

234099

JPRS-CPS-85-047

18 May 1985

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2

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18 May 1985

CHINA REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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NORTHEAST ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES TEXT OF PENG ZHEN'S SPEECH IN JAPAN

HK250639 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 85 p 4

[XINHUA Report: "Full Text of Speech by NPC Standing Committee Chairman Peng Zhen at Luncheon Hosted by Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone and His Wife"]

[Text] Chairman Peng Zhen gave a speech today at the luncheon hosted by Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone and his wife. The full text of the speech is as follows:

Respected Your Excellency Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Mrs Nakasone, and all friends present:

I am very glad that I can once again meet your excellency today and exchange views on issues of common interest with you. First, please allow my wife and me to extend our heartfelt gratitude to you for your excellency's friendly speech and cordial and hearty hospitality.

Your excellency prime minister is an old friend of the Chinese people. You have made valuable contributions to the reestablishment and development of Sino-Japanese friendship for a long time. Since your excellency assumed the office of prime minister, you have enthusiastically advocated "mutual trust" between our two countries, and this has enriched and developed the guiding principles for Sino-Japanese relations. You have initiated the founding of a committee for Sino-Japanese friendship in the 21st century and have actively promoted the development of economic cooperation between our two countries. I deeply appreciate and admire your foresighted sagacity and your unremitting efforts.

Since the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, because of the joint efforts made by our two governments and two peoples, our good-neighborly, friendly, and cooperative relations have made substantial progress. The present state of our mutual relations is in the best in modern times. This is an inevitable result of the historical changes in the past 100 years and is also the result of the long-term efforts made by our two peoples. To strengthen friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries conforms to the fundamental interests and common aspirations of the people of our two countries. It is conducive to the prosperity and development of China and Japan as well as to mankind's great cause of maintaining peace in Asia and in the whole world.

My current visit to your country is for the purpose of furthering mutual understanding and friendship between China and Japan and between our two peoples and of promoting the development of good-neighborly and friendly relations between our two countries. I believe that by making joint efforts, our two countries' friendly and cooperative relations in the political, economic, trade, technological, and cultural fields will certainly be further consolidated and developed.

Now let me propose a toast to Japan's prosperity and the Japanese people's happiness,

The ever-lasting Sino-Japanese friendship from generation to generation,

The health of Your Excellency Prime Minister Nakasone and Mrs Nakasone,

The health of Speaker Sakata and Speaker Himura,

The health of all friends here.

CSO: 4005/864

NORTHEAST ASIA

JPRS-CPS-85-047  
18 May 1985

PENG ZHEN MAKES SPEECH IN JAPANESE DIET

OW251405 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1545 GMT 24 Apr 85

[By reporter Li Shouzhen]

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--Peng Zhen, chairman of the Chinese NPC Standing Committee, delivered a speech in the assembly hall of the Japanese House of Representatives this afternoon, expounding China's views on further consolidating and developing Sino-Japanese neighborliness, friendship, and cooperation. His speech was warmly received.

In his speech, Peng Zhen said: Relations between China and Japan are the best in the last nearly 100 years. Friendship between China and Japan has struck root in the hearts of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and become a tremendous material force. This friendship has not come easily. We should highly cherish it and join our efforts in consolidating and developing it so that it will keep on developing from one generation to another. He said: Now is a good time to further consolidate and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Japan. He expressed the hope that Chinese NPC and Japanese Diet members, as well as the Japanese Government and people, will show great foresight, proceed from the basic interests of the peoples of China and Japan and the common interests of the peoples throughout the world, incessantly strengthen positive factors, overcome negative factors, and carry out this solemn historical task assigned them by the times with actual deeds.

Then Peng Zhen elucidated the significance of developing the relations of friendship between China and Japan in the political and economic spheres and in developing economic cooperation in an all-round manner. He said: Sino-Japanese friendship is an integral whole as far as their economic relations and good political relations should keep up with each other. The overall development of the economic relations between China and Japan are necessary for both countries. They will benefit both countries, and are the common aspirations of the peoples of both countries. At the same time, they accord with the interests of the peoples of various countries in the world and all peace-loving countries. Peng Zhen pointed out: In order to ensure the overall, steady, and sustained development of economic relations between China and Japan, we need to establish these relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. He said: Trade is only one aspect of economic cooperation.

China and Japan should further develop their relations of economic cooperation in an overall manner. China and Japan should supplement each other, and learn from each other's strong points to offset each other's weaknesses. This will benefit both sides.

On the question of whether China will become Japan's rival, Peng Zhen said: When China's economy grows, its ability to compete with others will naturally increase. However, competition also has its positive side. When China's economy develops, its economic cooperation with the outside world is bound to expand both in scope and scale, and trade volume will increase. Moreover, Japan is superior to China in economic, scientific, and technological foundation and management experience. As China develops, Japan will advance further. Besides, the two countries can, through competition, continuously enhance their mutual economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, expand their trade, and promote each other's development and prosperity.

Peng Zhen reaffirmed that China will unswervingly implement the reform of its economic structure and its open-door policy. He said: In principle, China will not change the orientation set by its Constitution for its reforms and open-door policy.

In conclusion, Peng Zhen reemphasized the significance of the development of Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation to the interests of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and to world peace. He said: Both China and Japan are devoting themselves to building and developing their respective countries. Both need an international environment of long-term stability and peace. Opposing world war and safeguarding world peace are a task facing both China and Japan. When China develops, its ability to safeguard world peace and prevent world war will increase. Both China and Japan are big countries, playing an important role in the international community. Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation are factors in safeguarding peace. Peng Zhen said: Therefore, to persistently consolidate and develop Sino-Japanese neighborliness, friendship, and cooperation not only conforms to the interests of the peoples of China and Japan, but also tallies with the common interests of the peoples throughout the world. All this is of great significance in safeguarding world peace, particularly the peace in the Asian-Pacific region.

Before Peng Zhen delivered his speech, Michita Sakata, speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives, delivered a speech, saying: Chairman Peng Zhen's visit to Japan will help deepen the understanding between the citizens of Japan and China and further consolidate friendship between them. He emphatically pointed out: Japan and China must cooperate with each other and establish stable relations of good neighborliness and friendship for generations to come.

After Peng Zhen's speech, Mutsuo Kimura, president of the House of Councillors, delivered a speech. He thanked Peng Zhen for his speech which, he said, was imbued with sincerity and friendship.

Sakata, speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives, said that Peng Zhen's speech "has epoch-making significance" and that "it has added a new chapter to the annals of Sino-Japanese Friendship."

Kimura, president of the House of Councillors, also said: His speech has clarified China's view on the present state and future of Sino-Japanese relations, particularly its view on strengthening economic relations while strengthening political relations. He said that he concurred with Peng Zhen on this point.

CSO: 4005/864

NORTHEAST ASIA

PENG ZHEN GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE IN TOKYO

OW252244 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1643 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--Peng Zhen, chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, spoke and answered questions reporters raised at a press conference held at the Japanese National Press Club this morning.

After recalling his activities during his stay in Tokyo the last few days, Peng Zhen said: "My visit over the last few days has been fruitful and conducive to the promotion of mutual understanding, friendly relations, and co-operation between China and Japan, between the peoples of both countries, and between the Chinese NPC and your Diet. I am satisfied with the visit."

Peng Zhen said: "During my current visit to your country, I have seen the tremendous achievements made by the diligent and wise Japanese people in economic construction and experienced the friendly feelings of the Japanese people for the Chinese people. This has made me even more convinced that the Chinese and the Japanese peoples surely will remain friendly with each other from generation to generation."

Answering a question about what China hopes for in further developing Sino-Japanese economic cooperation, he said: The friendly relations between China and Japan today are the best in the last 100 years. As China is a country with a population of 1 billion, its annual trade with Japan, amounting to only some \$10 billion, is not much. However, the amount has already accounted for one-fourth of China's total foreign trade volume. This fact is a delightful thing and one of the indicators of Sino-Japanese friendship.

He said: However, there still exist objective possibilities and potential to be fully exploited in this respect. In order to achieve socialist modernization and quadruple its gross industrial and agricultural output value by the year 2000, China needs a huge amount of capital funds. It is not enough for China to rely on itself alone. It also needs to actively absorb foreign investment, advanced technology, and advanced management methods.

When asked how China will apply its laws in the course of its economic cooperation with foreign countries, Peng Zhen said: The Chinese Constitution contains basic stipulations of foreign economic relations. The Constitution

stipulates that the policy of opening to the outside world and foreign investment in China are protected by law. For this reason, China has already enacted some laws concerning foreign economic relations. However, China's laws in this respect are not yet adequate. We still cannot enact laws to deal with certain questions right away, because we still lack experience, or the conditions are not yet ripe. Nevertheless, in our actual work, it is a pressing matter for us to absorb foreign investment and foreign advanced technology. Therefore, the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee will continue to enact relevant laws. In addition, the NPC has decided to entrust the State Council to formulate provisional regulations and provisions in connection with the opening to the outside world and the reform of the economic structure. The provisional regulations and provisions have legal effect. They will be turned into formal laws when China gains sufficient experience. Peng Zhen told the reporters that all the contracts approved by the Government of the People's Republic of China will be carried through to the end and be protected by law.

Answering a question about Sino-Soviet relations, Peng Zhen said: Sino-Soviet relations are improving step by step. The improving step by step. The improvement is show primarily in trade and in economic and personnel exchanges. In order to make a radical improvement in Sino-Soviet relations, the three main obstacles must be eliminated. Peng Zhen said: It is unrealistic to hope that the three main obstacles can be removed overnight, but the Soviets can take a forward step. For example, they should withdraw their support for Vietnam's aggression in and occupation of Cambodia. In doing so, the Soviet Union will lose nothing, and Sino-Soviet relations will become less tense. The normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union conforms not only to the common aspirations and interests of the peoples of the two countries, but also to the interests of the world's other people.

Answering questions about the relations between the Communist Party of China and the Japanese Communist Party, Peng Zhen said: After summing up both the positive and negative experiences of the past several decades, China has laid down four principles on the relations between the Communist Party of China and the communist and workers' parties of other countries. The principles are 1) independence, 2) full equality, 3) mutual respect, and 4) non-interference in the internal affairs of other parties. The last principle is derived from the first one. Troubles regarding relations between parties in the past often arose from interference of one party in another's internal affairs. For this reason, it is necessary to emphasize the last principle. "As for the relations between the CPC and the JCP, I think we should look ahead. Let the historians solve the problems left over by history."

Answering questions about Korea, Peng Zhen said: The Korean problem centers around the realization of self-determined and peaceful reunification. I hope that the south side and the north side of Korea will increase contacts and dialogue, and that the Korean Peninsula will be an area of peace and stability. The peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula are in the interest not only of the Korean people but also of the Chinese and Japanese peoples. "President Kim Il-song's propositions on a self-determined and peaceful reunification are recommendable and impartial. I hope that the governments and peoples of both China and Japan will make joint efforts to promote the realization of a peaceful reunification of Korea.

NORTHEAST ASIA

JPRS-CPS-85-047  
18 May 1985

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES TEXT OF PENG ZHEN SPEECH AT DIET BANQUET

HK250739 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 85 p 4

[XINHUA Report: "Full Text of Speech by NPC Standing Committee Chairman Peng Zhen at Banquet Hosted by Leaders of the Lower and Upper Houses of the Japanese Diet"]

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Apr (XNA)--Peng Zhen, chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a speech at a banquet hosted by the speakers of the Lower and Upper Houses of the Japanese Diet on the evening of 22 April. The full text of his speech is as follows:

Your Excellency, Mr Sakota, speaker of the Lower House of the Diet,

Your Excellency, Mr Kimura, speaker of the Upper House of the Diet,

Dear friends,

At the warm invitation of your excellencies, the speakers of the Lower and Upper House of the Japanese Diet, my wife and I are making a friendly visit to your country with great pleasure. I am very happy to meet you friends here tonight in an atmosphere filled with friendship. Here, I should like to express my heartfelt thanks to your excellencies, speakers of the two houses, and all friends present.

There is a long-standing tradition of friendly contacts between the peoples of China and Japan. Although there was a period of misfortune between our two countries in modern history, it was, after all, a twinkling in the long historical current, and the peoples of our two countries have always been friendly with each other. I, as a witness of history like all elders present here today, have seen with my own eyes that the relationship between China and Japan have changed from one of antagonism to friendship, and from war to peace, and I keenly feel that peace is favorable to both China and Japan, and hostility would do harm to both. The development of good-neighborly friendly cooperation between the two countries is the common desire of the peoples of the two countries, in conformity with the interests of the two countries and an inevitable outcome of historical evolution.

The Japanese Diet is a place where the politicians of your esteemed country gather. It has made important contributions to the cause of Sino-Japanese

friendship over a long period of time. In particular, the Lower and Upper Houses of the Diet of your esteemed country have played an extremely important role in the two major matters of promoting the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations and the initialling of the treaty on peace and friendship. Here I express my deep respect to the unremitting efforts of the Diet of your esteemed country in developing Sino-Japanese relations, and I am genuinely happy that your esteemed country abounds in outstanding politicians, who show concern for the future of the two countries and are enthusiastic for Sino-Japanese friendship.

Today, the Sino-Japanese friendship has ushered in a new phase. The peoples of the two countries, meeting the needs of the future, are pushing the cause of the Sino-Japanese friendship toward the 21st century. The Japanese Diet and the Chinese National People's Congress have unshirkable duties in the course of realizing this magnificent goal. The purpose of my visit to Japan is to seek, together with the Japanese Diet and personages from the ruling and opposition parties, ways to further consolidate and develop Sino-Japanese good-neighborly and friendly relations. With the joint efforts of the two parties, the Chinese National People's Congress and the Japanese Diet has established good ties, and have done a large amount of work for the good-neighborly and friendly relations between the two countries. The Chinese National People's Congress is willing to continue expanding and strengthening the exchanges and cooperation with the Diet of your esteemed country and with each of you Dietman friends in the spirit of friendly cooperation, good faith, frankness and sincerity, and mutual respect.

Your excellencies, speakers of the Lower and Upper Houses, and friends,

Both China and Japan are important countries in the international community. The significance of the development of a long-term good-neighborly and friendly cooperation has far exceeded the relationship itself between the two countries. The tremendous successes and extensive influences in the decade and more since diplomatic relations between the two countries were established have fully proved this. It is our persistent view that so long as both sides abide by the Sino-Japanese Joint Statement and the Sino-Japanese Treaty on Peace and Friendship, and are guided by the four principles of "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefits, mutual trust and long-term stability," we can build the relations between our two countries into an example of countries with different socialist systems coexisting peacefully, thus contributing to peace and prosperity in the Asian and Pacific area and the world.

In conclusion, I should like to once again thank your excellencies, speakers of the two houses for making considerate and meticulous arrangements for my visit. Here I propose a toast to:

The prosperity of Japan and the happiness of the people,

The everlasting friendship of the Chinese and Japanese peoples,

The health of Your Excellency, Mr Sakata and Your Excellency, Mr, Kimura, speakers of the two houses, and

The health of all friends present!

NORTHEAST ASIA

JPRS-CPS-85-047

18 May 1985

TEXT OF HU YAOBANG SPEECH AT CEREMONY IN FIJI

HK250627 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 85 p 4

[XINHUA report: "Full Text of Speech by General Secretary Yu Yaobang at Fiji Welcoming Ceremony Held in His Honor"]

[Text] Suva, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, spoke today at a ceremony to welcome him to Fiji. The full text of his speech is as follows:

Respected Acting Prime Minister,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I would like to thank your government for its invitation and the Acting Prime Minister for his warm speech. I thank you for offering me, at this grand welcoming ceremony, roasted pork and other food, which I would like to pass on to the students who are taking part in this ceremony.

Fiji is a beautiful, fertile, and richly-endowed multi-racial country and its people are peace-loving. In the past, there were outstanding figures like (Sukuna) [su kuna 5685 1655 4780] who dedicated themselves to Fiji's development and the welfare of its people. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Mara, Fiji has won independence and scored outstanding achievements in safeguarding state sovereignty, promoting solidarity among various nationalities of the country, developing the national economy, and improving the people's living standards. I am very glad to have the opportunity to visit your country and extend to you, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, great respects and best wishes.

