first promulgated in 1930 and put into force on January 1, 1931. Before yesterday's amendment, in which 12 articles were revised and an article was eliminated. It has undergone five amendments.

Vice Minister of Economic Affairs Li Mo yesterday said that the strict penalties imposed on lawbreakers will deter local businesses from counterfeiting now that the manufacture and production of fake computers, watches, books, records and cassette tapes are all punishable by law.

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CSO: 4000/074

TAIWAN

VICE PREMIER LIN ATTENDS CAPE TOWN FUNCTIONS

OW300331 Taipei CNA in English 0303 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 29 (CNA)--The vice premier of the Republic of China, Lin Yang-kang, and Mrs Lin spent a busy day in Cape Town Friday, paying courtesy calls and visiting the most famous establishments in the vicinity of the city.

They flew into Cape Town from Johannesburg early Friday morning. From D.F. Malan Airport they proceeded directly to the South African Parliament and called on its speaker J.W. Greeff, who briefed the visitors on the new tri-cameral parliamentary system incorporating Whites, Coloureds and Indians.

This was followed by a call on Dr P.G.J. Koornhof, chairman of the President's Council, and Mrs Koornhof, who are hosts to the Lins through their week-long official visit in South Africa.

Dr Koornhof showed the Chinese vice premier and his wife around in the building housing the President's Council and explained the advisory body's tasks. He said at present the President's Council is composed of representatives from all political parties and population groups except Blacks, but in a major move of reform, the government will soon include Blacks in the council.

Close to noon, Vice Premier Lin and his party, accompanied by Dr and Mrs Koornhof, went on a guided tour to see the wine producing facilities of the famous Nederburg Estate at Stellenbosch, about 30 minutes drive from Cape Town. They were entertained at a lunch hosted by R.R. Melck, managing director of the Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery Group.

Later in the afternoon, Mr and Mrs Lin visited the University of Stellenbosch and were warmly received by its rector, Dr M.J. De Vries at a reception in the student center.

Mr and Mrs Lin were entertained at a dinner hosted in their honour by the administrator of Cape Province, E. Louw, and Mrs Louw Friday night.

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CSO: 4000/074

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

SPIES SENTENCED IN SHANGHAI--According to a JIEFANG RIBAO report, the Shanghai State Security Bureau recently cracked a case involving secret agents sent by the Taiwan KMT, and arrested special agents (Tao Shifen), (Tian Sanlin), (Xu Yuanfan), and (Li Jing). Formerly a rascal in Shanghai, (Tao Shifen) applied for settlement in Hong Kong in July 1980. Thereafter, he accepted the assignment of the Taiwan KMT's secret service agency in Hong Kong, and sneaked into mainland China to recruit (Tian Sanlin), (Xu Yuanfan), and (Li Jing) into the secret service organization. They collected a large amount of political and economic intelligence for internal use in China, and actively carried out espionage activities. The Shanghai Municipal Intermediate People's Court [words indistinct] sentenced (Tao Shifen) to 15 years imprisonment, and deprived him of political rights for 5 years. The other three agents also received prison sentences. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Oct 85 OW] /12232

PRC ON TAIWAN EDITORIAL--Hong Kong, 30 October (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--In an editorial on Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to South American, LIEN HO PAO, a Taiwan newspaper, suggests today that the tour will boost CPC influence in South America. This editorial entitled "Zhao Ziyang's Visit to South America and the New Trend of CPC Diplomacy" says that this is the first visit made by a CPC leader to the continent of South America, and will "to a certain extent exert an influence" upon countries like Uruguay, Paraguay, and so on which have not yet recognized CPC. This is "tantamount to carrying out a kind of general diplomatic encirclement." The editorial holds that since the Deng Xiaoping regime pursued a policy of opening up to the outside world, "the visits of senior CPC leaders to foreign countries have become very frequent." "These visits only serve the purpose of generally forging diplomatic ties" and "expanding its foreign influence, so as to further improve its international status." ["Report: Taiwan Paper Suggests that Zhao Ziyang's Visit to South America Will Boost CPC Influence"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline] [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1535 GMT 30 Oct 85 HK] /12232

WEINBERGER REMARK--Taiwan's ZHONGGUO SHIBAO [CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO] on 17 October published a special dispatch from its correspondent in Washington. The dispatch revealed that in answer to a Singapore reporter's question in an interview on the evening of 16 October in the United States, which was televised worldwide via satellite, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger said that if a certain kind of agreement could be reached between Taiwan and the Chinese mainland, it would be

good for all. According to this paper's report, Weinberger stressed that the prerequisites to such an agreement were: 1) it should be out of Taiwan's own free will; and 2) it should be in the interest of both sides. Weinberger added that if the agreement met the above conditions, the United States would support it, and that an agreement meeting the above conditions would have a greater chance to be successful and would also be beneficial to the Asian-Pacific region. [Text] [Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 18 Nov 85 OW] /12232

ELECTION COMMISSION ON FEB VOTE--Taipei, Nov 22 (CNA)--A total of 836 county council and city council members will be elected to the 11th council term in 168 electoral districts in Taiwan Province next February, the Taiwan Provincial Election Commission Announced Friday. The number of the councilmen to be elected is 23 more than that of the present term due to the increase of population in Taiwan Province, the commission said. Because of the reapportionment of electoral districts in six counties and cities, the number of electoral districts will also be increased by 16 to 168, it added. The commission said that the elections of county and city councilmen will be held at the same time as the elections of village chiefs and mayors of townships under the jurisdiction of the county governments. An election bulletin will be issued on December 22. City and county election commissions will accept candidates' registrations December 22-31. The official campaign period will begin on January 22, 1986 and last for 10 days. The voting is slated for February 1 next year, the commission said. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0245 GMT 23 Nov 85 OW] /8918

