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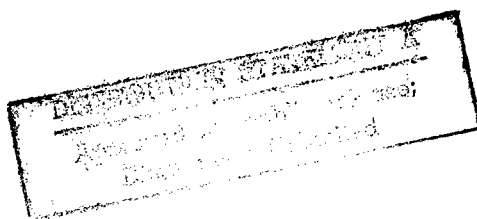
JPRS-CPS-86-018

13 February 1986

19981027 088

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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13 February 1986

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

PRC SCHOLAR SPEAKS AT WARSAW PEACE SEMINAR

OW160338 Beijing XINHUA in English 0226 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jan (XINHUA)--Experts from 14 countries today decided to draw up proposals for the UN declaration on peace for submission to the United Nations at the end of this year.

On the final day of a 2-day international seminar of experts on education for peace, participants resolved to discuss specific proposals at a second seminar to be held in Tokyo next October. The Warsaw seminar was jointly sponsored by the Peace Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Tokyo University of the United Nations at the request of the UN secretary general to mark 1986 as the international year of peace.

Participants at the seminar offered various proposals to clarify such concepts as international peace and security, the new international order to be established in accordance with the UN charters and the prospect of peace in the world.

Renowned Chinese scholar Zhou Peiyuan said in his written speech at the seminar that grave threats to world peace are posed by the arms race, the hegemonistic acts of the superpowers, the existing international economic order, the confused ideas about peace and the tolerance of the threats to peace. He called for a worldwide effort for peace and stability. All countries in the world must abide by the UN charters and should take effective action to help developing countries out of their economic difficulties and thus contribute to the establishment of a new international order, he stressed.

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CSO: 4000/148

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MACAO GOVERNOR RESIGNS; WILL RETURN TO PORTUGAL 8 JAN

HK030647 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Donald Cheung and Adam Lee]

[Text] The governor of Macao, Rear-Admiral Vasco de Almeida e Costa, officially declared his resignation yesterday, signalling an end to his 4-1/2-year reign over the territory.

Seen by many as a political vanguard, the 53-year-old Adm e Costa will return to Portugal on Wednesday--for what officials describe as another "holiday."

Tonight, the flu-stricken governor will join Mr Xu Jiatun, director of the Hong Kong branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY at a dinner which will also be attended by key Beijing representatives in Macao. Among them will be Mr Ke Zhengping, Beijing's leading representative in Macao, and Mr Zheng Hua, the former No 2 man in Nam Kong and now an NCNA vice-director in Hong Kong.

The announcement, issued by Macao's Government Information Services, drew all-round praise for Adm e Costa's achievements from community leaders, who said his decision to step down is "regrettable."

While stating that Adm e Costa will resign before 26 January, the date set for the Portuguese presidential election, the announcement made it clear that the president of Portugal, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, will accept his request.

Political analysts believe this is real adeus--goodbye in Portuguese. They base this belief on a spate of crucial decisions made recently by the Macao Government.

Not only have successful bidders for major projects, including a jail, a hospital, and the reclamation project in Areia Preta, been announced, but the Portuguese administration has also ruled on important issues concerning the civil service, such as the annual pay increase. "These all point to one thing--that he wants to have them done before he goes,"

one observer said, noting that the governor's cabinet will probably continue to run day-to-day events while the acting governor, Colonel Amaral de Freitas, will only be the ceremonial head.

Asserting that tonight's function is not a farewell dinner, senior Macao officials told the SCM [SOUTH CHINA MORNING] POST it was arranged prior to Adm e Costa's official visit to Lisbon last month. They also said a cocktail party to be held at the governor's palace on Monday--which has been suggested as yet another farewell function--is an annual event, during which Adm e Costa will present awards to community leaders on behalf of President Eanes. But they were unable to say if--or when--Adm e Costa will return to Macao.

The timing of his decision to return to Portugal, observers said, supports the thinking that the governor wants to play an active role in Portugal's presidential elections.

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CSO: 4000/146

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

HONG KONG PATRIOTS--Guangzhou, 26 Dec (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, chairperson of the CPPCC National Committee, met with patriotic personages from Hong Kong and responsible persons of the Guangzhou City CPPCC Committee here today. She encouraged the patriotic personages to continue to work for the prosperity of Hong Kong. The meeting took place in the conference room of the Zhudao guesthouse in Guangzhou. Deng Yingchao arrived at the meeting with Luo Peiyuan, chairman of the Guangzhou City CPPCC Committee. She shook hands and exchanged greetings with patriotic personages from Hong Kong Shi Jingyi, Deng Kun, Liu Haoqing, Fang Xianyang, Kong Qinglong, and Li Yulin, and responsible persons of the Guangzhou City CPPCC Committee. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1448 GMT 26 Dec 85] /9599

CSO: 4005/404

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

USSR REJECTS U.S. SENDING TROOPS TO GULF REGION

OW181935 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Jan (XINHUA)--Soviet Deputy Defense Minister General Vladimir Govorov has said that Soviet Union does not accept the U.S. steps of sending their troops to the Gulf region. He was referring to reports about the U.S. decision to provide military escort for American commercial ships which sail across the Strait of Hormuz after the Iranian search of an American cargo boat.

The Soviet general told a Kuwaiti daily published here today that the United States should recognize the current power balance in the region. "We do not intend to confront the latest developments by power," he added.

On the U.S. threats against Libya, Govorov described the American measures near the Libyan coast as "a demonstration of military power" and pointed out that it is difficult for the United States to solve that problem by military means due to many considerations.

Govorov, who concluded here on Thursday a 5-day official visit, told Kuwaiti Arabic newspaper AL-WATAN that Moscow is ready to meet Kuwait's armament demands.

But he noted that his discussions with the Kuwaiti leaders only dealt with implementation of the already signed agreements and not with new agreements.

He said that during the visit, he put forth "a number of proposals to bolster relations between the armed forces of the two countries."

Govorov's visit here has been described by the Western diplomats as a Moscow's diplomatic push in the Gulf and efforts to open new arms markets.

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CSO: 4000/143

BRIEFS

SOVIET MILITARY GROUP VISITS KUWAIT--Kuwait, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--A high-ranking Soviet military delegation, led by Deputy Defense Minister Vladimir Govorov, arrived here today on a 6-day official visit to Kuwait at the invitation of Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah. On his arrival, Govorov said that the aim of the visit is to discuss general issues with Kuwaiti officials. A show of new Soviet weapons will open during his visit, he added. Kuwaiti Chief of Staff Major [as received] 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim, who greeted the Soviet delegation at the airport, said that the two sides will also discuss means of boosting military cooperation between the two countries. According to the Kuwait News Agency, the visiting Soviet team would "examine the suitability of advanced Soviet-made weaponry to the needs of the Kuwaiti Army." Shaykh al-Sabah visited Moscow in July 1984, where he signed an arms deal reportedly valued at U.S.\$327 million, covering the supply of the hand-held Strella-2 missiles, the new version of SAM-7, and also low-altitude SAM-8 missiles. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 11 Jan 86] /9604

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS ATTACK SOVIET-KARMAL TROOPS--Islamabad, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--An Afghan jet fighter was recently shot down by mujahideen [holy war fighters] in Hassan Khel area, Jaji District of Eastern Paktia Province, PAKISTAN TIMES reported today. The report said that a Soviet officer was captured alive by mujahideen in Rudat District of Nangarhar Province. It was also reported that on 27 December the Muslim guerrillas damaged two tanks and killed 16 Soviet-Karmal troops in the same province. They also foiled a major offensive on their centers near Jalalabad, capital of the province. As a result, five Karmal troops including their commander were killed. The mujahideen also repulsed two attacks of the Soviet-Karmal troops in southern province of Qandahar on 28 December. In the exchange of fire, 30 Soviet-Karmal troops were wiped out while 18 mujahideen were killed and 34 others suffered injuries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 13 Jan 86] /9604

CSO: 4000/143

WESTERN EUROPE

GREEK PRIME MINISTER PRAISES GORBACHEV PROPOSAL

OW210258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Athens, 20 Jan (XINHUA)--Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou today said that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's latest nuclear arms control proposal is "the most impressive move on the world chess board."

Gorbachev's plan for the elimination of all nuclear weapons as well as other mass destruction weapons by the year 2,000 "is not merely a proposal or a vague target, but a new reality," he said, addressing a function marking the "Year of Peace."

The Greek prime minister received a letter last Friday from Gorbachev which explained the new Soviet proposal.

Papandreou said that "in substance," Gorbachev "indirectly accepts" U.S. President Ronald Reagan's "zero option" on the mediumrange missiles.

The Greek prime minister also said that his peace initiative together with the leaders of five other countries calling for a worldwide nuclear freeze as a first step to disarmament has "gained momentum" and that they will discuss it in the immediate future to "jointly decide on further actions necessary for making use of the new possibilities."

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CSO: 4000/147

WESTERN EUROPE

GREECE WELCOMES SOVIET PROPOSAL ON CYPRUS

OW230420 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Athens, 22 Jan (XINHUA)--Greece welcomes new Soviet proposals for the settlement of the long-standing Cyprus problem, Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulas said here today.

Papoulas said in a statement that the Greek Government "particularly appreciates" the Soviet Union's interest in finding "a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem based on the principles provided for in the UN resolutions."

According to a government spokesman, the Soviet Union conveyed Tuesday a set of proposals to the Greek Government for settling the thorny Cyprus problem. The Soviet proposals include demilitarization of the island, withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island, and the closure of all foreign military bases and installations there.

The Soviet Union also called for an international conference on the Cyprus dispute within the UN framework, which will be attended by representatives of the island's two communities and all members of the UN Security Council.

Papoulas said although the Greek Government has in the past welcomed a similar Soviet proposal for an international conference on the Cyprus issue, it considers the new initiative "constructive" and one that could contribute to easing the tension in the eastern Mediterranean--"a direction which the UN secretary general is already working on, and whose efforts we will naturally continue to support."

The foreign minister, however, reiterated that the complete withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Cyprus is an "inviolable prerequisite" for any viable solution acceptable to Greece.

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CSO: 4000/147

WESTERN EUROPE

HU YAOBANG REPORTEDLY TO VISIT WESTERN EUROPE IN JUNE

HK221110 Hong Kong AFP in English 1103 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Jan (AFP)--Chinese Communist Party Chief Hu Yaobang is to make his first visit to Europe in June taking in Britain, West Germany, France and Italy, Western diplomats said here today.

Chinese authorities have still not confirmed the visit which, the sources said, will be from 8 to 25 June. Beijing has proposed dates for the stay by the party's secretary-general in each of the countries, but none has yet responded, diplomats from the four countries said.

Mr Hu would like to start with Britain, followed by West Germany, France and then Italy, but not all the countries had agreed to this order, the diplomats said.

The party chief's last foreign trip was in May to North Korea. This followed visits to Australia and New Zealand the same month and to Japan in November 1983.

Mr Hu's trip to Britain is in response to an invitation extended by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in December 1984, when she came here to sign a joint declaration with Beijing on the future of Hong Kong, British sources said.

Mr Hu was invited to West Germany by the country's Social Democrat Party (SPD) and by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who visited China in September 1984.

French President Francois Mitterrand extended an invitation to Mr Hu to visit France during an official visit to China in 1983, while Mr Hu's planned visit to Italy is at the invitation both of the government and the Communist Party.

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CSO: 4000/147

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

FRG MINISTER MEETS PRC AMBASSADOR--Bonn, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--China and Federal Germany will further strengthen political and economic relations in the coming years. This desire was expressed by both sides during the breakfast given by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister for foreign affairs, in honour of Guo Fengmin, Chinese ambassador to FRG, today. They also exchanged views extensively on international issues. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0654 GMT 14 Jan 86] /9604

YAO YILIN MEETS BRITISH AUTHOR--Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met British author Han Suyin at the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Yao briefed Han on China's capital construction and education and answered her questions. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 20 Jan 86] /9604

BELGIAN CHAMBER QUARTET--Beijing, 22 Jan (XINHUA)--A concert was given here this evening by the Belgian Wallonie Chamber Quartet. The program included works by Bizet, Beethoven, Mozart and Belgian composer Gretry. The performance was warmly received by the Chinese audience at the Haidian Theater. The Belgian artists arrived here 20 January at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture. They will also make a performance tour of south China's Shanghai and Guangzhou. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 22 Jan 86] /9604

CHAIRMAN OF FRG'S LUFTHANSA--Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng met with Heinz Ruhnau, chairman of the Lufthansa Airlines of the Federal Republic of Germany, and his party here today. Li welcomed the technical cooperation between the Chinese Civil Aviation Administration (CAAC) and Lufthansa in construction of a CAAC maintenance base. He hoped the Lufthansa's experts who will come to work in China will bring here their best technology, management and working style. Ruhnau arrived in Beijing 15 January to attend the opening of the Beijing office of Lufthansa. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 17 Jan 86] /9604

CSO: 4000/147

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

GDR PARTY SCHOOL DELEGATION--Beijing, 16 Jan (XINHUA)--Wang Zhen, president of the party school of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC), met here today with a delegation from the Karl Marx Party High School of the German Socialist Unity Party. Wang is also vice-chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC. The meeting was followed by a dinner given by Wang in honor of the visitors. During its stay in China, the delegation, led by the school's vice-presidents Professors Goetz Dieckmann and Wolfgang Schneider, has visited Guangzhou, Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, Shanghai and Xi'an. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 16 Jan 86] /9604

EE FOREIGN MINISTERS TO VISIT--Beijing, 14 Jan (AFP)--The foreign ministers of Poland, Hungary and East Germany are to pay official visits to China this year, informed East European sources said here today. The only Eastern Bloc foreign ministers to have visited China since a Sino-Soviet split in the early 1960's are those of Romania and Yugoslavia. It has been agreed in principle that Marian Orzechowski of Poland and Puja Fridgyes of Hungary will visit here in June, while the dates for East German Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer's visit are still under discussion, the sources said. China's relations with the Eastern Bloc have developed rapidly in the past 2 years, along with a thawing in relations between Beijing and Moscow. Moscow announced last week that Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze would visit China in May or June, in line with an agreement for an exchange of foreign ministerial visits reached last month, but Beijing said that no dates had yet been fixed. China last year signed long-term trade agreements with all Eastern European states and the Soviet Union. Eastern European sources estimate that trade with China will total \$32.6 billion in the next 5 years. Beijing has indicated that it would be willing to reestablish party-to-party relations with Eastern European states, excluding the Soviet Union. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0812 GMT 14 Jan 86] /9604

CSO: 4000/141

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC PRESIDENTIAL ORDER ON APPOINTMENTS, REMOVALS

OW202140 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0956 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA)--Presidential Order No. 35 of the People's Republic of China

The following appointments and removals are made in accordance with the decision adopted by the 14th Session of the Sixth National People's Congress Standing Committee on 20 January 1986:

1. Ismail Amat is appointed minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission.

Yang Jingren is removed from the post of minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission.

2. Ai Zhisheng is appointed minister of radio, cinema, and television.

Ai Zhisheng is removed from the post of minister of radio and television.

[Signed] Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China

[Dated] 20 January 1986

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CSO: 4005/409

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEMOCRATIC PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

OW200234 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1709 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA)--The Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy closed this afternoon in Beijing. A by-election of the Standing Committee members of the Central Committee was held and the vacancies on the Central Committee were filled. The four new Standing Committee members of the Central Committee elected at the by-election were Mao Zhifeng (female), Shi Quan [4258 3123], Shi Nianhai, and Mai Ciqiu [7796 6337 3808]. The seven new Central Committee members filling the vacancies were Ding Deyun, Jiang Binxiang [3068 4426 4382], Shen Zhengzhi [3088 2973 1807], Chen Banyan [7115 6721 3508], Chen Rubin [7115 3067 2430], Zheng Fanglong [6774 5364 7893], and Zhang Renkai [4545 0088 2818].

The session passed "a resolution on mobilizing the whole association to actively participate in building socialist spiritual civilization." It called on organizations at all levels and association members to hold high the banner of patriotism; carry on the fine tradition of self-education; study Marxist theory and the party's principles and policies; adhere to the four basic principles; closely link the lofty revolutionary ideals with the actual objective of struggle; resolutely resist and oppose the corrosive influences of capitalistic and feudalist thought; and strive to be an association member who loves the motherland, the people, and ideals and morality. The resolution called on organizations at all levels and all members to take a responsible attitude like that of being a master of one's own country and bring into play the role of democratic supervision by daringly and truthfully reflecting on the situation and criticizing serious cases of dereliction of duty and illegal activities that seriously hurt the state's interests so as to bring about a fundamental improvement of party style and social conduct. The resolution stressed the need for all association members to actively put into practice structural reforms in culture and education and other reforms. It called on them to emancipate their minds, innovate, and offer advice for reforms. The resolution also called on them to perfect their professional skills in order to become promoters of reform.

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CSO: 4005/409

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PEASANTS, WORKERS DEMOCRATIC PARTY HOLDS CONFERENCE

HK190512 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 86 p 4

[Report by Jin Daye [6855 1129 2814]: "Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party Holds National Work Conference"]

[Text] The Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party held a national work conference in Beijing from 9 to 13 January. Over 60 responsible members from organizations of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party in 26 provinces, regions, and municipalities and from various departments of its central organs attended the conference. The conference discussed the question of recruiting new members and the question of strengthening the building of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party. The conference also discussed the situation and tasks of the current reform and the 1986 work plan.

The CPC Central Committee Secretariat held a meeting of cadres of central organs at the same time the conference was in session. On the evening of 10 January, participants of the conference watched a videotape of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech. On 11 January, they discussed speeches of leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. The comrades unanimously expressed that the central organs of the Peasants and Workers Democratic Party must respond to the call of the CPC Central Committee, set a good example in raising efficiency, studying diligently, strictly enforcing discipline, and other aspects, and struggle to effect a fundamental change for the better in social practices, to gradually lead to victory the entire economic structural reform with the focus on cities, to fulfill the 7th 5-Year Plan, and to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Vice Chairman Zhou Gucheng of the Peasants and Workers Democratic Party attended the conference and gave an important speech. Fang Rongxin, vice chairman and director of the Executive Council of the Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, presided over the conference.

Yan Mingfu, head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee attended the conference and gave a speech. He hoped that under the new situation, the Peasants and Workers Democratic Party will continue to carry forward its glorious tradition of self-education, do an even better job in conducting ideological and political work and education about the situation, and fully arouse the enthusiasm of its members and the masses with whom they are in close contact in order to serve China's revitalization and reunification.

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CSO: 4005/409

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

UN-AIDED POPULATION PROGRAM 'GOING ON SMOOTHLY'

OW200716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Kunming, 20 Jan (XINHUA)--The UN-aided population science training and research program in China is going on smoothly and initial results have been achieved, according to a recent meeting of the research institutes undertaking the program.

A. Laguian, deputy representative in Beijing of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), expressed his satisfaction with the work which is being undertaken by 20 Chinese population research institutes. "We are doing a very difficult job with very limited funds," he said. "But we shall do everything possible to ensure the tasks accomplished."

Dr A. Laguian inspected 10 Chinese research institutes last year. "There will be many difficulties ahead," he told a meeting of the directors of the 20 population research institutes. "We can certainly accomplish the task with the limited amount of money."

The program was launched last year by the population institutes of the Chinese People's University, Beijing University, Fudan University, Sichuan University and 16 other universities. It will end in 1989.

During the meeting, the population experts discussed China's mortality rate, female population, old people and urbanization.

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CSO: 4000/149

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RECOLLECTIONS OF ZHOU ENLAI'S LAST DAYS

HK101445 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by Gao Wenqian [7559 2429 6197], originally carried by the issue No. 1 ZHONGHUA YINGLIE [CHINA'S MARTYRS]: "During His Last Days--Notes on Comrade Zhou Enlai When He Was Seriously Ill in the Hospital"]

[Text] At noon on 1 June 1984, Zhou Enlai, who was suffering from cancer, looked around his office for the last time. After that, he said good-bye to the Xihua Hall in Zhongnanhai, where he had lived and worked for 25 years. He went to the hospital to undergo an operation. He spent his last 18 months of life in the hospital.

Zhou Enlai discovered that he had cancer during a routine physical examination in May 1972. At that time, the "Great Cultural Revolution" was in its 7th year. In those years when the party and state were in a dire situation, Zhou Enlai underwent much suffering and endured a problem which was beyond description. Although he faced extreme difficulties, he took the interests of the whole into account, swallowed his pride, and bore a heavy load in order to avoid the dangerous situation. Old as he was, he stood fast at his post and handled a work load beyond his capacity. He did everything possible to mitigate the losses caused by the "Great Cultural Revolution" and to maintain the continuous operation of the work of the party and state in various regards. Eventually he became mentally and physically exhausted and broke down from constant overwork. In spite of the fact that Zhou Enlai was afflicted with a lingering disease, he made use of an opportunity resulting from Lin Biao's betrayal of the country and resolutely held high the banner of criticizing the ultraleftist ideological trend. He carried out a series of tasks in various fields, made efforts to remove the disastrous effects of the "Great Cultural Revolution," and did his best in order to extricate the party and state from its difficult position. For this reason, he gave no thought to his disease. Instead of slowing his work, he increased it. He repeatedly asked medical workers to coordinate medical treatment with his work. He said that the treatment of his disease should conform with his work so that his work might not be affected or disturbed.

Not long after that, the correct idea put forward by Zhou Enlai on criticizing the ultraleftist ideological trend was negated. The key work of the whole country was shifted to criticizing Lin Biao's "ultrarightist nature." Taking

this opportunity, the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique launched a movement opposing the "resurgence of the rightist deviation." At that time, Zhou Enlai's condition worsened. Everyday he passed blood in his stool, sometimes more than 100 milliliters. Taking this opportunity, the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique intensified its efforts to persecute Zhou Enlai. Politically, taking the opportunity of "criticizing Lin Biao and Confucius," they openly attacked Zhou Enlai on various occasions. Apart from that, under the pretense of "discussion work," they frequently interfered with Zhou Enlai's treatment and forced him to do the busy protocol work of welcoming and sending off foreign guests. Very often he had to travel to and from more than 10 km from downtown to Shoudu Airport. This was an unendurable burden for a person who was over 70 and seriously ill. He repeatedly told comrades around him that he felt tired and wanted to rest. However, to prevent the leadership of the party and state from falling into the hands of the Jiang Qing clique and avoid the chaotic situation similar to that occurring shortly after the "Great Cultural Revolution" due to the movement of "criticizing Lin Biao and Confucius," which was breaking with tremendous force, Zhou Enlai held out tenaciously and persisted in carrying out his work by relying on blood transfusions. He worked hard night and day. When he was physically exhausted, he lay on a bed to read and write comments on documents. He did so for several hours in succession. It was not until April or May 1974 that he agreed to undergo an operation to alleviate his anoxia. However, before the surgery, he insisted that he conduct his last piece of official business properly. At that time, Zhou Enlai was extremely weak and in a state of shock. However, he persisted in holding official talks with Malaysian Prime Minister Razak on 29 May according to the original plan to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries. In case of problems, doctors were waiting in front of the conference room with medical equipment and instruments so that they could give efficient treatment if needed. Although those comrades who accompanied him in the talks repeatedly asked him to rest, he persisted in holding the talks. On 31 May, he and Razak signed a communique establishing diplomatic relations on behalf of the two governments. After that, he handed over the work to other people and issued oral instructions to his secretary on the "proposal on the methods for distributing and writing comments on documents after 1 June." He entered the hospital after all this work had been finished.

On 1 June 1974, Zhou Enlai underwent his first operation. It was smoothly carried out, and the doctors were fully confident. However, there was a relapse in his condition in August, and a second operation had to be carried out. When the news of the hospitalization of Zhou Enlai was revealed by the newspapers, people were puzzled. In the face of such a historical catastrophe as the "Great Cultural Revolution," Zhou Enlai exerted his decisive efforts to turn the tide. He worked his heart out. Through this, people realized that he reflected the will and wishes of the people. Therefore, he enjoyed further popular support. They placed the hope of the party and state on him. However, when the party and state needed him most urgently, and when he might leave the people forever before they could express their heartfelt esteem and love for him, how could they not feel heavyhearted? How could they not seek an opportunity to express their strong feelings?

Such a day eventually came.

On the evening of 30 September 1974, Zhou Enlai attended a grand reception in his capacity as premier of the State Council, despite his ill health, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. When he entered the banquet hall, a most moving scene occurred. The entire hall was buzzing with excitement and thunderous applause arose. Chinese and foreign guests sitting in the front row ran forward and surrounded him. They vied with one another to give their regards to him. A number of comrades who were sitting in the back row stood on their chairs. They looked at him from a distance and expressed their best wishes for him. The toast proposed by Zhou Enlai only lasted several minutes, but warm applause interrupted him more than 10 times. Such a moving scene is still fresh in people's minds to this day. This fully shows where the feelings of the party, the army, and people lie.

After National Day, Mao Zedong proposed an idea on making preparations for the convention of the 4th NPC and appointing Deng Xiaoping as the first vice premier of the State Council. The Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique thought that it was time for them to usurp the highest leadership of the party and state. They were no longer able to hood back their frenzied ambition. On 17 October, making use of the "problem of the Fengqing ship," Jiang Qing took the lead in launching an attack and stirred up trouble in the Political Bureau. The clique jointly attacked Deng Xiaoping based on a plan to dismiss the proposal to appoint him the first vice premier. Deng Xiaoping stood up against their attack. After secret discussions, the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique decided to send Wang Hongwen to Changsha to see Mao Zedong in order to bring a false charge against Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping. Wang said: "Something like the Lushan meeting is happening in Beijing." He added: Although Zhou Enlai "is seriously ill, he talks with people day and night. Deng Xiaoping, Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian, and others often go the premier's home."

After learning about the "incident of the Fengqing ship," on 19 October Zhou Enlai talked with Deng Xiaoping and other comrades to find out about the situation. He asked Mao Zedong's liaison men to come to the hospital and told them explicitly: The situation of the "incident of the Fengqing ship" goes contrary to the conclusion of Jiang Qing and other people. Actually, they planned to attack Comrade Xiaoping. Comrade Xiaoping has restrained himself for a long time. He is determined to continue to work. This problem can be solved gradually. On 20 October, after listening to the report on the "incident of the Fengqing ship," Mao Zedong indignantly stated: The premier should retain his post. He is responsible for the preparations of the 4th NPC and personnel arrangements. He once again proposed that Deng Xiaoping be appointed the first vice chairman of the party, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, and chief of general staff.

At this critical moment to determine who would have the leadership of the party and state in hand, Zhou Enlai once again determinedly shouldered the heavy task of handling the all-round work of the party and state although his condition had worsened after two major operations. From the latter half of

October to the first half of November, Zhou Enlai spent more than 10 days successively talking separately with Deng Xiaoping, Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian, Wang Hongwen, and Jiang Qing. He divided members of the Political Bureau into three groups and communicated to each group Mao Zedong's instructions on solving the problem of the "incident of the Fengqing ship" and preparations for the 4th NPC. On 6 November he wrote a letter to Mao Zedong, reporting the progress of the preparations for the 4th NPC. He stated that he "positively supports your proposal on appointing Comrade Xiaoping as the first vice premier and chief of general staff." He also reported his physical condition. He said: "My physical condition is much better than on 17 July when I met you, but I am still weak. If the NPC session is held in December, I will certainly be able to stand the exertion." In view of the double efforts exerted by the Jiang Qing clique to carry out their schemes and intrigues, Zhou Enlai said at the end of the letter: "I ardently hope that your physical condition is better and better. In such a transitional period, it is only your good health which can ensure good leadership."