Contacts between the Chinese and Fijian peoples goes back a long time into the past. Sandalwood, which the Chinese people like very much, was introduced to China from Fiji in the early days. Quite a few Chinese have settled in Fiji and they have worked together with the people of various nationalities to make contributions to the development and prosperity of the country.

In the past decade since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Fiji, there has been a continuous increase in mutual visits, trade and economic cooperation, and cultural and physical culture exchanges.

Technological cooperation has also made a good start. The Chinese Government and people greatly treasure the existing friendly relations between the two countries and are ready to make continued efforts together with the Fijian Government and people to further strengthen and develop these relations.

Both China and Fiji belong to the Pacific region. We are in the Western Pacific and you are in the South Pacific. The South Pacific, which comprises more than 10 countries, is an important region of the world. Various island countries in the South Pacific have achieved independence one after another in the past 20 years and more. They have made tremendous progress, strengthened their cooperation, and organized the South Pacific Forum, making important contributions to promoting stability and development in this region. As a neighbor of the South Pacific, China fully supports the efforts of various South Pacific countries to strengthen their regional cooperation and sincerely hopes that this region will develop and prosper under the conditions of peace and tranquility. We are willing to engage in friendly cooperation and live in harmony with all the countries in this region on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. We also hope that this region will maintain good relations with other countries of the world. We have no intention to compete with anyone in this region. We have solemnly declared on many occasions that China does not seek hegemony in the Asian-Pacific region and is against other countries doing so in this region. We hope that the Pacific remains pacific forever and truly becomes an ocean of friendship and peace.

CSO: 4005/864

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

JAPANESE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS--President Li Xiannian sent a congratulatory message to the Japanese Emperor on 28 April on the occasion of the latter's birthday. The message said: I offer my sincere congratulations on Your Majesty's 84th birthday. I express my wishes for further development of friendly relations between China and Japan, the prosperity of your country, and Your Majesty's health and long life. Meanwhile, Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, also sent a message today from Osaka before leaving Japan, saying: I offer my sincere congratulations on Your Majesty's 84th birthday, which came during my visit to Japan. I express my wishes for further strengthening and developing friendship between China and Japan and Your Majesty's health and long life. [Text] [Beijing in Japanese to Japan 0930 GMT 29 Apr 85 OW]

CSO: 4105/251

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

XINHUA ANALYZES LEBANESE CABINET RESIGNATION

OW190757 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 19 Apr 85

["Roundup: Why Did the Lebanese Cabinet Resign?"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beirut, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--On 17 April, Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami announced the resignation of the Cabinet in a "public message to the people of Beirut" to protest the fighting between Muslim militias in West Beirut. This triggered off the gravest government crisis since the Government of National Unity was formed a year ago.

Hours before Karami tendered his resignation, Shiite and Sunni Muslim militiamen fought an overnight battle that enveloped West Beirut with terror. Shops, apartments and automobiles were set ablaze. Nineteen people were killed and 149 wounded.

The fighting between Muslim militias is the direct cause of the resignation of Karami's cabinet.

Beirut, in the past month, has witnessed sustained unrest. On 12 March the Lebanese Christian Phalangist militia "the Lebanese force" split into two factions, one loyal and the other opposed to President Amin al-Jumayyil. Fighting broke out between the two factions in east Beirut and has spread to southern Lebanon.

Conflicts have also broken out between Christian and Muslim militiamen. Consequently, the situation in Beirut and in the southern port city of Sidon has been greatly aggravated.

In these conditions Karami announced the resignation of his cabinet.

In fact, Minister of State for Southern Lebanon and Justice Nabih Birri, also leader of the Amal movement; and Minister of Public Works, Transport and Tourism Walid Junblatt, leader of Druze militia, have for several months boycotted Cabinet meetings. As a result, some important decisions made by the Cabinet could not be implemented. This also contributed to Karami's resignation.

After Karami announced his cabinet's resignation, the Lebanese Amal Movement gathered for an enlarged political and military meeting. A statement came out of the meeting demanding that a unified military command and a supreme political leading organ for combatting the Israeli occupation and the split in the south be formed. Other factions and groups in Lebanon are also consulting. Karami hopes that Syria would step in to help reverse what he called "a dangerous and serious trend."

Soon after Karami announced his resignation, President Amin al-Jumayyil requested Karami to stay on as a care-taker until the future of the nine-member Cabinet could be decided. It is reported that Karami has accepted the president's request.

As prescribed in Lebanese Constitution, only a Sunni Muslim can be made prime minister and form a Cabinet and only the nation's Christian Maronite president can appoint a person for the post. Observers here note that with the conflict between Christian and Muslim militias in the southern port of Sidon and policy differences between Karami and the president, the current government crisis cannot be quickly resolved.

CSO: 4000/210

18 May 1985

## NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

## PRC COMMENTATOR ON UN SEMINAR ON PALESTINE HELD IN BEIJING

HK300457 Beijing CHIAN DAILY in English 30 Apr 85 p 4

[Article by CHINA DAILY commentator: "An Opportune Call"]

[Text] A United Nations seminar on the question of Palestine held in Beijing last week called for the early convocation of an international peace conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations.

The seminar deemed that there was a pressing need for such a conference, particularly in light of recent developments in the Middle East. It affirmed that the conference should be attended by all parties to the Middle East conflict on an equal footing, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Palestine problem is an anomaly in international politics that has been a hotbed of world crisis for a long time. It is also at the core of the Middle East conflict.

The root cause of the Palestinian issue is the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion. The backing of the United States, which continues to provide Israel with an endless flow of military and financial aid, has fuelled the intransigence of Israeli leaders. Moreover, the intensified rivalry between superpowers and their strivings for strategic advantage in the region have further complicated the Palestinian issue and the Middle East situation as a whole.

Oppression is bound to meet with resistance. The Palestinian people have long waged a dauntless fight to regain their inalienable national rights in spite of adversity and hardship. Since its establishment 21 years ago, the Palestine Liberation Organization has led the Palestinian people to put up struggles against the Israeli aggressors in various forms--including armed struggle. It is widely acknowledged to be the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and is an active force to be reckoned with in the Middle East political arena. It is, therefore, fully entitled to attend the international conference on the Middle East on an equal footing as any other participant.

Holding this particular UN seminar on the question of Palestine in Beijing is a token of recognition of China's consistent sympathy of and full support to

the Palestinian people in their struggle for their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the creation of an independent state of their own.

China holds that negotiation is the best way to achieve a fair and reasonable solution of the Palestinian question. However, so long as Israel refuses to relinquish its policy of expansion and keeps trampling on the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, China is ready, as always, to back the latter in their fight in any and every form.

That many countries have suggested a UN-sponsored international conference reflects the common wish of the world community for a just and reasonable solution of the Palestinian issue and for durable peace in the Middle East. As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, China endorses this approach as both appropriate and opportune.

It is hoped that the Palestine Liberation Organization will resolve the differences within its own ranks and on this basis unite closer with other Arab states in their fight against the common foe. Also that it will work together with the other parties concerned to explore ways and means that accord with the realities and allow for the interests of all parties involved in the Middle East conflict. Such an approach will ensure the achievement of a just and reasonable settlement of the Palestinian issue.

CSO: 4000/210

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

**'ARAFAT SAYS PRC 'TRUE FRIEND' OF PALESTINIANS**

OW011932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Tunis, 1 May (XINHUA)--China has proved to be the Palestinian people's true friend who has supported the PLO for more than 20 years, said Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO.

Speaking yesterday to a Chinese delegation that came here to attend the fourth conference of the Palestinian Women's Federation, 'Arafat said the delegation indicated China's support both for the federation and the whole cause of the PLO.

'Arafat noted that the Palestinian revolution is now facing a difficult time, but the Palestinian people are confident of their success.

'Arafat also applauded the success of the recent 10th seminar on the Palestinian question, held in Beijing.

CSO: 4000/210

WESTERN EUROPE

REAGAN'S BITBURG VISIT STRAINS FRG-U.S. TIES

OW291439 Beijing XINHUA in English 0850 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan's planned controversial visit to a soldier's cemetery in Bitburg has cast a shadow over the relations between the United States and Federal Germany.

In an interview with the American magazine TIME, Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said that the controversy over Reagan's visit to the Bitburg War Cemetery, where about 2,000 soldiers including 49 members of the Nazi SS are buried, has put relations between the two countries under an unprecedented test.

Kohl said that he will not withdraw his invitation to Reagan because it "will deeply offend the feelings of our people."

Reagan will begin his five-day visit to Federal Germany on 2 May. Apart from attending the summit of the seven industrial countries, he will lay a wreath to the Bitburg War Cemetery as a move to show reconciliation with the United States' enemies during World War II.

However, Reagan's plan to visit the Bitburg War Cemetery aroused strong indignation both at home and abroad.

Last Friday, 82 U.S. senators approved a resolution urging Reagan to re-assess the planned cemetery visit. One day earlier, 257 house members in a letter urged Kohl to withdraw his invitation. A Gallup survey published by NEWSWEEK Sunday found 55 percent of the Americans questioned opposed Reagan's visit to Bitburg.

Franz Josef Strauss, governor of Bavaria, who is also chairman of Federal Germany's Christian Social Union Party, said in an interview with "Reagan and Chancellor Helmut Kohl must decide themselves whether they want to cancel" their controversial plans. "The preparation was awkward and the result is embarrassing," he said.

The Federal German daily BILDZEITUNG, criticizing the government plan for Reagan's visit to Bitburg, said the visit has made the planned gesture of reconciliation there impossible. "Reagan is suffering the biggest crisis of his period in office because of Bitburg," the paper said. Federal German-American relations have been disrupted and the chancellor should spare Reagan the journey to Bitburg, the paper added.

CSO: 4000/210

WESTERN EUROPE

BELGIAN STUDY GROUP TOURS FUJIAN, VISITS XIAMEN

OW241035 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 85 p 1

[Excerpts] A study group from Belgium's Liege Province, led by first permanent member of its Assembly (Kruba), arrived in Fuzhou by plane on 7 April to begin a 15-day study tour of our province and to discuss concrete matters concerning the establishment of friendship between Fujian and Liege Provinces.

Wang Yichang, vice president of the provincial association for friendship with foreign countries, greeted the Belgian guests at the airport.

On behalf of the provincial government, its Deputy Secretary General Zhuang Nanfang briefed the guests yesterday afternoon on Fujian's natural conditions and basic situation in economic development and industrial and agricultural production. First permanent member of the Liege Provincial Assembly (Kruba) showed great interest in our province's policy of opening to the outside world and the Xiamen special economic zone. The two sides also discussed concrete matters concerning the procedures, time, and place for formally signing an agreement on friendship provinces.

That evening, Wen Fushan, president of the provincial association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a dinner for the members of the group.

CSO: 4005/870

JPRS-CPS-85-047  
18 May 1985

WESTERN EUROPE

PRC MEDICAL PROFESSORS RECEIVE FRG MEDALS

OW252041 Beijing XINHUA in English 1656 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Wuhan, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--Dr Per Fischer, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China, awarded on behalf of the Federal German President two Chinese medical professors medals Das Grosse Verdienstkreuz here today.

The recipients are professor of surgery Qiu Fazu and professor of pathological anatomy Wu Zhongbi at the Wuhan Medical College.

According to the citations, the two have contributed to enhancing friendship between the two peoples and to promoting exchanges of medical science between the two countries.

National People's Congress Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Chen Pixian telephoned from Beijing the two professors, congratulating them on the award.

Governor of Hubei Province Huang Zhizhen attended the awarding ceremony.

CSO: 4000/210

WESTERN EUROPE

FRENCH OFFICIAL RECEIVES XINHUA HEAD MU QING

OW242016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Paris, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--Louis Mermaz, president of the French National Assembly, Tuesday morning received here Mu Qing, director general of China's XINHUA News Agency.

During the meeting, Mermaz briefed the leading Chinese journalist on France's foreign policy, the role France plays in the European community, new developments in France's industry, science and technology as well as the French National Assembly elections scheduled for next year.

"France follows a policy of independence and international cooperation," said Mermaz. "Its object is to assure at once its own security and the security of other countries together with its European partners and its allies.

"France shows a great interest not only in exchanges of intellectuals and commodities but also in exchanges of political views with the People's Republic of China because it is a great power in Asia and also in the world as a whole," said Mermaz.

Speaking of the European community, Mermaz indicated that France had been active in helping Spain and Portugal enter the market last month.

On France's industrial and technological modernization, he said that the "rapid progress" made in modernization is one of the conditions for France in its independence and cooperation with the international community.

On Sino-French relations, Mermaz told that the National Assembly he leads lays a stress on the "historical friendship" between the French and Chinese peoples.

The two countries, he said, should and can cooperate in safeguarding peace, in improving the living conditions of the Third World countries, and in seeking solutions to avoid conflicts in the world.

Mu Qing arrived in Paris on 20 April for a visit at the invitation of Henri Pigeat, head of the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE (AFP).

WESTERN EUROPE

JPRS-CPS-85-047  
18 May 1985

#### BRIEFS

**FRG PRESIDENT RECEIVES AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS**--Bonn, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--Federal German President Richard von Weizsacher said today that the relations between Federal Germany and China now are at their best since they established diplomatic relations. He made the remarks during a cordial and friendly talk with new Chinese Ambassador to Federal Germany Guo Fengmin after he received credentials from the ambassador. The president expressed his hope that Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang would visit Federal Germany next year. Guo Fengmin arrived here on 12 April. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0240 GMT 25 Apr 85 OW]

**CPC DELEGATION RECEIVED IN BELGIUM**--Brussels, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--The visiting Chinese Communist Party delegation headed by Wu Jinhua, member of the CPC Central Committee, today met separately with Karel Vanmiert, president of the Flemish Socialist Party of Belgium, and Guy Spitaels, president of the Walloon Socialist Party of Belgium. During the friendly talks, both sides expressed the desire to develop friendly cooperation and enhance contacts between the CPC and the two Belgian socialist parties. Also present at the meetings was Xie Zheliu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy to Belgium. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 25 Apr 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/210

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR VISITS HEILONGJIANG--At the invitation of the Heilongjiang Provincial Government, Ivan, Hungarian ambassador to China, and his wife visited Heilongjiang Province on 11-13 April. On the evening of 11 April, Governor Chen Lei hosted Hungarian guests. Acting mayor of Harbin City Gong Benyan feted them on 12 April. Wang Yoachen, chairman of the provincial office in charge of foreign affairs, and responsible persons of relevant departments held talks on developing friendship and economic and technological cooperations with the ambassador. [Summary] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4005/870

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRC PROVIDES SOMALIA WITH FOOD, VACCINES

OW251831 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Mogadishu, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--China will grant an additional 3,000 tons of grain and 4,000 units of anti-cholera vaccine to Somalia to feed refugees and relieve the country from a cholera epidemic, it was learned here today.

China will provide Somalia with 8,000 tons of grain relief in 1985.

The presented vaccines will protect 40,000 people from the wide-spread cholera in the northern Somalia, especially around Hargeisa, the largest city in the north.

Presently, about 1,000 people, mainly Ethiopian refugees, have died of the disease since its break-out around 27 March. Some 2,000 patients are still quarantined.

The Somali Government is making appeals to the international community to provide emergency aid to the disease-stricken area.

CSO: 4000/210

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

CPC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO BENIN

OW250830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0647 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Contonou, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--A friendship delegation of the Chinese Communist Party led by Yang Haibo, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee, left here for Lome today after a seven-day visit in Benin.

Arriving here on 18 April, the delegation had met Moussa Traore Ali, member of the Central Committee of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party (PRPB) and minister of culture, youth and sports and other PRPB leading members. They had working meetings and held that the regular exchanges of experience are very useful for the reinforcement of the relations between the two parties.

During their stay in Benin, they visited a Benin museum of history, a lake village and a mineral water factory. A banquet was given in their honor by the Chinese Ambassador Sun Zhicheng on 20 April.

CSO: 4000/210

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

CONGOLESE PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES CUI YUELI

OW250826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--Congolese Prime Minister Ange Edouard today expressed satisfaction with Chinese doctors for their proficiency, dedication and approach to their work. "Saying, "the Chinese medical group has set an example for us." [as received]

The prime minister made these remarks while receiving visiting Chinese Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli.

Stressing that cooperation between the two countries and the two health ministries will be further developed, he pointed out that the project of constructing a new hospital at Pointe-Noire would constitute a new measure of the cooperative spirit between the two countries.