FORMER AMBASSADOR PAYS VISIT--Taipei, Nov 26 (CNA)--Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, accompanied by her husband, arrived in Taipei Tuesday evening for a 4-day visit. Upon her arrival at the airport, Kirkpatrick told local reporters in a brief press conference that this is her second visit to the Republic of China. She said the main purpose of her visit is to see the development and progress the ROC has made in past years. She also stressed the whole world are aware of the United States' stand toward the China issue: The reunification of China should be resolved by Chinese themselves with peaceful means. She especially pointed out that she is very pleased to meet her former student James Soong here. She highly praised Soong for his diligence while studying at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. She said she is proud of being a former professor of Soong. While here, she will call on Premier Yu Kuo-hwa and other ranking government officials. She will also give a lecture on the foreign policy of the United States. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0241 GMT 27 Nov 85 OW] /8918

TENG-HUI TALKS WITH REPORTERS--Taipei, Nov 29 (CNA)--Vice President Lee Teng-hui Friday told a group of Latin American reporters that the Republic of China, under the leadership of President Chiang Ching-kuo, is confident of reunifying China through freedom and democracy. Lee said that all of the government's development projects in the Republic of China are for the people. He said

that the government's efforts over the past years have been aimed at promoting a balanced development between cities and remote areas, and narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor. Several Central and South American newspaper journalists, including Omar Piva, director of the ULTIMA NOTICIAS in Uruguay, Bosco Valverde, editor-in-chief of the LA NACION in Costa Rica, Eleodoro Ventocilla, a freelancer in Panama, Helio Vera, editorial writer for the HOY in Paraguay, and Alfredo Pararda, a reporter for the LA PRENSA in El Salvador, were recently invited by the Government Information Office to visit this nation. Lee told them that although the Peiping regime is now in control of the China mainland, the ROC has in fact won the hearts of all Chinese compatriots in the mainland. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0251 GMT 30 Nov 85 OW] /8918

CHIANG RECEIVES JEANE KIRKPATRICK--Taipei, Nov 28 (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo of the Republic of China Thursday afternoon received former American ambassador to the United Nations Dr Jeanne Kirkpatrick and her husband and a U.S. Congressional Mission separately. The visiting Congressional Mission is composed of Congressmen Delbert L. Latta (R-Ohio), Eldon Rudo (R-Arizona), Nick Joe Rahall II (D-W. Virginia), Bill Richardson (D-New Mexico) and their respective wives. President Chiang extended his welcome to the American visitors and exchanged views with them on subjects of mutual interest. Also present at the meetings were presidential Secretary General Shen Chang-huan and Vice Foreign Minister Ding Mou-shih. In the morning, the American congressmen and their assistant, at the company of Wang Hsiao-yen, director of the North America Department of the Foreign Ministry, flew [word indistinct] for a visit. They returned to Taipei in the afternoon. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1425 GMT 28 Nov 85 OW] /8918

TAIWAN OFFICIAL MEETS BOTHA--Pretoria, Nov 28 (CNA)--South Africa State President P.W. Botha received visiting Chinese Vice Premier Lin Yang-kang Thursday in an audience at his office in the union building here. Vice Premier Lin brought President Chiang Ching-kuo's greetings to President Botha, and the latter asked the former to convey his regards to President Chiang. President Botha and Vice Premier Lin both expressed gratification about the cordial and friendly relations between the two countries and hoped that the existing close cooperation could be further strengthened. President Botha also explained the current difficult situation of South Africa in the international arena and said South Africa was confident that it had the strength and ability to overcome the difficulties precipitated by Western countries. The audience with President Botha was preceded by the vice premier's courtesy call on Foreign Minister Botha. Later in the day, Vice Premier Lin and his party visited the council for scientific and industrial research and heard a detailed briefing on South Africa's metal industries. They were later entertained at a dinner hosted by the minister of finance, Barend Du Plessis, and his wife at the presidential guest house in downtown Pretoria. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0322 GMT 29 Nov 85 OW] /8918

BIRTH CONTROL POLICY HIGHLIGHTED--Taipei, Dec 1 (CNA)--The natural population growth in the Republic of China will lower to the set goal of below 1.4 percent this year due to successful birth control policy, according to the Council for Economic Planning and Development. The achievement is of great significance to the government's efforts in promoting the national population control plan,

the council says. The natural growth of the population here reached 1.57 percent and 1.48 percent in the past 2 years respectively. Although the rate is on a declining trend, it is still above the 1.4 percent annual level, the council points out. This year, the rate will decline further since by the end of this year the number of persons who have undergone sterilization are expected to surpass 400,000, the council says. A lower birth rate will help upgrade the quality of life and relieve population pressures here, it says, adding the government has set a goal of 1.25 percent in 1989. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0300 GMT 2 Dec 85 OW] /8918