In December, Zhou Enlai was busy in the hospital with various preparatory work for the 4th NPC. This was extremely arduous and sticky work. To do this work well, Zhou Enlai took care of every single detail personally and worked all night. After reading the reports on the number of deputies from all walks of life to be elected during the 4th NPC, he wrote a letter to the Political Bureau, asking to increase the number of veteran cadres. After reading a report on the government's work, he submitted amendments to it. With regard to the key problem of personnel arrangements, Zhou Enlai took great pains to repeatedly consider and handle this. Due to the fact that Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao, and others intended to assign their trusted followers to the Culture Ministry, Education Ministry, State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and other institutions, Zhou Enlai discussed and studied the matter with Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian several times to exchange views. They thought that the Education Ministry was a key department and should, therefore, be headed by Zhou Rongxin. With regard to the posts in the Culture Ministry and the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, they might make concessions. After that, he met with members of the Political Bureau in groups in the hospital to approve the three draft proposals on the appointments of the 4th NPC Standing Committee chairman and vice chairmen, and vice premiers of the State Council.

On 23 December, Zhou Enlai flew to Changsha in spite of ill health to personally report to Mao Zedong on the preparations for the 4th NPC. Before his departure, medical workers discovered occult blood in his stool. Medical examinations and treatment were needed immediately. After careful consideration, Ye Jianying stated that in the highest interests of the party and state, this matter could not be raised for the time being, because it was a critical moment in preparations for the convention of the 4th NPC. He repeatedly instructed medical workers that they do everything possible to ensure that Zhou Enlai would come back safe and sound. Zhou Enlai stayed in Changsha for 5 days. Mao Zedong asked Zhou Enlai to get a good rest and nourishment to regain his health and praised Deng Xiaoping again, saying that Deng "was a talented person, which is hard to find," and that he was "strong in political

ideas." When they were talking about the problem of the "gang of four," Mao Zedong criticized the factional activities of Jiang Qing and Wang Hongwen. He also pointed out that Jiang Qing had wild ambition. In the course of making preparations for the convention of the 4th NPC, Zhou Enlai carried out a firm and tactful struggle. With the support of Mao Zedong, he foiled the plots of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique to usurp the leadership of the party and state by forming their own cabinet.

On 13 January 1975, Zhou Enlai delivered a report on government work on behalf of the State Council. He reiterated: "We should realize the complete modernization of agriculture, industry, national defense, and science and technology in our country by the end of this century so that our national economy will rank high in the world." This was an encouraging and magnificent goal which reflected the urgent aspirations of millions upon millions of people. This was also the most important last political wish he left us with before his death.

After the 4th NPC, Zhou Enlai's condition continued to worsen. He had blood in his stool continuously. In March, when an examination of his intestines and stomach was made, it was discovered that there was a tumor as big as a walnut in his large intestine near the liver. Another operation was conducted at the end of the month. Zhou Enlai was perfectly clear about the fact that his condition had worsened. It was obvious that death was approaching step by step. Zhou Enlai, a thoroughgoing materialist, felt completely at ease, because he knew that the natural law of birth, age, illness, and death was independent of man's will. Knowing that her uncle was suffering from a terminal disease, Zhou Bingde, was anxious to go to the hospital to visit him. When he spoke to her over the telephone, he talked about the issue of life and death. He said: "What are you worried about? A Communist Party member should be a materialist! This is a natural law that people eventually follow. We should believe in the law." More than 10 years ago, after a discussion with Deng Yingchao, Zhou made a decision that after their death, their ashes would be spread over the beautiful rivers and mountains of the motherland. Once he knew that he was suffering from a terminal disease, he urged again and again that his ashes should not be retained. He firmly believed in the viewpoints of materialism--the conservation of matter and endless recuperation and multiplication. On the other hand, as a leader of the party and state, Zhou Enlai realized that he had a grave responsibility. Whether he progressed or worsened would have a bearing on safety or danger for the state. This was particularly so since the party and state were in danger. The party and people urgently demanded that he stand fast at his post. However, he was not long for this world. Under such circumstances, what he could do was to redouble his efforts to work in order not to let the party and people down. He revealed such intentions from time to time. On 7 May, he went to Beijing Hospital to visit Tan Zhenlin and other comrades, and specially met with medical workers who worked beside him. When talking about his condition, he said: "I expect that I will still live for another 18 months." He stressed: "You must tell me about my condition accurately, because there is a lot of work which I should hand over to other people." His actions matched his words. According to statistics, from March to September, he talked with

people from various circles and discussed work with them 102 times even though he was physically suffering from a serious illness. He met foreign guests 34 times. He left the hospital in order to attend meetings seven times. He held three meetings in the hospital and left the hospital to visit others four times. Here are some other examples:

On 3 April, shortly after an operation, he met Tunisian Prime Minister Nouira from his bed because the latter repeatedly urged to see him.

On 19 April, learning that Kim Il-song had come to visit China, he insisted that he would leave his bed to meet him. It was no longer suitable for him to wear leather shoes, so a pair of cloth shoes was specially made for him so that he could meet Kim Il-song.

On 3 May, he attended a meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee in spite of ill health. In his speech, Mao Zedong criticized Jiang Qing and others for forming the "gang of four." After the meeting, Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai discussed the matter again. A decision was made that Deng Xiaoping would preside over the meeting to criticize the "gang of four," and that he would be in charge of the day-to-day work of the central authorities. The meeting compelled the Jiang Qing clique to restrain their activities. This created conditions for the readjustment of various aspects of work.

On 9 June, in spite of attempts at dissuasion by the doctors, he went to Babaoshan to attend a "ceremony to inter Comrade He Long's ashes," and deliver a memorial speech. While other people bowed three times in front of Comrade He Long's portrait, Zhou Enlai made seven bows in succession to express his deep grief. He regretted that he had not "done enough to protect him." Seeing that Zhou looked ill and extremely thin, the relatives of Comrade He Long asked him to take good care of himself. When he told them that his days were numbered, those present felt as if knives were piercing their hearts and were deeply grieved.

On 26 August when he met Sihanouk, Penn Nouth, and Khieu Samphan, he expressed the hope that they would strengthen their unity, consolidate their victory, and build a nonaligned Cambodia which would advance toward socialism with a spirit of independence and self-reliance. He stated: "It is not easy to follow the socialist path. Our country is not progressing along this path. This is a very long path."

On 7 September, Zhou Enlai insisted that he would meet the Romanian party and government delegation led by Verdet in spite of the deterioration of his condition and repeated attempts at dissuasion by the doctors. While talking about his condition, Zhou Enlai said calmly and humorously: I have received an invitation from Marx. This means nothing. This is a natural law independent of man's will. He also asked his guests to tell Ceausescu that the CPC, which had been fostered by Mao Zedong Thought for more than 50 years, had many competent and capable leaders. The premier was fully responsible for the work. A comrade present at the meeting explained that this was Comrade Deng Xiaoping. Zhou Enlai predicted that the CPC, which had a glorious

history of 50 years, dared to struggle. Zhou Enlai met numerous foreign guests all his life, but these were the last.

This was how Zhou Enlai stood fast to his fighting post and worked selflessly in his days in the hospital. At that time he was unable to set his mind on receiving medical treatment because of the precarious political situation. He wanted to keep close watch over the changing political situation and take precautions against the moves of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique which glared like a tiger eyeing its prey. After the 4th NPC, the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, which regarded Zhou Enlai as a great obstacle to their usurping of the leadership of the party and state, was not reconciled to their failure to form their own cabinet. In the name of opposing empiricism, they announced that "empiricism is the present formidable enemy." They accused the Political Bureau of "failing to grasp a matter of primary importance," and "failing to grasp politics, but being busy with vocational work" in order to attack Zhou Enlai. After that, by making use of Mao Zedong's comment on "The Water Margin," they strongly repudiated "capitulators." They said: "The chairman's criticism of the 'water margin' is of practical significance. The crucial issue of the comment on the 'water margin' is that Chao Gai was made a mere figurehead. Now there are some people in the party who intend to make Chairman Mao a figurehead." They further directed their spearhead at Zhou Enlai, who was seriously ill. Under such circumstances, Zhou Enlai, who experienced numerous fierce and frightening storms in his life, felt heavy-hearted and grieved. As a revolutionary, he could not but rise with force and spirit to defend his political life which he valued above all else. On 1 July 1975, Zhou Enlai and Thai Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj signed a joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Thailand. While photographers were still in the reception room, some work personnel asked Zhou Enlai to pose for a photo with them. He agreed to do so, but stated: "I agree to have a photo taken with you, but don't make crosses on my face in the future." What he said made people feel so heavyhearted that they could not even raise their heads. They had been working with Zhou Enlai for many years, and knew him well. He rarely cared about his personal safety no matter what dangerous environment or sad mood. But now he suddenly said something. What did it actually mean?

In September 1975, Zhou Enlai's condition worsened rapidly. His body weight dropped from 130 jin to dozens of jin. He suffered so much that he could not even walk for 4 minutes. On 20 September, another operation was conducted. Before the operation, Zhou Enlai probably realized that he would not live long. He signed his name on the special report on the so-called "Wu Hao's Notice" and a transcript compiled from a tape recording. The KMT spread a rumor and vilified him by making use of this incident. He signed his name in a shaky hand. He also wrote down where and when the signature was made: "20 September 1975 before entering an operating room." In the operating room, he shouted: "I am loyal to the party and the people! I am not a capitulationist!" After the operation, it was discovered that the cancer cells had spread throughout his body and that his illness was terminal. Therefore, Deng Xiaoping instructed the medical team to "mitigate his suffering and prolong his life."

As Zhou Enlai's condition rapidly deteriorated, the political situation at home became worse again. The movement of "repulsing the rightist deviationist wind to reverse correct verdicts" was spreading rapidly to various regions and departments throughout the country. During the latter half of October, doctors conducted another operation on Zhou Enlai. Before entering the operating room, Zhou Enlai, who was lying on a gurney, asked whether Deng Xiaoping had come. When Deng Xiaoping stood beside the gurney, he held Deng's hand and said: "You have done well over the past year. You are much stronger than I...."

After the operation, Zhou Enlai could no longer get out of bed. Although he was lying in bed, Zhou Enlai, a weather beaten politician who had been fighting for 50 to 60 years, still paid close attention to the development of the political situation. He was still worried about the future and the destiny of the party and state. At the beginning, he could still prop himself up to read newspapers. Later he could only ask medical workers to read newspapers for him. His situation deteriorated with each passing day. However, in the face of such a tragedy, what could Zhou Enlai do? Medical workers often saw that he stared at the ceiling and that he shook his head and heaved a sigh from time to time....

A cancer patient suffers a lot when his illness has reached the advanced stage. Zhou Enlai carried on a tenacious struggle against illness with the greatest willpower. When he felt unbearable pain, he firmly held the hands of medical workers without uttering a single word. Beads of sweat as big as beans rolled off his forehead. He had to strain every nerve to swallow each bit of food. He was determined to live on for the interests of the party and state. He fought in order to live even a day longer. He told comrades around him: "I want to eat more. Count for me." After making great efforts to swallow the first bit, he murmured: "One!" After another bit, he murmured: "Two!"... "Three!"... In mid-December, Zhou Enlai could no longer eat. He lived by completely relying on intravenous feeding. The cancer cells had widely spread. He often fainted because of fierce pain. To mitigate his suffering, doctors were compelled to give him sleeping pills and painkillers.

During the last days of his life, what was uppermost in Zhou Enlai's mind was still the future and destiny of the party and state, work, and other people. He was fully confident in the victory of the communist cause. In December 1975, he told again and again revolutionaries of the older generation Ye Jianying and others who visited him in the hospital: Pay attention to the method of struggle. Do everything possible to prevent them from usurping state power. When he was talking with Wang Hongwen, he repeatedly exhorted him to remember what Mao Zedong had told him. At the end of 1974, Mao told Wang in Changsha: "Jiang Qing has wild ambition." On 20 December, Zhou Enlai's body temperature was 38.7 degrees. Lying on his sickbed with an IV in him, he talked with Luo Changqing on the work for Taiwan. He inquired about the present situation in Taiwan and some old friends there. Their conversation was interrupted twice because Zhou was in such great pain. Finally the conversation could not be continued. He felt sorry about this and said: "I

am really tired. Let me rest for 10 minutes and then we will talk again."
Then he lost consciousness.

At the end of December, Master Zhu, a barber at the Beijing Hotel who had cut Zhou Enlai's hair for over 20 years, sent repeated messages that he intended to go to the hospital to cut Zhou's hair. Zhou told work personnel around him: Lao Zhu has cut my hair for over 20 years. He will feel bad when he finds out that I am so terribly ill. Better ask him not to come, but thank him!

Shortly after New Year's Day 1976, although medical workers spared no efforts to save Zhou Enlai, his condition continued to worsen. He was already on his last gasp. Zhou Enlai, who had already suffered a lot because of his illness, wanted a song sheet of "The Internationale." He told Deng Yingchao who looked after him: "I firmly believe that communism will be realized throughout the world. Let us unite until tomorrow, and the internationale will certainly be realized."

At 2300 on 7 January, when doctors came to his bedside to give him medical treatment, Zhou Enlai, who was on his deathbed, regained consciousness. He opened his eyes slightly and stared for a while. When he identified that one of the persons around him was Dr Wu Jieping, and said faintly: You have nothing to do here. Go and look after other comrades who are ill. They need you more. These were the last remarks uttered by Zhou Enlai before his death.

At 0957 on 8 January 1976, Zhou Enlai took his last breath in his fight against the lingering disease. With his profound concern for the future and destiny of the party and state, magnificent ideas of bringing happiness to the people, and his firm belief in victory of the communist cause, he left this world.

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CSO: 4005/409

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORT ON CROWDS MARKING ZHOU ENLAI'S DEATH

HK081208 Hong Kong AFP in English 1149 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jan (AFP)--Thousands of people today paid their respects to late Premier Zhou Enlai, China's most beloved modern leader, on the 10th anniversary of his death.

Throughout the day people braved bitter cold to visit the Martyrs' Memorial--an obelisk bearing calligraphy by Zhou and Mao Zedong on Tiananmen Square--where hundreds of people pressed close to read inscriptions on six wreaths laid at its base. Many left white paper flowers, a Chinese symbol of mourning, while others copied inscriptions on the wreaths. Numerous police were on hand to direct the crowd to maintain order but did not otherwise interfere in the solemn observances.

Among the wreaths was one bearing the inscription: "In memory of my father, the respected Premier Zhou Enlai, from his son, Zhou Wei." Zhou was not known to have had any children, though he adopted as many as 10, including current Deputy Premier Li Peng. Western diplomats said Zhou Wei may have been among the adopted children, but further information about him could not immediately be obtained.

Another wreath, signed by eight individuals, said: "In keeping the memory of Premier Zhou, he will be immortal and his name will go down in history; in praying for Premier Zhou he will live forever to guide China."

The inscription on a third wreath said it had been presented by Tibet's Banchen Lama, a lesser counterpart of the exiled Dali Lama, on behalf of all China's minority nationalities.

The 10th anniversary of Zhou's death has been marked with numerous articles in the official press and television documentaries but there have been no officially-sponsored remembrance activities. Foreign Ministry spokesman Ma Yuzhen told reporters today that the lack of official observances was because China traditionally remembers deceased leaders of their birthdays rather than the anniversaries of their deaths.

On 5 April 1976, a few months after Zhou's death, tens of thousands of people gathered spontaneously in the square to mourn his death, in a move which defied the ruling Gang of Four, a radical group which was forced from power later that year.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU YUZHONG PASSES AWAY IN BEIJING

HK161227 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0859 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jan (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Hu Yuzhi, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and acting chairman of the China Democratic League Central Committee, died of disease at 1115 today, at the age of 90.

Hu Yuzhi was born in Shangyu, Zhejiang Province in 1896. In the 1930's, he ran the weekly "SHENGHUO ZHOUKAN" [3932 3172 0719 0436] together with Zou Taofen [6760 7290 1164] in Shanghai. He was the founder of the magazine "SHIJIE ZHISHI" and chief editor of "DONGFANG ZAZHI" [2639 2455 7177 1807]. He took an active part in the national salvation movement of resistance against Japan in the cultural circles of Shanghai. He was one of the responsible persons of the anti-imperialist great alliance and founder of the "National Salvation Society" [2405 2948 2585]. After 1940, he ran the paper "NANYANG SHANGBAO" [0589 3125 0794 1032] in Singapore and carried out propaganda work for the war of resistance against Japan in Southeast Asia. During the Pacific war, he persisted in anti-Japanese activities in Indonesia. After the victory of the war of resistance against Japan, he founded the paper "NANQIAO RIBAO" [0589 0294 2480 1032] with Chen Jiageng [7115 0857 1649] and established a branch of the China Democratic League in Singapore.

After the founding of the republic, Hu Yuzhi served successively as a member of the NPC Standing Committee, member of the national CPPCC, head of the state administration of publication, chief editor of "GUANGMING RIBAO," vice chairman of the committee for reforming the Chinese written language, and vice cultural minister.

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CSO: 4005/409

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU YAOBANG, ZHAO ZIYANG, OTHERS MOURN HU YUZHUI

OW222335 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1301 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Jan (XINHUA)--A ceremony for paying last respects to Comrade Hu Yuzhi's remains was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries this afternoon.

Comrade Hu Yuzhi died of illness in Beijing on 16 January this year at the age of 90. He was vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and acting chairman of the China Democratic League.

There were wreaths from leading comrades Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Fang Yi, Tian Jiyun, Qiao Shi, Yang Shangkun, Wu Xueqian, Hu Qiaomu, Hu Qili, Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei, Chen Muhua, Chen Pixian, Wang Zhaoguo, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, Wang Ping, Wu Xiuquan, Liu Lantao, Li Desheng, Chen Xilian, Duan Junyi, Geng Biao, Ji Pengfei, Huang Huoqing, Cheng Zihua, Han Guang, Peng Chong, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyai Gyaincain, Seypidin Aizezi, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Gu Mu, Zhang Jingfu, Song Ping, Hong Xuezhi, Zheng Tianxiang, Yang Yichen, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, Qian Changzhao, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhengcao, Burhan, Fei Xiaotong, Qu Wu, and Ma Wenrui. To funeral music, these leading comrades slowly walked past Comrade Hu Yuzhi's remains to express their deep grief over the death of the famous political activist. They also expressed their heartfelt condolences to Comrade Hu Yuzhi's wife Shen Zijiu and other relatives standing silently there. Comrade Hu Yaobang, with deep feeling, asked Shen Zijiu to take good care of herself.

Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Ulanhu, Ye Jianying, Liu Bocheng, Cai Chang, and Huang Kecheng also sent wreaths.

In addition, there were wreaths from Li Peng, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Ni Zhifu, Deng Liqun, Hao Jianxiu, Song Renqiong, Wang Shoudao, Jiang Hua, Li Yimang, Xiao Ke, Song Shilun, Lu Dingyi, Huang Zhen, Wang Heshou, Wei Guoqing, Hu Juewen, Xu Deheng, Wang Renzhong, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Han Xianchu, Huang Hua, Kang Shien, Zhang Aiping, Wang Bingqian, Ji Fang, Zhuang Xiquan, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Dong Qiwu, Tao Zhiyue, Zhou Peiyuan, Miao Yuntai, Wang Guangying, Deng Zhaoxiang, Zhao Puchu, Ye Shengtao, Ba Jin, Mao Yisheng, and Liu Jingji.

On the day of Comrade Hu Yuzhi's death, Chairman Peng Zhen was not in Beijing. In a telephone call, he expressed his deep grief over Vice Chairman Hu Yuzhi's death and his cordial sympathy with Hu's wife Shen Ziju and other relatives.

While Comrade Hu Yuzhi was severely ill, he was visited in the hospital by Comrade Xi Zhongxun, Chen Pixian, Peng Chong, Bainqen Erdini Qoigy Gyaincain, and Yan Jici. Comrade Deng Yingchao also extended her regards through a staff member who visited Hu in the hospital.

The International Esperanto League also telephoned to express its profound condolences over Comrade Hu Yuzhi's death.

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CSO: 4005/409

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL LEADERS MOURN DEATH OF YU GUANGWEN

OW181309 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1457 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--Comrade Yu Guangwen, former advisor to the Academy of Military Sciences, 84, died of illness in Beijing on 2 December 1985. A funeral service was held today at the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries.

Sending wreaths were Comrades Peng Zhen, Nie Rongzhen, Ulanhu, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Dezhi, Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei, Chen Pixian, Wang Zhen, Song Renqiong, Wang Ping, Wu Xiuquan, Xiao Ke, Song Shilun, Cheng Zihua, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Han Xianchu, Zhang Aiping, Zheng Tianxiang, Yang Chengwu, and Chen Zaidao as well as the Central Military Commission, the CPPCC National Committee, the Ministry of Public Security, the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and Government, the PLA General Staff Headquarters, General Political Department, and General Logistics Departments, and other units.

Ye Jianying, Huang Kecheng, and He Changgong also sent wreaths.

Amid funeral music, more than 900 persons including Wang Zhen, Wang Ping, Xiao Ke, Song Shilun, Cheng Zihua, Liao Hansheng, Zheng Tianxiang, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaidao, Zheng Wenhan, and Wang Chenghan paid, with a deep feeling of grief, their last respects to the remains of Comrade Yu Guangwen, a fine Communist Party member and long-tested communist fighter.

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CSO: 4005/409

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEMAND FOR OVERSEAS PUBLICATIONS GROWS

OW111050 Beijing XINHUA in English 1039 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jan (XINHUA)--Subscribers to foreign publications, demand for imported music and foreign social science and arts textbooks boomed in China in 1985, according to the China National Publications Import and Export Corporation.

Domestic subscribers to foreign journals increased by 3,000 last year to a total of 12,000, an official of the corporation told XINHUA.

Most of the new subscribers were small and middle-sized enterprises. The publications they subscribed to were mainly on technical subjects. In the past, such subscribers were mainly big enterprises and colleges, according to the official.

He said that a foreign music products fair held in Beijing and Shanghai last year was warmly received. On sale at the fair were mainly tapes of foreign classical music, which sold well.

A young man in Beijing, he said, bought a lot of tapes with the money with which he had planned to buy furniture and a refrigerator for his wedding.

Meanwhile, the ratio of books on social sciences and arts has grown among the one million books imported last year. Such books are now bought not only by colleges and research units, but also by individuals. Many paperback books, like "Penguin" classics of Britain and "Bantam" classics of America have become favorites of China's English-language readers.

The corporation also held 19 book exhibitions in 1985, and six fairs featuring books from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.

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CSO: 4000/149

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XINHUA REVIEWS PRC FILM PRODUCTION IN 1985

OW091314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 9 Jan 86

["Round-up: China's Film World in 1985"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jan (XINHUA)--Chinese moviegoers will have better home-made feature films this year- thanks to an effort by film makers to improve the quality of their products since the second half of last year.

In an interview with XINHUA Tuesday, Shi Fangyu, director of the Culture Ministry's Film Bureau, said that last year there were more films reflecting the country's reform drive and the people's present-day life produced. And, more importantly, they made up a large proportion of those films of high artistic quality.

This might help the film makers improve their image, which was considerably damaged in the first half of last year by serious social criticism. The criticism centered on the complaint that there were too few films about the country's reform drive and the people's present-day life, while too many films dealt with martial arts, detectives and other petty themes. Critics held that this was responsible for a sharp drop in cinema audiences.

A recent issue of the LITERARY AND ART GAZETTE, a prestigious national newspaper, noted that eight out of nine best feature films of the "Hundred Flowers" film award (by audience vote) in the past 3 years were about the country's modernization process and everyday life, and that among the 12 best actors and actresses, 10 got their awards because they portrayed contemporary images.

China produced 127 feature films last year, 17 less than the year before. Shi Fangyu held that among these works, there are some 20 of high artistic quality, including "Our Ex-Serviceman," "The Tramp and the Swan," "Wild Mountain," "Acting Mayor," "Country Hotel," "Sunrise" and "Arranged Marriage."

Many of these films, which were also praised by critics in previews, are now being released. However, the bureau chief said whether these films are really good depends on the audience's response.

According to critics, the success of these works results from their deeper and wider exploration of life, with better character delineation and diversified artistic styles.

In their works depicting rural life, film workers probe a number of subjects, such as how peasants take the road of common prosperity ("Our Ex-Serviceman"), how rural economic development brings about the change of individual fate ("The Tramp and the Swan") and how economic reform leads to changes in people's mental attitudes and human relations ("Wild Mountain").

There are also good works reflecting city and industrial reforms, such as "Acting Mayor" and "Woman's Power."

With novel themes and moving stories, Zhang Liang's "Juvenile Delinquents" and Zhang Yuqiang's "A Little House Under the Moonlight" caught people's attention. The former explores life inside a correction center and other social problems. It is the country's first film about its efforts to reform juvenile delinquents through labor and education. Some 18 young offenders were cast in major roles. They were released before the end of their terms or received other benefits for their good performances in the film and their efforts to reform themselves.

"A Little House Under the Moonlight" describes how a released inmate built a new life with the help of society and regained the former intimate relationship between himself and his children.

Critics noted that there is also a number of good comedies. The themes of these films are not so important, but they are of high taste and artistry. Among these films are: "Buskers," "Drivers' Love," "A Fascinating Band" and "Money."

Although encouraging achievements were made in last year's filming, an official of the film bureau said, serious problems of quality still exist. She said China will limit its annual feature film production to between 120 and 130 in the next few years so as to pay more attention to the improvement of film quality.

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CSO: 4000/149

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADERS PRAISE NEW FILM ON PEASANT LIFE

OW122026 Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jan (XINHUA)--Senior Chinese party leaders have praised a new production by the Beijing film studio, "Fascinating Musical Band."

Shot in a northern China village in the style of light comedy, the film is about the story of a peasant amateur band, which conveys the message that Chinese peasants, now free from worries about their food and clothing, are seeking a higher standard of cultural life.

The leaders who attended a special show of the film yesterday evening described it as "healthy, inspiring and beneficial to socialism." It will soon be released for nationwide distribution.

Hu Qiaomu and Hu Qili, members of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party's Central Committee, Deng Liqun and Wang Zhaoguo, members of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat, Zhu Houze, director of the party's propaganda department, and others attended the show yesterday evening.

In a meeting with the film's director Wang Haowei and actors and actresses, the leaders encouraged them to persist in going among the masses and produce more outstanding films.

Both Hu Qiaomu and Hu Qili said that films like the "Fascinating Music Band" that are beneficial to socialism should receive encouragement at every stage of their production while unhealthy films should be discouraged. They urged the film artists not to yield to low taste. "Some people in literary and art circles see only money but not the needs of the people and the artistic value," Hu Qiaomu added.