Cooperation in the fields of health began in 1967. Since then, China has sent nine missions with some 300 doctors and medical workers to work in the Congo. In the years 1979-84, Chinese doctors treated more than 1.1 million patients, placed in hospital over 100,000 cases and conducted 53,328 operations.

The Chinese minister arrived here on Monday for a six-day visit, his first to this country.

CSO: 400/210

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRC, COMOROS SIGN CULTURAL ACCORD IN BEIJING

OW251420 Beijing XINHUA in English 1343 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--Zhou Peiyuan, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met with a government cultural delegation from Comoros here this afternoon.

The delegation is led by Athomane Abdou, secretary of state of press, culture and research affairs of Comoros.

This is the first cultural delegation sent by the Comoros Government since China and Comoros established diplomatic relations in 1975.

Before the meeting a cultural agreement was signed by Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian and Abdou on behalf of their respective governments.

Under the agreement the two sides will undertake exchanges and cooperation in the fields of culture, education, science, medical health, sports, publication, press and broadcasting.

CSO: 4000/210

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

MOZAMBIQUE HEALTH DELEGATION WELCOMED--Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Zhu Xuefan met a health delegation from Mozambique led by Deputy Minister for Health Fernando Vaz here this morning. Arriving here on 20 April at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Public Health, the delegation has visited medical institutions in the Chinese capital in the last few days. The guests also held talks with Chinese officials on the sending of more Chinese medical teams to Mozambique and on cooperation in growing medicinal plants there. The delegation will leave here on Friday to tour Chengdu and Shanghai in southern China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 24 Apr 85 OW]

GOVERNMENT PROVIDES DONATION TO LIBERIA--Monrovia, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--China today donated 60,000 U.S. dollars to Liberia to be used for purchasing farm machines and tools. At a ceremony here this afternoon, Chinese Ambassador to Liberia Xiang Zhongpu presented the money to Defense Minister Gray Allison, who accepted the donation on behalf of the Liberian Government. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0612 GMT 19 Apr 85 OW]

CSO; 4000/210

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

HU QILI VISITS FIJIAN PROJECT BUILT WITH PRC AID

OW250242 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, yesterday visited an agricultural project built with Chinese aid in (?Nawuah) in the western part of Suva. At a temporary wooden booth the executive secretary of the Ministry of Primary Industry of Fiji and the director of the Agriculture Bureau, who accompanied Hu Qili, briefed Hu Qili on the progress made.

The agricultural project was carried out in accordance with an agreement reached between China and Fiji in 1982. The agreement mainly calls for China to send specialists to help Fiji develop paddy fields, and to teach Fijians how to grow paddy, as well as matters regarding the applications and maintenance of tractors and other farm implements. The paddy field development project started in 1983, and more than 50 hectares had been developed by the end of 1984. All developed fields were handed over to the Fijian Government in February 1984, who in turn assigned them to over 20 peasants. At present, a group of three Chinese specialists is using one hectare of the developed fields for experimental purposes and for demonstration on how to cultivate paddy rice. The seedlings in the field now are growing very well.

An official of the Agriculture Department of Fiji told Hu Qili that the local peasants were very interested in the Chinese specialists' paddy cultivation techniques and their management experience. During their visit, Hu Qili and Yang Dezhong, deputy director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, went to the paddy field to talk with two young peasants, asking them about the progress they had made and wishing them steadily better harvests.

CSO: 4000/209

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

TEXT OF HU YAOBANG'S SPEECH AT VICTORIA UNIVERSITY

HK250327 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 85 p 1

["Full Text of Speech by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, entitled: 'Unite and Make Joint Efforts To Safeguard World Peace and Settle the development Problem of the Third World Through Dialogue'--delivered at Victoria University on 19 April"]

[Text] Wellington, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--Mr Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen:

I am extremely happy and honored to have the opportunity to meet you all here and to explain to you in brief China's views toward the world as well as its foreign policy.

Both China and New Zealand are peace-loving countries and they are dedicated to their national construction. The people of the two countries are glad to see that the mutual relations between the two nations are good and that there are no disputes between them. However, we are deeply concerned at the fact that many places in the world are unstable and beset with crises. I think peace and development are the two most prominent issues in the world today.

The fact that peace is of concern to all of us shows that peace is by no means secure and the danger of world war still exists. It is quite certain that this danger does not come from countries like China or New Zealand. China is dedicated to its modernization program, which cannot be accomplished without a peaceful international environment. So we genuinely want peace and hope that there will be no war in this century and, better still, no war in the next century either. Of course it would be desirable if there were to be no war forever. China has always stood for disarmament. It is for the reduction of conventional weapons, and particularly for the complete prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons, and it has been working unremittingly to this end. China supports the just position of the governments and peoples of the South Pacific countries against nuclear war and for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone. We welcome the resumption of the arms control talks between the United States and the Soviet Union and sincerely hope that substantive progress will be made in the talks. At present the people of the world have become more conscious in their opposition to unjust war, and the strength to check war is increasing yearly. So long as all the peace-loving countries, including China and New Zealand as well as the peace-loving people of the world,

become united and make joint efforts, it is entirely possible to prevent the outbreak of world war and to open up bright prospects for world peace.

It is an irresistible historical trend that the developing countries whose population makes up the great majority of the world's total will certainly become developed. More and more people have come to realize that the possibility of maintaining world peace rests ultimately on whether the question of development in the Third World can be properly settled. So long as this question remains unsettled, it is obvious that the world will have no peace and the affluence of the developed countries can hardly be enduring and stable. The development of the poor countries will surely lead to rapid expansion of international trade and markets. This is also in the interest of the developed countries. Only when the cake of international trade becomes bigger can every individual country share a larger slice. Therefore, we hope that the question of development can be settled gradually, through dialogue instead of confrontation. We highly appreciate the positive stand taken by New Zealand on this question.

China is a developing socialist country and it pursues an independent foreign policy. We are willing to establish and develop friendly relations with all countries based on the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. We will never attach ourselves to, or become allied with any country or group of countries. We maintain that all countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, should be equal irrespective of their social system and ideology. In short, in developing its relations with other countries, China seeks nothing but peace, friendship, equality and mutual benefit. I wish to state here, in all seriousness, and we honor our words with our deeds. We will also carry on this policy from generation to generation.

I am very glad today to meet you all here at Victoria University, one of New Zealand's highest academic institutions and centers for expressing political views. There are also some young students invited to attend today's gathering. I regard it as a pleasure to meet young friends of your country here. This is because in my personal experience, I was engaged in youth work for many years, so I have a special feeling toward the young people. Moreover, young people are our future. Like the rising sun, they always instill fresh vitality and new hope for the development of human society. As turbulence and all kinds of unexpected phenomena exist in the current international situation, in order to make this world more beautiful, young people of all countries, including New Zealand, are charged with colossal historical responsibility. I sincerely wish that you will face the future, dedicate your vigor and vitality to your motherland's peace development and to the lofty cause of world peace and human progress, and score outstanding achievements which exceed those of your predecessors.

Victoria University has trained many outstanding gifted people for New Zealand. I would like specially to mention Mr (James Bateland), honorary professor of the university. (Bateland) is an old friend of the Chinese people. As early as in

1937, when the Chinese people fought arduously against Japanese aggression, he visited China's revolutionary base, Yanan, out of his deep sympathy for the liberation cause of the oppressed people. Comrade Mao Zedong had important talks with him. At that time Mr (Bateland) was a young man of only 22. This makes me believe that the young friends of New Zealand today will certainly be able to do more to enhance friendship between New Zealand and China and to develop friendly cooperation with the young people of other countries.

In order to strengthen mutual understanding between the people and youths of China and New Zealand, I, on behalf of the Chinese people and youth, would like to invite the educational circles and friendly youth organizations in New Zealand to send 60 young friends and teachers to China for a 10-day visit during the winter vacation this year. Although China is relatively backward economically and culturally, it is still worthwhile and beneficial for you to personally discover China's long history, vast land, and the broad masses of people who are engaged in peaceful construction. You will definitely be able to personally experience the profound friendship of the Chinese people and youth toward the people and youth of New Zealand.

China and New Zealand will certainly be able to establish long-term and stable relations of friendship and cooperation and set an example of peaceful coexistence between countries of different social systems. This is the purpose of my current visit to your country. With the concerted efforts of the two governments and peoples, I am deeply convinced that this goal can unquestionably be attained.

Thank you.

CSO: 4005/865

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

TEXT OF HU YAOBANG'S SPEECH AT WESTERN SAMOAN BANQUET

HK250555 Beijing RENMIN RIABO in Chinese 22 Apr 85 p 4

[XINHUA report: "Text of Speech by Hu Yaobang at Banquet Held by Malietoa in His Honor"]

[Text] Apia, 20 Apr [as published] (XINHUA)--Respected Head of State, Malietoa, your highness

Respected Prime Minister, Tupuola Eti,

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On the kind invitation of your government, I come to visit Western Samoa, a brilliant pearl in the Pacific. I am happy to have this opportunity. As soon as I set foot on the soil of your country, I was deeply impressed with the cordial and friendly feelings shown by your people. Here, I would like, on behalf of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, to extend our heartfelt gratitude and best wishes to the Western Samoan Government and people.

The verdant and luxuriant land of Western Samoa is known as the "heart" of Polynesia. Your country is blessed with a culture and civilized history of long standing, and at the same time you are a vigorous young state. You are the first among South Pacific island countries to win independence, and have scored gratifying achievements in safeguarding state sovereignty and developing your national economy since independence. In international affairs, Western Samoa has actively promoted the development of the "South Pacific Forum" and of regional cooperation. We express admiration for all your efforts and achievements and cordially wish you greater achievements in the future.

Western Samoa and China are both countries in the Pacific region, but we did not come into frequent contact with each other and did not understand each other well in the past. This is because our two peoples were both subject to external control and were in a state of powerlessness. In recent decades, great changes have occurred in the world. The situations in our two countries have also changed substantially. Now both of us have won an independent position in the family of the world's nations. This has thus given us conditions for establishing and developing friendly relations.

Over the 10 years since we established diplomatic relations, our two countries have steadily strengthened contacts and cooperation. We have increased the exchange of friendly visits. Your highness Head of State has visited China and made contributions to the development of friendly relations between our two countries. I hope and believe that our current visit to your country will be able to play a role in promoting the further development of relations between our two countries.

China is a developing socialist country. We are willing to live in amity with all countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs; equality and mutual benefit; and peaceful coexistence. From our own bitter experience of oppression by others over the past century or more, we are deeply aware of the value of independence. The South Pacific Ocean belongs to the nations in this region. We fully support the South Pacific nations' proposals on strengthening regional cooperation. We consistently hold that all countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, should be equal. China and Western Samoa both belong to the Third World. We have similar experience, and we share the same feelings and ideas. So we have common language. Today I had a cordial and friendly meeting with Your Highness, Head of State Malietoa, which enabled us to deepen our mutual understanding and trust. On this occasion, I would like to invite Your Highness Head of State and Mr Prime Minister to visit China at your country to tour China.

Now let me suggest a toast to friendship between the Chinese people and the Western Samoan people, to the prosperity of Western Samoa and the happiness of its people, to the health of Head of State Malietoa, to the health of Prime Minister Tupuola, and to the health of all ladies and gentlemen here.

CSO: 4005/865

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES TEXT OF HU YAOBANG SPEECH AT PNG BANQUET

HK250852 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 85 p 4

[XINHUA Report: "Full Text of Speech by General Secretary Hu Yaobang Hosted by Papua New Guinean Acting Prime Minister John Momis"]

[Text] Port Moresby, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, spoke at today's official welcoming banquet given in his honor by John Momis, acting prime minister of Papua New Guinea. Full text of his speech follows:

Mr. Momis, acting prime minister,

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I feel greatly honored to have the opportunity to visit your beautiful country. The warm welcome and cordial reception given us by your government and people of all walks of life has indicated the deep friendship of the Papua New Guinean people toward the Chinese people. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I wish to extend my heartfelt gratitude and deep respect to the Papua New Guinean Government and people.

Papua New Guinea is a young country with vast territory and rich natural resources. In a few months, your country will celebrate the 10th anniversary of its independence. Over the past 10 years, you have advanced with broad strides and achieved gratifying results in defending national independence and sovereignty, developing the national economy, and raising the people's living standard. I sincerely wish that you will forge ahead on the road of national construction like the beautiful birds of paradise hovering in the skies over your beautiful land.

China is a developing socialist country. It pursues an independent foreign policy. We wish to get along in a friendly way with all countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. As a neighbor of the South Pacific region, China hopes that the countries in the region will unite and help each other to peacefully develop. We are ready to develop our relations with all the countries in the region, and will be glad to see

them develop their relations with other countries in the world. The development of China is conducive to peace and stability in the region, and the peace and stability of the region are also in China's interests. We support the proposition of Papua New Guinea and other countries to make the South Pacific and nuclear-free zone, and the just cause of achieving national self-determination by various countries in the South Pacific. We admire the positive role played by Papua New Guinea in the South Pacific Forum.

Contacts between the Chinese and the Papua New Guinean people go back to ancient times. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the two countries have developed friendly relations to a new stage. Their leaders have exchanged visits on a number of occasions, and their economic and trade relations have developed smoothly. The two countries have sympathized with and supported each other in national construction and in promoting the cause of peace, thus forging a profound friendship. We should be friends from generation to generation. Your Excellency Acting Prime Minister mentioned just a moment ago some concrete proposals on economic cooperation between our two countries. We will actively consider them and are looking forward to further discussing them with Your Excellency tomorrow. I shall be utterly satisfied if my short visit will help promote friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

May I now propose a toast to: The health of Her Majesty Queen of Papau New Guinea!

CSO: 4005/865

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### CPPCC MEMBERS PRAISE SOLUTION OF HONG KONG ISSUE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 85 p 3

[Article: "The Satisfactory Solution of the Hong Kong Issue was a Major Event in Modern World History; 'One Country, Two Systems' Was a Creative Undertaking in the Developmental Histories of the State and Society"]

[Text] In their statements to XINHUA reporters, members attending the Third Session of the Sixth National CPPCC indicated that the signing of the Sino-British joint announcement and the satisfactory solution of the Hong Kong issue constituted a tremendous achievement in the diplomatic work of the new China and a major event in modern world history. It will further promote Hong Kong's social stability and economic prosperity.

National CPPCC deputy secretary general Cheng Siyuan [4453 1835 6678] said that, as a result of the conception of "one country, two systems" adopted in the joint announcement on the Hong Kong issue, Hong Kong's people feel reassured and foreign capital continues to arrive, presaging a bright future. He pointed out that "one country, two systems" has also opened a broad path for Taiwan's return to the motherland. He said that it appears that many people in Taiwan show approval of the conception. It indicates that this national policy to achieve unification is producing a far-reaching influence.

Recently returning from Hong Kong, Chen Mingshan [7115 6900 3790], member of the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic National Construction Association, said that the people in Hong Kong felt reassured, the stock market rose, the market prospered and bank deposits increased on a large scale. He said that the satisfactory solution of the Hong Kong issue is beneficial to both the interior and Hong Kong. Hong Kong is today one of the world's financial centers. With the backing of the broad market and 1 billion people in the interior, Hong Kong's stability and prosperity are completely guaranteed.

Committee member Zhu Mei [2612 2734], a high-level engineer of the Light Industry Ministry's Food Bureau, believed that the solution of the Hong Kong issue will produce a strong impact on the Taiwan issue. When the problems between the Chinese and the British could be solved, those among the Chinese themselves will also be solved. It is the tendency of the situation. He proposed that, after China recovers sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, we should erect a bronze statue of Lin Zexu, the patriotic general in the Qing Dynasty, to commemorate his patriotism and remind future generations of history.

Committee member Zhai Nuanhui [5049 2541 2547], chief of the Hong Kong KUANG-CHIAO CHING [WIDE-ANGLE LENS], said that the deliberation and approval of the joint announcement by the NPC, the supreme power and legislative organ of the nation, not only has completed the legislative procedure, but will also enhance our Hong Kong compatriots' confidence in building the island and making it more prosperous. He said that, since the Chinese and British governments satisfactorily solved the Hong Kong issue last year, Hong Kong's society has stabilized, its financial market and realty transactions are becoming gradually active, its currency is strong and people are generally optimistic over the future.