VICE PREMIER'S AFRICAN VISIT HAILED--Taipei, Nov 29 (CNA)--The visit of the Republic of China's [ROC's] Vice Premier Lin Yang-kang to three nations in southern Africa will enhance ROC's friendly and cooperative relations with those nations, foreign affairs spokesman Cheyne Chiu said Thursday. Chiu made the remarks in reply to questions by reporters on the significance of Vice Premier Lin's visit to South Africa, Swaziland, and Malawi, at the press conference at the Government Information Office. Chiu said that Vice Premier Lin has met with the leaders of the three nations and conveyed President Chiang Ching-kuo's greetings to them during his stay in those nations. He has also visited Chinese diplomatic missions and agricultural missions stationed there, and met with Overseas Chinese. After a 14-day visit in the three nations, Lin is expected to return home December 4. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1002 GMT 29 Nov 85 OW] /8918

CSO: 4000/074

HONG KONG :

PRC WANTS NO 'DRASTIC CHANGES' IN HONG KONG BEFORE BASIC LAW PASSED

HK250437 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 25 Nov 85 p 12

[From Terry Cheng in Beijing]

[Text] The second session of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group [JLG] may discuss the remarks made on Thursday by Mr Xu Jiatun, the director of the local branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, concerning "deviations" from the Joint Declaration.

A Chinese source said whether Mr Xu's remarks will be discussed when the talks resume tomorrow will have to be decided between the two teams. "We have yet to see the response from the British Foreign Office to the remarks by Mr Xu," said the source.

The British delegation will arrive in Beijing this afternoon for the session. The session will be held in Block 2 of the Diaoyutai State Guest House--the venue last year for the talks on Hong Kong's future.

The JLG held its first session in London in July at which both sides talked about trade and economic issues. The third session will be held in Hong Kong.

The second session, which will run through to Friday, is expected to discuss the passport issue as well as factors involved with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

A statement is expected to be released at the conclusion of the session but it is unlikely a press conference will be called, although the British Embassy plans to hold a reception to which journalists will be invited.

China does not want any drastic changes to occur in Hong Kong before the passage of the Basic Law. This was the message brought back to Hong Kong yesterday by a delegation of lawyers who met with the vice-director of the Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office, Mr Li Hou. Stanley Leung reports.

The leader of the delegation, Mr Anthony Neoh, quoted Mr Li as saying that the Basic Law and political reforms in Hong Kong should be co-ordinated. Mr Neoh said Mr Li did not specify whether the political reforms introduced so far had been progressing too fast. But he quoted Mr Li as saying: "We are not afraid

of having political reforms proceeding too slowly....we are only afraid that (they may proceed) too fast."

Mr Neoh said Mr Li did not touch on Mr Xu's statement regarding "deviations" from the Sino-British Joint Declaration as they met with him before the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY director made his remarks.

The 10 delegates, comprising three barristers and seven solicitors, were invited to China by the Ministry of Justice.

On the future legal system in Hong Kong, Mr Li was quoted as saying that it should suit the needs of Hong Kong and serve the purpose of maintaining the territory's prosperity and stability.

Mr Li was further quoted as saying Hong Kong should not discriminate against other countries as far as professional qualifications are concerned.

The delegation met a number of Chinese lawyers and academics during their week-long visit.

/8918

CSO: 4000/077

HONG KONG

GROUP LEADER SAYS XU'S 'WARNING' UNLIKELY TO BE DISCUSSED

HK260145 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Nov 85 p 14

[From Terry Cheng]

[Text] Beijing--The warning by China's top official in Hong Kong, Mr Xu Jiatun, about deviations from the Joint Declaration is unlikely to be taken up in the Joint Liaison Group meeting which starts here today.

So said the head of the Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ke Zaishuo, yesterday.

Mr Ke, who is also leader of the Chinese team on the Joint Liaison Group, refused to say explicitly, however, whether the Chinese side would raise the issue of Hong Kong's political reforms.

Although the meeting's agenda has not been finalised, any question of mutual interest will be discussed, he said.

Mr Ke was answering questions from reporters at Beijing airport. He was there to greet his British counterpart, Dr David Wilson, and other members of the British team on the Joint Liaison Group on Hong Kong.

Mr Ke said problems [word indistinct] from the implementation of the Joint Declaration could be solved in the friendly and co-operative spirit of the past.

Mr Ke said China was bound to have interests in political reforms in Hong Kong, but refused to say if the Chinese side would demand it be consulted by the British on such reforms.

He reiterated that the Joint Liaison Group can exchange information and conduct consultations on any topic of mutual interest.

Mr Ke said the drafting of the Basic Law would not be discussed in the meeting as it was the business of China.

There could be discussions in the future on the link between the Basic Law--after its promulgation--and Hong Kong's political reforms, Mr Ke said.

Dr Wilson, who is an assistant under-secretary of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said on arrival at the airport that he expected the meeting would be as good and cooperative as the first one in London.

He refused to say how the British side would respond if the Chinese raised the question of Hong Kong's political reforms and whether he would seek clarification on Mr Xu's remarks.

Dr Wilson said: "Both the British and Chinese Governments have said it very firmly that they are going to implement fully the Joint Declaration. The British Government has been doing so and it is also my belief that the Chinese Government is also doing the same."

Last night, a banquet was hosted by Mr Zhou Nan, the vice foreign minister, in honour of the British team at the Diaoyutai state guest house where the 4-day Joint Liaison Group meeting will be conducted.

Besides the question of the new British National (Overseas) passport, the meeting is expected to dwell on problems left over from the last Joint Liaison Group meeting in London. One of these is Hong Kong's membership in GATT after 1997.

It is planned that the group will only meet in the morning, leaving the afternoons free for contacts with their governments.

There could be working lunches. Experts from each side will also meet by themselves if necessary.