Hu Qili asked Chinese film makers to combine the booking office performance of a film with its social benefit. He called for using the successful example of the "Fascinating Musical Band" to improve the film industry in China.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1825 GMT on 11 January transmits a similar report which notes that also among those at the screening were "leading comrades" Bo Yibo and Rong Gaotang.]

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC BANS PUBLICATIONS BY UNREGISTERED PUBLISHERS

OW181716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA)--A ban on the publication of books and periodicals by unregistered publishers was announced in a government circular issued Friday. It warned that funds would be confiscated and even fines imposed if state regulations on publishing were violated.

The circular, issued jointly by the Culture Ministry, the Finance Ministry and the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, said publications brought out by unregistered publishers and their illicit income would be confiscated. Fines would be imposed in serious cases.

The income printing houses made through printing the works of such publishers would also be taken away, and they also risked being fined.

If official publishers brought out books without acquiring the necessary permission or broke limits on the impression of copies, the income gained from these violations would be confiscated, and fines could be imposed.

China called a conference early last month here urging legal, disciplinary and economic measures to crack down on cheap fiction published purely for profit, which contaminate people's minds.

The conference said that quality of the works was of paramount importance to the publishing industry.

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CSO: 4000/149

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNAUTHORIZED PUBLICATIONS FOR STUDENTS BANNED

OW210627 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0249 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA)--The State Education Commission, the State Bureau of Publication, and the State Administration for Industry and Commerce jointly issued a document a few days ago to strictly forbid all publishing and nonpublishing units and individuals to write, publish, and sell unauthorized reference materials and books for student use in reviewing lessons.

The document pointed out: In recent years, some units, individuals, and publishing units, in an effort to cater to the erroneous thinking of blindly seeking a higher proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade and of reaping large profits, have ignored repeated government warnings and have competed in writing, publishing, and selling reference materials and lesson review books, tutorial materials, exercise books, and simulated examination papers and so on. Some are written in a rough and slipshod way and are of extremely poor quality.

The document emphatically pointed out: From now on, all publishing and nonpublishing units (including educational departments and schools) and individuals are not allowed to write, publish (reprint), print, or sell unauthorized reference materials and lesson review books, questions with answers, tutorial materials, exercise books, and simulated examination papers from middle and primary school students (including publication for internal use or for the public).

The document said: From now on, in dealing with those units and individuals that continue to write, publish (reprint), print, or sell such unauthorized reference materials and lesson review books in defiance of state policies, laws, and regulations, all unauthorized publications and illicit income will be confiscated, and a fine will be imposed according to the seriousness of the case, and the head of the unit involved will be held responsible for the illicit practice.

In conclusion, the document pointed out: In order to meet the requirements established in the outline for teaching in middle and primary schools, the State Education Commission has made an overall plan to entrust the relevant education departments and publishing houses or the education departments in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government to write teaching reference materials and books for the use by teachers. Such reference materials and books will be published by the relevant publishing houses with the approval of the State Education Commission.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINA TO DRAW UP LAW ON COMPULSORY EDUCATION

HK150211 Beijing BEIJING WANBAO in Chinese 31 Dec 85 p 1

[Report by Chang Binbin [1603 1755 1755]: "China Will Draw Up A Law On Compulsory Education"]

[Text] Comrade Liu Bin, deputy director of the State Education Commission, delivered a speech to the standing council of the China Tao Zhixing Research Society on 28 December. He pointed out that China will draw up a law on compulsory education, develop primary and secondary education, and put a stop to marketing study materials for college entrance examinations.

Deputy Director Liu Bin says that general education is basic education. The upgrading of the quality of general education has a bearing on the upgrading of the cultural quality of the Chinese nation. The task of general education is to bring up millions and millions of producers in various fields who will be the builders of the future century.

In order to step up the pace of China's four modernizations construction, it is extremely necessary to develop general education in a big way. First, the leadership at all levels in the educational field should rectify their ideas on running schools. Secondary schools should not be run as prep schools for colleges, and primary schools should not be run as prep schools for secondary schools. We should resolutely oppose singleminded pursuit of a large proportion of students trying to enter the best schools. Some organizations are vying to publish study materials for college entrance examinations, and are even going so far as to pursue profits by selling these materials at high prices. Some students and their parents compare with others to see if they have all the materials, while the students bury their heads to books all day and drown in the ocean of exercises. This is not only unfavorable to improving the quality of education in a down-to-earth way but will do harm to the health of the students. Therefore, it is imperative to prohibit the selling of all types of study materials for college entrance examinations.

Deputy Director Liu Bin also disclosed that the Beijing Municipal Education Bureau will make a decision on abolishing the secondary school entrance examination primary school graduates, so that only the primary school graduation examination will be retained.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CULTURE ACADEMY SYMPOSIUM ASSESSES MODERNIZATION

OW171819 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--China's modernization will not be properly fulfilled if it does not take into account Chinese culture and the way people view the world, a symposium here was told.

Modernization should not only involve science and technology, said Tang Yijie, president of the Academy of Chinese Culture and professor of philosophy at Beijing University. It should also be concerned with people's concepts of value, their ways of thinking and their appraisal of traditional Chinese culture and history.

He was addressing a 17-day seminar, organized by the Culture Academy, which ended here today. It was held as part of the academy's efforts to modernize Chinese culture.

Twenty Chinese and foreign professors who spoke at the seminar discussed how Eastern and Western cultures had influenced and penetrated each other. Among them was 92-year-old Liang Shuming, a pioneer in comparative culture of China and Western countries. Liang is also a Standing Committee member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

More than 800 young university teachers and postgraduates from China and abroad attended the seminar.

Established last September, the Academy of Chinese Culture, a non-governmental association of professors in Chinese history, culture, ideology, religion and philosophy, has been supported by the State Education Commission. It has organized a series of symposiums and academic exchanges, and is compiling a series of books on the history of Chinese culture.

Tang Yijie said the academy would enroll postgraduates in China and abroad to study Chinese culture when it has completed building work on premises at Yuan Ming Yuan Park in Beijing.

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CSO: 4000/149

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

DEATH OF JAMAICAN ENVOY--Beijing, 14 Jan (XINHUA)--Comrade Gao Jie, PRC ambassador to Jamaica, died of illness in Beijing on 28 December 1985 at the age of 59. A ceremony to pay last homage to his remains was held this afternoon in Beijing Hospital. Wu Xueqian, personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Comrade Gao Jie's friends attended the ceremony. A native of Judong County, Jiangsu Province, Comrade Gao Jie began to take part in revolutionary work in 1942, and joined the CPC in 1943. After liberation, he applied himself to teaching and to diplomatic work. He held such posts as first secretary and counselor of the PRC Embassy in the Netherlands. He was an outstanding cadre on China's foreign affairs front, devoting assiduous efforts and making contributions to the training of diplomatic cadres for New China, and to the creation of a new situation in the work of foreign affairs. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1206 GMT 14 Jan 86] /9599

DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEETING ENDS--Beijing, 16 Jan (XINHUA)--The fifth meeting of the Ninth Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party ended in Beijing today. The meeting decided to convene the Third Plenum of the Ninth Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party at an appropriate time this year to elect additional members to the central leading organ and select new faces to the leading bodies and working teams in order to gradually replace the old with the young. Ji Fang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, issued a written speech at the beginning of the meeting. Zhou Gucheng, vice chairman of the same committee, spoke at the meeting. The meeting was presided over by Shen Qizhen, vice chairman of the Central Committee. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1222 GMT 16 Jan 86] /9599

CITIES OPENING TO FOREIGNERS--According to a XINHUA report, an official of the Exit-Entry Bureau of China's Ministry of Public Security said on 16 January that China will announce the opening of as many as 100 new places to foreigners at the end of this month. He also disclosed that the Law of the People's Republic of China Governing Exit and Entry of Foreigners will go into effect on 1 February. He said: In the officially-announced open localities, foreigners with valid passports and visas may travel freely and use their own transportation. However, they must apply for special visas if they want to travel to places not open to foreigners. Currently, all provincial capital cities in China have been opened to foreigners, except Lhasa in Xizang. It is

reported that most of the approximately 100 places to be opened to foreigners are cities or counties. To our knowledge, 107 localities in China have already been opened to foreigners. [Text] [Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 18 Jan 86] /9599

BEIJING CONCERTS--Beijing, 22 Jan (XINHUA)--According to a report from the newly completed Beijing Concert Hall, more than 20,000 people have listened with great interest to various concerts at this, China's first modern music center, in the 18 days since its inauguration. Some leading comrades joined the music lovers at the first few concerts. They included Wan Li, Hu Qiaomu, Wang Zhen, Huang Zhen, Peng Chong, Rong Yiren, Yang Chengwu, and Burhan. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1205 GMT 22 Jan 86] /9599

DEPARTMENT OF BEIJING, KUN OPERAS--Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--A meeting was held here today to found a department of Beijing and Kun operas for the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC). Yang Jingren and Qian Changzhao, both CPPCC vice-chairmen, attended the meeting, along with opera lovers and critics from many parts of the country. The department will aim to strengthen links between artists on the mainland and in Hong Kong, Macao and overseas. Its director is Wan Guoquan, a Standing Committee member of the CPPCC National Committee. Among the deputy-directors are Yu Zhenfei, Zhang Junqiu, Zhang Geng, Li Shiji and Yang Qiuling, all well-known performers or theorists on Beijing and Kun operas. Yang Jingren said these two traditional forms were the most influential and popular among more than 300 kinds of Chinese opera. It was the common wish of the Chinese people to inherit and develop the art form. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 17 Jan 86] /9604

CHEN YUN DONATES FUNDS TO SCHOOL--Tianjin, 8 Jan (XINHUA)--China has set up its first school to train performers of the traditional northern China "Quyi" arts, which is a combination of musical performances, ballad-singing and story-telling. "Quyi" artists used to be trained mainly through apprenticeship. Artists are now encouraged to compose stories on modern themes while learning the techniques of traditional repertoire. Senior party leader Chen Yun contributed the royalties from a collection of his articles and letters on "Pingtan" to the Tianjin school, which will enroll students this coming autumn. "Pingtan" is traditional story-telling with narrations and songs in Suzhou dialect, which is popular in parts of southern China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1140 GMT 8 Jan 86] /9604

SWIMMING GOOD FOR HEALTH--Beijing, 7 Jan (AFP)--China's top leader, 81-year-old Deng Xiaoping, attributes his good health to swimming and bridge, the LIAONING DAILY said in an edition reaching here today. The paper said that the man who has guided post-Maoist China was in good health and the excellent condition of his heart and lungs surprised even his doctors. "If my health is good, it is probably because I love to swim, particularly in the sea, and I can still do it," the paper quoted him as saying. "As for the brain, there is nothing better than playing bridge. [When your] spirit is low, a hang at bridge will lift everything," he said. The paper, which published a photograph of Mr Deng playing bridge, added that he regularly goes for seaside summer vacations and still swims non-stop for 90 minutes. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1233 GMT 7 Jan 86] /9604

DOUBTS ON DENG'S HEALTH REFUTED--Beijing, 21 Jan (AFP)--Deng Xiaoping, China's 81-year-old paramount leader, is in excellent health, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today. The spokesman was questioned on the telephone about rumours which surfaced in Hong Kong yesterday that Mr Deng's health was deteriorating. The stock market's Hang Seng index fell 30 points and dealers attributed the drop partly to rumours about Mr Deng. The rumours were "pure invention" and "Mr Deng is in excellent health," the spokesman said. A spokesman from the same ministry had denied a similar rumour last week. The stockmarket in the British colony--which is to be returned to China in 1997--is extremely sensitive to any reports or rumours indicating any eventual changes in the political situation here. To investors in the Hong Kong market, Mr Deng appears as the guarantor of China's current open-door economic policies and Hong Kong's future status as a special Administrative Region which is to retain its capitalist system and lifestyle intact for half a century, observers said. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0255 GMT 21 Jan 86] /9604

SUN YAT-SEN'S BIRTHDAY--Guangzhou, 9 Jan (XINHUA)--A feature film, symposia, books, ceremonies and public lectures are among the activities planned to commemorate the 120th birthday of Dr Sun Yat-sen 12 November. The Pearl River (Zhujiang) film studio will shoot "Dr Sun Yat-sen" on location in China as well as in Hong Kong, Japan, Macao and the United States. Plans for the film and other activities were announced at a seminar here today organized by members of the Dr Sun Yat-sen Society. Dr Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925), born in Xiangshan County, Guangdong Province, led the revolution of 1911, which overthrew the Qing Dynasty and put an end to the feudal autocracy which had ruled China for thousands of years. Three symposia on Dr Sun have been scheduled in Guangdong Province, including an international symposium. Before 12 November, the Zhonghua Book Company will publish a 12-volume set of Dr Sun's complete works and an edition of his letters as well as a collection of papers on his life will be issued. Commemorative ceremonies, public lectures and visits to Dr Sun's birthplace have been scheduled to celebrate the event. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 9 Jan 86] /9604

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI WEEDS OUT '3 KINDS OF PEOPLE'

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 14 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Wang Baolai [3769 1405 0171]: "Shanghai Successfully Weeds out the 'Three Kinds of People'; Municipality's Party Consolidation Office Gathers Meeting To Prepare the Next Steps; Expects the Second-phase Party Consolidation Unit To Take up Promptly the Task of Eradication"]

[Text] The municipality's tasks in eradicating the "three kinds of people" and purifying the party organization have been successful. It has examined and decided on the handling of verification targets. It has established and trained a verification team. It has explored and accumulated experiences in preparing for the next phase of party consolidation and verification. On 12 and 13 August, the municipal party consolidation office gathered a conference on the verification work to exchange experiences and prepare for the next phase.

The municipality's verification task begins with the compiling of a chronicle of events and personalities of the Cultural Revolution. It will emphasize the major political events which had significant consequences and effects, the major cases of miscarriages of justice, and cases involving deaths, casualties, mutilations, and insanity. The purpose is to seek out the responsible parties. All persons suspected of being capable of committing serious crimes are subject to verification. The investigations will be definite and solid. In determining the nature of the crimes, the principle of going after facts will be upheld: let facts be the basis and policy be the criterion so that there will be clear facts, solid evidence, accurate decisions, appropriate handling, and a thorough procedure to insure that they will withstand the scrutiny of history. At the conference, the municipal education and health works party committee, the municipal labor bureau party organization, the Jiading County, Malu Village, party committee, the Jinshan County committee, the Shanghai County committee, and the Shanghai University party committee exchanged experiences on the launching of the investigations.

Municipal party consolidation office deputy director Shao Youmin [6730 2589 3046] reported on plans for this year's verification work.

Shanghai municipal CPC committee deputy secretary Wu Bangguo [0702 6721 0984] spoke at the meeting. He said that the leaders in the party Central Committee are interested in Shanghai's attempts to eradicate her hidden afflictions.

The "three kinds of people" must be weeded out to avoid future trouble. Therefore, the task of the second-phase party consolidation unit is tremendous and formidable. We must concentrate from the beginning; we must deploy, plan, organize, and guide meticulously. The committee members at every level must have a clear and firm guiding ideology for their work in order to guarantee and expedite reform through party consolidation. They must also work closely with the verification and revision leading groups. They must work closely with the selection of talented people for the reinforcement of "the third echelon." Party organizations must take up the verification work without hesitation; every level must bear its responsibility and establish a tight system of responsibility between levels. Attention should be paid to solving policy and ideological problems. Policy implementation should be firm and careful and be done without omissions or exaggerations. At the same time, the committees should maintain a practical and realistic line of ideology, adopt effective policies, and uphold the stability of the verification team.

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EAST REGION

REFORM, TRADITIONAL MORALITY DISCUSSED

Jinan WENSHIZHE [LITERATURE, HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY] in Chinese No 5, 7 Sep 85 pp 65-69, 79

[Article by Shen Minte [3088 2404 3676]: "The Relationship Between Reform and Traditional Morality--Part Three in a Series of Probes Dealing with Themes of Reform in Literature"]

[Text] I. At present, there is a glorious reform unfolding across all 9,600,000 square km of our country. The central thrust of this reform is economic, but its influence is currently permeating every facet of life and society. This is a glorious enterprise of national scope, constantly provoking brand-new issues of societal importance, which spur people to consider, to explore various solutions. Functioning as a highly sensitive gauge of society's understanding of itself, literature occupies a vanguard position in this whole process. It is inevitable that the kinds of perspectives, psychology, and normal changes that result from the reforms be reflected in works of literature with reform themes. The focus of this article is to examine the development of moral concepts within the context of the reforms in works of literature that have themes of reform. Morality is a very complex affair, not something that presents itself in pure terms of being dated or new; its real scope encompasses a host of historical factors, and it is often complicated and confusing, with right and wrong being difficult to distinguish. Just how literature goes about reflecting this problem depends on several primary conditions.

1. As a new morality supersedes the old, a number of writers are not comfortable with the relatively practical nature of this new morality. Instead, they are familiar with the high conventions and exquisiteness of the old morality. Thus they have a tendency to be nostalgic. They look back and praise the "beauty of plainness," the humble simplicity, the code of loyalty of the old isolated kind of life, and the serene stability of minds that have nothing to strive for; they praise the complacency and contentment of poverty, and this praise even extends at times to a tolerance of misfortune, the blind loyalty in loveless marriages--which they take to be great virtues of the Chinese people. This tendency has already begun to elicit the attention of the literary world. Not too long ago, there was a writer who noted the comparison that Marx made between the "poverty of the mind" of the industrial age and the "primitive richness" of agrarian society, which shows us that the former is in fact a historical advancement over the latter. This is because

the "poverty of the mind" is a feeling which shows that people have completely expanded their minds, and their intellectual pursuits, the mind is at this point striking out at the intellectual suppression that results from an increasingly narrow division of labor. The "primitive richness" is thus a state of stagnation, a kind of complacency with isolation. This is why so-called humble simplicity often goes hand-in-hand with a very narrow world-view; codes of loyalty often reflect a fear and dread of societal contacts in an ever-expanding society. Thus, such serenity and equilibrium are caused by the fact that there is a lack of economic and cultural competition, and forbearance and blind loyalty are nothing more than slavish attitudes that Lu Xun repudiated long ago as "virtues of complacent poverty."

2. In the process of exchange between the new and old morality, a number of writers ardently and sincerely describe the appearance of the newborn morality and deride or even castigate various old moral concepts that do not fit in with the new economic reforms. The characters Zhang Youfa [4545 0645 3127], and Liu Zongchang [0491 1350 2490] in [illegible] "Swan Lake", Wu Gengxin [2976 5087 2450] in Jiang Zilong's [1412 1311 7892] "Yan Zhao Elegy", Men Men [7024 7024], and Cai Cai [2088 2088] in (Gu Pingao's [6328 1627 0425] "Xiao Yue Qian Ben" and "Chicken Coop People"), etc. all embody a new kind of morality in the context of their economic reform experience. All these writers obviously praise these characters. But at the same time, writers are also creating a series of behind-the-times stragglers like Ji Jiaxing [1323 0857 5281] in ("Swan Lake"), Gu Pingao's Cai Cai, and Hui Hui [0932 0932], Han Xuanzi [7281 3763 1311] in ("The 12th Month--The 1st Month"), etc. These characters all have traces of the old moral perspective, however "revolutionary" they may be. Of particular note are the ridicule and mockery of Xie Delian [6200 1795 6647] in Jiang Zilong's "Yan Zhao Elegy," which is indeed an impassioned and forceful depiction. This high-level cadre is not lacking a certain degree of integrity, but when the rural enterprise peasant Wu Gengxin is admitted to a hospital room reserved only for high cadres, Xie sees this personage enjoying the privileges and treatment reserved for cadres as something he just cannot tolerate. A sharp clash occurs between the cadre's utterly stratified perspective and the material desires of the peasant, and Wu Gengxin's resultant "reprisal" indeed shakes with the force of the new morality:

"Well, from your looks I reckon you're a leading cadre, and it was so that the common people could have better lives that the Communist Party carried on the revolution. But here it is now that the common people are just starting to make better lives for themselves and it just doesn't sit well with you people at the top--you're all angry and jealous. Is it only you people who can sit on the throne, or stay in high-cadre sickwards, or eat the best foods in the world, while the common people drink bitter water and sleep in dirt houses--is that the way you like it?"

And it was here that I had an insight: it is only the real economic benefits brought to the peasants through the economic reforms that can thoroughly wipe away the moral standards of a stratified system.

3. If we were to say that the types of cases above were relatively easy to grasp, then the third type is fairly hard to distinguish. During this process

of rapid change when a new morality supersedes the old, can it be said that all moral concepts bearing definite new features all belong in the category of socialist spiritual civilization? Do these moral concepts include any old elements in the guise of new names? Should old moral concepts be categorically brushed aside? Are there any elements of the traditional morality that can be assimilated into a socialist spiritual civilization? What is the exact historical substance of these elements? How should they be passed on? It must be said that it might not be all that difficult to answer these questions from a perspective of ordinary principles, but when these issues arise within the context of the process of reform, and within the context of changes in societal life provoked by the reforms, these issues take on a myriad of different forms and cause shock and puzzlement. These issues demand clear solutions, but in reality these solutions cannot be arrived at immediately. In this spirit, a number of writers have refused to skirt the complexity of these issues, electing instead to portray realistically before their readers' eyes societal phenomena that bear so-called Ibsenian question marks or Schopenhauer-esque exclamation marks; they have not hastily offered up conclusions to their readers but rather are certain that hidden behind these societal questions there are conclusions which are somewhat elusive but which can eventually be grasped; there is an inherent value in probing and understanding these thoroughly prickly societal phenomena.

II. The development of morality is most directly expressed in economic life, yet this is not a simple expression. Writers who are accustomed to delving into things and pondering deeply do not proceed directly to so-called Goethe-esque periods, but rather undertake great efforts to portray realistically the mathematical permutations of life's equations, searching for a conclusion, much as water flows in search of a channel. Wang Runzi's [3769 3387 3320] epilogue to "Lu Ban's Descendants" "Tomorrow's Story," affords us much food for thought.

The writer shows sympathy for the kind, loyal elder carpenter who is beset with hardships, but with regard to the carpenter's clash with the new economics the writer just falls short of vindicating his moral perspective. The novel opens with the financial collapse of the carpentry shop headed by the elder carpenter. The Lu Ban-esque creeds that the carpenter upholds are primarily those of a good conscience and, second, of craftsmanship. But the problem is that neither conscience nor craftsmanship can save the collapsing carpentry shop from disaster, nor can either of those precepts help the thoughtful, well-meaning apprentices out of their difficult predicament. He says that "the most valuable thing under the sun isn't money but a good conscience." This without a doubt has a certain degree of reason. But in a society where commodities and currency exist, what useful purpose is there in the kind of good conscience that has totally distanced itself from money? In the old society, political repression and economic exploitation stripped the laboring people of any power to control the economy. To them, the economy was a kind of strange, uncontrollable beast that had the power to swallow people up. To cope with this bizarre creature, they raised the banner of a "good conscience" and banded together to help one another cross every kind of difficult bridge in life. Thus, a "good conscience" had a definite significance. But economics is ultimately a strong lever to improve the world, and it is only through the step-by-step mastery of economic patterns

under the leadership of the party (including the laws governing commodities and currency) that the laboring people can subdue and control this strange beast, transforming it into a lever to bring benefits to the people. If one were to stress "good conscience," then this actually is the most significant kind of good conscience vis-a-vis the people. Plekhanov put it well: "Human morality has developed step by step in keeping with economic demands; it conforms exactly to the real requirements of society. In this sense, one can, and must, say that benefit is the very foundation of morality" ("Selected Philosophical Works of Plekhanov"), and so the moment that the laboring people master the laws of economics, including the laws governing commodities and currency, and use them to bring benefits to the people, then a good conscience and economics are no longer two diametrically opposed domains. From a historical vantage, the opposition of a good conscience to economics did at one time reflect the reasonable moral desires of the laboring people. But nowadays it would certainly be old-fashioned and senseless to set them up as opposing concerns and attempt to uphold some sense of good conscience on that basis. Therein lies the tragedy of the elder carpenter.

From the actual description, the younger carpenter is not really some profit-hungry character. He has his own "good conscience," a "good conscience" which has at times even moved the elder carpenter. When he "strikes it rich" he still remains deeply concerned about the foster father who brought him up in troubled times, and he continues to think about the love that was nurtured throughout those difficult years. Without hesitation, he hands over the 2,000 yuan he earned in his individual enterprise to his foster father, and the expression of his heart-felt feelings in this gift of money also shakes the elder carpenter's soul, making him hazily realize just how weak and ineffectual his own "good conscience" is. If we do not maintain the moral perspective of the elder carpenter, which pits economics against a good conscience, then we can see that the clash between the elder and younger carpenter is a kind of attack of traditional morality. The younger carpenter's moral views obey new business forms.

If the peasants wish to shake off poverty, then they must cast off the outdated business practices of the small producer and rid themselves of every old moral concept which hinders the effectiveness of production. There are a number of critics who negligently draw the demarcation between the new and the old morality within the context of the relationship between the changes in morality and economic development and who become intoxicated with the "beauty of the old and plain" traditional morality; without even realizing it, these writers relegate the behavioral standards of new business ways to the profit-stinking morality of the bourgeoisie. On the other hand, there are a number of critics who tend toward the opposite extreme in upholding an entirely economically oriented moral perspective, implying that so long as any particular economic means succeeds in making money, it is in itself a new moral principle. As a result, they make only a simple analysis of the young carpenter's thinking and personality. During conditions of business prosperity, the younger carpenter narrowmindedly runs after profits, cutting back on labor and materials and using nails in place of tenons, and negligently scorches his lumber, thus infringing on his clients' interests. This is the reason for the clash that occurs between the elder and younger carpenter, a direct cause which compels him to leave. A number of critics

have zeroed in on this point, reasoning that the writer has not adapted to the new economics and the new morality, that his sympathies are directed solely to the elder carpenter, thus intentionally praising the elder while decrying the younger carpenter, and that he exaggerates in attributing a number of illogical actions to the younger man. This just simplifies the issue; a new economic life is not necessarily destined to carry with it a new morality.

In the complex personality clash that takes place between the two carpenters, the author is in effect raising an issue well worth pondering. There is an inextricable relationship between economics and morality, yet an exclusively economic moral perspective is not insufficient. Thus, neither carpenter should be simplistically commended. Do there exist any elements in their thinking and personalities which they could redress in each other or complement in one another? That is to say, cannot the concept of profit-seeking take two different directions in morality, and isn't it necessary to check a retrogressive morality? Should the traditional moral perspective so firmly held by the elder carpenter be swept away in one fell swoop, or is it possible for there to exist some elements still worth passing on and developing in new historical conditions? This is the question mark the writer leaves us with.

III. The economic reforms have also caused quite complex changes to occur in moral views involving love and marriage. This is particularly evident in rural youths and, moreover, has become a major topic of interest to writers.