Committee member Han Depei [7281 1795 1014], law professor of Wuhan University and director of the international law research institute, said that the satisfactory solution of the Hong Kong issue serves as an excellent model of the peaceful solution of complex issues in the history of international relations. The form of an international joint announcement expressed China's basic principle and policy on the Hong Kong issue and informed the world of the Chinese government's determination to preserve Hong Kong's political stability and promote its economic prosperity. Discussing "one country, two systems," he said that it was proposed in the attitude of seeking truth from facts, on the basis of respecting history while considering reality, and after careful consideration. The conception, in theory and practice, is a creative undertaking in the developmental histories of the state and society and the best program and means for China to achieve on an early date the great cause of the peaceful unification of the motherland.

Committee member Fan Xinfu [5400 2450 4099], chief engineer of the Shanghai Gaoqiao petrochemical industrial corporation, said that the conception of "one country, two systems" embodies the party Central Committee's concern for our Taiwan compatriots. He expressed his belief that it will promote the progress and the early achievement of the peaceful unification of the two shores of the strait.

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CSO: 4005/810

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RECTIFICATION OF NEW UNHEALTHY TRENDS URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 85 p 5

[Article by reporter Liu Qian [0491 5709]: "NPC Deputy and Hunan Governor Liu Zheng Urges Rectification of Unhealthy Trends in the Course of Reform"]

[Text] NPC Deputy and Hunan governor Liu Zheng [0491 2973] said that rectifying the unhealthy trends is for the smooth progress of reform.

He said: "We cannot blame the unhealthy trends emerging a while ago on reform. On the contrary, these unhealthy trends and evil practices are totally counter to the party Central Committee's spirit and interfere with reform." He said: "Rectifying the unhealthy trends emerging in the course of reform is not for the purpose of tightening, but for the purpose of loosening more successfully. If we immediately halt the reform the moment a problem is encountered, reform can only be idle talk. In short, the unhealthy trends must be rectified, but there must be no turning back."

He informed the reporter: "In regard to Hunan's economic work last year, there was development when compared with the past. However, when compared with the country as a whole and with the advanced provinces, the gap remains wide, as manifested in the undeveloped rural commodity economy, the rate of industrial development, which is 2.4 percent lower than the national level, the lack of unimpeded circulation, and the tense energy supply and communication. The situation indicates that our reform must not be slackened, and that we must persevere, firmly implement the party Central Committee principle of enlivening the economy at home and opening to the outside, strive to make the enterprises successful and vitalize the county and city economy. We believe that, by rectifying the unhealthy trends while persevering in reform, and persevering in reform while rectifying the unhealthy trends, our situation will improve more and more!"

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XIAMEN'S FEMALE DEPUTY MAYOR INTERVIEWED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 85 p 5

[Article by staff reporter Xiao Du [2556 3256]: "An Interview with Ke Xueqi, New CPPCC Member and Deputy Mayor of Xiamen City"]

[Text] "Yesterday, 31 March, was the second anniversary of my assumption of office."

Right at the start of the conversation, Ke Xueqi [2688 7185 3823] gave an impression of candor and open-mindedness.

"Just listen to what my family members have to say and you'll know. My daughter says that I am an incompetent mother, my son says that I give him more trouble and my husband hopes that I will soon step down.

"Of course, they are only joking. Actually, they support me in my work."

These words aroused my interest. Thereupon I asked how she became a mayor.

She told me that ordinarily she had no trouble sleeping, but after the decision to make her a mayor, she was unable to sleep for several nights.

She said: "For many years, I was only accustomed to performing conscientiously the work assigned by the leadership, but now I am in charge of many things: overseas Chinese affairs, foreign affairs, tourism.... I really don't know what to do."

As Xiamen is an open city and special zone, the number of people coming and going inside and outside the country is growing ever more numerous. After taking office, Ke Xueqi concentrated on the development of tourism. She feels that, with more people coming to the city, the problems of food, lodging and recreation must be solved. Meanwhile, the building of the special zone also needs funds, and tourism will produce quick results. The city resorts to many ways to build tourist facilities, including joint ventures with foreign firms, joint ventures inside the country, and funds raised by the city itself. Contracts on more than 20 projects were signed last year. When completed, there will be 5,000 additional rooms. In the city, they utilized the civil air defense to build the Hongshan recreational park, making it possible for tourists to play ball games and participate in recreational programs after sightseeing.

Ke Xueqi told the reporter: "When Sister Deng [Deng Yinchao] came to Xiamen at the end of last year on an inspection tour, I accompanied her to Gulangyu and was enlightened by her personal example as well as verbal instructions. Though of advanced age, she was always concerned over the affairs of the state. She told me: You are the first woman mayor of Xiamen city. You must work hard, bring honor to women and live up to the people's hopes. Her words deeply moved me and gave me more confidence and courage."

I believe that Ke Xueqi's determination to be "an outstanding woman mayor" will be achieved.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JURIST EXPLAINS NECESSITY OF INHERITANCE LAW

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Apr 85 p 5

[Article by staff reporters Liu Qian [0491 5709] and Xiao Du [2556 3256]:  
"NPC Deputy and China Law Society President Zhang Youyu on Necessity of Formulating an Inheritance Law"]

[Text] The "Inheritance Law of the PRC (Draft)" submitted to the Third Session of the Sixth NPC for deliberation is an inheritance law with Chinese characteristics.

Why must an inheritance law be formulated, what are the basis and principles of its formulation, and what is the significance of its implementation?

With these questions in mind, the reporters interviewed China's renowned jurist Zhang Youyu [1728 2589 3342].

Zhang Youyu said: We did discuss these questions. Generally speaking, socialism and communism aim at eliminating private ownership; therefore, the right of inheritance is not protected. The "Communist Manifesto" mentioned "abolition of the right of inheritance." However, Marx also said that we must view problems dialectically, and we do not achieve socialism by abolishing the right of inheritance. On the contrary, we must gradually eliminate the right of inheritance in the course of achieving socialism and communism. Therefore, we must not discard the right of inheritance just because ours is a socialist state. The "Leftist" theories advocated by Zhang Chunqiao [1728 2504 2890] and others during the "Cultural Revolution" were not only dogmatic interpretations of communism, but also distortions of socialism in its present phase. To achieve the elimination of the right of inheritance, we must first protect it.

At this stage, Mr Zhang expounded such a principle: To develop the productive force, socialism must be promoted in a scientific and step by step manner. The 1954 constitution was China's first socialist constitution, but it still recognized the capitalists' ownership of production means. Only when the socialist reform of the production means private ownership was completed in 1956 did we abolish it. Today, the base of China's economic system consists of two kinds of socialist public ownership, popular and collective. Meanwhile, we still recognize the existence of the individual economy and protect its

legitimate rights and interests, including certain production means permitted by law. As for the consumptive means of individuals, generally they belong to the individuals. Thus emerges the issue of the right of inheritance of property. By the time of communism when people can each receive what they need, private ownership will vanish, and the right of inheritance will no longer have the *raison d'être*.

Zhang Youyu said: In a socialist country with such a large population, when society is yet unable to completely satisfy people's needs and parents still have to undertake a certain amount of responsibility in raising their children, there is bound to be the issue of inheritance. If private property is not protected and assets are not passed on to the next generation, people will not create and accumulate wealth, and it will be detrimental to today's social development. Therefore, protecting the right of inheritance has its positive significance, and the viewpoint of negating such right is undesirable. Naturally, children should not rely on inheritance to survive, but must strive to improve themselves and create wealth for society with their own labor.

By this time, Zhang Youyu said that today, the family is the productive, as well as the consumptive, unit. Particularly after the introduction of the rural household contract responsibility system, the protection of private property has an even more important meaning. He said that China's family structure is gradually contracting, but there are still many instances of three generations under one roof. The right of inheritance must be protected in form of law. Without an inheritance law, there will be no criterion to handle the property disputes in some families. Therefore, whether in theory or in practice, protecting the right of inheritance and formulating an inheritance law conduce to setting the people's minds at ease, strengthening their unity and developing production, and are totally necessary.

Our inheritance law gives consideration to blood relations and respects China's traditional customs. In legal expression, capitalist countries give first place to inheritance by will, while we rely mainly on inheritance by law, but we must also recognize the validity of inheritance by will and stipulate that an estate is to be handled according to the will where there is a will, and not by legal inheritance. Recognition of the right of inheritance and formulation of the inheritance law are not the ultimate goal, but in answer to the practical need and for the purpose of eliminating the right of inheritance in the future. However, we need to protect the right of inheritance at the present time.

Finally, Zhang Youyu said that the formulation of laws is a formidable task. Now the law is submitted to the NPC deputies for discussion and will be made more perfect, but its enforcement will encounter many difficulties, especially in rural areas. Thus, we must properly launch propaganda and education. When handling property disputes, legal workers must earnestly perform the work of mediation, propagandize the spirit of mutual understanding and compromise, and spread our national traditional virtues. When law has to be resorted to, we must act strictly according to law. We must make our inheritance law a spiritual weapon to establish and develop the socialist moral concepts as well as an effective tool to protect the right of inheritance.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FOUR MODERNIZATIONS AND VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Beijing GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATION FRONT] in Chinese No 2, 13 Feb 85  
pp 2-4

[Article by He Dongchang [0149 2639 2490]: "Excerpts of the Speech Given at the Second Conference on the Exchange of Experiences in Self-study for the Nation's Youth"]

[Text] The resolution of the 3rd Plenum of the 12th Party Central Committee urges the "masses of young people, workers, peasants and intellectuals to raise their cultural and technical levels in a more accelerated fashion." This points to the fact that China's education aims at all of its people and rises above the traditional sphere which is limited to the academic environment. The resolution of the Third Plenum also urges us to respect knowledge and talent. Judging from the experiences in other countries, talent and knowledge are indispensable to modernization. China's socialist modernization is, of course, different from capitalist modernization. However, a trend is now taking shape in not only the developed but the developing countries, and that is that education, vocational and technical education, talent and the challenge presented by the new technical revolution are all being stressed.

The reason why we have for a long time neglected education, knowledge and talent is, in the final analysis, because the party had failed to shift its focus to economic construction. It failed to comprehend the gravity of the situation. The issue was brought up first in the rural villages, subsequent to the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, which directed the party to change its course. With the liberation of productive forces in the rural villages, peasants began to demand that they learn about culture and scientific technology. This is why during the past 2 or 3 years the rural villages have witnessed an especially urgent need for scientific technology and educational development. What kind of circumstances will the overall economic reform, which focuses on the urban areas, create? I would like to cite Beijing's Capital Iron and Steel Company as an example. The company employs more than 110,000 people and makes large profits. Thirty thousand of its employees are liberal arts students, 38,500 are learning technology and 17,600 are studying various specialized subjects. These 3 groups of people (more than 80,000 of them) account for 76 percent of the total number of employees. The overwhelming majority of them

study on a part-time basis. What does this mean? It means that enterprises must raise their employees' cultural and technical levels in order to enhance economic results. There will be a craze for knowledge as the full-scale economic reform takes place. This is the challenge presented by the four modernizations.

We must understand what kind of talent is demanded by the four modernizations in order to cope with this craze for knowledge. How much talent will we need by the end of this century? With the cooperation of the Ministry of Labor and Personnel and the State Planning Council, we spent approximately 1 year conducting a study of hundreds of thousands of people in 72 areas of talent projection. We have come up with a preliminary projection, which, if not absolutely accurate, describes the overall situation fairly well. If we mark June 1983 as the dividing line, which means that if we compare the period that covers the 33 years prior to 1983 with the period that covers the 18 years after 1983, we must educate many more people during the second period than the tens of thousands of graduate, college and vocational students we did during the first one. This is a difficult task. However, we would be making a terrible mistake if we assume that graduate, college and vocational students alone can accomplish the four modernizations. The four modernizations cannot be realized without a group of workers and peasants who are conscientious and equipped with modern cultural training and scientific know-how. The percentages of skilled workers (grade four and above) in enterprises in the developed countries are usually very large. In the Federal Republic of Germany, for example, vocational and technical education is called the pillar of the economy. We have been told by some scholars that it is the "secret weapon" which enabled the country's economy to recover and develop in an extremely short period after the war. Japan, too, managed to overcome its economic crisis by developing vocational and technical education (including that for technical workers). In the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan and the U.S., approximately 60 percent (or more) of the secondary educational programs are of a vocational and technical nature; on the other hand, the percentages are extremely small in certain developing countries. The more developed a country, the more emphasis it places on vocational and technical education. We cannot rely only upon experts; we need a large number of skilled workers and peasants with a high level of technical know-how. In Denmark, for example, only those peasants who have graduated from secondary vocational schools are eligible for the "green certificate" which allows them to manage land. We must have a comprehensive understanding of what kind of talent is needed by the four modernizations.

Due to historical circumstances, modern industry, business and agriculture were almost nonexistent in old China; as a result, the foundation of vocational and technical education in China was terribly weak--similar to that in underdeveloped countries. People had the obsolete notion that the road to success consisted of completing a primary, secondary and higher education. This educational mode is the product of old China. Prior to the "cultural revolution," Comrade Liu Shaoqi had proposed the "two kinds of educational systems," which were disparaged as a bourgeois "dual system" during the "cultural revolution." Why is it that the proposal was disparaged just like that? It could, of course, be attributed to the doings of Lin Biao

and the "gang of four"; however, in the final analysis, it was because in China vocational and technical education had no historical and social roots. It has been said by the head of a rural household specializing in raising chickens that "Qinghua University in Beijing is the cradle of engineers; my house is the cradle of people who make tens of thousands of yuan." The latter is not necessarily less formidable than the former, as it helps to "come up with" households that make tens of thousands of yuan. Shouldn't people with specialized skills be thought of as talented people? We must have a thorough understanding of what kind of talent is needed since new circumstances have arisen in the rural villages.

The four modernizations demand that we learn new things; on the other hand, we must understand the needs of the four modernizations in order to learn the right things. Only then can the self-study efforts of our young people be of a mass character. If we geared our efforts toward higher education alone, we would not be able to meet the needs of the masses. This is why our system of education is in need of a large-scale reform. We should begin by restructuring the ratio among graduate students, undergraduate students, vocational college students and vocational secondary students. We should also stress education for technical workers and vocational education in various subjects. All those comrades who assist us in our effort should remember that the content of education should be closely integrated with reality. The availability of certain educational programs for adults far exceeds the demand. The four modernizations require the elimination of not only illiteracy but also "ignorance in the subject of science." It is relatively easy for students of certain specialized subjects in social sciences and the humanities to complete their studies because they are not required to take courses in mathematics and the natural sciences. How much would Chinese language and literature majors be in demand anyway? We cannot allow all our students to be language and literature majors. A large number of university graduates who have majored in Chinese literature are unable to apply their learning. It really is not necessary to have so many people to be engaged in literary criticism and writing. Should our society continue to nurture people in this particular area of study through additional channels? Should the Electrical Engineering University recruit more students to be Chinese majors in 1985? If so, shouldn't the training prepare these students to become high school and elementary school teachers in order to be consistent with societal needs? Should workers be allowed to become literature majors? The answer is in the affirmative if they do so with the purpose of becoming more cultured. We should allow people to engage in cultural pursuits, which might also produce linguistic and literacy talent. However, at present, China does not need a large number of these kinds of talented people. It is important that a worker take into consideration the realistic needs of his job when he learns new things. Learning should be done with two purposes in mind: to serve the construction of the four modernizations and to pursue cultural refinement. The four modernizations and reform require a large number of talented people, particularly vocationally and technically talented people.

Because the education provided by schools cannot meet the demands of society, we should stress self-study. We have yet to popularize primary education.