Chinese participants at today's session are expected to include two experts besides the five formal team members. They are Mr Tang Yufeng of the Economic and External Trade Ministry and Mr Yin Yubiao of the Department of International Trade of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

--Before the British members left Hong Kong for Beijing yesterday, Dr Wilson warned against high expectations, Julina Chan reports.

"I'm afraid that as usual it won't be a very interesting session. You shouldn't be looking for dramatic results out of one particular meeting," he said.

Dr Wilson dismissed reports that there had been a row over the agenda.

Leaving with Dr Wilson were Mr Eric Ho, secretary for Trade and Industry; Mr Anthony Galsworth, the head of the Hong Kong department of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office; Mr Peter Thomson, the councillor at the British Embassy in Beijing and Mr John Boyd, Hong Kong's Political Adviser--the other formal members of the British team.

They were accompanied by the Director of Immigration, Mr Alan Carter, Law Officer (Special Duties) Mr Fred Burrows, Principal Assistant Secretary (General Duties) Mr Richard Hoare, Chief Interpreter Mr Y.P. Cheng and a senior personal secretary.

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CSO: 4000/077

HONG KONG

CHIANG KAI SHEK DAILY TO RESUME PUBLICATION IN HONG KONG

HK170406 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 17 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] A right wing newspaper which ceased publication after a brief appearance 5 months ago is planning a comeback in the near future.

The CHIANG KAI SHEK DAILY will resume publication early next month at the latest, and the new version will be more voluminous than the last, according to the managing director of the newspaper, Mr Chiang I-sung.

There were rumours in newspaper circles that the newspaper would be back in print again on Taiwan's National Day on the 10th of last month, and if that was not possible, then the next date would have been the 31st.

Mr Chiang explained that the delay was caused by their intention to make the paper as good as possible, so they needed a longer time to prepare for the comeback.

The newspaper caught the public as well as some right-wingers by surprise when it came onto the market on 6 June.

It gave another surprise by suspending publication after 2 weeks in operation. Mr Chiang explained that the last operation was a trial scheme to test the acceptability of the newspaper to Hong Kong readers.

Mr Chiang said the newspaper had received some comments on the trial operation which had helped to improve the standard of this publication.

The new version would consist of eight pages, twice as many as last time, and there would be six editors and eight reporters working on it.

In the last inaugural run, it distributed some 20,000 copies free to the public.

Mr Chiang said he planned to distribute 30,000 to 50,000 copies every day in this operation, and he is arranging to circulate the newspaper in seven overseas countries with a considerable Chinese population.

The name CHIANG KAI SHEK DAILY had induced the public to associate the newspaper with the Taiwan Government, but Mr Chiang denied any connection with the official side.

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CSO: 4000/071

HONG KONG

HONG KONG STATION 'SWAMPED' BY RESPONSE TO FIRST CROSS-BORDER PROGRAM

HK180515 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Nov 85 p 10

[Excerpt] The first radio programme broadcast from Hong Kong to the southern Chinese province of Guangdong is attracting a vast audience.

Mainland Dedication Time, transmitted daily for 30 minutes, resulted in an avalanche of several hundred appreciative letters a day when it started 20 months ago.

And the Chinese are still so turned on, that on a recent trip to Guangzhou, most listeners interviewed said they turned to China's own mainland radio station only for radio drama--the rest of the day they switched to Hong Kong.

While China now only allows a very limited number of Hong Kong newspapers and magazines into the country for fear of "spiritual contamination," little has been done to stop radio and television signals being broadcast across the border.

The programme is broadcast by Commercial Radio Hong Kong, hosted [by] Mr John Woo.

Mainland Dedication Time is part of a 3-hour talk show which runs from 11 am to 2 pm and is believed to be the first programme that a Hong Kong station has devoted specifically to a mainland audience, although mainlanders have occasionally written to radio stations here in past years.

Miss Bertha Ngai, who used to co-host the programme, said there was no way the station could have answered all the letters sent in when it first started broadcasting.

For every 2 letters Hong Kong listeners sent in, mainland fans sent 10.

They came from virtually all corners of Guangdong Province and some were sent from as far as Fujian Province. One even found its way from Beijing!

The response has been so overwhelming that the station decided to scrap the 30 minute segment for a while in early last month.

Instead letters were read out at random during the 3-hour show.

"There are simply too many letters and we have to do something to discourage them," Miss Ngai said.

The letters were probably more revealing than many mainland newspapers and magazine.

"Are you confident about 1997?" asked one Chinese student who wrote in from Guangzhou.

"You must play the song I request or else... because I may meet you in public place after 1997," said another.

Some mainlanders regard Hong Kong as if it has already returned to China although that time is still 12 years away.

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CSO: 4000/071

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, GUANGDONG TO IMPOSE TIGHTER ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT CONTROLS

HK140350 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Nov 85 p 12

[By Stanley Leung]

[Text] The Guangdong and Hong Kong Governments agreed yesterday to adopt more effective measures to stop the influx of Chinese illegal immigrants to Hong Kong.

After a 4-hour talk with Hong Kong officials, the leader of the Guangdong delegation, Mr Zhang Qingping, said a satisfactory outcome had been reached and that both sides would "strengthen their management" regarding prevention of the influx of illegal immigrants.

Mr Zhang, director of the Provincial Foreign Affairs Office, said officials from both sides had conducted detailed analysis on the problem and reached satisfactory results following the discussions.