One striking theme is that love and marriage have become an integral component of youth's pursuit of the material and spiritual civilizations. Writers have already begun to go beyond the tradition of the centuries--old praise of so-called "poor and humble couples" and "hard-lot couples"; they no longer facilely see poverty as a moral base for sustaining the longevity of love and marriage. In the political repression and economic exploitation of the old society, poverty and ignorance hovered over the majority of laboring peoples like a shadow, and it was as though only poverty were a moral bond strong enough to sustain love and marriage. The image of a couple who lived in an earthen-floor hovel that provided just enough protection against the elements, where he farmed and she sewed, and who through the years grow old and gray together--this image has long been the most prized of ideals in life; their loyalty and unity made this picture the highest moral ideal as well. Under those historical conditions, if material and cultural desires exceeded these described above and involved a rejection of poverty, then it followed that there would be a marked change in love and marriage, even to the point of taking the route of class betrayal. As a result, Chen Shimei [7115 0013 5019] is hated, where Qin Xianglian [4440 7449 5571] is an object of sympathy almost becoming a firmly entrenched certitude for every generation in Chinese history. But morality in the end belongs in the realm of history. When the reforms were unfolding across China, with their backs to the sky and their faces to the earth, the peasants began to notice an even newer, and not elusive, world, and in this world the higher pursuits of material wealth and culture already had a definite historical logic and realism. It is inevitable that these changes in material and cultural desires be reflected in the domains of love and marriage.

The changes in love that occur between Gao Jialin [7559 0502 2651] and Liu Qiaozhen [0491 1564 3791] in "Life" are worthy of consideration. From one perspective, in his pursuit of great material and cultural wealth, Gao Jialin finds it difficult to maintain his romantic relationship with Liu Qiaozhen, and this has its element of historical logic. From another perspective, the pure, deep, genuine feelings on the party of Liu Qiaozhen are, in another mirror, nothing but emptiness. Whatever the case may be, her situation is worthy of sympathy; to let such a kind and weak young woman pay history's price for traditional morality is indeed too much. Yet in keeping with the progress of rural economic reforms, there has been a gradual dispelling of hesitation and anxiety in literary works involved with morality in love and marriage, ushering in a brighter, cheerful, happier tone. Moreover, something that gives us food for thought is that changes in love and marriage are not initiated solely from the man's side but rather have for centuries come from the entirely passive woman's side. The feelings of Xiao Yue for Cai Cai in Gu Pingao's "Xiao Yue Qian Ben" change as she moves forward in her pursuit of a higher material and cultural civilization. She believes that Cai Cai is a "good person," the pity being that he is an "old-fashioned good person." Hui Hui's wife, Feng Yan [5762 3533], in "Chicken Coop People" is dissatisfied already with her husband despite the fact that he maintains the family and a job. She is tired of his old-fashioned peasant lifestyle of "knowing nothing but those few acres of land, sowing and eating, eating and sowing." Yet she holds esteem for the man who "gets out and about," He He [4421 4421]. The interesting thing is that when the woman was the first to experience a change in feelings, this instance of bad luck met with a fierce attack; yet in fact the reason for the change was similar to that of Gao Jialin. Dissatisfaction with a situation of hundreds of millions of people feeding themselves by "sowing and eating, eating and sowing" was once thought to be the product of the "bourgeois thinking" of those whose sense of socialism wavered and who envied city life; it even came to a point where large numbers of educated urban youths were added to the ranks of rural peasants. Yet the developing thrust of rural economic reforms is in the opposite direction, in the midst of this economic process peasants want to expand the parameters of their lives and partake of fuller material and spiritual nourishment. And this desire is reflected in the realm of love and marriage. When both parties share this desire, then love and marriage glow with a kind of unprecedented virtue; yet when the development of this desire occurs unevenly, it will result in all kinds of sorrow, conflict, even alienation. As for the long-range significance of these new elements in real life, there is an increasing number of writers who have given these their close concern.

But everything in life cannot be draped with cheery bright hues, for there will always be a burning question jumping out from underneath. The disparities that exist between the city and the country are still in the long process of slowly dissolving. And growing desires on the part of rural youths for material and cultural benefits often are expressed in terms of a preference for urban life. On the one hand, while these desires are without a doubt logical, it would be quite difficult for there to be a total balance in material and cultural conditions between the rural and urban areas. The objective existence of this contradiction has prompted rural youths to direct their moral and emotional development in two directions. One is to turn the pressing desire for material and cultural benefits into a great force to

improve the overall state of rural life, lifting the spirits of rural youths to a new pinnacle. This includes of course a tolerance for the unbalanced state of affairs, an ability to dislike poverty and yet bear the hardships involved in casting off poverty. Another direction taken has been to turn one's desires for material and cultural benefits into a blind envy of urban life, and in contrast, this greatly undercuts their confidence and strength to improve the countryside. This development in opposite directions also has an effect on love and marriage among rural youths and evidences a new angle from which to examine new issues in a changing morality. Gu Pingao's recent "The Nine-leaf Tree" (ZHONGSHAN No 4, 1984) astutely captures just this trend. The young couple Shi Gen and Lan Lan were born and raised in an isolated valley; the onset of the rural responsibility system and the development of economic exchange between the urban and rural areas give rise to their pursuit of material and cultural civilizations. These shared desires serve to foster their love; their love is no longer simply wrapped up in things such as sowing the fields, eating, and having children. Yet there is a difference between the two. Shi Gen's world-view is rather broad, he has a more realistic understanding of the discrepancies between the city and the country, and he is more optimistic about the prospects of future development. He says: "Now I can see things better. I believe that we will eventually have everything they have in the city, but what we've got here--the city will never have that." Yet to Lan Lan, the city is a mysterious, cloud-like world which makes her feel envious, inferior, and discouraged. And this forms a weak spot in her spiritual world-view. When the individual enterprise photographer from the city He Wenqing [0149 2429 3237] comes, he sees through to her weak spot, has her, and thus damages the love between her and Shi Gen. Gu Pingao did a deep and detailed description of this evolution in thinking. Yet the ending falls into convention. Lan Lan comes back to Shi Gen because He Wenqing has cast her aside after having seduced her and left her pregnant. This kind of resolution succeeds in effect in discouraging the reader from exploring various contradictions in search of a genuine answer. This is because she was "cast off" back to Shi Gen; the contradiction in the tragedy of their love is still unresolved because she has not really come back to Shi Gen in her mind. Thus despite the seeming resolution, the reader should see that there still remains a problem in need of a solution: aside from the bond of a shared pursuit of material and cultural civilizations, are there yet some elements of traditional Chinese perspectives involving the two sexes that are still viable? If so, which elements? And within what parameters should they be maintained? This is yet another question mark.

IV. Gauging from current works, there is a notion which a number of writers have developed, however unstable it may be: namely, whether or not traditional Chinese moral perspectives have certain elements which can be assimilated into the new economic life, and thus evolve into components of a new moral perspective.

A look at "Lu Ban's Descendents" shows that there is a move toward reconciliation between the elder and younger carpenters. The elder carpenter begins both to get to know the younger man again and to reassess himself. He comes to feel that there was a strong historical force behind the changes that were occurring in his son, as if it were some "large hand," a "large hand" that he himself could not stop; perhaps he had been "too harsh" on his son.

Was he too stubborn and could not go along with the new trends? He felt perhaps that was the case. Was it possible that his son had become indifferent and unscrupulous? No, not entirely. The psychology of this contradiction becomes fiercer. It is worth noting that through a concrete description, the writer lets us see how after the shock, the strength of the elder carpenter's moral view serves to complement and compensate for the younger one's shortcomings. Items that were cut back in terms of labor and materials and sold as good were successively returned by customers, and it is the elder carpenter who agrees to bear responsibility for repairing the items and compensating the customers' vis-a-vis the younger carpenter's faulty views, a Lu Ban-esque "good conscience" serves a purpose in righting those wrongs.

The two most striking elements of the traditional "good conscience" firmly held by the elder carpenter are "justice" and "trust." If one were to simplify these two words so as to stress only a good conscience and not money, then it would be at odds with economic changes and in the end would inhibit the development of new perspectives in morality. Because there would be no economic changes, there would be a complete infringement on the people's interests. According to the science of Marxism, this is in the end immoral. But if a number of its more reasonable elements were assimilated, they could serve to perfect the new morality and in turn give impetus to the healthy development of economic reforms. If "justice" does not imply egalitarianism, or considers only the human bill and not the economic bill, but instead means that in the process of economic reform, a spirit of mutual help and affection between laboring peoples should be promoted, while progress is fostered and excellence rewarded, it is also necessary that appropriate measures be taken to help those who have for any number of reasons fallen behind, even to include the use of new wealth for social relief facilities. And this kind of "justice" not only will be assimilated into socialist spiritual civilization but will, moreover, be a powerful lever to tap people's potential. As for the elder carpenter's "trust," so long as it is not just construed as a desire for "a good name" with no desire for economic benefit (in exaggerated terms, the so-called "taking care of politics--but not economics"), but rather is something that involves constant improvement, maintaining quality and quantity and stressing the professional virtue of a reputation--this kind of "trust" is a part of socialist spiritual civilization and is in itself inevitably transformed into an enduring virtue, constantly expanding economic benefits. The essence of Marxism is to see benefit as the basis of morality; the beneficial elements of traditional morality inherited by the proletariat will in the end be transformed into material strength. Here it is strikingly shown just how the new economic life has made an assault to traditional morality and it shows the complex process of how reasonable elements from the old morality collect in the realm of new morality.

The love between Shi Gen and Lan Lan of "The Nine-leaf Tree" also gives us a similar insight. Of course, much of their love consists of shared pursuits with regard to material and spiritual civilizations. If this kind of sharing of goals could permeate the more reasonable elements of traditional Chinese morality, then it could become a strong bond to reinforce love and the family. We can see this tendency from the psychological state of affairs in their case. Part of Shi Gen's fervent resolution to improve rural conditions

includes a strong desire to marry and have a family with Lan Lan. This differs from the kind of Western psychological perspective that draws the line between love and family, where love sparks wild passion and the family only indifference. This serious respect and concern for safeguarding the family is most probably a feature of traditional Chinese morality. As for Lan Lan's straying from this traditional path, despite her sternly moral traditionalist father's rage-induced death, she is in the end not a promiscuous woman in the Western sense. Her soul still has the vestiges of traditional morality. Her sense of value with regard to her chastity and her exclusive devotion to love are what engender her sense of shame and remorse. It is just in this instance of shame and remorse that we can see a point of intersection of traditional and socialist morality.

This article closes here as a hope comes to mind, which is that this article will serve as a "question mark." The new morality is in the process of development, and traditional morality is in the process of being assimilated, co-opted; it will change and develop in a myriad of complex ways. We must not rush to form conclusions; rather the important thing is to observe and explore.

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CSO: 4005/143

EAST REGION

PROMOTION OF YOUNG INTELLECTUALS DISCUSSED

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 13 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Zhang Jingxing [1728 7234 2502] of East China Normal University:
"The Concept of 'Unconventional' Needs Revision"]

[Text] In recent years, as the result of the rapid development of our education, science, and culture, new waves of bright young intellectuals are being produced. They have made noticeable achievements in their own fields of science. Many leading bodies have therefore discarded ideological barriers and given "unconventional promotions" to the most outstanding among them. They are given the titles of professor, researcher, and senior engineer. This undoubtedly has had a positive impact on the implementation of the present policy toward intellectuals, both in mobilizing the enthusiasm and creativity of the masses of young intellectuals and in expediting the development of our nation's science and culture. Unfortunately, this type of "unconventional promotion" still faces numerous obstacles. Few are actually promoted. Even those lucky enough to be "unconventional" are always designated "assistants," like "assistant professor," "assistant researcher," "assistant principal engineer," and so on. I think the term "unconventional" warrants further discussion.

What is "convention"? Convention is a set of rules and criteria. But what are the standards used to determine the "convention" for promoting our young intellectuals? Are they formal education, qualification, and age? Or are they academic standards, professional ability, and research achievements? Theoretically, the answer is clear: obviously they are the latter and not the former standards. But in reality practical considerations overwhelm brilliant theories. Traditional concepts of basing seniority on qualifications and records and on a blind adulation of fame still make a deep impact. To some people, formal education and qualifications come first, and academic standards and research achievements are secondary. These have objectively become the "conventions" in job evaluations. "Unconventional" exceptions are rare. This is a subjective acknowledgment of the legitimacy of the "conventions."

But in following scientific and technological developments, more and more intelligent people are beginning to realize the importance of fostering talented people. In fact, those who make "unconventional promotions" have not rejected the feudalistic "convention" of basing seniority on qualifications and records. They have only made some improvements under the premise of

"conventions." Therefore, when a large group of highly specialized intellectuals is evaluated under these "conventions," most of them are rejected. Of course, "unconventional" acts can be bestowed upon a few lucky ones, and if a large number of talented young intellects were promoted in the "unconventional" manner, then there would be no "convention" to speak of. If we adjust the contents of the "conventions" by placing academic standards, professional ability, and research accomplishments as priorities and treat education, qualifications, and age as references, then the titles bestowed upon a large number of accomplished and talented young people would not be given "unconventionally." They would be completely "conventional." Will this not be instrumental in the emergence of a large number of talented people? At the age of 24, German physicist Heisenberg pioneered quantum mechanics; it had a tremendous effect on elementary particle research. At age 26, he was already a professor and chairman of a physics research laboratory. Who would call his promotion "unconventional"?

Today in the United States professors are younger than ever before. In the United States it is customary to show the year a doctorate was earned. The idea is that in this age of rapid obsolescence, the knowledge of the Ph.D. recipient who earned his degree in 1985 naturally is more current than that of a person who earned his degree in 1955. Over there, a college's department chairman, after many years of service, although he is not retiring, may step down to become vice chairman while a younger person is promoted. This demonstrates that contemporary capitalism has demolished the class concept of the Middle Ages and eliminated the "convention" of ranking seniority according to qualifications and records. Why are we still holding on to these "conventions"? It is predicted that in the next 10 years or so, until the end of the 20th century, those who will achieve prominence in our scientific and technical fields will be a group of little-known young intellectuals. This will be especially true in the newer technical fields. Over 300 years ago, the British materialist [Francis Bacon] called upon the world to eliminate all barriers to scientific development and laid the theoretical groundwork for the impending bourgeois revolution. Today, we are in the middle of the "four modernizations" constructions. We must eliminate ideas shaped by several thousand years of feudalism, eliminate the barrier to the emergence of a larger number of talented people, and gradually establish new concepts and new theories which are beneficial to the emergence of new talent.

12986/12913
CSO: 4005/315

EAST REGION

GENERATION GAP DISCUSSED

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 28 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Yu Wujin [0205 0710 6855]: "A Discussion of the Compatibility of the Thinking of Two Generations"]

[Text] In our daily lives we often see or hear stories about how a young couple who shared the same aspirations and interests, fell deeply in love but met with violent opposition from the parents; the affair ended unhappily or, worse yet, tragically. This kind of situation oftencasts a shadow in the hearts of the young people, leading to rifts in the family and planting seeds of new conflicts in the future.

There are many causes for conflicts between the younger and the older generations in our daily lives (in matters of love, work, study, leisure, and social life). Among them a very important reason is the difference in thinking between the two generations.

In general, there are two characteristics to the thinking of the older generation. First, a strong sense of reality. Older people, because of their experience and because they have gone through many trials and tribulations in life, when they consider most matters, always bear in mind reality. To a certain degree, older people are realists. A sense of reality dictates practicality. They seldom indulge in fantasies. Unfortunately, this is also the reason they lack enthusiasm, a sense of yearning, and creativity. Often, their motto in life is: it is safer to lower the banners and muffle the drums than to take risks. Second, the older generation has a stronger sense of experience. They are the treasure chests of experience. Their experience is also their very important guide in distinguishing what is right and what is wrong. When they feel that a certain matter is inconsistent with their own experience, they will interfere. For example, older people feel that, from experience, the highest standard in love is material satisfaction, and when they see that their children are not complying with their principles, they will interfere, often leading to tragic results, as described earlier. Of course, experience is precious, but when people apply it rigidly and unconditionally to every situation, it often leads to the opposite result. Also, experience is the legacy of the past, and too much emphasis on experience will lead to constant reminiscing. Just as a country with an ancient civilization likes to recall history, older people cherish memories of the past but lose the feeling and imagination for the novelties of the present

and the beauty of the future. All in all, the thinking of the older generation tends to be reserved, with a desire to maintain the status quo.

There is a big difference between the thinking of the young people and that of the old. In general, young people characteristically are idealists. Except for the innocent childhood years, young people have not much to reflect upon. Their zealous enthusiasm propels them toward the future, toward an unknown world. They are the symbols of the future. Yet the march toward the future seems agonizingly slow. Their heads are full of plans for and fantasies of the future. It would be more appropriate to call these their imaginings rather than thoughts. To a certain extent, all young people are romantics. Second, young people are theorists. Young people lack experience, so they resort to theorizing. They are sensitive to new ideas and new concepts; they are eager to try everything new. But sensitivity also leads them to extremes, and causes them to sway back and forth like a drunkard. All in all, a young person's thinking tends to be divergent, desires to break free from the status quo, and eagerly anticipates the future.

To be honest, each generation's thinking has its own merits. To reject them would be a total loss, to combine them would benefit all. From the point of view of the older generation, they should pay more attention to new events and new concepts and get closer to the young people in order to better understand their needs and ideas. These in turn will bring new enthusiasm and new vitality to their own thinking. On the other hand, young people should control their rash, impulsive moods; they should restrain their thoughts, making them more realistic in order to avoid getting lost in their own wild fantasies.

A person's every move must be carefully considered. If both the young and the old are willing to abandon the isolation of their own ways of thinking, learn from each other, and find strength in each other's differences, then a lot of needless conflicts in life will give way to beautiful harmony.

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CSO: 4005/314

EAST REGION

FUDAN UNIVERSITY'S SPARE-TIME PARTY SCHOOL

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 31 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by Fu Wen [0265 2429]: "Strengthen the Fostering and Education of New Party Members: Fudan University Establishes Spare-time Party School for Students"]

[Text] Fudan University has recently established a spare-time party school for students. Comrade Li Ke [2621 0344], party committee secretary, is also serving as principal of the school.

Fudan University is vigorously recruiting undergraduates and graduate students. Up to the end of June of this year, the ratio of party members among undergraduates and graduates has reached 3.4 percent and 21 percent respectively. Recruitment during the first semester alone exceeded the total number recruited in all of the previous 5 years. A large group of progressive youth have joined the CPC, invigorating the party organization and bringing a heartening situation to the work of student ideological politics, but it also brings new problems to the task of fostering and educating new members. Therefore, a spare-time party school for students has been formed.

The schools' mission is two-pronged. First, the school is responsible for cultivating new members by emphasizing fundamental party education, party spirit education, and education in the party's present policies, ideals, and discipline. The school requires that all new members attend the training sessions once during the preparation period. Second, the school is responsible for guiding the studying groups in studying the party constitution to reinforce the fostering of activists.

Fudan University's spare-time party school for students recently concluded its first study session. Close to 1,000 new party members and activists participated in the large group sessions, and they conscientiously studied the exemplary deeds of Comrade Hua Yi [5478 1837] and invited battalion political instructor Comrade Wang Changsong [3769 2052 2646] who has just returned from the frontline in Lao Shan, to narrate the heroic deeds of our warriors in the frontline.

12986/12913
CSO: 4005/314

EAST REGION

SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF LU JIUZHI

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 17 Aug 85 p 4

[Article reprinted from XIN GUANCHANG [NEW OBSERVATIONS] No 12, 1985: "A Mysterious Old Gentleman"]

[Text] At a certain meeting in Shanghai appeared a legendary figure. He was Jiang Jieshi's son-in-law Mr Lu Jiushi [7120 0036 0037], currently a Shanghai Municipality Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference committee member. His wife, Jian Yaoquant [5572 3852 0342] is the daughter of Jiang Jieshi and Madam Chen Jieru [7115 3381 1172].

Elder Lu is 83 years old, but he is still physically fit and mentally keen. People do not understand him. He is Jiang's son-in-law but he is also a follower of communism: he has pursued the revolutionary cause for more than 60 years and has experienced much hardship and turmoil. Now at his old age, he still keeps himself busy. People ask him why, and he replies: "This old horse is still full of aspirations. I long to turn this remaining fervor into a bright light."

Lu Jiushi came from a bureaucratic family, but he was no dandified socialite. At age 18, he went to Shanghai and became an apprentice for 2 years at the Baocheng Cotton Mill. Later he went to the Class A Technical School in Hangzhou and studied mechanics. In 1924 he and his friend Cai Shuhou [5591 0647 0186] (a well-known communist in the early days) founded the Shaodun Electrical Machinery Company, which was in fact our party's underground communications station where Ye Jianying [0673 0494 5391], Li Wei-han [2621 4850 3352], Xia Yan [1115 5888], Liao Chengzhi [1679 2110 1807], and other comrades frequently "dropped in."

In early 1927, through Communist Party member Xu Meikun [1776 2734 0981], Lu Jienzhi began working in the secretariat of the Shanghai Federation of Trade Unions. There he met Zhou Enlai, Zhao Shiyan [6392 0013 3508], Luo Xihua [5012 0076 5363], and other comrades. Soon he became secretary of the investigations department in the union's organization unification committee, and through his position, he was able to tip off party members secretly in the event of imminent arrests. Eventually he was dismissed as being "under suspicion of turning communist."

At the end of 1928, Lu Jiuzhi went to Taipo in Hong Kong and took refuge in Ye Jianying's house. Through Field Marshall Ye, he became secretary in the Shanghai Steamship Labor Union and the editor-in-chief of HANGYE BANYUEKAN [MARITIME SEMI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE]. Once again, through his job he began to organize the "Steamship Labor Union."

It was during this time that Zhou Enlai sent Comrade Chen Shouchang [7115 1108 2490] to Lu Juizhi with an important mission: Lu was to conceal and protect the Japanese Communist Party secretary. After careful consideration Lu finally decided to let the Japanese leader stay at his home because there he would be safest. In this way, one of Jiang Jieshi's most wanted men actually spent a month and 5 days in his son-in-law's house.

Later, because of the failure to organize a strike, and because the harboring of the Japanese leader was discovered, in January 1930, Lu escaped to Japan. During that period, he studied at the Japanese Railroad School and the Waseda University. Through his educational background and his father's old connections, he later returned to the homeland, to the bosom of the enemy, and befriended the devil.

In 1942, Shanghai had long since become isolated. At that time, everything shipped out of Shanghai had to carry the export permit issued by the Haian Trust Company and stamped with the "Japanese Naval Management Department" seal. Lu was the manager of the trust company. It was he who kept the shipment of needed supplies open to the Communists and the New 4th Army in the resistance areas.

Upon being discovered, Lu was jailed in the dungeon by the military police on North Sichuan Road in Shanghai. There he was tortured repeatedly. The enemy wanted the names of his underground contacts, but he bravely refused to cooperate and denied any knowledge. Eventually he was released for lack of evidence.

In the winter of 1945 the Japanese emperor surrendered. Thirty-five members of a Japanese unit stationed at the Huazhong Mining Company in Ma An Shan refused to surrender to the Kuomintang. They wanted to join the New 4th Army but could not find a way. Among these men was the progressive [Wutengsanlang] who was acquainted with Lu Jiezhi. Through Lu's mediation and Li Yanong's [2621 0068 6593] contacts with his superiors, that Japanese troop unit was gathered in the Jinshan Monastery in Zhenjiang and was led across the river by Li to Subei to join the New 4th Army.

In the spring of 1950, because there was no diplomatic relationship between our country and Japan, the party gave Lu another mission: to travel secretly to Japan to work on Zhu Shiming [2612 0013 2494], chief of Juomintang's delegation in Japan. Elder Lu spent a sum of money and arrived in Japan. Zhu Shiming was later discovered by Taiwan and escaped to the United States. Through Lu's connections, the other important members of the delegations--Wu Wenzao [0702 2429 5679], Xie Nanguang [6200 0589 0342], and others--returned to the mainland to join the revolutionary cause.

In August 1958, because Lu was implicated in the Pan Hannian [3382 3352 1628]-Yang Fan [2799 1581] incident, he was arrested and sentenced to 15 years in jail. On 4 June 1962, through Premier Zhou's intervention, he was released. In June 1965, he was hired as a member of the Shanghai Research Institute of Culture and History. During the Cultural Revolution, his home was ransacked more than 30 times. He was under the protection of the United Front Work Department and tried to conceal his identity. In 1984 he became a specially invited committee member of the CPPCC.

12986/12913

CSO: 4005/315

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

ELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS REPLACED ARBITRARILY

Illegal Dismissals, Appointments

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by: Shu Guoxiong [5289 0948 7160] "Arbitrary Removal of Local Officials Criticized"]

[Text] This year the Jingmen municipal party committee has been taking positive steps to correct the mistake of the illegal appointment and dismissal of officials in the township and town governments.

The Jingmen township and town governments were established in April of last year. Representative assemblies were called in the 80 townships and towns according to the law and elected 179 leaders and assistant leaders in a democratic way. According to the law, their term is 3 years and their removal should also be decided by the general assembly of the representatives. Nevertheless, by last December, as many as 72 of these chosen leaders or assistant leaders had been removed and new ones were installed by a notice from the responsible municipal authority. This left a very poor impression on the cadres as well as the masses. Some representatives said: "We were really serious when we elected the leaders, but they were removed just by a notice from the top. What are the representatives for?!"

Early this year, the Jingmen municipal party group of the standing committee of the People's Congress sent a report concerning this problem to the municipal party committee. The party committee took it seriously and the organization department quickly issued a notice to the various township and town party committees and emphasized that the appointment or removal of township and town leaders in the future must be done according to the law and should not be done at will. The municipal standing committee of the People's Congress called on the organization, personnel, and propaganda departments to hold a forum to restudy the documents concerning the procedures of appointing or removing a cadre according to the law and emphasized that cadres who are supposed to be appointed or removed by the general assembly may not be appointed or removed by the party or administrative authorities without going through the legal procedures. The law should not be replaced by the party or by the administrative authority; the dignity of the law must be upheld to protect the democratic rights and interests of the people.

According to reports, since the establishment of the township and town governments, there have been other places besides Jingmen where leaders were appointed or removed illegally. Up to last May, in Yunyang District, leaders and assistant leaders in 102 townships and towns were replaced, which is 19 percent of the total townships and towns, and among the 175 people replaced, only 8 were appointed or removed according to the law. In Hunghu County, 12.6 percent of the leaders elected have been replaced and most of the replacements are illegal. Recently, the Yunyang District party committee and Hunghu County party committee each issued documents emphasizing that the incorrect practice of illegally replacing township or town leaders must be stopped.

Commentator's Article

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "We Must Adhere to Law in Building Grassroots Political Power Structure"]

[Text] The party committees of Jingmen and other places, in redressing the mistaken practice of illegal replacement of township and town leaders and emphasizing the handling of affairs according to the law, have helped to maintain the dignity of the law and the democratic rights and interests of the people.