It is enormously difficult to popularize education in areas inhabited by 800 million peasants (over 90 percent of all counties in China), or by 1990 in a country with 1 billion people. Prior to the Sino-Japanese War, certain nationally renowned high schools and elementary schools in China were able to have high-quality teachers work for them by offering relatively high wages--more than 100 silver dollars per high school teacher. The number of these schools was, of course, small. Subsequent to Liberation, our education was geared toward the laboring masses and witnessed great progress. The 10 years of upheaval and mistakes have put us in financial distress and made our teachers competent. It is therefore difficult to popularize primary education. However, we expect conditions for running schools to pick up as the economy continues to improve. In 1984, Tianjin Municipality spent only 7 months renovating old school buildings and getting needed desks and chairs for its rural schools. In 1984, Shaanxi, which is not a particularly rich province, also managed to improve conditions for running schools in nearly 40 of its counties. It would take a longer period of time, however, to increase the quality of more than 3 million teachers. This problem is not uniquely Chinese. We once talked to a member of the National Academy of Sciences of the U.S., which, as we all know, is an extremely rich country. He told us that the elementary school he attended grouped students from grade one through grade eight in one classroom. What he described is called a class that utilizes modular instruction, which puts students of eight different grades in one room under the supervision of one instructor. It is a fairly common practice in China. Education in the U.S. also went through this phase. University education is not likely to be popularized in the foreseeable future. At present, the U.S. has the highest percentage of high school graduates going to college. Even so, only 50 percent of high school graduates attend college; moreover, many students who enter college leave before obtaining a degree. Japan also has a fairly high college entrance rate; however, it is only slightly over 30 percent. The rates are considerably lower in the Federal Republic of Germany, France and other countries. How can China develop its vocational and technical education when most of its people quit school at the elementary or junior high school level? The most basic approach, and the first thing to do, is to make the masses of young people who are conscious of the demands of the four modernizations study subjects which will enable them to meet these demands themselves. Second, we must strive to rise to the challenge presented by the accelerated technical development. The economic reform has brought about many new circumstances and problems. The 3rd Plenum of the 12 party Central Committee cited the following observation by Chairman Mao: "The progress of mankind and nature is continuous; it does not stop at a certain level. On the basis of past experiences, man constantly makes new discoveries, invents and creates new things and progresses." Chairman Mao also said that "the economic construction which awaits us is very challenging. Some of the things we are familiar with are about to become obsolete and those with which we are not make us learn." These observations are highly perceptive. The four modernizations cannot be realized by illiterates; they rely upon modern scientific and technical know-how. This is why even party and political cadres should be schooled in the natural sciences. They should know things such as material science, the energy problem and economic science.

The younger cadres should also know something about world and Chinese history because it helps them understand what China has been through and faces in the future. In addition to these general things, they should also learn specialized subjects. They should keep up with their learning because technology is constantly being renewed. The extensive usage of computers has altered the job distribution of workers in the Capital Iron and Steel Company. Tens of thousands of workers have to learn new things because the natures of their jobs have changes. Workers, cadres and engineers with college degrees should all learn new things. Should Ph.D.s do the same thing? The answer, of course, is in the affirmative. Some people should stress the practical application of what they already know while others should focus on theories. Learning should be an ever ongoing process, as knowledge is being renewed on a regular basis. I was once told by comrades who had worked in designing agencies in other countries that foreign companies arrange three "brown bag lunches" for their employees every week, during which time lectures are given. This unreasonable arrangement is bad for the health of employees; however, employers have to take advantage of this break because employees take off after work and simply cannot be reached. This is why we contend that education acquired in the school environment cannot meet all demands and that it only lays the foundation for future study. It is essential but insufficient. Because the world and China are undergoing constant changes, we must study economics, the natural sciences and all kinds of specialized subjects. In short, the four modernizations require self-study.

Self-study efforts can be popularized

In 1983, 285,000 people from 9 provinces and cities took the exam for those who acquired higher education through self-study. During the first 6 months of 1984, more than 661,900 people from 17 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government took similar exams in 148 specialized subjects. Admissions to take these exams totaled 1.28 million. In 1983, 133 people who had passed the exam for those who acquired knowledge in specialized subjects through self-study were issued certificates by the city of Beijing and, during the first half of 1984, 112 people were given such certificates. The number is expected to increase drastically during the second half of 1984. In Shanghai, the approximately 100 young workers, clerks and janitors from enterprises and small-size factories who took the exam for those who studied the law on their own have been transferred to the positions of judges, prosecutors and court clerks when they demonstrated proficiency in only four to eight courses. If a famed scholar such as Comrade Hua Luogen could make it through self-study under the harsh circumstances of the old society, self-study efforts can surely be popularized under the superior new system of socialism. It is highly likely that self-study can be popularized. It is a formidable task which can change the general mood of our society for the better.

Of course, we should study for the sake of studying and not just because we can brag about it. Leading cadres of the party Central Committee have urged various fronts (including the educational front) to avoid attempts to acquire an undeserved reputation. They have brought to our attention

a certain "Self-study University" which issues degrees to students who have enrolled for only 2 months. Without solid learning, the degree is nothing but a piece of paper that cannot enable its owner to serve. We should also reform our wage system; in particular wages should not be determined on the basis of people's levels of education but on what they really know and contribute to society. It is therefore highly probable that someday a person with secondary vocational training will make more money than a Ph.D. In addition to culture and theory, we should learn functional skills, including those in technology. We would like to reiterate that the four modernizations need self-study efforts and self-study should be done with the four modernizations in mind. In engaging in self-study, we should strive after solid skills and knowledge. Those in the educational departments should improve conditions for self-study by producing better teaching materials and self-study aids. We should also reform school education in order to nurture the ability for self-study among students so that they can keep moving up after they graduate!

We hope that those who are fortunate enough to receive schooling and are well educated and cultured will help those who cannot attend school and are therefore poorly educated and inadequately cultured. This point was emphasized by Lenin in his essay "The Mission of the Communist Youth League." There are still more than 200 million illiterates and semi-literates in China; 80 million of them are able-bodied young people. Those educated young comrades, whether they are still in school or have already graduated, should help eliminate illiteracy. The elimination of illiteracy is our top priority. After we have achieved this objective, we should strive to eliminate "ignorance in the subject of science" and other areas such as economics. We can initiate an extensive self-study campaign which aims at meeting the needs of the four modernizations and which produces a great impact on the future of China with the cooperation of young people, teachers and those in the field of scientific technology.

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CSO: 4005/665

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REVIEW OF 'SELECTED WORKS OF DONG BIWU'

HK241220 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Yang Ruiguang {2799 3843 1639}: "Perfect the Legal System, Develop a High Degree of Socialist Democracy--Reading 'Selected Works of Dong Biwu'"]

[Text] The "Selected Works of Dong Biwu" is published through the care of the leading Central Committee comrades. The revered Dong devoted much of his time and efforts to the construction of the government and legal system in the red base areas and New China during his revolutionary life of more than half a century. He was worthy of the title of an outstanding forerunner and founder in the party's construction of the government and legal system. In the newly published selection, almost one-third of the volume is devoted to discussions on building the government in a democratic way. It is an important record of the contributions the revered Dong made to China's revolution and construction, and an enrichment of and supplement to the treasure of Mao Zedong Thought. To restudy the discussion in this field by this proletarian revolutionary is of practical significance to fulfilling the goal proposed by the 12th National Party Congress of building a high level of socialist democracy, particularly at a time when our party is leading the people of the whole country to carry out reform of the economic structure boldly and energetically.

The People Are the Masters of the Country

Marxism has told us that in a socialist country, the people are the rulers and the masters, while the workers in government organs are servants of the people. Reading Dong's works, we can clearly see that while discussing the question of building the government in a democratic way, he always stressed the popular and democratic nature of government organs and always regarded the correct handling of the relationship between the state organs and their workers on the one hand, and the people on the other, as a fundamental guiding principle for the construction of the government and legal system. Dong persistently held that:

1. Political power belongs to the people, and the people are the masters of the country. According to him, the political power we have in the people's democratic dictatorship is characteristic of the leadership of the working class, which is based on an alliance of the workers and the peasants in order to united all democratic classes. Our people's democratic legal system is an

important channel for the people led by the working class to express their will through the state organs and for our country to give expression to the people's democratic dictatorship. He mentioned figuratively that in our country, "the people are the masters, and the deputies of the people and the government cadres are all regular hired laborers." ("Selected Works of Dong Biwu," p 304) The revered Dong detested selfish motives, the attitude of "claiming credit for oneself and becoming arrogant, and the idea that "he who conquers the country rules it," which all lead to a separation from the masses. According to him, we who are engaged in the revolution are doing it in the interests of the people, mainly the working people. By no means are we doing it in our personal interests. "With the yearning to rule the country for the people (to be emancipated and be the masters of the country), we join the people in conquering the country (to take part in the revolution)." (Ibid., p 306) Based on the above principle of historical materialism, Dong said on several occasions that the people's deputies are elected by the people. As to cadres, some are elected by the people's deputies and some appointed by an upper level. All of them are servants of the people and "regular hired laborers" of the people.

2. Government organs and workers must bear responsibility for and render service to the people. Dong pointed out that in judging the nature of a state, not only should we see who is in power, but what policies are pursued, and the latter is the more important. In some countries, the workers' parties are in power; however, they do not represent the workers' interests, but those of the capitalists. Our people's democratic dictatorship must oppose the dictatorship of reactionary classes and exercise dictatorship over the reactionaries who are antagonistic to the people, while democracy must be implemented among the working class, the peasantry, and democratic patriotic personages. The power of our government is derived from the people, and the leading members of the government are elected by the representatives of mass organs. Therefore, they must bear responsibility for the people. The government must listen to the people's voice, accept their proposals, understand their livelihood, and protect their interests.

3. Government must be placed under the supervision of the masses. The masses must be enabled to become daring enough to criticize the government, to supervise it, and even to replace those government workers with whom they are not satisfied. According to Dong, only when the above points are achieved "will the masses find the government an instrument in their hands and will it be genuinely their own." (Ibid., p 56)

#### The Primary Task for Government Construction Is to Make a Success of the People's Congress

The people's congress system is an organizational form of government for the people as masters of the country, and a form created by the party and Comrade Mao Zedong based on China's national conditions. Dong took an active part in implementing the system of the people's congress. In many important party conferences and sessions of the people's congress, Dong repeatedly explained with great political enthusiasm the important place and role of the people's congress in China's political life, and advocated in a big way bringing forward

democracy in the people's congress, in order that the people's congress might genuinely become a power organ for the people as masters of the country. Dong advocated:

1. It is imperative to genuinely make the people's congress China's basic political system. According to Dong, the national people's congress is the highest organ of state power, and the local people's congress is the highest organ of power of the relevant locality. The people's governments at all levels, including the central government, are formed through election by the people's congress on behalf of the people. Therefore, the government's work is restricted by the people's congress, with stipulations on what to do and what not to do, and it must report to the people's congress when emergent measures are involved. Government officials will be criticized and even dismissed if they commit mistakes.

2. It is imperative to make the NPC the supreme organ of state power. The NPC is the entity of our political life and the fountainhead of China's political power. When the founding of the NPC was announced, it was correspondingly vested with the authority to draw up all kinds of laws and regulations. Any regulation, decree, or law will only come into effect with the approval of the NPC or organs authorized by the NPC. All important issues of the people's government should be surrendered to the people's congress for discussion in assembly or small groups, and criticism and self-criticism should be conducted fully. The people's congress has the power not only to make decisions on all important issues, but to criticize and supervise state organs and all workers of the state organs. With the people's congress system, it is possible for us to correct such bad styles among our government workers as bureaucratism, resorting to coercion and commanding behavior, and running things by themselves without consulting others. It was precisely because the revered Dong attached great importance to the people's congress system that in the initial period of the founding of the PRC he pointed out: "At present, the primary task of our government construction is to call the people's representatives conference, which is to act for the people's congress before it comes into existence" (Ibid., p 306). In order that it may quickly function for the NPC." (Ibid., p 299)

Dong advocated regular session of the NPC and making every session of the NPC a success by bringing democracy into full play. In the initial stage of the founding of the People's Republic, conferences for the representatives of people of all circles and people's representatives conferences were held in succession in various localities. However, the leading cadres of some localities made light of the work of democratic government construction. They failed to call regular people's representatives conferences as stipulated by the law, called cadres conferences instead, or regarded them as something superficial and routine. Some responsible cadres went so far as to suppress democracy, to refuse criticism, and to attack and seek vengeance on those who criticized them. Dong seriously criticized the above erroneous trends on many occasions. He pointed out that the people's congress must be called regularly based on the stipulations of the law. Cadres conferences must not take the place of the people's congress, and the congress should not be called in an all-inclusive way. In reference to the annual number of sessions of the

people's congress, the constitution has made explicit stipulations, but some localities have violated the stipulations on promptly calling the people's congress. This is not only inappropriate, but a violation of the law.

He also laid special emphasis on the demand that democracy be brought into full play in making the people's congress a success and that the agenda of issues to be decided by the people's congress be submitted to the congress for its decision through discussion, in order that the people's congress may genuinely give expression to the will of the people with democracy and concerted efforts, and that the people may genuinely feel themselves to be the masters of the country. According to Dong, workers of state organs only have the obligation to modestly accept the criticism and supervision of the people, but they have no right to refuse and resist them. Any actions to cover up shortcomings and mistakes and to resist criticism are wrong.

#### Perfect and Complete the People's Democratic Legal System and Safeguard the People's Democracy

The people's democracy (namely, socialist democracy) is inseparable from the people's democratic legal system (namely, the socialist legal system). In order to safeguard the people's democracy, it is imperative to enhance the people's democratic legal system.

On the eve of the founding of the People's Republic, when the revered Dong was in charge of the routine work of the North China People's Government, he stressed that as soon as the people had established their government, it was imperative for them to set up their own legal system. Only then, according to him, would it be possible to consolidate the new regime and the functions of the state, and to safeguard the people's democracy. Otherwise, anarchy could ensue. With the publication of the party's general line for the transitional period, Dong attached still greater attention to the building of the legal system. In a speech made at the First Session of the First NPC in 1954, he again stressed: Facts have proved that the revolutionary legal system is of decisive significance in safeguarding the revolutionary order, consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship, protecting the people's democratic rights and legitimate interests, and safeguarding our national economic construction. Once again, in his speech made at the Eighth CPC National Congress, he stressed that the party must adopt active measures to perfect and complete our people's democratic legal system in order to further defend the people's democratic system, to consolidate legal order, to safeguard public properties, and to bring into play more efficiently the initiative and creativeness of the people. At the same time, it must continue to continuously eliminate counterrevolutionaries, to wage continuous struggles against all crimes and activities violating the law, and to ensure the smooth progress of the socialist cause.

"There must be a law to abide by, and it must be abided by when it exists. The execution of the law must be strict, and responsibilities must be affixed when the law is violated." This is an important principle formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to guide the political life in our country, and is a basic condition to safeguard socialist democracy. The idea that "there must be a law to abide by, and it must be abided by when it

exists" in this Marxist principle was proposed by the revered Dong in his important speech made at the Eighth CPC National Congress. He said: "In my opinion, handling affairs based on the law is the key to further enhancing the people's democratic legal system" (Ibid, pp418-419) What is the essence of handling affairs based on the law? He pointed out: On the one hand, there must be a law to abide by; on the other hand, the law must be abided by when it does exist.

A law to abide by is the prerequisite for handling affairs. Generally speaking, our party attached great importance to the building of the legal system and scored great achievements in the early 1950's. However, erroneous concepts were not uncommon among the cadres contingent, such as the law was dispensable, the law bound one's activities, policy was the law, and policy was as good as the law. In order to draw up a law to abide by, as early as in 1954 at the First Session of the First NPC, Dong made the following proposal: At present our country has entered upon the stage of planned construction, and our Constitution has been made public. From now on it is not only possible but also imperative to gradually draw up a comparatively perfect and completely law in order to efficiently safeguard national construction and to protect the people's democratic rights. More than once he stressed that we must draw up several important laws which are currently not complete or perfect in our country, including the penal code, the civil law, the law regarding criminals suits, and the law of civil action.

The key to handling affairs based on the law lies in abiding by the law when it does exist. The revered Dong repeatedly pointed out that even if the law was drawn up complete and perfect, it would still come to naught and fail to play its role if it was not abided by. "If the law is not observed, it is no better than being without one." (Ibid., p 452) How can we abide by the law? Dong proposed:

1. The party must attach attention to educating the masses about the legal system so that they will know about the law and understand and abide by it. The masses should understand that the legal system of the state is an expression of the will of the people, and to violate the former means to violate the latter. All people should know what is legal and what is not, that strictly observing the law means protecting one's own democratic rights, and that by doing so he will be protected by the state. On many occasions he stressed that in propagating and educating the masses about the legal system, special attention should be paid to making the party members and state organ workers fully understand the seriousness of the law, that they should become models in observing it, and that violating the legal system of the state is violating the will of the people. "The law of the state and party discipline should both be observed and not be violated, observing the law of the state is an indispensable part of observing the party's discipline, and the violation of the former means the violation of the latter." (Ibid., p 419)

2. The idea of enjoying special privileges must be opposed and all people must observe the law without exception. He repeatedly pointed out that party members should unconditionally submit themselves to the decrees of the state, and those who should violate them and sabotage social order must be punished

according to the law. The party will by no means shield criminals and allow the existence of privileged people. "With regard to those who have violated the law, they will be investigated and assigned the legal responsibility no matter how high their position is or what meritorious service they have rendered in the past." (Ibid., P 419) These ideas have given full expression to the principle that everyone is equal before the law.