The security summit was held between Mr Zhang's delegation of 11 officials and a team of 8 Hong Kong officials led by political adviser, Mr John Boyd.

It is understood that both sides spent much time mapping out strategies to deter illegal immigrants whose number has continued to rise this year.

More than 12,000 have been arrested so far this year against a total of about 9,800 last year.

Mr Boyd said the meeting had discussed tightening of controls at the border, a move favoured by both sides.

His words were echoed by Mr Zhang who stressed the responsibility of both sides in curbing the rackets leading to the illegal immigration.

Mr Boyd said: "I want to make it absolutely clear that there is no amnesty or any slackening of efforts in catching those coming across the border illegally.

"There is a very good border liaison system and good political understanding across the border of what both sides are doing."

He said the number of immigrants being caught at the border is rising significantly. Both sides have reviewed their border systems over the past year and were satisfied with the results.

"We would like to polish it (the system) up further and we are looking for new ways to cooperate," said Mr Boyd.

"We already have an excellent liaison system on the land border. We are also looking for ways to extend some of our techniques to the marine frontier as well," he added.

Other Hong Kong officials participating in the discussions included the Principal Assistant Secretary for Security Mr K.J. Woodhouse, Director of Immigration Mr Alan Carter, and representatives from the police and customs.

Chinese officials attending the meeting included the head of the provincial People's Armed Police Mr Chen Wenli, chief of the Frontier Affairs Department Mr Wang Baoshi, head of Shenzhen Frontier Inspection post Mr Huang Jinchao, as well as officials from the Guangdong Customs Administration.

The Guangdong delegation arrived in Hong Kong on Monday to conduct the annual review on the Hong Kong-Guangdong border liaison system which was set up in 1980.

The meeting was held yesterday at Victoria Barracks in Admiralty.

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CSO: 4000/071

HONG KONG

REACTION TO XU JIATUN REMARKS ON HONG KONG CITED

HK220726 Hong Kong AFP in English 0650 GMT 22 Nov 85

[By Claudia Mo]

[Text] Hong Kong, 22 November (AFP)---China has issued a thinly-veiled warning that it will not tolerate sweeping political changes in this British colony before it reverts to Chinese rule in 1997, analysts said here today.

The warning came in statements made by Xu Jiatun yesterday in his first press briefing since he took up his post more than 2 years ago as local head of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA), a high-ranking Hong Kong official told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today. The briefing was open only to the local media.

Mr Xu, China's de facto spokesman here, said China did not want to see Hong Kong undergoing "12 years of tremendous changes" before 1997 and then "50 years of no change" after that.

Under a Sino-British declaration on Hong Kong signed last December, China promises the capitalist bastion self-rule for 50 years after 1997.

During the no-change period, the territory's political-economic systems existing during the changeover also are to be retained under a Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) to be created under Chinese tutelage.

To help prepare Hong Kong people to rule Hong Kong in 1997, the colonial government here has introduced elections into the government infrastructure.

"The Chinese seemed to have become so suspicious of the British efforts in introducing a representative government in Hong Kong (in the 12-year transition period) that they have decided to make public its unhappiness," the Hong Kong official said.

In September Hong Kong had its first Legislative Council elections in more than 140 years of colonial rule. The elections were held indirectly as candidates were chosen from among professional groups and other classified bodies and were voted on by selected groups. But they were hailed as a major step towards Hong Kong-style democracy.

Under a bilateral pact, the Hong Kong Sar will be governed by a mini-constitution called the basic law, which Beijing is to draft through consultation with a selected group of Hong Kong people.

While Mr Xu in the past has repeatedly refused to comment on Hong Kong's political reforms by describing them as "British affairs," he warned yesterday that there should be no political changes that might be incompatible with the future basic law.

In a veiled statement advising British and Hong Kong to check their steps, Mr Xu said: "Somebody has done something which deviates from the terms set down in the joint declaration."

Both sides have agreed that London would be in charge of ruling Hong Kong during the run-up to 1997. But "China now seems to want a say on how the territory should proceed as it wants to make sure the local political scene doesn't get out of hand," grassroots critic Lau Chin-shek told AFP.

"What's worse is that Mr Xu would not say in a clear-cut manner who's done what wrong," said Mr Lau, a prominent pressure group leader from the labour sector.

"If the Chinese want to speak out, they should have been more frank," he said. "Nebulous statements of this kind would only deepen the suspicion between China and Britain towards each other on the Hong Kong issue."

An editorial in an independent newspaper, the Hong Kong ECONOMIC JOURNAL, commented that Mr Xu's remarks "would renew worries over whether Hong Kong would be able to have a smooth ride through the transition period."

University academic Joseph Cheng said China seemed to want to "exercise pressure on Britain" on how it should run Hong Kong between now and 1997.

The Hong Kong Government has said it would consider introducing direct elections into the Legislative Council in 1987, shortly before the draft of the basic law is to be made public.

China-watchers here have voiced the unanimous opinion that it would be unthinkable for a Chinese Communist-Hong Kong to hold direct government elections of any sort under the five-star Red Flag.

Any Beijing meddling in Hong Kong before the transfer would be worrisome to the local 5.5 million people, 98 percent of whom are ethnic Chinese, they said. If the Chinese keep telling Hong Kong how it should behave before 1997, "there'll be no more 1997, it's already here," one China watcher said.

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CSO: 4000/071

HONG KONG

PRC EXPANDS HONG KONG STUDIES IN UNIVERSITIES

HK190603 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 19 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] A rushing tide of Hong Kong studies has been surging among scholars throughout China since the signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration on Hong Kong's future last year.