The constitution and the law stipulates that the election or removal of leaders of townships and towns should be decided by the general assembly of the representatives and no other organization or individual has the right to make the decision. This is a realization of the masses' exercise of their democratic rights to be masters in managing state affairs, and it is an important guarantee of the democratization and legalcodification of socialism. For the leaders of the townships and towns, it is a good lesson in democracy and legality and has helped the leaders realize that the powers they exercise are granted by the people; thus they should serve the people wholeheartedly and be public servants of the people. Some comrades, due to their lack of understanding about the significance of the democratic election of township and town leaders and their vague concept about the establishment of township and town government according to the law, replaced some leaders at will, which is not correct. In general, leaders of townships and towns need not be replaced during their term of office. If some individual township or town leader must be replaced owing to the requirements of the situation, the action must be taken according to the procedures designated by law; only thus can the achievement of the election be strengthened and the dignity of the law maintained.

Our party has led the people to formulate the law and it must also lead the people to execute the constitution and the law. In the replacement of leaders, the various levels of party committees must insist on doing it according to the law, exercise routine supervision and correct them in case of a mistake. As local branches of state authority, the various levels of the People's Congress and its standing committees must exercise their power conscientiously, and when a case of illegal replacement of township or town leaders is found, they must be brave in supervision and correction to ensure the advancement of the basic administrative structure along the right course.

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CSO: 4005/230

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU CYL ELECTS NEW LEADERS

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The ninth representatives meeting of the Guangzhou branch of the Communist Youth League closed at the Bei Lei Theatre early yesterday. At the session, working reports from the eighth committee of the Guangzhou branch of the CYL were discussed and passed, 69 people were elected members of the ninth committee of the Guangzhou branch of the CYL for work in the next three years, and their requirements were issued to the organizations of the Guangzhou CYL.

During the meeting, Mai Yang [7796 2254], director of the municipal planning committee, made a report on the future of economic construction in Guangzhou Municipality. In the discussions, the representatives regarded this meeting as a grand meeting to review the results of the Guangzhou CYL, acquired under the leadership of the party, and held an oath-taking rally to mobilize the 1 million youth in our municipality to commit themselves in the reform, to realize the goals of the four modernizations, and to promote economic construction in Guangzhou. They all agreed to organize the masses of youth more energetically and to do their duty and look at the overall situation to perform their functions in the reform and modernizations.

Yesterday afternoon, in the first meeting of the ninth committee, the 69 members elected the new leadership of the committee: secretary Zhu Xiaodan [2612 1420 0030] and deputies Liang Jiazhi [2733 0857 1615], Yi Zuyong [2496 0146 3057], Meng Xia (female) [1322 7209], and Xu Pinghua (female) [1776 5493 5478].

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CSO: 4005/188

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU CPC STUDIES NATIONAL DELEGATES CONFERENCE SPIRIT

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 85 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report: "Guangzhou CPC Standing Committee Convenes Meeting To Study Spirit of National Conference of Party Delegates"]

[Text] A forum was held yesterday by the standing committee of the Guangzhou municipal party committee to study the documents issued by the party's national conference of delegates. It was presided over by Zhu Senlin [2612 2773 2651], deputy secretary of the committee. The attendants unanimously deemed that both the planning of the seventh 5-year program by the representatives and the further realization of the replacement of old with young members in the central leading organizations are big events which are the focus of world attention and represent the wish of the whole party and the people of the whole country. It is a milestone which shows that the work of the party is proceeding at a fast tempo and will have a great influence on the future of the party and the country.

Wang Xuan [3769 3763], the municipal consultant, said the far-reaching, bold, and smooth realization of the replacement of the old with the young in the party Central Committee makes it the pioneer among the socialist states in terminating the system of lifetime appointments of leaders. A group of senior comrades, after making great contributions to the revolution of China and at a historic juncture, gave up their posts willingly to able people in order to maintain the echelon structure of the cadre troops in the central leadership, guard the continuity of the policy of the party, and bring new vitality to the organizations of the central leadership. Wu Xiaofeng [0702 2556 1496], director of the organization department and a member of the standing committee, said that this time more than 100 senior comrades, concerned with the demands of the party, took the initiative in writing to ask to retire from the central leadership. They demonstrated a fine example in the promotion of the cadre system, and our young cadres were greatly moved by their action. This has prepared the way for the organization department to do a fine job in the investigating, cultivating, and selecting work for the further adjustment of the various groups of leaders in the municipality.

Lin Xi [2651 6007], deputy of the consultant committee, and Tang Guoliang [3282 0948 5328] said that in recent years, the realization of reforms, the opening-up policy, and the situation of the economy are in good shape.

Production has increased, the livelihood of the people has seen obvious improvements and the task of getting an essential, favorable turn has basically been realized; nevertheless, there are still many problems. At this meeting, they passed the proposal to formulate the seventh 5-year plan and solved theoretically or from past experience many practical problems which reflected the fine style of the party of seeking truth from facts.

During the study period, many comrades mentioned especially that at the party representatives meeting the emphases of spiritual civilization construction, rectification of the party spirit, and strengthening of ideology by the major leadership from the central authority was very significant. Guangzhou is the south gate of our motherland where the influence of capitalism is great; thus, the three items of work are more important. Some comrades pointed out that in recent years, some of the work has been done in spiritual civilization construction, but it is not enough. It is far behind material civilization construction; one leg is long and the other is short, and we must take the necessary measures to correct this discrepancy. Huang Songhua [7806 5473 5478], director of the propaganda department and a member of the standing committee, said some ideological or cultural departments have neglected social results and put an undue emphasis on economic results; they published petty newspapers and ran videotapes without considering whether their content was beneficial to the spiritual life of the people. This tendency must be stopped immediately; we must insist that social results be the only criteria of all activities in the ideological and cultural department.

Finally, at the meeting Zhu Senlin stressed that this time the addresses by the principal leadership are very specific and instructive and all the leading cadres should relate them to their practical working situation and study them conscientiously to understand their spirit and to organize the cadre masses to study in time to promote the work in our municipality.

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CSO: 4005/188

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS 15TH SESSION

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Standing Committee Holds Its 15th meeting"]

[Text] The standing committee of the 8th Guangzhou municipal people's congress held its 15th session yesterday.

The meeting was presided over by Ou Chu [2962 0443], chairman of the standing committee. The 30 attendees included vice chairs Lai Dachao [6351 1129 6389], Chen Anliang [7115 1344 5328], Liang Yiewn [2733 3015 2429], Zhou Xiyu [6650 1585 0645], Liang Rouchen [2733 5387 1057], Bo Huaiqi [5631 2037 1142], and other members of the standing committee.

Ou Chu addressed the meeting about studying and carrying out the spirit of the national representatives meeting by the members of the standing committee. He emphasized that the members should do a solid job of studying the documents issued by the representatives meeting and conscientiously carry them out.

Wang Jianyuan [3769 1696 0955], commander of the Guangzhou military subdistrict, explained the draft of the "Preliminary Regulations About Drafting People from Active Service," which was then discussed. The preliminary regulations stipulate that if a worker in the municipality is drafted, he should remain on the payroll; those who are not employed before being drafted should be paid according to the standard of the first grade of light-duty workers. Servicemen's families will be given preferential treatment and a better-than-average annual income. The regulations also stipulate that cadres' families who do not move along with the army should also be given preferential treatment in housing, employment, and the schooling of their children. The "Preliminary Regulations" were passed unanimously at the meeting and will be promulgated by the municipal government.

Vice Governor Liu Nianzu [0491 819 4371] made a report 'on the establishment of Sydney as a sister city of Guangzhou' and the motion was passed to establish friendly relationships with that city.

The members of the meeting also heard and discussed a report about construction work in the developing areas, given by Miao Enlu [4924 1869 4389], director of the Guangzhou economic and technical development area control committee, and were given a tour of the area. Some problems in the

area need to be studied further to be solved and he hopes the municipal government will conscientiously study and solve them.

The meeting also ratified the appointment of Shao Yuankun [0605 3293 1024] and Li Fengchun [2621 6646 2504] as deputy secretaries of the standing committee, Wu Ziyang [0702 4793 1750] as director of the Guangzhou education committee, and Fan Menghao [4636 1322 3185] as director of the Guangzhou public health bureau to replace the former chief Sun Ping [1327 1627].

Vice Mayor Liu Nianzu and the comrades in charge of the municipal court, the municipal inspection bureau, and the municipal court of marine affairs were also present at the meeting as non-voting attendees.

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CSO: 4005/188

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI SUGGESTIONS ON RURAL PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK210551 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Excerpts] With the approval of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial CPC Committee Group for Guiding Party Rectification proposed specific suggestions on the work of party rectification in rural areas. The suggestions are divided into three parts:

First, in connection with the spirit of the instruction of Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, we should do well in the work of party rectification in rural areas.

The second part proposes suggestions on the work of party rectification at district and town levels.

The third part proposes suggestions on strengthening the leadership over the work of party rectification in rural areas.

In the suggestions, the provincial CPC Committee Group for Guiding Party Rectification first pointed out: We must fully understand the importance of party rectification in rural areas. In Hubei, there are more than 900 district town party committees, over 4,000 township party committees, more than 32,000 village party branches and over 1.1 million party members in the rural areas. The number of rural party members accounts for over 50 percent of the province's total number of party members. The work of party rectification in rural areas is the largest scale and the most extensive one of the whole party rectification. It is an important stage for an all-round accomplishment of the task of party rectification. We should do well in party rectification in rural areas, conduct a large-scale ideological education on Marxism and communism, solve the problems of party organizations and party members and improve the quality of party organizations and party members. This is significant in the areas of promoting the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations in the rural areas, promoting a fundamental turn for the better in party work style and general mood of society, eliminating various kinds of interference in rural reforms, and promoting and ensuring the in-depth, healthy development of rural reforms as well as the prosperity of the rural economy.

In the course of party rectification in rural areas, we must uphold high standards and set strict demands. In order to maintain the quality of party rectification without affecting the agricultural production, Hubei should carry out party rectification in two stages:

This winter and next spring, we should concentrate our efforts on party rectification work among district-towns and townships, as well as enterprises at district and town levels.

From this year's autumn sowing period to the spring of 1987, we should carry out the consolidation work among party organization at village level.

From now on, a county or city can begin the party rectification work at district and town levels if it has finished the party rectification work at its level. It may choose several village party branches as the experimental units. After being specifically planned before this year's autumn sowing period, the party rectification work at village level will be carried out in full scale.

In the suggestions, the provincial CPC Committee Group for Guiding Party Rectification said: In party rectification at the district and town levels, we must solve well the following problems:

First, we should conduct an in-depth education on ideology and principle, and fundamentally heighten the political consciousness and the understanding of party spirit of party members and cadres of districts and towns. We should also resolutely correct unhealthy tendencies, such as abusing power, and crack down on crimes.

Second, we should seriously conduct education on the situation and policies, further eliminate the influence of leftist thinking and other erroneous thinking. We should correctly understand the party's policies of reforms and economic development in the rural areas.

Third, we should conduct an in-depth education on observing discipline and law, so that the party members and cadres have a deep understanding about the democratic legal system and take the lead in observing discipline and law. We must resolutely carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style; and solve the problems of being divorced from the masses, restoring to coercion and commandism, and showing off one's power.

Fourth, we should seriously deal with those party members who have made serious mistakes, so as to maintain the progressiveness and purity of the party organizations.

Fifth, we should really do well in building leading groups and improve the fighting capacity of party organizations at district and town levels.

In the suggestions, the provincial CPC Committee Group for Guiding Party Rectification said: The duration of party rectification at district and town

levels is generally about 3 months. We should accomplish the work by this year's spring busy season. Generally speaking, the work should be carried out in three steps:

First, we should study the party rectification documents. We should discuss the documents while studying them, so as to get a deeper understanding about the importance of party rectification, to correct our attitudes toward party rectification, and to get a clear idea about the nature and aim of the party, the standards of a communist, and the party's rural reforms and policies toward the rural areas. We should also preliminarily discuss problems of the local units.

Second, we should measure ourselves by the standards of CPC Central Committee, and carry out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. The focal point is to do well in measuring leading groups at district and town levels by the standards of CPC Central Committee. Then, the party members and cadres should act in the same way individually.

Third, we should take serious disciplinary measures against the offenders and carefully handle the work of party members registration. Before carrying out the work, all districts and towns must check the people of three categories in connection with relevant central regulations and the requirements of the provincial CPC Committee.

Rural party rectification is a comprehensive task with many things to be done. The task is heavy and the situation is complicated. Party committees at all levels must really strengthen their leadership over the rural party rectification work.

Rural party rectification work is led by the county and city CPC committees in an all-round way. Thus, the county party secretaries should personally handle the work. They should select from the county organs a group of party members and cadres who have good party spirit and party work style, have high professional skills and are experienced in work concerning the masses. They should organize them into liaison teams, and send them to districts and towns to assist the party rectification work.

When district and town CPC committees complete the party rectification work, the county CPC committees should examine their results and ask those that have poor results to do it again. While strengthening the leadership over the party rectification work of district town CPC committees, the county CPC committees should attach great importance to the party rectification work of district and town enterprises and institutes directly under the county authorities.

In the course of guiding the rural party rectification work, the party committees at all levels must attach great importance to policies. They must carefully handle all issues that concern important policies. They should promptly ask for instructions from the upper level. Nobody is allowed to act presumptuously.

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CSO: 4005/404

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG LEADERS MEET DEMOCRATIC PARTY, NONPARTY FIGURES

HK180614 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Today, the provincial CPC Committee held a forum at the (Zhudao) Hotel in Guangzhou, at which it listened to opinions and suggestions of members of democratic parties, as well as non-party figures, on the province's policy toward opening up its work on reforms and building the two civilizations, and its united front work.

The forum was presided over by Lin Ruo, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee. It was attended by Ye Xuanping, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor; Xie Fei and Wang Ning, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee; Zheng Guoxiong and (Wang Dongchuan), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee; Liang Lingguang, chairman of the provincial Advisory Committee; Luo Tian, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Wu Nansheng, chairman of the provincial CPPCC; and Zheng Qun, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC and director of the provincial CPC Committee United Front Work Department.

Also present were responsible people of various democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, the Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, the Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, and religious organizations; as well as non-party figures including Huang Youmou, Zeng Shaoke, Luo Jun, Zeng Tianjie, Guo Qiaoran, Hu Ximing, Diao Zhaofen, Li Jiezhi, (He Baosong), (Chen Yibai), (Tan Ningke), (Chen Ziding), (Liao Zhouxing), (Zheng Jingying), (Xu Songde), (Song Zhenpei), (Ye Tingyun), and (Tao Jin), more than 30 people in all.

Comrade Lin Ruo introduced to the participants the status of the provincial CPC Committee's work as well as the status of the province's economic construction and spiritual civilization in 1985. He asked them to propose more suggestions on doing well in the work.

At the forum, the comrades acted in the spirit of treating each other with all sincerity. They enthusiastically proposed suggestions and opinions. They hoped the provincial CPC Committee would strengthen ideological and political work this year, resolutely correct unhealthy tendencies, correct the party work style, improve the general mood of society, and do well in building spiritual civilization.

The participants pointed out unanimously: In order to do well in the province's economic construction sooner, we must first develop education. They hoped that the provincial CPC Committee would form an education committee for strengthening supervision over and planning for education work, would allocate more funds for the undertaking, and would improve education standards.

The comrades also hoped the provincial CPC Committee would do well in united front work, and give full play to united front work organizations, as well as people of various circles, so as to make contributions for the four modernizations and reunification.

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CSO: 4005/404

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN SECRETARY SPEAKS AT CPPCC WORK CONFERENCE

HK180340 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 16 January the first provincial conference on CPPCC work concluded in Changsha. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Mao Zhiyong attended the conference and delivered a speech.

The conference lasted 6 days. Liu Fusheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the opening ceremony. At the conference, Yin Changmin, vice chairman of the provincial CPC Committee, made a work report entitled: Further create a new situation in the province's CPPCC work. Fifty-five delegates delivered written or oral speeches at the conference.

The conference arranged future CPPCC work. It demanded that CPPCC committees at all levels, under the guiding thinking of submitting themselves to and serving the four modernizations, strengthen their functional role in carrying out political consultation and democratic supervision. It is necessary to bring into play the superiority and role of CPPCC committees as a storehouse of various talented people so that CPPCC committees can offer advice and make suggestions to promote the building of the two civilizations.

Tong Ying, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over yesterday [16 January] afternoon's closing session. Zhou Zhen, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered a summation speech.

In his speech delivered at the closing session, Mao Zhiyong, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, congratulated the conference on its success. He said: CPPCC committees are charged with the important historical mission of uniting and mobilizing all positive forces to carry out socialist modernization. Through the conference, you comrades have further unified your understanding of CPPCC work and have got a clearer guiding idea. I hope that you will create a new situation in CPPCC work with a creative spirit, actively promote good experiences, and upgrade the province's CPPCC work to a new level.

Then Comrade Mao Zhiyong talked about the excellent political and economic situation in the province in 1985 and the tasks for the province in 1986. In conclusion he expressed the hope that comrades of CPPCC committees at all levels will unite, fight, make concerted efforts, and win greater victories in the new year.

Attending yesterday's closing session were Yin Changming, Ling Minyou, (Peng Mingding), Xu Junhu, Chen Xiaochang, Cao Guozhi, (Chen Hongxin), and (Liu Guoan), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

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CSO: 4005/404

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

COMMENTARY ON TRADE UNION WORK

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 85 p 1

[Short commentary: "Trade Union Work Must Not Be Neglected"]

[Text] The trade unions of our city, under the leadership of the party, has done a great deal of work and achieved fine results in various activities and tasks. However, owing to the long-term influence of leftist ideology, many comrades do not have enough understanding about the position and function of the trade union. Some cadres in charge even have the idea that the trade union is not essential and in some departments they sent old and poor cadres to work in the trade union. This is the reason why the function of some trade unions does not suit the position of the working class in a socialist system, the quality and the spiritual state of the cadres in the trade unions do not suit the mission of the unions in the new period and the work and organization of the union do not suit the situation of the construction work of the four modernizations and reform. All this should be corrected.

In the urban economic reform, the importance of the position and function of the union is becoming more and more obvious day by day; the various party committees should have a clear understanding about this. We must strengthen the leadership of the unions at the various levels. We must do the same as the people of the party committee of the Wenchong Shipyard and pay attention to the union and choose cadres according to the standard of the cadres for the four modernizations to send them to work in the unions, respect the authority of the union, and substantially help the union to solve their problems. The party committee must do more to lead the union, not to interfere with the routine work of the union but to encourage the cadres in the union to innovate in order to enable the union to take the initiative according to its nature and characteristics and be independent and responsible in unfolding its work.

The economic system has created good opportunities and conditions for the work of the union, and if the party committees of the enterprises paid enough attention to the organization and function of the union, the future of the union would be very bright and would be able to offer greater contributions in the work of exploring the source of vitality for the enterprises.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PUNISHMENT OF INDIVIDUAL CRIMINALS DISCUSSED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Zheng Fujun [6774 1381 6511] in Column "Straight talk":
"Criminals Must Be Punished"]

[Text] Recently I heard two stories. One tells of a few leaders in a certain department who took advantage of the reorganization for better personnel and simpler administration and, in the name of improving the lives and welfare of the cadres, shared the booty of public funds of more than 100,000 RMB. Each shared about 3,000 RMB. The other tells of an incident in another department before it was disbanded; the principal leader disposed of a great deal of high-quality electronic equipment at a low price and he himself took first choice in purchasing it. After exposure, the higher-ups started to investigate but these people took the strategy of slipping out of a predicament like a cicada sloughing its skin, and in the name of "deciding in collective discussion by the members of the party committee," they shouldered the full responsibility without mentioning individuals.

Obviously it is in the interest of a few to do these illegal things, but why use that high-sounding name of "collective decision" and let the party committee take the responsibility? It turns out that no spanking is too severe for a collective body, but it would be unbearable for any individual. In this kind of wrongdoing under the pretense of a "collective decision," if it is successful, the individual will benefit, and if it falls through and is exposed, the collective body will take the responsibility. This is an embodiment of using one's power and authority for individual profit and is another trick of "a policy from the top and a counter policy from the bottom."

It has been proved that only when the punishment falls on a specific individual can the various unhelathy tendencies be effectively checked and stopped from spreading. So, to deal with the crime mentioned above, the most effective measure is not only to find out the responsibility of the party committee in this case but also, and more importantly, to find out the responsibility of the concerned individual. Without tasting the "bitterness" of the law, these people will never thoroughly rectify their errors.

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CSO: 4005/230

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN RADIO ARTICLE RECALLS INSTRUCTION OF ZHOU ENLAI

HK081108 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Article by (Lin Bin): "Starting From an Instruction of Premier Zhou"]

[Text] During his lifetime, our beloved Premier Zhou once instructed his relatives that they should not reveal that they were related to him, nor were they allowed to do things in his name. His relatives had to take this instruction into account when handling things in their work and livelihood. They had to pay attention to the public reaction to their actions, and under no circumstances could they have the idea that they were privileged.

As premier of a country, he made this strict demand of his relatives. This only goes to show the noble ideology and sentiments of Comrade Zhou Enlai. Proceeding from this, I have come to the conclusion that instead of making strict demands of their relatives in the same way as Premier Zhou, some leading comrades often take advantage of office for personal gain when handling their own or their relatives' matters and always act at the expense of the interests of the state and the people. This has had a bad influence on the people. This is one of the main reasons for an unhealthy party workstyle. In order to fundamentally change for the better, we must begin our work among the leading cadres at various levels. At present, it seems that Premier Zhou's noble character of being strict with oneself, not practicing favoritism, and being very concerned about the interests of the people are more important than before.

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CENTRAL--SOUTH REGION

HENAN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON CONTROLLING VIDEOTAPE SHOWS

HK091156 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] On 2 January, the general offices of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government jointly issued a circular on further strengthening the control of videotape shows.

The circular said: Over the years, under the leadership of party committees and governments at various levels and with the cooperation and work of radio and television, cultural, public security, industrial, and commercial departments, the province's undertaking of videotape shows has made remarkable achievements. However, there are also many problems. The most prominent one is that some units and individuals deal dishonestly and try by all means to show pornographic videotapes. This has harmed the physical and mental health of the masses, particularly the young.

The circular pointed out: We must stipulate in explicit terms that individuals are not allowed to run commercial videotape shows. Under the centralized leadership of the party committees and governments at various levels, the radio and television, cultural, public security, industrial, and commercial administrative departments must conduct ideological education among the videotape projection teams and center that cease operation, and make arrangements for their workers. Privately owned videotape equipment may be allocated for home use and may be disposed of according to the owners' wishes. Through negotiations, they may sell the equipment to broadcasting stations and cultural centers in towns and townships. Institutions and enterprises, including party and government organs, the army, schools, and departments selling broadcasting equipment may use the videotape equipment as a means of conducting internal education. But they are also prohibited from running commercial videotape shows. The videotape shows of such cultural propaganda units as state-run cultural centers, broadcasting centers, clubs, and youth palaces in towns and townships should be re-examined by the radio and television bureaus of cities directly under the jurisdiction of county authorities. They can run videotape shows only after they are approved by prefectural and city radio and television bureaus and are issued a permit by the provincial radio and television department. But the charges they levy on the audience can only be the minimum costs. The shows should be the programs produced and distributed by the state audio and video production units.

The circular stressed: All units and individuals are prohibited from smuggling, importing, producing, and showing counterrevolutionary pornographic, homicide, horror, feudal, and superstitious videotapes. Anyone who shows counterrevolutionary or pornographic videotapes must be seriously hit at and dealt with according to law. In addition, we must hold the leadership of the units concerned accountable.

In order to expedite the development of the province's production and distribution of videotapes, the circular urged the radio and television departments at various levels to promptly establish a network for distributing videotapes. Counties and cities may hire out videotapes at low cost to units that run videotape shows. However, other organs, institutions, and enterprises, and units are prohibited from running videotape businesses.

The circular urged various prefectures, cities, and counties to refer to the practice of the provincial authorities and to establish an administrative committee for social culture. The committee should lead the local videotape show business and other social cultural activities in a centralized way through the division of labor. In particular, the radio and television departments at various levels should really supervise and examine well the routine showing of videotapes.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN HOLDS FORUM ON CONTROL OVER SHOWING OF VIDEOTAPES

HK160825 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpts] From 10 to 12 January the provincial radio and television department, mandated by the provincial social culture management committee, held a forum to discuss and arrange the current work relating to control over showing of videotapes.

The forum relayed and implemented the circular issued by the general offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on prohibiting showing videotapes as a business and strengthening control over videotapes, and studied the relevant documents, including the circular issued by the general offices of the provincial CPC Committee and government on further control over showing of videotapes. The forum pointed out that to strengthen control over showing of videotapes, it is necessary to correct the guiding thinking on the control to earnestly implement the spirit of the relevant documents issued by the central leadership and the provincial CPC Committee, and to resolutely ban the showing of videotapes by individuals as a business. Propaganda and cultural departments and videotape showing teams approved by responsible departments must also strictly implement the regulations stipulated by the central leadership and are not allowed to copy videotapes without authorization in order to make profits.

At the conclusion of the forum, (Liu Qinghui), vice chairman of the provincial social culture management committee and deputy director of the provincial CPC Committee propaganda department, delivered a speech.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT GIVES INSTRUCTIONS ON PUBLISHING

HK140653 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] On 10 January, the regional CPC Committee propaganda department held a meeting of newspaper and journal chief editors in Nanning. The meeting conveyed the important instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the regional CPC Committee on the work of publishing newspapers and journals.

The meeting proposed suggestions on running newspapers and journals. It urged newspapers and journals at various levels to really correct their guiding ideology, to take social benefits as the only criterion, and to serve better the economic structural reform and the building of two civilizations.

Over the years, the region's development of newspapers and journals has been rather rapid. Most of them are well run and receive a good response from their readers. However, there are some newspapers and journals, particularly the literary and art ones, that have problems. Some carry articles which are cooked up or done in a rough and slipshod way, while some publish articles about vulgar interests. Therefore, they have brought about poor social benefits.

The meeting urged all publishing houses to place the correction of guiding ideology in the dominant position this year. Those who work for newspapers and journals should go down to the grassroots. They should give first priority to social benefits and write a rich array of healthy, civilized articles which encourage the masses to unite and to strive for greater achievements. They should encourage the masses to consciously serve the party's general task and general target. They must strictly follow the party and government's administrative regulations on publishing and distributing newspapers and journals. Nobody is allowed to violate discipline.

The meeting held: When judging the publication of newspapers and journals, we must take social benefits as the sole criterion. We must make economic results subordinate to the social benefits. Workers of newspapers and journals must understand that it is a crime to use unhealthy articles to poison the minds of people, particularly the youths. Not only does this erode people's minds but also those of the contingents of publishers and writers.