3. Judicial organs must execute the law accurately and handle affairs in line with legal procedures. He pointed out that a wrong verdict is injurious to the people. It is necessary to guard against and reduce the incidence of wrong verdicts. Hence, state organs, in particular judicial departments, are required to make their judgments based on facts, in accordance with the law, and to handle affairs in line with legal procedures. According to Dong, "a verdict without going through certain procedure is an illegal one." (Ibid., p 455)

4. We must enhance the party's leadership, and the people's justice court must exercise its independent judicial authority according to the law. According to Dong, the party is the core of our state leadership, and all our work is carried out under the party's leadership. However, party organizations should by no means monopolize all the work of our state organs. He said: "By party leadership, it does not mean that party committees should take charge of every specific case. If this is the situation, there should have been no need to set up the justice courts and other such organs." (Ibid., p 458) He also said: "As judicial workers, they should not refuse the party's leadership in regard to all principles and policies, and they should report to the party and ask for its instructions and examination of their work." (Ibid., p 461)

In addition, in order to abide by the law and to accurately execute the law, Dong repeatedly stressed that we should run well institutes of political science and law at all levels and solve the shortage of qualified people in this field and the shortage of knowledge in this field among our judicial workers. This is also an indispensable requirement if affairs are to be handled based on the law.

CSO: 4005/870

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI EXTENDS SPRING FESTIVAL GREETINGS TO ARMED FORCES

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 6 Feb 85 p 2

/Letter of Comfort Issued by Shanghai Municipal People's Government on 19 January 1985: "Extend Spring Festival Greetings to PLA Units and Armed Police Force in Shanghai"/

/Text/ At the advent of the Spring Festival, the Shanghai municipal people's government issued a letter of comfort extending season's greetings and warm regards to the commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Shanghai and the city's armed police force, families of martyrs and soldiers, disabled revolutionary soldiers, discharged and retired army cadres, cadres who have completed a transfer from active service to civilian jobs and demobilized and retired military personnel. The full text of the letter is as follows:

Dear Comrades: We are ushering in the 1985 Spring Festival amid new appeals for reform and opening our society to foreigners. On behalf of the people throughout the city, the Shanghai municipal people's government hereby extends to you season's greetings and warm regards.

In 1984, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the city had made a conscientious and thorough effort to implement the policy calling for "consolidating the party as a vehicle for enlivening the economy and evaluation the work of consolidating the party in an economic way" and carried out the "Resolution on the Reform of the Economic System" of the 3rd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Thanks to the joint efforts of the Shanghai people, the commanders and fighters of the armed forces stationed here and the local armed police force, the city has also achieved new successes in building our socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization and in brightening the prospects of all fronts. During the past year, the armed forces stationed here and the city's armed police force have carried forward the People's Army's glorious tradition during their remarkably successful march toward revolutionization, modernization and building a conventional army and in their successful efforts to join the local people in building our socialist spiritual civilization. The vast numbers of commanders and fighters have also taken an active part

in supporting local industrial and agricultural production, in rescuing victims of disasters in case of emergency, in escorting and protecting fishing vessels, in preventing and controlling disease, in planting trees, in dealing blows to crime, in making comprehensive efforts to maintaining public order and security, in strengthening the militia forces and in training personnel capable of serving both military and civilian organizations. As a result of such activities, many heroes and models have emerged amid the admiration of the Shanghai people. You are worthy of being called strong pillar of consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship, an important force essential to the development of the four modernizations and glorious pacesetters in building our socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. Also among other fighters on various fronts are members of families of martyrs and soldiers, disabled revolutionary soldiers, and discharged and retired army cadres; cadres who have completed a transfer from active service to civilian jobs; and demobilized and retired military personnel who have lent substance in the form of practical action and noble deeds to their revolutionary ideals and noble virtue as a new contribution to the development of the four modernizations. To these comrades, we must express our heartfelt thanks and highest respect.

The year 1985 is the final year in the implementation of the Sixth 5-year plan, a starting year on the road toward turning the economic development strategy to transform and rehabilitate Shanghai into reality. In the year to come, we must make conscientious efforts to implement the "Decision on Reforming the Economic System" adopted by the 3rd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and various instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on Shanghai's work. We must mobilize all positive factors and make further efforts to broaden the prospect of building our socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. We must devise a better way to inherit and carry forward the glorious tradition of unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. We must be concerned with and support the building of the People's Army and continue to develop new relationships between the army and government and the people as part of an effort to strengthen their unity. We must constantly give Shanghai cadres an education on the necessity of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of soldiers and lead people to become acquainted with the popular code of ethics that supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of soldiers are everyone's responsibility. Meanwhile, we must also do a good job of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of soldiers, conscientiously review and implement the policy aimed at giving special care to disabled servicemen and family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen. We must show warm care for the work, production and daily activities of family members of revolutionary martyrs and soldiers, disabled revolutionary servicemen, discharged and retired army cadres, cadres who have completed a transfer from active service to civilian jobs and demobilized and retired military personnel and fully encourage them to play a leading role as the mainstays of their organization.

Comrades: Let us act in a positive way, rally behind a common struggle, persist in reform, cautiously march forward toward the goal of turning Shanghai's economic development strategy into reality and make a new contribution to the speedy development of the nation's four modernizations.

9574

CSO: 4005/572

EAST REGION

SHANDONG'S ELECTRIC POWER BUREAU NEGATES CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 85 p 4

[Article by reporters Xiong Yongnian [3574 3057 1628] and Zhao Wenzheng [6392 2429 2398]: "Shandong's Electric Power Bureau Makes Achievements in Negating the 'Cultural Revolution'"]

[Text] Linking party consolidation with reality and launching an intensive education on negating the "Cultural Revolution," the party organization of the Shandong electric power bureau earnestly solved the remnant issues, fully implemented the party's policies, eliminated factionalism, strengthened unity and promoted production.

During the "Cultural Revolution," 59 persons (22 percent of the personnel at the time) in the bureau encountered criticisms and struggles, including more than 20 confined in "cowsheds" and resulting in 9 major unjust cases. Though the "Cultural Revolution" had ended years ago, the issues left by it remained unresolved. Most of the persecuted comrades were not publicly rehabilitated. Some still had "tails" left on them, the implication of family members and children was not rectified, and some party members and cadres still manifested factionalism from time to time. Thus, the situation affected not only stability and unity, but also the sorting of the "three categories of undesirables" and the building of the third echelon.

In the early stage of party consolidation, the bureau did launch an education to negate the "Cultural Revolution," but, concerned over the relations among its members, factionalism and production, the bureau party organization was afraid to handle the remnant issues in connection with the reality of the bureau. Feeling greatly dissatisfied, the masses inside and outside the party continuously wrote letters to the higher level. The responsible persons of the provincial party committee demanded that the conditions be clarified and the issues solved during party consolidation. In line with their opinions, the members of the bureau party organization studied the relevant documents in conjunction with reality, overcame their fear of difficulties and strengthened their confidence in negating the "Cultural Revolution."

In the fourth quarter last year, the bureau party organization, with the help of the provincial party committee's party consolidation liaison group and in close conjunction with the serious consequences created by the "Cultural Revolution" in the provincial electric power system, launched remedial classes on

negating the "Cultural Revolution" and focused on nullifying the viewpoint of "one faction right and the other wrong." The higher and lower levels throughout the bureau held heart-to-heart talks and eliminated misunderstandings. The main responsible persons of the bureau party committee organized forces and, focusing on the nine major cases, made overall investigations of relevant problems. The party organization held many meetings, giving consideration to the individuals and incidents one by one, and decided to further implement the policy on the comrades persecuted during the "Cultural Revolution." At the mass meeting held on 1 December, they declared the complete political rehabilitation of the 59 persecuted comrades, restored their reputation and eliminated the influence. The conclusions on the nine comrades were revised, and the false words cancelled. According to the regulations, they were all compensated, the compensations to two bereaved families were increased, and scheduled pensions were granted to three bereaved families. The employment of the children of the bereaved families was arranged. The redress of the unjust, false and incorrect cases, the overall implementation of policies and the elimination of factionalism strengthened unity, greatly raised the enthusiasm of the masses inside and outside the party, promoted the development of power production and enhanced the economic results. The volume of power generation for the first quarter this year throughout the province increased 10.8 percent compared with the same period last year. Currently, the bureau is striving to solidify the results of party consolidation and further the reform of the electric power system throughout the province.

6080

CSO: 4005/809

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

VIEWS ON MILITARY-CIVILIAN RELATIONS EXCHANGED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "Meeting Held To Exchange Views on Military-Civilian Relations in the Guangzhou Region; Strengthen the Unity of the Military and the People and the Military and the Government; The Armed Forces and Localities Should Support Each Other"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held in the Guangzhou area at which ideas were exchanged on the relations between the armed forces and the localities. Each party concerned of the military and the government that attended the meeting fully exchanged ideas on how to strengthen further the unity of the military and the government and the military and the people, on carrying out in-depth activities on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of soldiers, on supporting the government and cherishing the people's, the armed forces' and the localities' support of each other, etc.

Responsible comrades of the provincial government, the Guangzhou military area command's political department and the provincial armed police force; responsible figures of each department concerned of the province and the city; and the parties concerned of the armed forces stationed at Guangzhou were among the more than 250 people who divided into groups and held discussions with counterparts.

At the meeting both the military and government figures reviewed the past year's state of affairs concerning each region in our province by carrying out "dual support" activities and activities where the military and the people jointly built civilized units. Responsible comrades of the localities and the armed forces took the initiative in seeking the opinions of the other party. At the meeting, after each department of the localities heard the armed forces comrades' ideas on each item of the localities' work, comrades of the commercial, food and other departments demonstrated that they want to do a better job of supply work for the armed forces. Comrades of the armed forces stationed at Guangzhou also made good suggestions concerning the public communications and other problems that currently exist in Guangzhou.

9926  
CSO: 4005/562

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU ESTABLISHES RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS FOR PARTY PRACTICES

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Yi Wen [0001 2429]: "The Guangzhou Municipal Party Committee Establishes Responsibility Systems for Concentrating on Party Practices; Concentrate on Building Party Practices That Will Be Institutionalized and Become Regular Practices"]

[Text] In order to concentrate further on building party practices that will be institutionalized and become regular practices, the Guangzhou municipal party committee recently issued the "Resolution on Establishing and Strengthening Job Responsibility Systems for Leading Groups To Concentrate on Party Practices."

This "Resolution" requires party committees at all levels to regard the concentration on party practices as a major event that is to be placed on their important agendas, and it clarifies the responsibilities for group members in concentrating on those practices. Those holding primary responsibility will mainly take charge of the programs where the party committees will hold discussions on and make plans for rectifying party practices and resolve major problems that arise in rectifying those practices, and they will also concentrate on the group members' party practices. The responsible secretary will focus on and be responsible for implementing party work, frequently check up on the implementation of the plans for rectifying party practices and promptly handle problems that arise in rectifying those practices. The commission for inspecting discipline is the principal assistant and advisor to the party committees in their concentration on party practices, and it must vigorously take the initiative in assisting the committees in concentrating on those practices. Other members of the groups are responsible for concentrating on the party practices of being in charge of fronts and departments, and they will be responsible for checking unhealthy tendencies and handling problems of violations of the law and discipline that arise within the scope of their responsibilities. Each department must earnestly concentrate on the party practices of their respective departments and units, and they must guard against and check unhealthy tendencies in professional activities.

The "Resolution" points out that party committees at all levels must regard the concentration on party practices as an important criteria for checking on

cadres. With regard to the concentration on party practices, cadres who dare to struggle against unhealthy tendencies must be praised and rewarded, and those who really distinguish themselves should be promoted one or more grades. Those who do not exert themselves in concentrating on party practices and who are irresponsible toward their work must be criticized and educated, and responsibility must be affixed to those who severely neglect or are malfeasant in their duties. With regard to making errors while rectifying, not only must responsibility be affixed to the persons concerned in the units that continue to exhibit severely unhealthy tendencies that violate the law and discipline, but it must also be affixed to the principal leaders and the people in charge who are responsible for the work. With regard to those who shirk responsibility, interfere with the investigation and handling of cases or use the opportunity to attack and frame people, responsibility must be affixed and they must be severely dealt with regardless of what position of leadership they hold.

The "Resolution" points out that the units that carry out the party consolidation must regard as an important item for accepting the party consolidation the actual effects of whether responsibility systems for concentrating on party practices have been established and whether improvement has been shown in those practices. In order to carry through conscientiously the responsibility for concentrating on party practices the "Resolution" emphasizes that one level must be responsible for another level. The higher levels must be responsible for the party practices of the lower levels, check up on and supervise them at regular intervals and earnestly investigate and handle problems that arise.

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CSO: 4005/562

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

MEETING OF DEMOCRATIC PARTIES HELD

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Su Zhonghen [5685 0112 5899] and Su Kezhong [5685 0344 0022]:  
"Provincial Party Committee Holds Meeting with Democratic Parties and  
Patriotic Figures; Lin Ruo [2651 5387] Reports on the First Stage of the  
Party Consolidation and Expresses the Hope That Non-party Friends Will Help  
in Doing a Good Job of Party Consolidation Work"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the Guangdong provincial party committee held a  
meeting at which the situation of the first stage of party consolidation  
was reported to responsible officials of each democratic party and to  
patriotic figures, and a briefing was given on the arrangements for the  
second stage of the party consolidation work that is just now underway.

The meeting was presided over by Xie Fei [6200 7236], secretary of the  
provincial party committee. Lin Ruo, secretary of the provincial party  
committee, gave a briefing on the first stage of party consolidation and  
approved of the positive results in the areas where that first stage spurred  
on our province's engaging in domestic economic activity and opening to the  
outside world and quickened the pace of economic reform, etc. as well as  
commented on some existing problems. He stated that since 170 units directly  
under provincial jurisdiction have carried out party consolidation in our  
province during the first stage, non-party friends have been of much help,  
have put forth many valuable suggestions and have played a positive role  
in our party consolidation. Now that the first stage of the party consolida-  
tion has already concluded, many more party consolidation units are now  
carrying out party consolidation in the second stage. He expressed the  
hope that the non-party friends, motivated by a desire for "long-term  
coexistence and mutual supervision, showing devotion to each other and  
sharing honor or disgrace," will continue to assist us in doing a good job  
of party consolidation work. At the same time, he also expressed some views  
on the units of the first stage of party consolidation, and he asked that  
opinions continue to be offered.

In all, over 70 people attended this meeting, which included Yang Yingbin  
[2799 2019 1755], Chen Yueping [7115 6390 1627] and Fan Xixian [5400 1585  
6343], responsible figures of the provincial party committee and the provin-  
cial party committee party consolidation work guidance group; Huang Youmou

[7806 0645 6180], Luo Xiongcai [5012 7160 2088] and Zeng Zhaoke [2582 2507 4430], deputy chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee; Luo Jun [5012 3182], Zeng Tianjie [2582 1131 4634], Guo Qiaoran [6753 5062 3544], Wu Juetian [0124 6030 1131] and Li Jiezhong [2621 3381 0037], deputy chairmen of the provincial CPCC; He Baosong [0149 1405 2646], Yang Kuizhang [2799 1145 4545], Chen Zibin [7115 1311 1755], Jie Xiedeng [5400 5281 4098], Wei Jianxian [7614 7003 6343], Li Weigang [2621 4850 4854], Xu Xiangong [1776 6343 1872], Li Chen [2621 6591], Zhang Shiqian [1728 1102 7505], Xu Chongde [6079 1504 1795], Cheng Yiming [4453 0001 7686], Hou Da [0186 6671], Ye Yinyun [0673 5593 0061] and Xiong Zhenpei [3574 4176 3099], leading officials of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, the Democratic League, the China Democratic National Construction Association, the Association for Promoting Democracy, the China Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, the China Zhigong Society, the Jiusan Society, the Taiwan Democratic League, the Taiwanese People's Federation, the Association of Industry and Commerce, the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, the Provincial Counseling Office, the Research Institute of Culture and History and Catholic and Christian associations; Zheng Qun [6774 5028], leading official of the Guangdong provincial party committee's united front department; and other leading officials.