Proof of this is in the proliferation of research centres being set up in Chinese universities to study every aspect of Hong Kong.

A survey by China's National Institute of Hong Kong Economic Studies recently revealed that the total number of scholars involved in Hong Kong studies may be nearing 300, in 20 provinces and municipalities of the country.

This is the first time that a rough estimate on the magnitude of such studies has been made.

Favourite topic for the students of Hong Kong is the colony's economic development, one of the most remarkable in the world since the Second World War.

After the signing of the Joint Declaration, there has been an increase in the number of research centres set up in China. These include specialised research divisions in the trade departments of central and local government.

Many universities have also established institutes of Hong Kong research because of the closer relations between the two places as 1997 draws nearer.

The survey findings have also shown that Guangdong Province has got the largest number of experts who are interested in Hong Kong studies.

The survey findings were reported yesterday in a local Chinese newspaper, the HONG KONG ECONOMIC JOURNAL.

The Institute of Hong Kong Economic Studies held its first annual meeting earlier this year in Shanghai.

It discussed the "one country, two systems" concept, Hong Kong--China economic relations, prospects for the Hong Kong market, workers' wages problems and how Hong Kong can maintain its prosperity during the transition period.

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CSO: 4000/071

BASIC LAW CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE NAMELIST

HK260726 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1357 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Following item transmitted in English]

[Text] List of 180 members of the Consultative Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of The People's Republic of China.

(In alphabetical order)

ANN, T.K.
AU, Sing Wai Eric
CHA, Louis CHA, Veronica W. (F)
CHAN, Cheng-chun
CHAN, Chi Kwan Peter
CHAN, Hip Ping
CHAN, Pun
CHAN, Siu Kam
CHAN, Wing-Kee
CHAN, Ying Lun
CHANG, Denis Khen Lee
CHANG, Ka Mun
CHANG, Wan-Fung
CHAR, Nee Quin
CHEN, Edward K.Y.
CHEN, Thomas Tseng-Tao
CHENG, Chung Wai
CHENG, Kai Nam
CHENG, Mignonne (F)
CHENG, Yiu Tong
CHENG, Yu Tung
CHEONG, Stephen
CHEUNG, Chun Kwok
CHEUNG, Lun
CHEUNG, Pak Chi
CHEUNK Sai Lam
CHEUNG, Tommy Y.K.
CHEUNG, Yau Kai
CHING, Yuen Kai

CHOW, Charn Ki Kenneth
 CHOW, Wing Sun
 CHOY, Tak Ho
 CHU, Fee Loong Aloysius
 CHU, Lawrence C.H.
 CHUANG, Siu Leung Andrew
 CHUNG, Chi Yung (F)
 CHUNG, King Fai
 DEVESON, P.C.S.
 FOK, Tsun Ting
 FOK, Wah Pun
 FUNG, Daniel R.
 FUNG, Ho-Keung
 FUNG, Kin Kee Frederick
 FUNG, Wai Kwong
 FUNG, William Kwok Lun
 FUNG, Wing Cheung Tony
 GAIRNS, David Wylie
 GRIFFIN, Nick
 HA, Louis E. Keloan
 HA, Man-Ho
 HARILELA, Hari N.
 HO, Edward Sing-tin
 HO, Man Fat
 HO, Raymond Chung Tai
 HO, Stanley
 HO, Ting-kwan
 HU, Chu-jen
 HU, Fa-kuang
 HUANG, Raymond
 HUANG, Rayson Lisung
 IP, Henrietta Man Hing (F)
 IP, Yeuk-lam
 KADOORIE, Lawrence
 KAN, Fook Yee
 KO, Chan Gock William
 KO, Gra Yee
 KO, Siu Wah (F)
 KONG, Tak Yan
 KU, Sze Chung
 KUNG, Chi Keung
 KWOK, M.C.
 KWOK, Philip
 KWOK, Yuen Hon
 KWONG, Kong Kit Peter
 LAM, Kwong Yu
 LAMBOURN, J.J.S.
 LAW, Nai Keung
 LEE, Chung-yin Peter
 LEE, Jung-kong
 LEE, Kai Ming
 LEE, Kai Yu Paul

LEE, Lin Sang
 LEE, Wing Tat
 LEONG, C.H.
 LEUNG, Chun Ying
 LEUNG, Lam Hoi
 LEUNG, Siu Tong
 LI, Arthur Kwok-Cheung
 LI, Richard King Hang
 LI, Ronald Fook Shiu
 LI, Siu Kei
 LIU, Ching Leung
 LIU, Lit-man
 LIU, Yong Ling
 LO, Hong Sui Vincent
 LO, King-man
 LO, Tak Shing
 LOK, Hsiao Pei John
 LUK, Anthony T.C.
 MA, Joseph Ching Chung
 MACCALLUM, Ian Robert Anderson
 MAK, Chan
 MAK, Hoi Wah
 MAN, Hon Ming
 MAN, Sai Cheong
 MILES, Michael
 MO, Kwan Nin
 MONG, William Man-wai
 NG, Agnes Mung-Chan (F)
 NG, Hong Mun
 NG, Kam Tsuen
 NG, Siu Pang Steve
 NG, Tor Tai
 NG, Yiu Tung
 PUN, Chiu Yan [as received]
 POON, Chun Leung
 POON, Chung Kwong
 PUN, Kwok Shing
 ROGERS, Anthony Gordon
 SALES, A. De O.
 SETO, Fai
 SHAO, You Bao
 SHEK, Wai (F)
 SHEN, Peng Ying
 SHU, Tse Wong
 SHUNG, Jih-chong
 SOHMEN, Helmut
 SOMERVILLE, Michael Neale
 SHUM, Choi Sang
 SUN, Samson
 SUN, Sheng Tsang
 TAM, Ling-Kwan
 TANG, Hing Yee (F)