At the meeting, (Dong Peihua), deputy director of the regional propaganda department, made a speech on reform of the press and reporters' understanding of party spirit.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN WRITERS INSPIRED BY EVERYDAY LIFE

OW050802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 5 Jan 86

[Text] Changsha, 5 Jan (XINHUA)--Gathering material on everyday life, growing numbers of writers in southern China's Hunan Province have recently gone to live and work in local villages and workplaces. Altogether, there are 630 members of Hunan's Writers Association, of whom 60 have been admitted to the Chinese Writers Association. Many of them have written works "full of Hunan local flavor," Liu Yong, vice-chairman of the local association, said today.

Sun Jianzhong, 47, a member of the Tujia ethnic group, returned to his native Xiangzi Autonomous Prefecture after the cultural revolution ended in 1976. He had planned to write a novel about the 30 years ending in the 1970s, but instead he decided to focus on the everyday life of the Tujia and Miao ethnic groups.

The book he wrote, "An Intoxicating Village," last month won the national prize for ethnic literature and was broadcast nationwide. It represents changes in his village since China's rural economic reforms began in 1979, allowing farmers more flexibility in production and sales.

A younger writer, Han Shaogong, 32, has written two prize-winning stories based on his life in the countryside during the cultural revolution.

Recently, Han has gone to live in Hunan's northwest mountain area, where he has been elected leader of a local Communist Youth League Committee.

Han has called everyday life the "root of literature." In a magazine article last year, he called daily life the "inexhaustible source of literary creation."

Another writer, 40-year-old Zhang Yang, has recently gone to work at the province's Tumor Hospital, collecting materials for a story about intellectuals and their work.

Zhang's 1963 novel, "Second Handshake," about the experiences of scientists in old and new China, led to his arrest during the cultural revolution for being too enamored of things foreign. For years, the book was available only in secretly hand-written and mimeographed copies. It was published in 1979 after Zhang was cleared of all charges and has been popular with Chinese readers ever since.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN LEADERS STRESS PLANNED PARENTHOOD IMPORTANCE

HK210343 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Vice Governor Wang Xiangtian stressed at a provincial telephone conference on planned parenthood work on 20 January that planned parenthood is an extremely important and arduous task in socialist modernization. The government at all levels must strengthen leadership and take effective steps to keep this year's natural population growth rate below 9 per 1,000.

(Wang Jing), chairman of the provincial Planned Parenthood Commission, summed up the situation in this work last year. He said: After declining for 2 successive years, the natural population growth rate last year was controlled at about 9 per 1,000. The population plan was basically fulfilled. We must continue to effectively control population growth this year by doing a good job in three respects:

1. We must continue to enhance understanding. Planned parenthood work must be assigned a still more important position during the 7th 5-Year Plan. There must be no wavering over the goal of keeping the natural population growth rate below 9 per 1,000.
2. We must fully implement the party's policies and vigorously advocate that each couple have only one child. At present some people are saying that it is permissible to have a second child throughout the rural areas. This is not so. Some calculate that if everyone has a second child, the province's population will exceed 100 million by the year 2050. This is bound to affect the progress of the four modernizations.
3. We must grasp organizational work in the grassroots and build up effective groups grasping planned parenthood work all year round. The party committees and government must seriously solve the problem of remuneration for these groups.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG FAMILY PLANNING CONFERENCE--The provincial conference on family planning work concluded in Dongguan on 10 January. The conference made arrangements for the population development plan in our province during the 7th 5-Year Plan period and demanded that CPC Committees and governments at all levels continue to really strengthen leadership over family planning work. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Guo Rongchang presided over the conference. Vice Governors Ling Botang and Wang Pingshan respectively spoke and made a summing-up speech at the conference. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Jan 86] /9599

REPORT MEETING--This morning, the regional branch of the Chinese Writers' Association and the HAI WAI QING NIAN ZHOU BAO [Overseas Youth Weekly] jointly held a report meeting in a hall at the (Mingyuan) Hotel. At the meeting, Mr Zeng Minzhi, deputy chief editor of the Hong Kong WEN WEI PO and visiting professor of Jinan University, spoke about present trends in Hong Kong, as well as the press, literature, and arts in Hong Kong. Some of the province's literary and art workers attended the meeting. [Text] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 86] /9599

GUANGDONG GROUP VISITS PLA FIGHTERS--Today, the province sends a group to the Xisha Islands to convey greetings and appreciation to PLA fighters assigned to the islands during the spring festival. The group is headed by Vice Governor Ling Botang. The members include leading comrades of the Hainan Administrative Region and Hainan Li-Miao Nationality Autonomous Prefecture, as well as responsible comrades of the provincial government office, the provincial office for finance and trade, and the provincial office for civil affairs. The group will hold meetings on Yongxing Island and convey the respects of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, and the province's people to the PLA fighters assigned to the islands, who guard and build the islands. [Text] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 15 Jan 86] /9599

HENAN ISLAMIC INSTITUTE--Zhengzhou, 16 Jan (XINHUA)--The Zhengzhou Institute of Islamic Theology in China's central Henan Province has recruited 40 students in its first year. The institute is one of six in China training Islamic clergy. At Zhengzhou, students are preparing to work in Henan, Shandong, Anhui, and Jiangsu provinces. The college-level program takes 3 years to complete and includes study of the Arabic language and Islamic scriptures. Nearly 1 million of Henan's 75 million people are members of the Islamic Hui, Uygur, and Kazak ethnic groups. In recent years, the provincial government has worked to renew Islamic activities, opening or expanding over 400 mosques. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 16 Jan 86] /9604

LEADERSHIP GROUP FORMED--Recently the provincial CPC Committee decided to set up a leadership group for straightening out party style in provincial organs. The group is headed by Comrade Liu Fusheng, with Shi Xinshan, Chen Bangzhu, and Shen Ruiping as deputies. The provincial CPC Committee demanded that CPC committees and governments at all levels strengthen their leadership over the work of straightening out party style in party and government organs and that principal leading comrades personally take up the work. In straightening out party style, they must work out plans, take effective and practical measures, pay less lip service and do more practical things, and deal with cases and solve problems in their own areas and departments one by one. They must promptly sum up experiences and commend those units and comrades that have done well in straightening out party style. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jan 86] /9599

CSO: 4005/404

SOUTHWEST REGION

RECTIFICATION OF PARTY WORK STYLE ADVOCATED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 85 p 1

[Article: "Rectification of Party Work Style Must Be Initiated by Leaders at Various Levels"]

[Text] "In order to strengthen party character and rectify party work style, it is necessary to overcome the phenomenon of too much talk and no action, which has to be initiated by leaders at various levels. Party work style would definitely take a turn for the better if actions are initiated by standing committees of CPC committees, by bureau heads of various bureaus, and by office heads of various offices." This is the demand that the provincial CPC committee has recently placed on provincial level organs while listening to reports from various units of provincial level organs on carrying out the guidelines of the National People's Congress and the enlarged conference of the provincial CPC committee.

Subsequent to the enlarged session, the provincial party committee's standing committee convened to discuss how to strengthen party character and rectify party work style. On the floor, reports filed by the standing committee during last year on the implementation of the policy concerning party rectification were reviewed; moreover, the standing committee's "eight rules concerning strengthening party character and rectifying party work style" were formulated on the basis of the spirit of the National People's Congress and the provincial party committee's enlarged meeting and issued to agencies whose status is above that of the country for implementation.

In order that provincial organs may rectify party work style in the appropriate manner and "be united in their effort to achieve efficiency" the provincial party committee decided that during the week that began on 7 November, 94 provincial units would be grouped under 7 sections (finance and trade, industry and transportation, economic planning and science, agriculture, forestry and aquatics, education, culture and public health, politics and law, and party-public relations), each required to propose solutions to problems that exist in the rectification of party work style.

After having reviewed reports from these provincial organs, leading cadres of the provincial party committee demanded that the following steps be taken:

(1) In carrying out ideological and political work, various provincial level units must carry out the guidelines of the National People's Congress and the provincial party committee's enlarged meeting. On the basis of their respective conditions, these units should look into problems concerning the present situation, reform and the construction of spiritual civilization and unify members' ideology with the spirit of the National People's Congress. Leading cadres in charge of departments whose status is above that of the section and the office should offer effective leadership by holding discussion sessions on a regular basis in order to raise cadres' consciousness and awareness.

(2) Further strengthen party character and rectify party work style in order to solidify and amplify the effect of party rectification. Leading cadres of provincial units at various levels should dedicate themselves to rectifying party work style by attacking problems within their respective units. Erroneous practices involving utilizing power for personal gain and officials responsible for serious economic problems should be dealt with earnestly. We should also instill in the public the correct ideology so that party rectification can have a long lasting effect. In rectifying party work style, we should insist on assuming a practical approach and distinguish problems related to operation from cases involving utilizing power for personal gain. In rectifying party work style, we have to transform words into action. Leaders of various levels should set high standards for themselves--beginning with standing members of the provincial party committee, bureau heads of various bureaus and office heads of various offices. As long as party members are conscientious about rectifying party work style, it will eventually take a turn for the better. Provincial organs at various levels (including all departments and offices) must devise measures to deal with their respective problems; the implementation of these problems should be under public scrutiny.

(3) Stress the construction of spiritual civilization and improve ideological and political work. At present, a number of cadres and members employed by provincial organs have demonstrated a tendency to "put money above all else" and have been leaning toward bourgeois liberalism. As we have entered a new era, we should strengthen ideological and political work, assume the open-door policy internationally and a responsive domestic economic policy, develop a socialist commodity economy and integrate ideological and political work with production to resolve the problems we face. We should propagate effective measures, curb bad ones and encourage the public to study them.

(4) Improve work style and work methods. At present, the problem of making a lot of arrangements but doing little implementation still exists. Leading cadres of provincial organs of various departments, committees, offices and bureaus should familiarize themselves with the problems facing their subordinates. Leading cadres must divide up work and responsibilities, conscientiously improve work style, and do a good job in their work in a down-to-earth manner.

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NORTH REGION

MODEL OF COMMUNIST MORALITY, IDEALS UPHELD

Hohhot SHIJIAN [PRACTICE] in Chinese No 19, 5 Oct 85 pp 16-17

[Article: "On Being a Model of "Four Haves"]

[Text] Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out that in the construction of a socialist society with Chinese characteristics, we must educate all the people to be a people with ideals, with education, and with discipline. The "four haves" are unified whole and are a condensation of socialist spiritual civilization. While all the people in the nation are trying to acquire the "four haves," as members of the party we ought to be models of the "four haves."

An ideal is a goal an individual should strive for. It is the political standpoint of an individual and the reflection of his world outlook. Throughout the ages, the men of deeds were those who have ideals. However, compared with the people in the past, the ideals held by us communists are many times greater. Our ideal is to strive for the realization of communism, because communist society is the most advanced, most reasonable, and finest social system. In that kind of society, there is no darkness, ignorance, or backwardness created by the system of exploitation. In such a society both material and spiritual production can develop into prosperity to be able to satisfy every need of every member of that society. At that time, human beings will have become highly educated, technically equipped, selfless, and smart communist laborers, full of mutual assistance, loving one another, without doing unreasonable things such as harboring suspicions, lying to each other, harming, killing, or waging war. Therefore, it is the most sublime, most advanced, and finest ideal in human society to realize communism; it is our spiritual support and our honor permits no turning back. We must strive for it. Once such an ideal is established, your life will become substantial, your spirit will be refreshed, you will work harder, and you will be willing to sacrifice anything for the interests of the party and the people. Otherwise, you will lose your vitality to advance and you will lose your bearings, become dispirited, unwilling to work, and muddle-headed, and will hardly be able to break the shackles of the narrow outlook of the interest of the individual and will be unable to resist effectively the corrosion of the corrupt thoughts of capitalism or, even worse, be corrupted and become a sinner against the people.

Under the new situation of opening up, vitalization, and reform, a minority of the party members and leading cadres do not have a correct understanding about the many new changes and their ideals have become hazy; they persistently pursue material enjoyment and regard it as "substantial." This is very wrong. Marxism makes no attempt to conceal the benefits of the material. Nevertheless, the essence of communism is not just to look for material benefits only but to pursue the benefit of the people. Today we advocate that some of the people should become rich first and that the final goal is for all to be rich. The famous scientist Einstein wrote a fine passage: "Everyone has his own ideal which points to the direction of his endeavor and his judgment. In this sense, I never take ease and joy as the purpose of life itself--this ethical basis I call the ideal of the pig pen." What Einstein believed was not communism but he had the same disdain toward the ideal of the persistent pursuit of personal interest and criticized it sharply.

As members of the Communist Party, we must, of course, use our actions to carry out the principle of material incentives, the principle of distribution according to work, and the policy of supporting some of the people getting rich first. However, the purpose of our own labor and work can never be just money; it is more important to realize communism. If we depart from this point, we are not qualified to be members of the party.

A revolutionary individual who has decided to struggle for communism all his life must have not only farsighted ideals but also a sublime moral sentiment. This so-called morality means the whole standard of behavior that is used to adjust the relationship between people and between people and society in a specific society or class. The morality upheld by us communists is not a casual or random morality but a communist morality. Communist morality is derived from the class interests of the proletariat and is the embodiment of the ideals of a revolutionary individual in real life. Its basic principle is the collectivism of the proletariat which requires the maintenance of a firm stand and the sublime moral courage of the proletariat and the ability to take hardship first and enjoyment last and to serve the people wholeheartedly.

Some comrades thought that it would be okay if we kept ourselves straight in the big events and that moral problems are trifles. This point of view is incorrect. We must know that morality does not direct itself to the problems of ideology or lifestyle only, it is something applied widely to a whole society and permeates into every relationship of that society. Though moral problems are not entirely political, a political problem always implies a moral problem. It is truly important whether a member is able to accord and to persist in the four basic principles. Yet the quality of ideological morality is also an important expression of party spirit. One cannot separate political firmness and correctness from moral purity. Without moral purity, one can hardly have political firmness. We can never imagine that a selfish person who considers "his children, housing, money, and position" all the time, and indulges in personal enjoyment, would have the energy to care about the cause of the party or the interests of the people. History has revealed that moral corruption and politics are interrelated and mutually conditioning. In the early liberation period, Liu Qingshan [0491 7230 1472] and Zhang Zishan

[1728 1311 0810] were hit by the sugar coated bullet from the capitalist class and became sinners against the people, and these are examples from life. Thus, party members must always be alerted to abide by the principles of communist morality and to be practicing models of communist morality. We should be straight not only with big events but also with trifles.

To commit oneself voluntarily to the cause of communism requires not only farsighted ideals and high morals but also an abundant knowledge of science and civilization because the theory of communism was created by Marx through his study and absorption of the finest results of all the sciences and all of culture including natural science, his study of the rules of the development of human society, and his careful and profound investigation of and research on capitalist society. We must grasp this theory, which means that to be a voluntary revolutionary person, we must have some knowledge of science and culture as our bases.

Furthermore, we must realize that science and technology are rapidly progressing. New sciences and technologies such as atomic energy, electric computers, space technology, and lasers are emerging like bamboo shoots after a spring rain. The new technological revolution is the best opportunity for our four modernizations. If we use it to the best advantage to grasp and use the new technological results to advance our own economy, the distance in economy and technology between our country and the other developed countries will be narrowed and we will be able to promote the development of socialist undertakings. Under such conditions, every member of the Communist Party who has a strong sense of responsibility and dedication must study technology hard to enable himself to be an expert in the work of that department. Anyone who does not study hard in learning science, culture, and his undertakings, and is willing to be only a layman, will not be able to be a leading person in the four modernizations as a model pioneer, and of course, he has lost his important qualification to be a qualified member of the Communist Party in the new era.

Discipline is the established order which should be observed by all; it is the rule of conduct in the execution of an order or in the performance of one's duty. Iron discipline is an important component of the party spirit of the proletarian political party and is the sum of human experience through the struggle of production in the past million years and the struggle of classes in the last several thousand years. It is a characteristic of the proletariat tempered through modern production. A modern enterprise can combine thousands of workers together with machines. Without a careful distribution of labor, tight organization, coordination, and close links together, modern production cannot last for 1 minute. On this point, it is the same with socialism it is with capitalism. The difference is that the discipline of the proletariat is not forced but voluntary. The reason is that we communists have grasped the law of the development of history, and soberly understand that unified discipline is in our own interests.

The importance of discipline reveals itself especially in the turning point of history or when facing a new situation. In a time of carrying out the opening toward the outside and vitalization in the country, and in the process of

economic system reform, we especially need all the party members to become single-minded and to keep in step to fight. But some comrades have taken "vitalization" for "untying" in contrast to observing discipline. In fact, the two never contradict each other. "To vitalize the economy" is to develop socialist production and to "untie" is to change unreasonable management in order to provide the enterprises with vitality. Neither means that discipline can be loosen, but through discipline both ensures the thorough carrying out of these policies. "One cannot draw a circle or a square without a compass or a carpenter's square." Without the guarantee of the party's discipline, the reforms can never be done well.

We are in a new stage in economic system reform. In this revolution, if the mass of party members can be models" with ideals, with morals, with education, and with discipline, "it will be a great influential and encouraging force, and millions of people will be closely united around the party and whole heartedly promote the reform to make it progress soundly and steadily to ensure the modernization of socialism.

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CSO: 4005/274

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL UPHOLDS SPIRIT OF THIRD PLENUM

Hohhot SHIJIAN [PRACTICE] in Chinese No 22, 20 Nov 85 pp 10-12

[Article by Zhang Guomin [1728 0948 3046]: "The Line, Principles and Policies Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee Are Correct and Successful"]

[Text] Historical experience tells us that if the political party of the proletariat is to lead the masses of the people in winning victory in both revolution and construction, the key lies in having a Marxist ideological line, which is the foundation and prerequisite in determining and implementing the correct principles and policies. The great historical achievement of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was first of all, the successful restoration and development of all our party's ideological lines based on proceeding from reality, seeking truth from facts and the unity of theory and practice. This Marxist ideological line was formed during the party's long years of revolutionary practice. With its guidance, we won the great victory of the democratic revolution and achieved major successes in construction during the early years after the establishment of the people's republic. The party's errors in the late 1950's with the "great leap forward," the "anti-rightist movement" and other "leftist" mistakes including serious ones such as the "Great Cultural Revolution," were basically violations of the ideological line of seeking truth from facts. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out, "The discarding for a time of this ideological line seriously endangered the party, brought disaster upon the state and greatly harmed the image of the party and state." The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee conscientiously summed up these historical experiences and lessons, boldly smashed the heavy bonds of years of dogmatism, restored and confirmed the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, raised the guiding principle that is expressed in the slogan, "liberate thinking, use your brains, seek truth from facts, go forward united as one," and further developed this Marxist ideological line to provide a solid ideological foundation for the establishment of a series of correct principles and policies for our party.

Over the past few years, the party, under the guidance of the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, created concrete line, principles and policies in economics, culture, the military, diplomacy and other areas of

extremely rich content and meaning. However, all this can be boiled down to two main things:

First was correcting wrongs. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the shifting of the entire party's focus of work to the construction of socialist modernization, we have concentrated our forces, based on the adherence to the four basic principles, to develop the social productive forces. This was the most fundamental correction of past wrongs. Comrade Deng Xiaoping repeatedly pointed out that Marxism strongly emphasizes the development of production, and that the major task of socialism is to develop the social forces of production and gradually raise the people's material standard of living and cultural life. However, for a period in the past, we neglected this basic viewpoint of Marxism, and after the basic completion of socialist remoulding, continued to stress taking class struggle as the key link, carrying it to an even further extreme during the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution," which brought us untold losses as a result. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Central Committee has utilized the basic principles of Marxism to analyze objectively the major contradictions in China's society, discarding decisively the slogan of "take class struggle as the key link," and shifted the focus of the party's work to the construction of socialist modernization while basically correcting "leftist" errors. At the same time, the idea of adhering to the four basic principles was raised, thereby guaranteeing that socialist construction in China would not stray from the correct path.

Second was the overall reform. When the issue of reform was brought up at the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, it was clearly pointed out that: "The implementation of the four modernizations requires a high level of development of the productive forces and, inevitably, an overall change in the relations of production, the superstructure and all management methods and modes of action and thinking that do not correspond with the productive forces. In other words, it requires a broad, in-depth revolution." The reform began in the countryside, and after 3 years, won good results. This has been everyone's personal experience. After the 3d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the focus of the reform was shifted to the cities. After years of deliberation, the Central Committee came to the decision, based on the success of the rural reform, to conduct an overall reform of the economic, scientific, technical and educational systems, and to reform, streamline and reorganize the PLA. The recent National People's Congress passed the proposed Seventh 5-year Plan and partially reorganized the membership of three Central Committee commissions. All this represented a major milestone in the rapid forward development of the work of the entire party. The reform has promoted the development of the productive forces and brought about a series of profound changes in economic and social life, styles of work and spiritual outlook. The reform represents the self-perfection and completion of the socialist system, and has lead to, in certain spheres, to a certain extent, a revolutionary transformation. This is extremely significant and shows that we have taken a big step toward the construction of a socialism with Chinese characteristics. Throughout the reform, the party has adhered to the basic principles of the predominance of the socialist system of public ownership and of enrichment for all. The planned use of foreign

exchange and the development of an individual independent economy are both subordinate to the overall needs of the development of the socialist economy. The purpose of encouraging some regions and people to get rich before others is to spur on more and more people to do the same, so that the goal of enrichment for all may be attained. Therefore, although the overall reform has only just begun, it has already achieved remarkable results in many areas. Everyone can see how, with the exception of a few regions, different degrees of improvement of the people's living standards have followed in the course of the development of production in the last few years. The facts show that the general orientation and principles of the party regarding overall reform have been correct, and that the reform is in the basic interests of the great majority.

The situation in Nei Monggol over the past few years has also fully shown that the line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee have been correct and successful.

Before the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, approximately 1 million cadres and masses at all levels in the region suffered from the three types of injustices due to the "leftist" influence, especially the destruction of the "Great Cultural Revolution." Seventy percent of the peasants and herdsmen lived in poverty, and there were many problems relating to unity among the nationalities and relations between the cadres and the masses. After the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Committee of the autonomous region led the cadres and masses of all nationalities across the region to implement resolutely the party's line, principles and policies, and closely adhering to and understanding the special characteristics and practical situation of Inner Mongolia, have worked hard on building unity, construction, and reform and brought about profound changes throughout the entire autonomous region. Cases involving the three types of injustices were redressed and righted and major historical problems were satisfactorily resolved. The party's policies on nationalities, cadres, and intellectuals were fairly well implemented, and unity on all sides, especially among the nationalities, has constantly been strengthened, giving rise to a lively and vigorous political situation of stability and unity. In economic construction, diversified programs for production based on the special characteristics and practical situation in Inner Mongolia have been established which emphasize animal husbandry and forestry and have led to healthy developments in production in agriculture and animal husbandry. The reform in rural villages and herding areas began early and achieved quick results. By 1981 systems of responsibility popular with the peasants such as the institution of grain ration plots and large-scale labor contracting were implemented in the farming villages throughout the entire region, basically resolving in a few short years, the peasants' difficulty in getting enough to eat and wear. In the vast herding areas the "double contracting system" of "man-animal-grass" and "responsibility-authority-benefits" was implemented, creating a new route for the development of animal husbandry. In the urban economic reform, we borrowed ideas from the experiences of the rural reform and adapted the contract system to the cities. At present 95 percent of the region's industrial enterprises have already implemented systems of economic responsibility involving contracts. At the same time we are invigorating the domestic

economy, we are also implementing a policy of opening up to areas outside the region and foreign countries to bring in advanced technology from the rest of China and abroad. Just last year arrangements were made with more than 200 businessmen from over 20 countries and regions for more than 100 importation and cooperation projects. All this has strongly promoted the development of the productive forces of the region. In the 6 years from 1979 to 1984, agricultural production has grown steadily and construction on the grasslands and animal husbandry production have developed at similar speeds, while rates of growth and return have reached historical highs. The living standards of the peoples of all nationalities have improved to a great degree along with the development of production. This can be completely demonstrated from the changes in living standards and production consumption. According to incomplete statistics, over the past 6 years, more than 80 percent of herdsmen households in herding areas have built new homes or moved into new yurts, while more than 70 percent have purchased automobiles, tractors, motorcycles, grass harvestors, wind-powered electric generators and other production tools of various kinds. Rather large changes have also occurred in the consumption structures of urban residents as there has been a large growth in the purchase of expensive, better quality consumer goods. In Hohhot, for example, sales in the first half of this year of washing machines, refrigerators and tape recorders increased by 1.68, 1.68 and 2.74 times respectively compared to the same period last year. Television and electric fan sales increased by 31.16 percent and 23.0 percent respectively.

Countless facts have shown that the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee were correct and successful.

The Remarkable Improvements in the Living Standards of the People of the Region During the Sixth 5-year Plan.

Income Increases (1980-1984)

Average per capita income for living expenses for urban worker families increased 6 percent yearly.

Average per capita net income for living expenses for peasants increased 14.3 percent yearly.

Average per capita net income for living expenses for herdsmen increased 19 percent yearly.

(After deducting the factor of commodity price changes)

Increases in Consumption

The average per capita level of consumption for the region's residents in 1984 reached 370 yuan, an increase of 36.6 percent over 1980's 249 yuan, for an average annual increase of 8.1 percent (after deducting changes in commodity prices).

Changes in the Consumption Structure

The ratio between staple and non-staple foods was 1:1.7; television sales increased by 2.5 times in 1984 compared to 1980; tape recorder sales increased by 32 percent in 1984 compared to 1983; washing machine sales increased by 80.3 percent in 1984 over 1983.

Improvements in Housing Conditions

Average amount of living space per capita for urban employee homes reached 6.46 square meters in 1984, an increase of 28.4 percent over 1981. At the same time, the total area for the private construction of homes for peasants and herdsmen reached 12.5 million square meters.

Growth in Savings

The total amount of funds in savings accounts throughout the region reached 2.18 billion yuan, an increase equivalent to 3.3 times that of the figure for 1980.

Average per capita savings for the region was 110 yuan.

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CSO: 4005/361

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL CONTINUES TO IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL WORK

SK120150 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] During the 6th 5-Year Plan period, educational undertakings have greatly developed in Nei Monggol Region. A total of 46 banners and counties in the region have made elementary education universal; national education has developed vigorously; and the region has joined the ranks of the nation's best in the development of agricultural, secondary, vocational, and technical schools.

During the 6th 5-Year Plan period all localities in the region concentrated on readjusting the educational structure. As of 1985 the number of regular senior middle schools was reduced from 1,081 to 446; that of regular junior middle schools from 2,408 to 1,602; and the number of primary schools came to 17,600. The distribution and structure of schools have become more rational, and education has been popularized more extensively. Thus far, a total of 46 banners and counties in the region have made elementary education universal.

Secondary vocational and technical education has developed rapidly. Now there are 333 agricultural and vocational high schools throughout the region, with more than 58,000 students attending such schools. On average, 33.3 out of 10,000 people are attending agricultural, vocational, and junior and senior middle schools, which ranks fourth in the country.

At the same time, various higher learning institutions have further readjusted the ratio of various specialized courses, developed the specialities urgently needed in the region's economic construction, and have expanded the proportion of enrollment to specialized courses. Such institutions have thus far enrolled a total of 23,980 students, and during the 6th 5-Year Plan period have provided various fronts with 160 postgraduate students and 24,800 graduates who have completed regular or special college courses.