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CSO: 4005/562

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG PUBLISHES NEW MAGAZINE FOR LITERARY CRITICISM

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Jiang Ming [3068 2494]: "NEW CENTURY IN LITERATURE AND ART To Begin Debating How "Ren A! Ren [Man, Oh, Man]" and "Chuntian de Tonghua [Fairy Tales of Spring]" Should Be Regarded"]

[Text] The first issue of NEW CENTURY IN LITERATURE AND ART, the bimonthly magazine that will comprehensively review literature and art mainly through literary criticism, will set off debate and discussion of the fictional works "Ren A! Ren," and "Chuntian de Tonghua."

NEW CENTURY IN LITERATURE AND ART is a publication that is sponsored by the literature and art theoretical research office of the Guangdong provincial federation of literary and artistic circles. Its aim is to adhere to the orientation of "serving the people and serving socialism; "and to implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and although based in Guangdong to cater to the needs of the entire nation, to discover qualified personnel, to foster new talent and to make socialist literature and art flourish. It will have 19 columns, among which are included "Probing and Reflection," "Point-Counterpoint," "Brief Comments on Literature and Art," "Critics' Special Commentaries," "Writers and Works," The "Literary World of Taiwan and Hong Kong," "A Page of Literature from the Special Economic Zones," etc. In the first issue that will come off the presses next month there will be published 6 articles of more than 33,000 characters on the fiction "Ren A Ren" and "Chuntian de Tonghua." Some of the articles will take a basically positive attitude toward these works, some will take a negative attitude and some will be negative toward both works. Included among these will be a counter-criticism by Dai Houying [2071 0624 5391], the author of "Ren A! Ren."

The editorial department of NEW CENTURY IN LITERATURE AND ART has made every effort to see that this publication is the "critic's critic and the friend of the author." This magazine's predecessor, the LITERARY AND ART WORLD OF GUANGDONG, last year trial-published six issues that focused on the discussion of the problem of how to make breakthroughs in Guangdong's literary and artistic creations, and it drew the attention of the domestic literary and artistic world.

GUANGZHOU REGULATES TABLOIDS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "Guangzhou Takes Measures To Regulate the Tabloid Market"]

[Text] The departments concerned in the city of Guangzhou recently adopted effective measures and devoted major efforts to regulating the tabloid market in order to spur the management of that market onto the right path.

There is a rather large assortment of street corner tabloids in Guangzhou, which is one manifestation of an enlivened cultural life. However, there are many tabloids that come from outside the province and the city that have a vulgar content, and a considerable number of them violate the state's relevant regulations on publishing enterprises. On 30 and 31 January the departments concerned in each ward of the city made a comprehensive check, and the small-scale newspapers and periodicals that violated publishing and distribution management regulations were appropriately dealt with. On the afternoon of the 1st of this month the municipal party committee's propaganda department held a meeting on regulating the tabloid market that was attended by the cultural, publishing, industrial and commercial public security and other departments concerned from throughout the city. At that meeting it was reaffirmed that "any wholesale and retail newspaper and periodical dealer must obtain a commercial business license," and it was taken under consideration to stop immediately the sale of those tabloids whose contents are vulgar and which violate publishing and distribution management regulations. In the future, those who apply to be wholesale and retail dealers in every kind of tabloid and periodical may not engage in business until they have obtained a commercial business license.

9926

CSO: 4005/562

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

LABOR LEADER JOINS PARTY--Yesterday afternoon the industrial and commercial bureau's party committee in Yuexiu County, Guangzhou, approved the admission of Rong Zhiren [1369 1807 0088], director of the Guangzhou self-employed laborers association, as a probationary party member. Rong Zhiren operates a privately owned business that deals mainly in beef with rice noodles. He adheres to the principles of fair business and small profits but a quick turnover. Public figures have paid him warm tribute, and he has been interviewed and praised by Hu Yaobang and Wan Li, leading comrades of the Central Committee, and Ren Zhongyi [0117 0112 1138], the first secretary of the provincial party committee. He applied for party membership in 1983. [Article by Yu Hansheng [0151 3352 3932]: "Private Businessman Rong Zhiren Has the Honor of Joining the Party"] [Text] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 85 p 1] 9926

CSO: 4005/562

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN POSTPONES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK270159 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The 13th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee has decided to postpone the 3d Session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress, which the previous standing committee meeting had scheduled for late April.

The 13th meeting opened in Kunming on the afternoon of 26 April. Its agenda is as follows: 1) to convey and study the spirit of the third session of the sixth NPC; 2) to discuss and approve a decision on postponing the 3d Session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress; 3) to hear and discuss a report from the provincial government on the situation in sports and physical culture; 4) to hear and discuss a report on inspections of township enterprises carried out by people's deputies at three levels in the province; 5) to deal with appointments and dismissals.

Liu Minghui, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided at the meeting. The meeting approved a decision on postponing the 3d Session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress. Zhang Zizai, deputy of the NPC and vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, conveyed the spirit of the 3d Session of the 6th NPC.

The decision on postponing the 3d Session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress said: The 12th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee decided that the 3d Session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress should be convened in late April. As the preparations are incomplete, it has been decided to postpone the session. A provincial people's congress standing committee chairman's meeting is authorized to decide on the new date for the session in light of the circumstances.

CSO: 4005/870

SOUTHWEST REGION

# SICHUAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK

HK250202 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The provincial political and legal work conference, which ended on 20 April, put forth future tasks in the province's political and legal work in accordance with the spirit of the national political and legal work conference and relevant instructions of the provincial CPC committee. The future tasks are: The province should take the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and developing socialist economy as its guiding thinking, continue to hit hard at economic crimes and other criminal activities, reform political and legal work, strengthen the building of the legal system, further arrange and promote political and legal work in a comprehensive way, continuously upgrade the political and professional quality of the political and legal work contingent, strive for further improvement in public order, and better serve economic restructuring and economic construction.

The central topic of the conference was to further correct the guiding idea on professional work, to make political and legal work subordinate to and serve the new situation of economic restructuring and economic construction.

The conference demanded that political and legal departments at all levels and the cadres and policemen eliminate leftist influence and bring about a thorough change in their ideology, in systems, in leadership methods, and in work style, with the focus on economic restructuring and economic construction.

It is necessary to strengthen the struggle against serious economic crimes and to seriously investigate and deal with violations of criminal law, such as some people taking advantage of reforms to engage in corruption, accept bribes, smuggle, sell smuggled goods, speculate, practice fraud, drive up prices, evade taxes, seize state property, and encroach on the legitimate rights and interests of specialized households and economic combines.

The conference held that under the CPC committees and government at all levels, the province has won great victories in hitting hard at serious criminal activities. Public order has greatly improved in the province, and cadres and the masses are very satisfied with this. However, we must also realize that the struggle will be protracted, complicated, and arduous. In order to achieve the target of bringing about a basic turn for the better in public order, we are still required to make strenuous efforts.

The conference stressed that we must not relax our efforts in hitting hard at serious criminal activities and must continue to grasp this. We must carry out the struggle promptly and according to local conditions so as to achieve better results.

At the 5-day conference held in Chengdu, the participants studied and conveyed the spirit of the central political and legal work conference and relevant instructions of the provincial CPC committee, studied the new situations and and new problems in the province's political and legal work in connection with reality, and discussed suggestions for implementing the spirit of the central political and legal work conference.

A total of 210 people attended the conference, including responsible comrades in charge of political and legal work of all city, prefectural, and autonomous prefectural CPC committees; responsible persons of all city, prefectural, and autonomous prefectural political and legal departments; members of the provincial political and legal committee; and responsible comrades of relevant provincial departments.

Qin Chuanhou, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, attended the conference. Bai Shanwu, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and secretary of the provincial political and legal committee, presided over the conference and delivered a speech.

Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered an important speech at the conference. Xu Chuan, standing committee member and propaganda department director of the provincial CPC committee, also attended the conference and delivered a speech.

CSO: 4005/870

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### CHONGQING MAYOR ACCESSIBLE TO CITIZENS BY PHONE

OW011315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Chongqing, 1 May (XINHUA)--Mayor Yu Hanqing is just a telephone call away from the residents of hilly Chongqing, biggest city in China's southwest.

Since February 1984 when the special line was opened, over 12,300 people have picked up the telephone to talk problems over with the mayor.

Urban construction, pollution, traffic, housing and even family disputes are brought to Yu Hanqing.

CHONGQING DAILY has a column "Weekly Calls to the Mayor" which summarizes the problems raised during the week. It is popular with readers.

Four assistants in the office of the mayor of this industrial city in Sichuan study proposals called in and make recommendations.

The mayor's phone number is known to almost everybody in the city. One day a 14-year-old pupil called to complain that lighting of his classroom was too poor and about 20 of his classmates had become nearsighted.

An investigation followed and all the students of that school were moved to a new building with bright classrooms five months later.

On a rainy night last January more than 1,000 people were waiting for a bus to the city's outskirts. The bus service had been stopped before time by the drivers on the excuse of the slippery roads. One irate passenger called up the mayor's office.

A vice-mayor on call immediately phoned the bus company and instructed it to send several buses to take the passengers home.

The city government later took measures to improve the bus service on the basis of suggestions and proposals made in calls.

One proposal accepted was to add buses specially for pregnant women and women carrying children.

City authorities early last year planned to allocate some 380,000 yuan to build public latrines.

Soon after, the mayor's office received almost 100 telephone complaints about the shortage of this public facility, aggravated by the increasing numbers of people coming from other places to do business here.

As a result, the government decided to spend six million yuan on such projects.

Heads of government bureaus and districts have followed the mayor's lead. In a little more than a year, the mayor's office received some 6,000 telephone proposals and answered every one.

CSO: 4000/210

18 May 1985

## NORTH REGION

## DEMANDS OF TIANJIN'S WOMEN SURVEYED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 85 p 4

[Article: "Women's Appeals and Aspirations"]

[Text] Since the founding of the nation 35 years ago, China's women, same as men, have stood up and become the masters of the country. They receive the protection of law and are self-supporting laborers. However, many of them are weighed down by onerous household chores all day long, gasping for breath, and have no time for learning and studying issues.

Focusing on this problem in women's work, Tianjin city's women's federation launched, in form of a questionnaire, a survey of 1,000 samples. The objectives of the survey included workers, teachers, salespersons and organ personnel and focused mainly on middle-aged women, totaling 521 persons, constituting more than 50 percent of the number surveyed.

From the answers given by the middle-aged women, we found the following figures: In answer to the question "in terms of household labor, what are the problems you wish to solve?" 330 persons, or 63 percent, wanted "more service networks and stations;" 416 persons, or 79 percent, "greater convenience in shopping for staple and non-staple foods;" and 294 persons, or 56 percent, "better quality school education in order to lighten the parent's burden." These figures expressed the strong appeals of middle-aged women to society for help to emancipate them from the onerous household burdens.

To gain a deeper understanding of the appeals and aspirations of women in the course of the reform, the Tianjin city women's federation, on the basis of the 1,000-sample survey, held several forums to hear the voices of their hearts.

One woman worker said: "When I am on the early shift, I get up at 4 o'clock in the morning to make breakfast and at 5 o'clock, carry my child to squeeze into the bus. After work I must watch the child, buy grocery and cook. After dinner I have to do some housework. By the time the child falls asleep, I am exhausted and have no energy to study even if I wanted to." Some women said: "We neglected our studies during the 10-year turmoil. Now that we have become the main force of production, we must master specialized knowledge. Meanwhile, to tutor our school children, we must read the elementary school

texts. Such conflicts in our studies often divide our energy, attending to one thing at the expense of the other." In the survey, they also realized that women workers with children generally sleep less than 6 hours a day, and those on the third shift have even less time for sleep. If this continues, not only will they have no time to study and enjoy recreation, but their physical and mental health will also suffer.

For a married women, she is, as a wife, in charge of the household; as a mother, serves as the first teacher of her children; and, as a social laborer, creates value for society, same as the men. Thus, the burdens of work, study and household chores on the women are heavier than some men.

The degree of women's emancipation is the sign of civilization and the progress of society. The Tianjin city women's federation survey reflects the problems found generally in today's women's work and possesses a broad social significance.

In the current economic reform, all trades and industries should give serious attention to women's rights and appeals and treat them equally as men in advanced studies, employment, work and learning. Society should vigorously promote the tertiary industry and socialize household labor, in order to emancipate women from the onerous household chores and enable them to plunge into the magnificent cause of the four modernizations program with full energy.

6080

CSO: 4005/809

18 May 1985

## NORTH REGION

## HEBEI'S QUYANG COUNTY PROMOTES ADULT EDUCATION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 85 p 3

[Article: "Hebei's Quyang County Exploits Intellectual Resources and Produces Obvious Results in Adult Education"]

[Text] Hebei's Quyang county, which had long been economically backward, showed an obvious improvement last year. Compared with the previous year, the average rural per capita income was 145 yuan higher throughout the county and the industrial output value increased 3.35 million yuan. According to county leaders, the reasons were many-sided, but to a considerable extent, it was the result of adult vocational and technical education.

With its plains and hilly land, the county is rich in resources, but they were not fully and rationally exploited. The county party committee and government gradually realized that education and intellectual exploitation constituted the basic link in economic development. After several years of effort, the popularization rate of elementary school education reached 90 percent or more. On this basis, the county party committee, government, people's congress standing committee and CPPCC decided, at the beginning of last year, to vigorously develop adult education, and demanded that county residents with the educational level of elementary school graduates generally undergo vocational and technical education. The responsible persons of the various branches formed educational committees to organize and coordinate adult education. According to the provisions of the county government, when recruiting and choosing personnel, the level of vocational and technical skills must serve as an important criterion; when appraising and assessing the competency of the leading cadres, their achievements in adult education must be given serious consideration; the units and individuals showing no interest in adult education must not be evaluated as advanced. They encouraged private schools. Upon passing the county's uniform examinations, students of private vocational and technical classes are issued academic certificates by the government and, after obtaining employment, enjoy the same benefits as graduates of public schools. Besides some allocation by the county finance department, the educational funds needed are mainly raised by collectives and individuals. To date, 303 adult schools of all kinds, including 42 private schools, have been started throughout the county. The specializations offered include agricultural technology, mining, forestry, raising and breeding, and construction, totaling more than 10 fields. The cumulative total enrollment in the studies is more than 40,000, and over 28,000 have completed their courses.

Adult education produces an obvious impact on economic development and fast results. The county has a rich marble deposit. In the past, they only mined and marketed raw material and hand-crushed pebbles. Last year, the county started more than 300 training classes on marble carving and trained more than 10,000 people. By the end of the year, they produced tens of thousand of handicraft marble articles and marketed them in many cities. The county's coal resources are rich. In the past, the results were poor because of the backward technology. After several thousand peasants underwent training in mining technology and participated in coal production, the county's coal output rose from the 700,000 ton of 1983 to more than 1 million ton last year.

The county won the commendations of the Hebei provincial party committee and government for its adult education and was adjudged last year 1 of the 10 advanced counties in education throughout the province.

6080

CSO: 4005/809

NORTHEAST

# HEILONGJIANG HOLDS SPRING FESTIVAL GALA

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Feb 85 p 2

[Report by Zhao Jie [6392 3381]: "Zhao Ziyang, Wang Renzhong Attend Heilongjiang Spring Festival Gala]

[Text] Correspondent Zhao Jie reported on 20 February that today a joint spring festival gala was held by the CCP provincial party committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial government and the provincial political consultative conference. Gathered together to celebrate the spring festival were Premier Zhao Ziyang: Wang Renzhong [3769 0117 6850], deputy head of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and the leaders of Harbin Municipality and Songhuajiang District from the provincial government, party and military organizations.