TANG, Hsiang-chien
TAO, Edwin Hsueh-chi
TISDALL, Brian H.
TO, Shui Moon
TSANG, Hin Tse
TSANG, Jeffrey Y.S.
TSANG, Kwong To
TSE, Daniel Chi Wai
TSE, Jacob Wai Chee
TSIN, Sai Nin
TSO, Wung-Wai
TSUI, Sze-man
TSUI, William H.C.
TU, Elsie (F)
TUET, Kasim Wilson Wai-sin
TUNG, Chee-haw
VAN, Lau
WAN, Kwok Shing
WONG, David Edward Leslie
WONG, Hong Yuen
WONG, Kong Hon
WONG, Kwan Cheng
WONG, Lai Chuen
WONG, Philip Y.
WONG, Po Yan
WONG, Ronnie Man Chiu
WONG, Wan Tin
WONG, Ying Wai Wilfred
WOO, Peter Kwong-ching
WRANGHAM, Peter J.
WU, Annie (F)
WU, Harold T.
WU, Wai Yung Raymond
WUT, Chiu
Yang, T.L.
YAU, Eddy Shik fan
YEE, Ewan
YEUNG, Yue Man
YIP, Luke Jing Ping
YOUNG, Howard
YU, Wai Mui Christina (F)
Yuen, Philip P.Y.
YUNG, Lincoln
ZEE, Kwoh Kung
ZEE, Sze Yong

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CSO: 4005/252

HONG KONG

HUMAN RIGHTS LEADER ON HONG KONG TAKEOVER

OW220349 Taipei CNA in English 0233 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Taipei, Nov 21 (CNA)--Han Li-wu, chairman of the Chinese Association for Human Rights, has called on the free world to beware of the Peiping regime's attempts to take over Hong Kong well before 1997 by violating its accord with the British Government.

Han made the call Thursday after having read a report in the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, a leading English daily in Hong Kong, which pointed out that the Chinese communists have begun to interfere with Hong Kong's internal affairs in an attempt to take over the British colony before the lease runs out in 1997.

According to this report, Han said, the Peiping regime has requested that the British Government have the approval of the regime before making any substantial changes in the colony. The paper said all signs now indicate that Peiping wants Hong Kong to freeze all important political changes except those handled by the communist China-appointed basic law drafting committee which is preparing the territory's future constitution, Han said.

Han said that Peiping's request has proved that the regime's promise to maintain Hong Kong's free system for 50 years after 1997 is nothing but empty talk.

The express concern over the future of Hong Kong a movement for the establishment of an association of friends of the people in Hong Kong has been launched at home and abroad, he said. Han said that he hopes such a movement will be able to draw worldwide attention to the Hong Kong issue, thereby helping the people in Hong Kong maintain their freedom and democracy.

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CSO: 4000/077

HONG KONG

DEMOCRATIC REFORMS UNLIKELY TO BE ON SINO-UK GROUP'S AGENDA

HK270617 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 Nov 85 p 1

[By Michael Chugani]

[Text] Top British and Chinese diplomats meeting in Beijing may try to calm a growing political storm over democratic reforms in Hong Kong but it appears the delicate issue is unlikely to be a formal item on the agenda.

One British line of thinking seems to be that any formal discussion of local political reforms with the Chinese would give the impression Beijing is being consulted on what is essentially a Hong Kong matter.

But since the two sides are having 4 days of scheduled meetings on other issues they may take the opportunity to search out each other's thinking on the issue.

There is nothing to stop them from informally raising the question of political reforms and exchanging views on the sensitive matter which has caused so much controversy in Hong Kong in past weeks.

Although officials yesterday refused to throw fresh light on the row over reforms, indications were the Joint Liaison Group--a contract group of British and Chinese diplomats now meeting in Beijing--may indeed touch on the issue if only to clear the air.

But care will obviously be taken to avoid giving any impression the group is an organ of power.

The Joint Liaison Group was set up under the terms of the 1997 agreement with a brief to meet periodically in London, Beijing and Hong Kong to discuss matters arising from the treaty relating to a smooth handover of sovereignty.

To discuss Hong Kong's changing political structure in the group could be seen as giving China a say on matters outside the terms of the agreement and which were a part of Hong Kong life before the signing of the 1997 deal.

This appears to be why both sides are particularly cagey on the possibility of the group formally discussing political reforms.

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CSO: 4000/077

HONG KONG

SINO-UK LIAISON GROUP PARTICIPANTS CONFIDENT OF SMOOTH MEETING

HK270615 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 27 Nov 85 p 1

[From Terry Cheng]

[Text] Beijing: The Second Sino-British Joint Liaison Group [JLG] meeting started yesterday with both sides hailing co-operation in the past and expressing confidence the meeting would continue smoothly.

The session lasted for 4 hours and the atmosphere was described as good.

Upon his arrival at the No 2 house of the Diaoyutai guest house where the meeting was held. Dr David Wilson, leader of the British team on the liaison group said: "We are not here to talk about problems but about cooperation."