Adult education has also been institutionalized across the region. Now students attending adult educational courses number more than those attending regular higher learning schools. A total of 36 banners and counties in the region have passed the acceptance test of the State Educational Commission on eliminating illiteracy, and some 1 million peasants and herdsmen have received various forms of education on popular science.

During the 6th 5-Year Plan period national education was restored and expanded in the region. At present there are 3,851 minority nationality schools in the region, with a total enrollment of 67,000 students. Over the past 5 years the political position and remuneration of teachers in the region have improved and the quality of teachers has also improved rapidly. Among the teachers of senior middle schools, 30.2 percent have completed regular courses of colleges; among the teachers of junior middle schools, 19.2 percent have graduated from secondary specialized schools; and among the teachers of primary schools, 53.2 percent have graduated from secondary normal schools. This has effectively improved the teaching quality.

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CSO: 4005/408

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

HUBEI HOLDS FORUM--The provincial forum on the work of the city, county, and district People's Congress Standing Committees opened in Shijiazhuang on 22 December. Sun Guozhi, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the forum. Sun Guozhi, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, made a speech at the opening ceremony. The major tasks of this forum are to exchange experiences in standing committee work, to study ways for solving problems existing in the current work, to learn from each others' strong points to offset their own weakness and to improve their own work, to strive to make standing committee work suit the demands of the current situation, and to make efforts to create a new situation in this work. [Excerpt] [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Dec 85] /9599

CSO: 4005/408

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING HOLDS CONFERENCE ON RURAL PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK210957 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] This afternoon, the provincial CPC Committee held a provincial telephone conference on the rural party rectification. The conference was presided over by Chen Suzhi, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and deputy director of the party rectification guidance group of the provincial CPC Committee. Sun Qi, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made an important speech at the conference.

Attending the conference were secretaries of various city, county, and township CPC committees; deputy secretaries of various cities and counties who were in charge of the rural party rectification work; secretaries of various city and county Discipline Inspection Commissions; chairmen of various city and county people's congress standing committees; heads of various counties; mayors of various cities; chairmen of various city and county CPPCC committees; and responsible comrades of departments concerned.

In his speech, Comrade Sun Qi first affirmed the work done by various city, county, and township CPC committees in implementing the circular issued by the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission concerning the rural party rectification work and in implementing document No 37 of 1985 issued by the provincial CPC Committee. He considered the current situation on the rural reform good, but also pointed out some problems. In order to comprehensively fulfill all tasks for the rural party rectification with high standards and high quality, he stressed the following three issues:

1. We should fully understand the importance of achieving success in the rural party rectification. Comrade Sun Qi said: The rural party rectification is the key to comprehensively fulfilling all party rectification tasks as well as an important step to further develop party rectification. Therefore, achieving success in the rural party rectification at the grassroots level is a major event which bears on the overall situation. He called on CPC committees at all levels to continually enhance their understanding, to be highly responsible for the work, to be meticulous in giving guidance, to actually attend to the rural party rectification work, to strengthen their sense of party discipline, and to improve the quality of individuals.

2. We should give prominence to solving major problems within the party, proceeding from the actual situation of the rural areas. We should, on the one hand, comprehensively fulfill the four fundamental tasks raised in the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification and solve the four major problems revealed by the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission in its circular on the rural party rectification. On the other hand, we should give prominence to solving the major problems of our own units, proceeding from the realities of our own units. He stressed: We should give prominence to solving the problems in party style, in line with the actual situation of our province. The impressions of the masses with regard to the party are derived from the organizations of the party and the behavior of party members. Only with a good party style can we ensure the implementation of the party line, principles, and policies.

3. We should strengthen the leadership, and make arrangements in a scientific manner. Comrade Sun Qi stressed: The rural party rectification should be comprehensively guided by county CPC committees. Secretaries of various county CPC committees must personally attend to the rural party rectification. Various city CPC committees should also exert great efforts and spend still more time on guiding the rural party rectification in order to ensure the quality of the rural party rectification. At present, the major task of various county CPC committees is to achieve success in the rural party rectification and in implementing Document No of 1986 issued by the CPC Central Committee in order to develop an excellent rural situation.

The party rectification among the organs at the county and district levels must be carried out successfully from start to finish. Organs at the county and district levels should, in particular study well Document No 57 of 1985 issued by the CPC Central Committee in order to set an example for various townships, towns, and villages. Those counties and districts that are about to begin party rectification should conscientiously prepare for the beginning of party rectification. Only when we make good preparations for the party rectification can we ensure the quality of party rectification and ensure that the party rectification will not become a mere formality. Those cities and counties that carry out party rectification should all select a number of party-member cadres who have a strong sense of party discipline, a good style of work, a good grasp of policy, relatively rich work experiences, and good performances in carrying out party rectification, to serve as inspectors and liaison officers for the rural party rectification work.

Comrade Sun Qi pointed out, in conclusion: The rural party rectification of our province has already been carried out in a comprehensive manner. CPC committees at all levels must enhance their understanding, must strengthen the leadership, must give prominence to key areas, must strictly implement policies, and must utter less idle talk and do more solid work in order to achieve success in both party rectification and reform.

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CSO: 4005/407

NORTHEAST REGION

OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON TOWNSHIP-LEVEL PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK200444 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] In his speech made on 18 January at the provincial conference on the township-level party rectification, Liu Chengguo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, stressed that the township-level party rectification must be focused on the straightening out of party style.

Comrade Liu Chengguo said: In carrying out party rectification among townships, we must proceed from vigorously solving those unhealthy trends which are most conspicuous inside the party and with which the masses are most concerned. This will not only help us rapidly open up a new situation in party rectification, but also enjoy the support of the masses.

Liu Chengguo said: Over the past few years, party organizations and the broad masses of party members in the province's rural areas have done much work for correcting unhealthy trends, and in some aspects party style has actually been improved. We must clearly notice, however, that at present unhealthy trends still exist among some party members and party-member leading cadres of town and township organs, institutions and enterprises in the rural areas. Some unhealthy trends are even very serious. Affected by individualism, some party members take advantage of their jobs and positions to build their own houses with public funds and property, to issue bonuses and materials without authorization, and to give banquets and gifts using public funds. Some party members try every possible means to seek personal fame and position, and ask the party for better treatment. Some party members even avail themselves of loopholes in reform to indulge in speculation and profiteering, to illegally buy up materials in great demand and sell them for illegal profits, and to extort money from the masses and accept bribes to line their own pockets. Some party members indulge in a serious bureaucratic style of work, seek honor and bonuses through fraud and deception, arbitrarily impose fines, and beat up and swear at people. Extravagant wining and dining, issuing bonuses and materials with forfeited money, and dividing up such money in a disguised manner are committed in some places. Some party members give special treatment to their relatives and friends, and even shield criminals in violation of principles.

Comrade Liu Chengguo said: All such unhealthy trends have seriously damaged the image of our party, corrupted some party members and cadres, affected the close ties between the party and the masses, covered up some economic irregularities, and provided opportunities to some persons who have ulterior motives. Therefore, in carrying out party rectification among townships, we must give prominence to straightening out party style from beginning to the end, and should be determined to solve the unhealthy trends in our own units in a down-to-earth manner.

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CSO: 4005/407

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDES

SK211152 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The 14th enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the 5th provincial CPPCC Committee ended on 20 January. The meeting adopted the resolution on conscientiously studying the speeches made by leading comrades of the central authorities at the meeting of cadres of central organs and made arrangements for the work of the provincial CPPCC Committee in 1986.

The meeting also set forth the work emphases of the provincial CPPCC Committee in 1986. The meeting called for further expanding the propaganda on the work of reunifying the motherland; widely establishing contacts with compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, Overseas Chinese, and friends residing abroad; adopting various ways to disseminate the principle of reunifying the motherland peacefully and the country's achievements in the four modernizations, reform, and the work of opening to the outside world; and creating conditions and making things convenient for Taiwanese compatriots and Overseas Chinese to go sightseeing and visit relatives and friends in their motherland and to conduct academic exchanges and economic cooperation with us.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Zhou Wenhua, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the closing ceremony of the meeting. Comrade Zhou Wenhua made a speech.

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CSO: 4005/407

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

SK230233 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The 18th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress concluded in Shenyang this afternoon after a 5-day session. At this afternoon's plenary session, Zhang Zhiyuan, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, relayed the guidelines of the 14th Standing Committee meeting of the Sixth NPC.

The participants in the session unanimously adopted the resolution on the diversion of the Liao He, the resolution on further strengthening sports undertakings, and the resolution on increasing the number of deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. It was decided to increase the number of deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress to 925. The session's participants also adopted the resolution on readjusting the Credentials Committee of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Xie Huangtian was elected chairman of the Credentials Committee; and Lou Erkang and Tang Hongguang were elected vice chairmen. The participants decided to abolish the Legal System Office, the Financial and Economic Office, the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Office, and the Personnel Office of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and decided to set up the Nationalities Work Committee.

The session decided to appoint (Wen Shiren) vice governor of the province; Li Jun chairman of the provincial Rural Work Committee; and (Zhou Wenzhi) director of the provincial Water Resources and Electric Power Department. The session also decided to dismiss Shang Bin from the post of director of the provincial Water Resources and Electric Power Department; to appoint (Zhou Benren) chairman of the Financial and Economic Work Commission of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and to appoint (Dai Fangting) deputy president of the provincial Higher People's Court.

During the session, the participants conscientiously examined and discussed various subjects. In discussing the draft regulation on popularizing the 9-year compulsory education, the participants maintained that it is necessary to draw up such regulations, and then offered some suggestions for revising these regulations. The session decided to further revise these regulations in line with the suggestions of the participants, and

then submit the revised regulations to the next Standing Committee meeting for examination. The participants also examined and adopted the report on the examination result of the deputies' motions which were submitted by the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress to the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee for examination.

Zhang Tiejun, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the session, and delivered a speech on further strengthening the propagation and education work for popularizing legal knowledge and on promoting the construction of socialist democracy and the legal system in the province.

Among the vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee present at this plenary session were Wang Guangzhong, Liu Zenghao, Feng Yousong, and Cui Ronghan. Attending the session as observers were Bai Lichen, vice governor of the province; (Qian Wenyi), deputy president of the provincial Higher People's Court; (Guo Chunlai), deputy chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible persons of the People's Congress Standing Committees of various cities.

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CSO: 4005/407

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

SK230123 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] The 19th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress ended this afternoon at the Harbin Beifang Mansion. Chen Yuanzhi, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, presided over today's session.

The session examined and adopted the provincial regulations on road management; the provincial regulations on relics management; the resolution on further strengthening the nationalities work; the decision on conferring honorary titles formulated by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; the 1986 work emphasis of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and the namelists of some appointed and dismissed cadres.

In his speech, Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, stressed the necessity to develop socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system. He said: Building a high degree of socialist democracy constitutes one of our fundamental goals and tasks. This has been raised after summing up the historical experiences gained since the PRC's founding and, in particular, the bitter lessons gained from the Great Cultural Revolution. Therefore, developing socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system are an important task assigned by the party and the people to the people's congresses and their standing committees. I hope that all members will ponder over and discuss this issue in order to make due contributions to developing socialist democracy and the socialist legal system and to perfecting the system of the people's congress.

Attending the session were Lu Guang, Wang Jinling, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi, Zhao Zhenhua, and Zhang Ruoxian, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending the session as observers were He Shoulun, vice governor of the province; and Zhang Li, president of the Provincial Higher People's Court.

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NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

LAW COURSES AT JILIN SCHOOLS--Changchun, 15 Jan (XINHUA)--All of the 1,931 middle schools in Jilin Province, northeast China, have opened courses in law, according to the local education office. The number of primary schools which have started such courses is 9,320--81.5 percent of the total. It is only since 1979 that China has formulated a code of law, and the office has invited people from local judicial circles to help train teachers during vacations or to act as teachers in the schools. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 15 Jan 86] /9604

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN LIAONING--Shenyang, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--Liaoning Province, northeast China, has made primary education universal, thus completing a task set by the state for the country before 1990. A check by the local authorities showed that 98.3 percent of children around 7 years old have been enrolled and 98.2 percent of children between 13 and 15 are in school. The graduation rate of primary schools was 95.3 percent last year. Since 1981, the province has assigned 16,000 trained teachers to primary schools and spent 570 million yuan improving teaching facilities. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 13 Jan 86] /9604

CSO: 4000/142

NORTHWEST REGION

EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN NINGXIA DISCUSSED

Part II

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 85 p 4

[Article by Li Yijie [2621 0001 2638]: "Educational Reform in Ningxia"]

[Text] (Continued from the previous issue)

III. The system of leadership and management should be in step with the development of education. The system of leadership and management in our region is flawed by the fact that amateurs are leading professionals. This practice can be witnessed in many departments and personnel arrangements.

1. At present, a number of institutions of higher learning in our region are under the management of offices or bureaus of "specialized subjects of similar nature"--a fact that has adversely affected both the quality of education and production. Some of these offices or bureaus are reluctant to assume their responsibilities. Some, while willing, are unable to do a good job. There are also offices and bureaus that simply do not know how to proceed.

Our education must transform into an educational entity in accordance with social progress. Institutions of higher learning, particularly those in a technologically backward area like Ningxia, must be under the centralized supervision of educational departments.

2. Many of the leaders of the institutions of higher learning in our region (at the college, department, and section levels) are ignorant of the principle and management of, and the psychology involved in, education and do not possess knowledge in any specialized subjects. Such is the case with not only school directors but also mid-level leaders who work on the frontline of education. These people are unfit to shoulder the responsibilities related to education.

3. Schools are overstaffed with non-teaching personnel. For example, in some schools, cadres affiliated with offices whose status is above that of the section account for 20 percent of the entire staff, which, realistically speaking, may be reduced to half or two-thirds of the current size. Some of the administrative affairs may be handled by the teachers or students or various sectors of society. Money saved from the streamlining of the staff may be used for more practical and essential projects on the educational front.

At present, the size of non-teaching staff continues to grow in some schools-- a phenomenon that will adversely affect the educational reform if left untreated.

4. A common problem with the internal operations of schools is that party organizations have been ineffective in their handling of political and ideological education, in the implementation of the responsibility system for school principals and the system of division of responsibilities between party and political organs, and in forming teachers' committees on administrative affairs (in view of the fact that the educational reform relies principally on teachers). In many schools, the party is still involved in affairs that should be dealt with by political organizations. We must take steps to resolve this problem.

Part III

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 85 p 4

[Article by Li Yijie [2621 0001 2638]: "Educational Reform in Ningxia"]

[Text] (Continued from the previous issue)

IV. Better position colleges, high schools, and vocational secondary schools.

Ningxia is small in terms of its size and population. It is poor and economically backward. In carrying out educational reform in the urban areas, we must proceed with caution. There is a multitude of colleges, high schools, and vocational secondary schools (particularly colleges) in our region--all located far from one another and offer courses in similar specialized subjects. This kind of "compact" packaging is wasteful and not in keeping with the conditions in Ningxia. I believe that we should utilize our material and manpower and build universities that offer courses that correspond to those offered in high schools and vocational secondary schools and make the entire educational undertaking a "coordinated process." A school may comprise of a college and a vocational secondary school. For example, since courses in specialized subjects offered by agricultural colleges and agricultural high schools are identical, they can perhaps be taught by the same staff and employ only one set of equipment--a practice that may even improve the quality of education. By the same token, Ningxia University, Ningxia Normal College and Yinchuan Normal School may merge into one school and the excess materiel and manpower and equipment may be transferred to high schools and elementary schools.

5. Improve the quality of leaders and stress political and ideological education. Inefficiency in political and ideological work can be attributed to the incompetence of leaders of certain educational departments and institutions of higher learning and the fact that the duties of party and political organs are not clearly differentiated. We should initiate a good work style and strengthen political and ideological work in schools by assigning a group of ambitious and competent comrades to work on the frontline of education.

VI. Other issues to be concerned with.

First, we may consider instituting in some institutions of higher learning in our region the "credit system" or combining the "credit system" with the "school year system" in order to overcome the phenomenon whereby once a student passes the entrance exam he is guaranteed the "iron rice bowl" and can "eat out of the same big pot." Second, we should "train a sufficient number of competent teachers who are dedicated to educational undertakings." This task is beset with many difficulties--there are not enough young teachers joining the teaching profession, teachers need to renew constantly their knowledge and, more importantly, the low quality of leaders and the problem of bringing the initiative of teachers into play. Our leaders should pay special attention to the fact that many of our teachers are "incapable of teaching and yet unable to quit." We should also redress the fact that some of our colleges, while unable to provide competent teachers and adequate equipment, insist on recruiting more students and thereby endangering the future of our young people and country.

12680/6662

CSO: 4005/302

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI'S EDUCATION, PUBLIC HEALTH WORK OUTLINED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 85 p 3

[Article: "Shaanxi's Education and Public Health Achieve Success"]

[Text] In 1984, there were 43 institutions of higher learning in Shaanxi with a total enrollment of 65,900 students--both figures ranked 7 in the country.

There were more than 40,000 elementary schools with a total enrollment of 3,840,900 students. The number of kindergartens in the province was close to 2,000--with a total enrollment of 370,000 students. There were also 3,085 general-course high schools with a total enrollment of 1,630,900 students. The number of vocational senior high schools in both the urban and rural areas was 165, with an enrollment of more than 40,000 students. The number of secondary normal schools was 19, with a total enrollment of more than 17,000 students.

Compared with 1949, the number of college students per 10,000 people in 1984 increased from 1.7 to 22.3, the number of high school students, from 33.1 to 557, and the number of elementary schools students, from 552.9 to 1,295.1.

In 1984, the number of hospitals in Shaanxi reached 6,251--a 42-fold increase over the 1949 level. The number of hospital beds was more than 68,000--50 times that in 1949.

In 1984, 151,300 people from more than 90 countries and regions visited Shaanxi Province--a 22.3 percent increase over the previous year.

12680/6662

CSO: 4005/302

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGZHOU PLA MEETING CALLS FOR IMPROVED PARTY STYLE

HK190638 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] The Guangzhou Military Region held a meeting of organ cadres on the afternoon of 17 January to mobilize the region's organs to respond to the call of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, take the lead in straightening out party style, stimulate the units of the whole region to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style, and strive for marked results within 6 months.

Political Commissar Zhang Zhongxian spoke at the meeting, putting forward specific measures for leading organs and cadres in taking the lead to straighten out party style. These measures include: From now until the spring festival, organize the party-member cadres to study the important speeches of the CPC Central Committee and Central Military Commission leaders at the central organ cadre gathering; around the spring festival, spend a concentrated period of time in party rectification, with the focus on reviewing and checking on problems of party style in the units, so as to consolidate and develop the fruits of party rectification.

It has also been decided to concentrate forces during the first quarter to investigate and deal with malpractices and violations of law and discipline which are serious in nature and arouse strong reaction among the masses. Achievements in this respect should be scored as soon as possible.

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CSO: 4005/403

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NINGXIA HOLDS MEETING ON PUBLIC SECURITY WORK

HK070748 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 85 p 1

[Report: "Ningxia Holds Regional Meeting to Exchange Experience in Overall Public Security Work"]

[Excerpts] From 13 to 16 December, the Ningxia Autonomous Region held a meeting in Yinchuan to exchange experience in overall public security work. The meeting analyzed the public security situation in the region, summed up and exchanged experiences in overall public security work, and discussed the question of further promoting overall management and achieving a fundamental turn for the better in this work.

Regional leading comrades Hei Boli, Shen Xiaozeng, Ma Qingnian, Bai Zhenhua, Ma Yingliang, Jiang Guangdong, and Peng Linbo, and Vice Chairman Ma Likai of the regional CPPCC attended the meeting.

Over the past year or so, under the leadership of the CPC committees and governments at all levels, we have carried out struggles against serious criminal offences and economic crimes and energetically implemented various measures for overall management in public security work. As a result, a great improvement has been achieved in the public security work of our region, the abnormal situation has been markedly changed, and the situation has continued to develop in the correct direction.

In his report on the situation of overall management in regional public security work, Bai Zhenhua, member of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee, called on all localities, departments, and units to take the whole situation into consideration and take an active part in the overall management so that all measures for this work can be effectively implemented.

Shen Xiaozeng, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Hei Boli, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, also delivered a speech on the relationship between overall management in public security and judiciary work and current economic work. He said that the question of public security is of concern to all fields. It is necessary to mobilize the whole

party and the whole society to strive for a fundamental improvement in public security, social order, and social atmosphere as quickly as possible.

Ma Qingnian, chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, also spoke at the meeting.

Present at the meeting were also responsible comrades of various prefectures, cities, and counties (district) and relevant departments.

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CSO: 4005/403

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHANXI PUBLIC SECURITY DIRECTOR ON STATE OF PUBLIC ORDER

HK120339 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Excerpts] At the 16th meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 9 January, Provincial Public Security Department Director (Liu Jiuxiang) delivered a report on the state of public order in the province. He said: The province has victoriously unfolded the struggle to crack down on serious crime since August 1983. Public order is becoming more and more stable, and the security situation has taken a marked turn for the better.

In order to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in public order in the province, it is first necessary to apply the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates to unify people's understanding and boost confidence and resolve to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in public order in 1986.

Second, under the unified arrangements and leadership of the party committees and government, we must continue to get a good grasp of the struggle to crack down hard on crime until there is a fundamental turn for the better in public order.

Third, we must focus on the key points and promote comprehensive treatment of public order problems.

Fourth, we must further establish the idea of serving economic construction, and improve, reform, and step up public order control work.

Fifth, focusing on the building of socialist spiritual civilization, we must strengthen the building of the public security force. We must correct all kinds of unhealthy trends and continually enhance the political awareness and ethical and moral standards of the public security cadres and policemen.

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CSO: 4005/403

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JIANGXI MEETING DISCUSSES MILITIA POLITICAL WORK

OW030055 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the Political Department of the Jiangxi Provincial Military District co-sponsored a provincial conference in Nanchang 25-28 December to exchange experiences in reforming the militia's political work.

After earnestly examining Jiangxi's experiences gained in the past 2 years in reforming the militia's political education to meet the needs in the province's economic construction, the attendants had a clearer idea about the course of the militia's political work during the new period.

Over the past 2 years, organizations at all levels in Jiangxi have continued to eradicate the influence of leftist ideas, effectively corrected the long-standing outmoded concept that militia work must be handled the conventional militia way, and have consciously served the subordinated themselves to the cardinal needs of economic construction. Based on the actual situation, units at all levels have studied and drawn up measures for reforming the militia's political work. They have also dispatched large numbers of personnel to selected units to investigate their situation, experiment with reform, and popularize the advanced experiences reviewed in more than 120 reports, 24 of which were distributed by the PLA General Political Department and various military regions. Moreover, the party committees of 10 prefectures and cities and over 40 counties and districts have sponsored discussion or experience-exchanging meetings for comrades of the People's Armed Forces Departments, the propaganda departments of the local authorities, and other departments concerned to study and solve the new situation and new problems in the militia's political education during the new period. Consequently a gratifying situation characterized by exploring new ways of forging ahead has appeared in providing political education for the militia. In terms of educational reform, the previous method of giving militiamen classroom lectures has been replaced by a combination of different methods, including correspondence courses through the mail or journals, replaying recorded cassette tapes or videotapes, showing slides, and so forth. Not only has this quite successfully dealt with the problems appearing after the restructuring of urban and rural administration, such as the difficulty in teaching militiamen in classrooms because of their great mobility, but it has also helped the militia develop production.

Various localities have also actively organized the militia to study scientific, technical, and general knowledge, helped them learn production techniques, taught them how to become affluent, and provided them with commercial information--services highly popular among the militiamen. Experiences show that the militia's political education will have broad prospects, substantial content, a strong sense of the time, and exuberant vitality when the guiding thought is that such education must be based on serving and subordinating to economic construction, the overall objective.

When the conference was in session, (Wang Taihua), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and head of its propaganda department and (Chen Lijiu), director of the Political Department of the provincial Military District, made important speeches on reforming the militia's political education; 24 advanced units reported their experiences. Toward the end of the meeting, an order of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee and the Political Department of the provincial Military District to commend the 24 units was read.

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CSO: 4005/403

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

REORGANIZATION IMPROVES AIR FORCE AVIATION UNITS

OW142214 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0217 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Article by reporter Zhu Hao]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jan (XINHUA)---After undergoing reduction in strength and reorganization, the PLA Air Force aviation troops are soaring in the motherland's blue sky with a brand-new outlook.

During the reduction in strength and reorganization, the Air Force eliminated a number of outmoded aircraft and reduced the number of older pilots. The cultural standards of the vast majority of pilots are now at the university and college levels. Several hundred pilots have bachelor degrees. With the renewed equipment and the enhanced pilot qualities, a good foundation has been laid for carrying out difficult and rigorous training. More and more pilots can carry out combat acrobatics, very low-altitude flying, two-plane soaring through the clouds and landing in close formation, and other training maneuvers of relatively higher technical difficulty. A large number of pilot regiments have separately carried out complex daylight and nighttime meteorological training. When encountering sudden bad weather, many pilots were able to swoop through the clouds and land safely. Last year, a number of pilot regiments successfully completed their prescribed tasks, involving relatively more difficult tactical training and combined multiple-branch exercises.

With the enhancement of pilot qualities, modern science and technology have been more extensively applied in Air Force training. The ground-to-air missile units succeeded in using microcomputer technology to carry out simulated training, and the aviation units also succeeded in using microcomputers to map out pilot training plans.

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CSO: 4005/403

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

DENG XIAOPING SIGNS ORDER COMMENDING DEAD SOLDIER

OW181317 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA)--The Central Military Commission of the PRC issued an order on 11 January to confer the honorable title of "Good Company Leader Who Had the Courage To Sacrifice His Life" on Fu Yongxian, leader of the 7th Company under a certain regiment of the Yunnan border defense troops.

The order, signed by Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping, says that on 8 February 1985, Fu Yongxian and his company, while conducting an exercise in a certain place on the Yunnan frontier, were suddenly attacked by Vietnamese troops. Fu Yongxian gloriously sacrificed his life to protect the safety of his comrades-in-arms.

The order pointed out: Fu Yongxian was not only able to sacrifice his life for others in a life and death situation, but also his enlistment, he had been commended eight times for meritorious service. When he was a squad leader, his squad was an advanced one; when he was a platoon leader, his platoon was awarded a second-class unit commendation; and when he was a company leader, his company was an advanced unit. He diligently and conscientiously worked for 17 years in the service. He never complained about the tough conditions and hard work of the grassroots units, gave no thought to personal career advancement, and never gave himself the airs of a veteran. He never made any personal demands from the party when his wife was seriously ill or he had other family difficulties. He was modest and prudent and closely cooperated with cadres of the same rank. He was sincere and respectful to superiors who joined the Army later than he did and gave them his warm support. Fu Yongxian was a fine grassroots cadre, a good model in promoting the socialist spiritual civilization.