During casual conversation with reporters during a brief photo call, there was some banter on the weather from the Chinese and British sides. Mr Ke Zaishuo, the leader of the Chinese team, noted the weather in the Chinese capital was very dry. Dr Wilson replied in Mandarin that the weather was not bad, adding that it was very warm.

"According to the weather forecast, the temperature in northern China will drop tomorrow and the day after," said Mr Ke.

Again speaking in Mandarin, Dr Wilson said: "The cold front comes from the north, not from the south."

Both Mr Ke and Dr Wilson laughed loudly after this exchange.

Mr Ke said the meeting was being held at the venue where the negotiations on the future of Hong Kong were successfully conducted. It was also the meeting place of the working group on the agreement, which was headed by himself and Dr Wilson.

"We co-operated and brought success here," Mr Ke said.

"With a familiar place as the location of the second JLG meeting, it implied that the JLG will continue to make progress. I am confident of that," Dr Wilson said in reply. He agreed with Mr Ke that the place was a familiar

[word indistinct], and that they had long experience of solving difficulties and co-operating very closely. "Like you, I am totally confident that our work in the JLG will continue smoothly and in the same co-operative atmosphere," he told Mr Ke.

Both China and Britain have one more expert on their sides. The new face on the Chinese team is Mr Yin Yubiao, the division chief of the Department of Treaty and Law in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The new one on the British team is Mr Alan Carter, director of immigration.

Mr Ke said he believed that Mr Yin would co-operate closely with the British experts so as to increase the efficiency of their work. Dr Wilson said he was sure Mr Carter too would bring expertise to the discussion.

The other formal members of the Chinese team are Mr Zheng Weirong, director of the research department in State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office; Mr Qiao Zonghuai, deputy secretary-general of the Hong Kong NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY. Mr Chen Ziyang, counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in London, and Mr Ye Shouzeng, counsellor of the Foreign Affairs Ministry's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office.

Three other experts from the Chinese side participated in the first Joint Liaison Group meeting in London--Mr Shi Jiuyong, adviser to the Department of Treaty and Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr Wang Jiajai, vice-director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the same ministry, and Mr Tang Yuseng, division chief of the International Bureau of the Economic and External Trade Ministry. They were present yesterday also.

The other formal members of the British team are Mr Eric Ho, secretary for trade and industry, Mr John Boyd, Hong Kong's political adviser, Mr Peter Thomson, counsellor at Beijing's British Embassy, and Mr Anthony Galsworthy, the head of the Hong Kong Department at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The two other experts from the British team present were Mr Fred Burrows, law officer (special duties) of the Legal Department and Mr Richard Hoare, principal assistant secretary of the general at duties branch.

One of the supporting staff on the Chinese side at yesterday's meeting was Mr Li Ruohu, division chief of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Hong Kong branch of the NCNA. The other was Mr Liu Donghai, the second secretary of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the British side, Mr David Blunt, first secretary of the British Embassy in Beijing and Mr Tom Smith, the second secretary were present.

Dr Wilson and his party were several minutes late for the meeting, scheduled to start at 9:30 am, apparently because of a traffic jam.

The casual chat before the meeting started with this topic. It then carried on to mainland-Hong Kong cooperation on hotel projects, the weather, and then cooperation in the past.

The session ended at 1:30 pm and Dr Wilson afterwards described it as a good, long meeting. He refused to say whether the remarks of Mr Xu Jiatun, director of the Hong Kong NCNA office, about deviations from the Joint Declaration, had influenced the meeting.

The meeting will cover the issue of the new passport and Hong Kong's membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade after 1997.

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CSO: 4000/077

HONG KONG

BRIEFS

'PEIPING' CLAIMS ON HONG KONG--Taipei, Nov 29 (CNA)--Foreign Ministry spokesman Cheyne Chiu said Friday that Peiping's objection to major political reforms in Hong Kong reflects its grave fear for democracy. Chiu made the remarks at a press conference while commenting on a Peiping warning against changes in Hong Kong's law-making legislative council. Chiu said that the Hong Kong government has announced plans to review more political reforms in 1987 in response to calls for democracy in Hong Kong. But Hsu Chia-tun, head of the Hong Kong branch of Peiping's HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, said November 21 that the change could stir a conflict with the basic law under which communist China will govern Hong Kong after 1997. Chiu said that Hsu's statement has once again proved that many of Peiping's propaganda slogans, such as "let Hong Kong people rule Hong Kong," and "one country, two systems" are nothing but empty talk. He called on the free world not to be duped by the communist united front tricks. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1020 GMT 29 Nov 85 OW] /8918

LAWYERS VISIT BEIJING--A group of local lawyers will leave for Beijing this evening to meet Chinese colleagues and exchange information to enhance mutual understanding. The 10-member team, led by barrister Mr Anthony Neoh, will stay in the capital for a week. The invitation was extended by China's Ministry of Justice through the local XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. Mr Neoh told THE STANDARD that the trip was aimed at focusing on the legal profession and not to initiate talks on the basic law. But if they were asked, he said, they would give their personal views. The lawyers have written articles to brief the Chinese lawyers on the operation of the Hong Kong legal system. The topics covered include contract and property law, commercial arbitration, patents and copyrights. The team includes three barristers, Mr Neoh, Mr Daniel Fung, who is the honorary secretary of the Bar Association, and Mr Paul Chan. [Text] [Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 17 Nov 85 p 4 HK] /12232

CSO: 4000/071

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