The Central Military Commission urges the commanders and fighters of the whole Army to learn from Fu Yongxian; to learn from his revolutionary spirit of being the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, and of daring to sacrifice his life for others; learn from his high sense of responsibility in loving the Army and working contentedly and wholeheartedly at the grassroots level; learn from his noble character of always giving primary importance to the interests of the party and the people, correctly handling family difficulties, and giving no thought to personal fame, gain, or status; learn from his broad-mindedness in selflessly and sincerely supporting younger cadres; learn from his workstyle of not making empty talk, steadfastly immersing himself in hard work, and living plainly, so that they will make new contributions in building and safeguarding the motherland.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

HUNAN EMPLOYS DEMOBILIZED SERVICEMEN--Various localities and units in Hunan have adopted positive measures for handling the structural reform in the Army. From January to November, over 7,000 demobilized servicemen or 99.5 percent of the province's total number of demobilized servicemen have been appointed to new posts. More than 3,300 family members of servicemen have also had arrangements made. [Summary] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Dec 85 HK] /9599

PLA CIVILIAN GOODS PRODUCTION--While producing products for military use, the PLA's industrial plants are also producing civilian goods. Currently, the civilian goods product by PLA plants accounted for 30 percent of the total output value of those plants. Some of the civilian goods produced by PLA plants were exported, and the foreign exchange earned in the last few years exceeded \$120 million. [Summary] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 25 Dec 85 OW] /9599

ZHEJIANG NAVAL REGIMENT ANNIVERSARY--A meeting was held at a naval air unit on the East China Sea front on 29 December to mark the 20th anniversary of the naming of the celebrated "Sea and Air Eagle Regiment." The regiment rendered meritorious service to the nation during the War of Resistance against U.S. aggression in Korea by downing 31 enemy planes. Liu Huaqing, commander of the PLA Navy, and Li Yaowen, political commissar, sent greeting cables to the regiment. [Summary] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 85 p 1 OW] /9599

FUJIAN PLA NAVY AID--PLA Navy units stationed in Fujian last year dispatched over 4,100 vessels and vehicles, and over 30,000 technicians to help local governments complete 11 construction projects, including laying the stone bed for the underwater electric cable between Fuqing County's (Keman) Island and Pinnan County's (Daojia) Island, and building Xiapu County's (Guzhen) Port. They also transported over 10,000 metric tons materials, cleared underwater obstacles along a 232-kilometer channel, and supplied Chinese and foreign vessels with over 30,000 metric tons of oil and water, all on behalf of the Xiamen Special Economic Zone. [Summary] [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Jan 86 OW] /9599

XUZHOU UNIT FIGHTS FLOODING--At 0500 this morning, the (Xiahong) dam in (Fangcun) Township in Tongshan County breached, causing a disaster. By 1300,

2.2 million cubic meters of water had spilled from the 50-meter wide gap. Over 700 officers and men of the unit to which the late Wang Jie [PLA hero] belonged, and the (Zhouqiao) company under a certain unit in Xuzhou, as well as several thousands of local people are doing all they can to stop the spill. He Fushuo, mayor of Xuzhou City, and other leading comrades are on the scene to command the fight. Because of timely evacuation, there has been no human or livestock losses reported. [Text] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jan 86] /9599

FORMER GUANGXI LEADER DIES--Comrade Jiang Maosheng, former deputy commander of Guangxi Military District and an old fighter of the Red Flag Army, died of illness in Nanning on 11 December at the age of 74. A ceremony to bid farewell to his remains was held in Nanning on 25 December. The ceremony was attended by Qiao Xiaoguang, a member of the CPC Central Committee; leading comrades of the party, government, and army in the region Wei Chunshu, Gan Ku, Qin Yingji, Wang Zhuguang, (Huang Yuyang), (Xiao Qichu), (Li Licheng), and (Li Meisheng); and old friends of Jiang Maosheng including Huang Rong, He Yiran, Ren Gengqing, Liao Lianyuan, (Wang Kuixian), Zhao Xinran, Wang Panwen, Guo Zhifu, Bi Kezhou, Wu Hua, Zhang Guisheng, and Cheng Qiwen. Chen Huiguang, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, and others bid farewell to Comrade Jiang Maosheng's remains in hospital. [Excerpts] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jan 86] /9599

CHENGDU LEADERS VISIT POTALA--On 6 January, accompanied by Zhang Shaosong, political commissar of the Xizang Military District, and (Gao Changjin), deputy commander of the Xizang Military District, (Hou Shujun), the Chengdu Military Region Air Force commander, and his party, totalling more than 10 persons, visited the Potala Palace. [Excerpt] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Jan 86] /9599

LEADERS MOURN XING YUANLIN--Urumqi, 9 Jan (XINHUA)--Xing Yuanlin, member of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee and former adviser of the Urumqi Military Region, died of illness in Urumqi on 8 November 1985 at the age of 71. Yang Dezhi, Qin Jiwei, Geng Baio, Cheng Zihua, Seypidin Aizezi, Zhou Gucheng, Liao Hansheng, Hong Xuezhi, Tao Zhiyue, Ma Wenrui, Zhao Xianshun, Li Xuanhua, and other comrades; the national CPPCC committee, Central Military Commission, Lanzhou Military Region, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Hunan Province, Xinjiang Military District, Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, and other units presented wreaths. Not long ago, party, government, and army leaders in Xinjiang Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Shanhe, Liu Haiqing, Tang Guangcai, and over 1,000 army men and civilians paid their last respects to the remains of Xing Yuanlin, who was an outstanding communist party member, an excellent commander of our Army, and a loyal communist fighter. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0254 GMT 9 Jan 86] /9599

ARTICLE CRITICIZES ERRONEOUS PRACTICE--JIEFANGJUN BAO on 20 January published a commentator's article on the front page as the lead article. It emphasizes that in order to improve the party style, it is necessary to overcome the erroneous practice of making comparisons. The article says: Some localities and units are not effectively resisting nor seriously correcting unhealthy tendencies. Instead, they compare each other. The article points out: To compare oneself with bad and backward examples instead of good and advanced ones will induce and encourage unhealthy tendencies and will seriously obstruct the correction of unhealthy tendencies. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 19 Jan 86] /9599

PREMIER ASSURES DEDICATION TO CONSTITUTIONAL RULE

OW290636 Taipei CHINA POST in English 26 Dec 85 p 12

[Text] Premier Yu Kuo-hwa yesterday assured further dedication to the implementation of constitutional rule in the Republic of China. "We will also strive to protect the Constitution, which is the ultimate blueprint leading to modern democracy," he pledged while speaking before a meeting commemorating the 38th Constitution Day yesterday. The meeting also was the opening ceremony of the joint convention of the National Assembly and the assembly's Committee for Constitutional Research at Taipei's City Hall.

The dignity and integrity of the Constitution is absolutely not allowed to be undermined, he said. And the constitutional system based on the Constitution is not permitted to be changed, either, he stressed.

The implementation of the Constitution on Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu over the past three decades has built an unprecedentedly free and prosperous society in this country, he said. The successes have demonstrated that only a free democratic China is the common expectation of all Chinese people, he pointed out. All facts have also shown that only the constitutional democracy under the guidance of the three principles of the people will lead the nation further to a stronger and wealthier future, he stated.

The premier also reported on the administrative progress in foreign affairs, the defense industry, economic liberalization, cultural and technical achievements and political and social developments in this country in the past years.

In foreign affairs, he said, based on the principles of equality and reciprocity, the nation has expanded various relations with more foreign countries.

Successes in manufacturing advanced weapons have strengthened national defense, he said. The authorities have been stepping up studies to accelerate the development of state-of-the-art fighters and warships as well as electronic military equipment, he said.

Economic growth has been projected at 5.5 percent for the next year as national economy has been turning for the better. The government will vigorously expand public investment to stimulate the economy, Premier Yu said.

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CSO: 4000/145

TAIWAN RELAXES SOME CONTROL OF MAINLAND NEWS

OW030620 Taipei CHINA POST in English 28 Dec 85 p 12

[Text] The Executive Yuan recently said that the control of local coverage of mainland Chinese affairs has been moderately relaxed, and denied that foreign publications have been asked to prepare a special edition of their readers in Taiwan.

The Cabinet also stressed that it has not imposed any censorship on the Chinese language journals published abroad and circulating here, or on foreign trade bulletins.

As mainland China has stepped up its united front offensive against the ROC, the publications making propaganda for Red China should be banned from import, the Cabinet said, adding that for minor offences, the pages or reports of that issue may be torn out or crossed out. The Executive Yuan made the statements in response to nonpartisan legislator Chang Chun-hsiung's interpellations.

The Cabinet emphasized that as a sovereign country, the ROC is entitled to ban the circulation of all publications suspected of propagandizing for the various developments on the mainland.

As to foreign publications it added, those found spreading propaganda by weakening the spiritual armament of the people and blurring their anti-communist ideology will be handled according to law.

The Cabinet further pointed out that 68 public and private institutions in the country have been able to import mainland publications freely to serve as reference material in their planning anti-communist measures. The 68 organizations include three local TV stations, two mass-circulation Chinese language newspapers, the CHINA TIMES and the UNITED DAILY NEWS, the CENTRLA NEWS AGENCY, the Council for Economic Planning and Development, the Board of Foreign Trade, the Government Information Office and the Institute of International Affairs.

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CSO: 4000/145

BRIEFS

BAN ON NEW PARTIES--Taipei, 10 Jan (CNA)--The Executive Yuan said Thursday that for the time being, it will not consider enacting a law governing political parties, nor will it lift the ban on formation of new political parties. The Executive Yuan made the remark in a written response to legislator Chang Chun-hsiung's interpellation concerning party politics in this nation. The Yuan said that ideals of party politics can be fulfilled only in a peaceful environment. While the Peiping regime is trying vigorously to sabotage and invade this nation, the establishment of more political parties will only cause political disputes in this nation, and this will be very unfavorable to the nation's stability and security, it said. The bitter experience in South Vietnam before its fall to the communist hands is a lesson that the people here should bear in mind, it said. To maintain the political stability and the solidarity of the people here, the government will not consider lifting the ban on the formation of more political parties in this nation. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1004 GMT 10 Jan 86] /9604

CSO: 4000/145

UK MINISTER TO DISCUSS POLITICAL STRUCTURE DURING PRC TRIP

HK030745 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Michael Chugani]

[Text] British and Chinese officials will make another attempt to narrow their deep differences over the sensitive issue of political reforms in Hong Kong when Foreign Office Minister Mr Timothy Renton visits Beijing.

Mr Renton's travel plans are still being finalised but the British minister is scheduled to be in China later this month or sometime next month. Although officials have refused to provide details of the trip, it is understood Hong Kong's future political structure will be high up on the agenda for discussion. Other issues likely to be discussed include Hong Kong's new passport and future nationality.

The two sides will engage in another round of "exchange of information," the phrase currently being used to describe attempts to narrow the rift on the question of political reforms.

Mr Renton, the British minister responsible for Hong Kong affairs, is likely to spend about 4 days in China before stopping off in Hong Kong for about 2 days where he will hold talks with local leaders.

Despite several attempts at fence-mending recently, London and Beijing are still split in their thinking as to how Hong Kong should proceed in developing its political structure in the run-up to 1997. Beijing's leaders--who are known to be suspicious about British intentions--oppose radical changes here that will put power in the hands of the people. They want changes to be made by the China-appointed Basic Law Drafting Committee.

But the Hong Kong Government is committed to further developing the political structure in 1988 in a way that meets the wishes of the people.

British officials bowed to Chinese pressure recently and agreed to discuss political reforms in the Joint Liaison Group--a contact group of diplomats set up under the terms of the 1997 agreement to ensure a smooth transfer of sovereignty. The move was interpreted by some as Britain having given China some say in the internal affairs of Hong Kong.

There was a further exchange of views on the matter last month when the governor, Sir Edward Youde, met with visiting Chinese State Councillor Mr Ji Pengfei.

It is believed that when Mr Renton meets Chinese leaders he will calm fears by repeating the message that radical changes are not imminent because Hong Kong still does not have a clear idea on how far it wants to go in reforming the existing political structure.

Mr Renton is likely to tell his hosts that the picture will be clearer in about 18 months when the Hong Kong Government is due to publish a new discussion paper on democratic changes.

Hong Kong's chief secretary, Sir David Akers-Jones, has already made clear that Beijing's leaders will be given a sneak preview of this document before it is released for public comment.

What Mr Renton will not do is to take a hardline position with the Chinese by telling them that, while Britain is in charge, Hong Kong's affairs do not concern Beijing.

As one official put it, the trip will take place within a friendly atmosphere and Hong Kong forms a vital part of Sino-British relations.

Plans for such a trip date back a few months to when the then Foreign Office minister responsible for Hong Kong, Mr Richard Luce, was scheduled to visit both China and Hong Kong in the autumn. But the trip was called off when Mr Luce was made Arts Minister in a government reshuffle by Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Although Mr Renton visited Hong Kong briefly 2 months ago, it was decided he should put off visiting China until he familiarised himself with his new portfolio.

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CSO: 4000/144

PAPER NOTES QUESTIONS JI DID NOT ANSWER

HK240724 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Dec 85 p 10

[Article by staff reporters]

[Text] Mr Ji Pengfei, the director of China's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, tackled five subject areas at his 30-minute meeting with the press on Saturday. He avoided specifics.

Mr Ji opened the session, which had earlier been billed as a "press conference," with a statement lasting about 5 minutes.

Before the event, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, which made the arrangements, had said that all questions for Mr Ji had to be filed about 2 days in advance. Nearly 200 questions were submitted by 26 news organizations. No supplementary questions were taken.

In the midst of a general mood of dissatisfaction, expressed in some newspaper editorials about the format and briefness of Mr Ji's farewell meeting with the media, the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST asked for a full list of questions that were submitted to Mr Ji.

The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY said it did not have a copy of all the written questions submitted by news organisations to Mr Ji before his scheduled press conference, the SCM POST was told.

An NCNA official yesterday said all questions were directly forwarded to Mr Ji's aides before the meeting with the press. "We don't know how they handled the questions," the official said.

Moreover, some media organisations declined yesterday to say what questions they had submitted. Their reason was either that those involved were now on leave, or they had not kept a precise record.

Individual reporters were reluctant to disclose what questions their organisations had asked without clearance from their editors, or other news executives, who were not immediately available.

The SCM POST submitted, in Chinese, questions covering eight areas it considered to be of public interest and concern:

--How do you evaluate the achievements of your visit? Have you succeeded in your objectives in listening to views from all sides? What is your general impression of Hong Kong and what is the view of the general public towards the drafting of the Basic Law?

--How do you evaluate the situation after the signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration? How are both sides cooperating? Both sides appear to have different interpretations on some clauses contained in the Joint Declaration: for example, the legislature of the future SAR [Special Administrative Region] government will be formed by election and the executive branch will be accountable to the legislature. If there are discrepancies in interpreting these clauses, how can they be resolved?

--Will China regard it as a deviation from the Joint Declaration if political reforms in Hong Kong are developed in their present direction? In what way could Hong Kong's political reforms be compatible to the future Basic Law?

--Has the Senior Unofficial of the Executive Council, Sir S.Y. Chung, requested a meeting between you, State Councillor, and all UMELCO [Unofficial Members of Executive and Legislative Councils] members? If so, why has such a meeting been turned down?

--There has been criticism that in setting up the Basic Law Consultative Committee, China has placed too much importance on the inclusion of people from the commercial and industrial sectors, at the expense of people from the grassroots. Can you comment on this?

--State Councillor, is it true you will be visiting Macao in the middle of next year? If so, for what reason? And who will be with you? Will you stop over in Hong Kong? When will be your next visit here?

--The Joint Declaration states that Hong Kong will be administered by the British authorities before 1997. If the British authorities move ahead with political reform in Hong Kong according to the wishes of Hong Kong people, will it be viewed as a deviation from the Joint Declaration if the reforms come into conflict with the Basic Law?

--The Joint Liaison Group [JLG] has touched on the subject of political reforms of Hong Kong during its meeting: will the JLG become an organ of power?

Many questions submitted by news organisations duplicated each other and some of the points raised above. However, with obvious duplications edited out, they fall into several broad subject areas, grouped as follows:

The Basic Law

--How should the phrase "a high degree of autonomy" be defined in the Basic Law?

--As Hong Kong and China are of different political systems and interpretations of certain words could be varied, in what ways could China assure that the wordings of the Basic Law concerning things such as "the freedom of speech" would be drafted in accordance with the actual situations of Hong Kong?

--Debates on the compatibility between the political reform of Hong Kong and the drafting of the Basic Law are now taking place in Hong Kong. Do you foresee any problem that might arise during the deliberations? Has the issue been touched on during your meetings with the governor, Sir Edward Youde?

--During the visit, you have listened to Hong Kong people's views on the Basic Law. Can you tell us what these views are?

--As a review on Hong Kong's political reform will be conducted in 1987, a year before the initial draft of the Basic Law is announced in 1988, there could be discord between the two. If so, how could this be resolved?

The Sino-British Joint Declaration

--Do you think there have been deviations from the Sino-British Joint Declaration? If so, please explain what they are and whether they would pose a threat to Hong Kong's stability and prosperity?

--In the past year you, Mr State Councillor, turned down many invitations to visit Hong Kong. Why do you choose to visit Hong Kong at the anniversary of the signing of the Joint Declaration? Is there any significance in the timing of your visit?

--Mr Xu's remarks about deviations from the Joint Declaration signified a distrust of China towards Hong Kong: What are the ways to remove this wedge between China and Hong Kong for the sake of preserving Hong Kong's stability and prosperity?

--The Joint Liaison Group has discussed Hong Kong's political reform, demonstrating that it is going to play an important role in Hong Kong's affairs. Could the JLG become a "shadow government" of Hong Kong when it bases here in 1988?

--Does the JLG's discussion on the political reform of Hong Kong indicate China's attempt to manipulate Hong Kong affairs?

The Development of Hong Kong's Political System

--If the concept of "one country, two systems" is to have meaning, should the people of Hong Kong not have the right to determine the nature of their political system?

--What will China say or do if the Hong Kong Government introduces direct elections to the Legislative Council? If it was introduced in 1988, will it result in a non-compatibility between Hong Kong's representative government systems and the Basic Law? Should Hong Kong postpone the 1987 review on political reforms until the drafting of the Basic Law is complete?

--Sir, you said China has the right to ask the British/Hong Kong Government questions on matters which will affect Hong Kong after 1997. When will such inquiries become "interference" by the Chinese Government?

--What is China's position regarding the formation of political parties in Hong Kong during the transition period?

--How do you understand the issue of "Further Developments of a Representative Government in Hong Kong"? What do you think is the appropriate pace of these developments?

--If the people of Hong Kong favour direct election to the legislature, what will be the attitude of China?

--In an interview with WEN WEI PO on the question of political reform in Hong Kong, you were quoted as saying small changes were acceptable but major changes would be totally unacceptable. What do you mean by small changes? What are the major changes? What are the major changes that China would reject?

--Is it true that you have come to Hong Kong to make it clear that political reforms should not go any further?

--Now that you have met representatives of various sectors of the Hong Kong community, do you feel that there is any contradiction between the people's desire for political reforms and China's plans for the future Special Administrative Region government of Hong Kong?

--Are you satisfied that many people want direct elections or do you believe that this is only a myth?

--Could you comment on an article that was published in the latest issue of MIRROR magazine on Hong Kong's future political system?

--What is your reaction to letters addressed to you on Hong Kong's political reforms by UMELCO members, students, and political groups?

--Changes will inevitably fall on Hong Kong after 1997, but it has been repeatedly stated that China does not encourage big changes here. Does it imply that China would like to see the present system of Hong Kong remain as it is 12 years from now?

--In an interview with the OUTLOOK magazine, you were quoted as saying the Chinese Government would intervene on issues related to the changeover of sovereignty of Hong Kong. Does this mean China could begin interfering with Hong Kong's affairs before 1997? What effect would this interference have on Hong Kong's political reform?

UMELCO

--Can you, sir, explain why you refuse a meeting with members of UMELCO, a political setup under the British-Hong Kong system? Does it imply that the Chinese Government does not recognise the status of UMELCO or similar bodies established under the British/Hong Kong system?

--Do you think your visit has in any way undermined the status of the UMELCO?

Freedom of Speech

--Freedom of speech, which is quite difficult to define, is a distinctive feature of Hong Kong. Could criticism against China's policies and Chinese leaders be permitted to appear in local newspapers? Can you clarify reports that only the HONG KONG TIMES will be allowed to criticise communism?

--The subject of press freedom has seldom been touched on by the Chinese authorities. Can you indicate whether the local media will have to be changed after 1997. If so, in what ways?

Others

--Have you, Mr State Councillor, suggested to the Hong Kong Government and the five Basic Law Drafting Committee vice-chairmen what activities be included in his itinerary?

--Why have members of the Basic Law Drafting Committee not been asked to surrender their United Kingdom, United States and other foreign passports and accept the same travel, nationality and right of abode documents as the vast majority of Hong Kong people? How can such people be considered Chinese compatriots?

--To deter illegal transactions between Hong Kong and the rest of China, should penalties for smuggling and other economic crimes be similar in Hong Kong to those in the rest of China?

--Mr Xu Jiataun has said some expected changes might occur during the transition period. In your views, what are these so-called unexpected changes? In Beijing's view, what would be the elements of chaos in Hong Kong?

--Why has China now refrained from using the phrase "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong"?

--In view of the deplorable living environments in the Kowloon Walled City, will China authorise the Hong Kong Government to improve the condition of the area?

--Is it true that your trip will start direct dialogues between Chinese officials and Hong Kong officials at various levels?

--It appears from your itinerary that you have only been meeting people in the higher levels of society. Could you tell us specifically what insights you have acquired after meeting these people? Do you plan to meet the ordinary people some time?

--Have you learnt anything about Hong Kong that has made you believe China's future plans for Hong Kong should be changed? How do you perceive those things Hong Kong people are most concerned and worried about?

--What do you think are the reasons behind the success of Hong Kong, being a place with a different ideology to that of China?

--Will there be any difference in the work of China's Hong Kong and Macao Office during the transition period and after 1997? Will it set up a branch office in Hong Kong?

--Being at an advanced age of 75, when will you retire, sir, and who will succeed you?

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PRC OFFICIALS SAY SOME STATEMENTS 'MISINTERPRETED'

HK310825 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 31 Dec 85 p 9

[Article by Agnes Chen]

[Text] Chinese officials believe that Hong Kong should have its own system of assessing the qualifications of professionals after 1997, according to the president of the Hong Kong Association for the Advancement of Science and Technology, Prof C.K. Poon.

On his return yesterday from Beijing where he met the deputy director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Mr Li Hou, and its secretary-general, Mr Lu Ping, Prof Poon said the Chinese officials reassured him that there would not be any influx of professionals from China after it regains sovereignty.

Also, authorities in China are apparently concerned about the "over sensitive" interpretation in Hong Kong of official Chinese statements, he said.

The seven office-bearers of the association went to Beijing for a 5-day visit at the joint invitation of the Commission of Science and Technology of the State Council, the China Association of Science and Technology and the China Academy of Social Service.

Speaking at the airport on his return, Prof Poon said some officials from the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office who attended a dinner party held by the association the night before they left had informally expressed concern that some of the statements made by the Chinese officials had been misinterpreted. He declined to identify the officials or what statements they were referring to but said it was a general discussion.

"They feel that it's a pity that some of the things they said with good intention and sincerity could sometimes be interpreted in a different way," Prof Poon said.

"Unfortunately some of these interpretations will affect the confidence of Hong Kong people to some extent. This is not the intention of the Chinese Government."

The Chinese officials realised, however, that this might be inevitable because "when you say something, it's up to people to interpret it."

On the issue of professional qualifications, Prof Poon said the qualifications of many of the professionals here are obtained from Britain but that should not be the case after 1997. Instead, Hong Kong should set up its own system to assess professional qualifications which must acquire international recognition, he was told.

"How to set up the system is up to us to decide and they are not going to interfere at all," he said, adding that details have still to be worked out.

And professionals from around the world who want to practise in Hong Kong must satisfy whatever criteria is established here, Prof Poon said.

"That is quite a good message to us all because we don't have to worry about professionals flooding from China into Hong Kong to affect our running and to remove job opportunities of our own people," he said.

Prof Poon said that one of their concerns is whether the qualifications of Chinese professionals, such as doctors and engineers, will be automatically recognised after 1997. "If that is so, it may affect the smooth running of Hong Kong," he said.

"I truly believe that they are sincere in keeping Hong Kong's stability and prosperity and they don't want to upset Hong Kong's running," he said.

Prof Poon also said the State Science and Technology Commission strongly felt that Hong Kong should try to promote exchange programmes and enhance better understanding between Hong Kong professionals and those in China.

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LIAOWANG TO BEGIN REGULAR PUBLICATION IN HONG KONG IN JANUARY

HK240616 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Dec 85 p 12

[Text] Hong Kong people can expect to see more top Chinese officials expressing their views on the Hong Kong question through the overseas edition of an authoritative Chinese magazine to be published here from next month.

A vice-director of NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY's local branch, Mr Chen Bo-jian, said yesterday the OUTLOOK WEEKLY will take the initiative in interviewing Chinese leaders on the Hong Kong question.

He said it was hoped the magazine would help maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity.

OUTLOOK WEEKLY, which has a circulation of 600,000 in China, reports Chinese leaders' views on important issues. Recently it carried an interview with the director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Mr Ji Pengfei, on Hong Kong's political reforms.

According to the magazine's deputy editor-in-chief and director of its Hong Kong office, Mr Liu Ye, it is initially intended to publish 10,000 copies of the overseas edition. Mr Liu said there are also plans to publish an English version of the magazine in Hong Kong next year.

He agreed that publication of the overseas edition in Hong Kong "had something to do" with the territory entering the transition period "since one of the aims of the magazine is to promote unification of the motherland."

Mr Liu said the magazine would increase understanding and strengthen liaison between China and Overseas Chinese and compatriots in Taiwan.

The overseas edition of OUTLOOK WEEKLY was first published in North America last year but it had now been decided that it would be more desirable to have it published in Hong Kong.

Mr Liu said one big advantage of publishing the magazine here was that communications between Hong Kong and the mainland were good.

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HONG KONG

BRIEFS

'GOOD START' TO TRANSITION PERIOD--Last year was a "good start" to Hong Kong's 12-year transition period--and China expects 1986 to be better. Mr Xu Jiatun, director of the Hong Kong branch of the New China News Agency, said the situation last year as a whole was good and predicted new achievements and developments for this year. Talking to the leftwing press on Tuesday in Shenzhen, Mr Xu said Hong Kong would continue to make progress. Any views contrary to this would be "unscientific," he said. Mr Xu said the main signs that the past year had been good were: increasing patriotism, political passion and active views raised by the people. He also said the social way of life remained normal and there was economic growth despite difficulties. He wished compatriots from every sector of the community would cooperate fully to work for stability and prosperity. Asked to comment on the new year, Mr Xu said: "Congratulations and Kung Hei Fat Choy." [Excerpt] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Jan 86 p 11] /9604

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