Beifang Hotel was jubilantly decorated with lanterns and colored streamers today, and the gala was held in the hall on the second floor where in the front neon lights composed of three characters which mean "Happy Spring Festival" flood the whole hall with red. On the side wall of the hall hangs a huge antithetical couplet in Chinese, which says, "With vigorous reform celebrate the new spring; with united and joyous spirit greet our friends."

At 9 a.m. sharp, people coming to the hall included Zhao Ziyang and his wife Liang Boqi [2733 0130 3823]; Wang Renzhong, deputy head of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress; and his wife Xiao Huin [5618 1979 1226]; Zhang Gensheng [1728 2704 3932], standing secretary of the Jilin provincial party committee, and a secretary; provincial governor Zhao Xiu [6392 0208], accompanied by the secretary of the provincial party committee Li Lian [2621 0500 1344]; an assistant secretary; Governor Chen Lei [7115 7191]; secretary general of the standing committee of the provincial party committee Zhao Dezun [6392 1795 1415]; an assistant secretary; Vice Governor Hou Jie [0186 2212]; and vice chairman of the advisory commission Chen Jianfei [7115 0494 7378]. The masses of comrades welcomed Premier Zhao, Deputy Head Wang and the leaders from the Central Government and the guests from neighboring provinces. Zhao and Wang walked around the hall to greet the people.

In the beginning of the gala, Secretary Li Lian greeted the audience and said that in the last year, under the correct leadership of the party and

with vigorous efforts by the cadres and the masses in the province, we have achieved new successes in economic construction in our province and other tasks in various fields. The province's grain yield topped 35 billion catties and the total industrial output reached 32.5 million RMB, which means a growth of 8.7 percent above that of the year before, and in the sixth 5-year Plan in agriculture and industrial production we are 1 year ahead of the main targets. In the province the people's practical living standard has been raised a step further. The whole situation is getting better year after year.

He said that in the new year all the cadres and the masses in the province should stick to the goal of the further liberation and development of productivity, carry out the party's assignments and targets, study further and carry out the decision of economic system reform by the 3rd Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee and in keeping with the spirit of Document No 1 of the party issued in 1985, stick to the principle raised by the secretary of the provincial party committee and the principle that "two reforms and two opening up's make a prosperous country with rich people" and persist in and do well in economic reform which focuses on the cities. Leaders of various levels should keep themselves clearheaded and calm, take one step and look around before taking another, carry out in a down-to-earth manner the mutual advance and harmonious development of the city and countryside to accelerate the production of commodities and make our work in economic reform a new and better success and do better and have better results in all the other tasks.

Premier Zhao greeted and saluted the audience in the midst of applause. He said, "I'm so happy to be here with you for the celebration in Harbin. I'd like to take this opportunity to give my greetings to the old, middle-aged and young comrades gathered here and to the people in the whole province. I wish you more success in the coming new year." Pointing at the couplet hanging on the wall, Wang Renzhong said, "This is an excellent couplet, and I wish everyone good health, happiness to the whole family and progress in the new year!"

People attending the spring festival gala today included Wang Fei [3769 2431], Wang Yusheng [3679 3768 3932], Wang Yaochen [3679 3613 5256], Zhu Dianming [2612 0368 2494], Zhang Xiangling [1728 0686 0407], Li Genshen [2621 2704 3234], Jing Bowen [7231 0130 2429], Xie Yunqing [6043 0061 3237], Zhang Lin [1728 2651], Chen Yuanzhi [7115 0337 4160], Lu Guang [7627 0342], Wei Zhimin [7614 0037 3046], Zhang Ruilin [1728 3843 7792], Wang Jinling [3769 6885 7117], Liu Huixian [0491 1863 0341], Wang Zhaozhi [3679 5128 3112], Wang Jun [3769 6511], Gong Benyan [1362 2609 6056], Wang Lianzheng [3769 6647 6927], An Zhendong, [1344 2182 2639], He Shoulong [0149 7445 0243], Bao Cong [0545 3827], Yang Zirong [2799 1311 2837], Tang Liandi [0781 6647 1717], Wang Jizhi [3769 4949 0037], Guo Shouchang [6753 1343 2490], Li Min [2621 2404], Wang Zhao [3769 6856], Wang Huancheng [3769 0553 2052], Zhang Ping [1728 1456], Wang Rensheng [3679 0086 3932], Zhao Rongsheng [6392 2837 3932], Liu Fengwu [0491 7685 5294], Li Dehe [2621 1795 0735], Dai Xuejiang [2071 1331 3068], Han Xitang [7281 0823 1016], retired senior cadre Wang Yilun [3769 0001 0243] and others, totaling more than 800 people.

Our correspondent reported that last evening Premier Zhao Ziyang and deputy head of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Wang Renzhong arrived at Zhaolin Park to enjoy the sight of the ice lanterns and the snow and to celebrate New Year's Eve joyfully with several thousand people in Harbin.

Zhaolin Park was brilliantly illuminated and decorated colorfully and sightseers were everywhere. About 7 p.m. Premier Zhao and deputy head Wang Renzhong accompanied by the party and political leaders of Harbin Municipality such as Li Lian, Chen Lei [7115 7191], Hou Jie [0186 2212], Zhao Dezun [6392 1795 1415], Wang Zhao [3769 6856], Wang Huacheng [3769 0553 2052], Wang Rensheng [3769 0086 3932] and others arrived at the park and excitedly visited the 10 scenic spots in the park such as "Happy Garden," "Silver Tree and Fragrant Lotus" and "Twin Bridges Jade Pavilion" and appreciated the ice sculptures which were created recently by Japanese, Canadian and Italian ice sculptors and artists from Hong Kong, Shenyang and Harbin.

12909

CSO: 4005/671

NORTHEAST REGION

LI LIAN, CHEN LEI VISIT RETIRED CADRES

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 85 p 1

[Report by correspondent: "Li Lian, Chen Lei Visit Retired Cadres and Others"]

[Text] On 2 January by the Chinese lunar calendar, as it was snowing, the secretary of the provincial party committee and the leaders of the provincial government separately greeted retired senior cadres and personnel from various fields at their homes in Harbin; the leaders included Li Lian [2621 0500 1344], Chen Lei [7115 7191], Hou Jie [0186 2212], Wang Fie [3769 2431], Wang Yusheng [3769 3768 3932], Wang Yaochen [3769 3613 5256], Zhu Dianming [2612 0368 2494], Zhang Xiangling [1728 0686 0407], Li Genshen [2621 2704 3234], Jing Bowen [7231 0130 2429], Gong Benyan [1362 2609 6056], Wang Lianzheng [3769 6647 6927], An Zhendong [1344 2182 2639], He Shoulun [0149 7445 0243] and others.

The retired senior cadres greeted were Wang Yilun [3769 2001 0243], Liu Sicong [0491 1835 5115], Xing Yuhong [6717 0056 3163], Zhou Wenna [0719 2429 2809] and Zhou Yingxue [0719 5391 1331] as well as well-known people from other parties and nonparty persons including Wang Zhaozhi [3769 5128 1807], Wang Lijiang [3769 4539 3984], Zhao Shijie [6392 0013 2638], Tang Liandi [0781 6647 1717] and technological personnel such as Xu Zhenying [6079 2182 5391], Wang Binru [3769 1755 1172], Wang Zhilu [3769 5268 4389], Ji Hanxiong [1518 3352 7160], Zhong Chongben [0112 1504 2609], Cao Chongye [2580 2110 2814] and Wang Fengong [3769 3539 1362]; persons in education, arts and journalism such as Ma Xiru [7456 3556 5423], Li Gaorou [2621 7559 2677] and Ren Yonggu [0117 3057 3114]; and advanced individuals such as Xie Qingdai [6200 3237 1486], Fang Yichun [2455 6318 2504], Wang Moxuan [3769 1075 6513], Sun Xueqi [1327 1331 0796], Luo Yuhe [5012 3768 3109] and Xu Shuqing [5171 3219 3237].

12909

CSO: 4005/671

NORTHWEST REGION

INDIVIDUALS WARNED ABOUT SOWING DISSENSION

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 20 March 85 p 4

[Article by Liu Jinguo [0491 6651 0948]: "Be On Guard Against that 'Third Party' Who Would Break Up Relations Between Comrades"]

[Text] If we say that people hate a third party who interferes in marital relations it is because that third party has broken up two families. Then, in the case of the "third party" who meddles between comrades, breaking up the internal unity of a unit or an organization, the danger there is greater than meddling in marital relations and should thus even more be hated by people. Even more seriously, he ought to be punished by the party disciplinary committee.

What do we mean by this "third party" who interferes with his comrades? Just that kind of person who says irresponsible things among comrades, who is double dealing, and who makes it his business to get between people. In real life this kind of person is not uncommon, and can be both intelligent and stupid. The stupid are easy to spot, but the intelligent are very devious. When the "third party" interferes with relations between comrades it is certainly for some purpose of his own that he cannot tell others. For his own purpose, the "third party" has created rifts between many friends and in relations between many comrades, and has created disunity within leading groups of many units, causing grief for so many comrades! These kinds of despicable acts ought to be censured and spurned!

Unity is a magic weapon of revolutionary victory. The party needs to be unified within, and there must be unity among comrades. The goal of party rectification is also to strengthen unity, to improve the fighting power of the party, and do a good job at the four modernizations. If we are thus to unify we must oppose those "third parties" who would damage unity. Most important is that we want to improve vigilance and not allow their discord sowing tricks to succeed. When you happen into this sort of "third party" saying bad things about people in front of you, you ought to bring it to an end face to face with criticism, and at least do not believe what you hear. As for those who are not dissuaded and deliberately sow discord among comrades, you should expose his schemes and tricks together with the two

sides being separated. The "third party" is someone not tolerated by party character nor by human character, and will always stumble and be found out in the end. The earlier he is changed the better.

Within the Party, the best way to halt the sowing of dissension among comrades is to perfect the living situation in the organization, to regularly carry out criticism and self-criticism and exchange thoughts in a timely manner, to eliminate misunderstandings and estrangement between comrades, and strengthen unity.

12586

CSO: 4005/797

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI LAUNCHES TWO CIVILIZATIONS CAMPAIGN

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 85 p 2

[Article: "Beginning with Things that the Masses Care About, Act in a Down-to-earth Manner"]

[Text] Last year the Shaanxi Province "5,4,3" movement [five stresses, four beauties, and three loves] made great progress, and this year the impetus toward development has been quite good. But many units do not give this sufficient attention, and their consciousness of the five stresses, four beauties and three loves movement must be raised further.

This year, the form of our activities has been changed suitably, and we will not simply hold a decorum and courtesy month but will begin from the first month to deal with this in a down-to-earth manner, taking it up several times during the year. From this year on, Central leading comrades have repeatedly reiterated this idea. Recently, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in a speech to the National Science and Technology Working Conference that when building a socialism with Chinese characteristics we must maintain the development of both material and spiritual culture. We must hold to the five stresses, four beauties and three loves, and teach the people of the entire nation to act with ideals, with morality, in a civilized manner, and with discipline. What Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said fundamentally points out the importance of developing the "5,4,3" movement, and has pointed out the new tasks and new requirements for us in launching the "5,4,3" movement in new circumstances. We must earnestly study and transmit the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech to further raise consciousness among the broad masses and cadres of the "5,4,3" movement and strengthen self-consciousness in launching this "5,4,3" movement.

This year we want to emphasize dealing with three tasks:

First, we will prominently take on ideological education. Ideological education will take the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech before the National Science and Technology Working Conference as its primary content. One concern is to pay close attention to education regarding communist ideals. In carrying out education regarding communist ideals we cannot use hollow pronouncements, but must relate to the facts of the restructuring of the economic system and talk about trends, duties, responsibilities, and policies.

We must correct various mistaken notions regarding the restructuring and must integrate the long-range ideals of communism with the implementation of party principles. And we must encourage the smooth working out of the restructuring of the economic system. Second, we must pay close attention to handling education regarding the basic aim of serving the people. We must closely integrate the work of all departments and units and unify education regarding professional responsibility, professional morality, and professional discipline with the strengthening of the concept of wholehearted service to the people. This is to bring the idea of serving the people to actual application in one's work to contribute to the quadrupling of production. Third, we must carry out education regarding party discipline and national law. The leading cadre of each enterprise and each unit must begin with himself and take the lead in seeing whether his own concept of discipline is strong or not. They must see whether there is evidence of violation of party discipline and strictly enforce orders and prohibitions, while being resolute in correcting new unhealthy tendencies. All party members, cadres, and the masses must self-consciously strengthen their concept of discipline. The fourth thing is education to arouse people's spiritual state. Beginning with particular things, we should energetically propose a life style that suits the development of modern production forces and social progressive requirements, and that is civilized, healthy, and scientific. We want to arouse a spirit that is positive, upbeat, and enterprising, and want to overcome the tendency toward backward traditional concepts and customs.

Second, we will continue to focus on building cultural units in townships and villages and cultural villages and towns. We will concentrate on work strengthening and improving civilized units and civilized villages and towns already so named. We will continue to help these units in accordance with the principle of joint attention to "the two civilizations," and formulate new plans and objectives for line struggle with local conditions to allow the continued improvement of standards. Each prefecture and county can quickly set up one or two civilized villages that has high standards, like that of Leibei Village in Dali County, to truly act as a local model in the area. They would then energetically set up a group of civilized villages and civilized units. In setting up civilized units quality must be maintained, and areas must not strive for undeserved reputations or go through the motions just to seek numbers.

We will go further in taking on joint military and civilian construction and other joint construction activities. We will try this year to build a number of existing military-civilian joint construction sites into sites demonstrating restructuring and the two civilizations.

Third, through comparative competition, we will focus on and pay close attention to civilization building in urban and tourist sites.

The comparative competition movement for establishing civilized urban areas is beneficial to the implementation of the principle of joint attention to "the two civilizations," and beneficial to encouraging enthusiasm in all aspects. It will effectively take up overall planning for urban areas and their comprehensive management and will focus on building urban ideologies, building culture, building the environment, and building the legal system. Last year

we sponsored 10 comparative competition activities for spiritual civilization building in urban districts of prefectural cities, which were very encouraging to each of the prefectural cities and had an obvious effect. This year we will sponsor another 10 comparative competition activities in "Setting three excellences, and striving for a level of first-class service domestically" for archeological tourist sites opened to the outside. In addition to focusing on civilization building in inner-cities of prefectural cities we also want to develop everywhere the competitive activities of civilized town and township construction between the county towns that are associated with them. As for the subject matter of the competitions, it ought to stress active work in clean up and beautification of the environment so that the appearance of cities will be clean, neat, and attractive; secure social order, orderly traffic conditions, and good public order; obvious improvements in service attitudes and in the quality of service from every profession and enterprise, and developments in the tasks of education, science, and culture; even more penetrating ideological education; new improvements in the levels of work in cultural units; and in each "window" profession at every party and governmental level and city, the seven words of everyday polite speech, "please, hello, excuse me, thank you, and goodbye" in general use.

In summary, no matter which item of work is focused upon, everything must proceed from reality, and work must begin from solving the problems most urgently requested by the public. We want to pay close attention to those chief problems that affect social attitudes, which we should resolve to solve and in a down-to-earth manner take care of the facts that the public can see and feel. This will provide material benefit and results for the masses.

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CSO: 4005/797

NORTHWEST REGION

## PARTY DISCIPLINE WORK STRESSED IN REFORMS

Shaanxi SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 17 March 85 p 2

[Article by Yang Hongzhang [2799 7703 4545]: "The Work of Disciplinary Inspection Ought To Support, Safeguard and Promote Reforms"]

[Text] The work of disciplinary inspection is like that of all other work: it ought to revolve closely around the four modernizations, and ought to serve the overall goals and overall duties proposed by the 12th CPC Congress. That is to say, it should proceed through rectification of party spirit and take party discipline seriously, and should as well ensure and encourage speedy development of the work of the four modernizations.

How ought the work of party discipline support, safeguard and promote reforms?

First, we need an enthusiastic attitude toward reforms. We want to eradicate "leftism" and break up the old and stand in the forefront of reforms with liberated thinking, clear cut stands, and firm attitudes. If we do not eradicate "leftism," new matters appearing during the system's restructuring could be distorted in our vision, could produce a distorted image, and could even make what is correct look as if it were incorrect, or the incorrect look as if correct. In this way we could depart from the goals of the restructuring and pick apart the restructuring, arbitrarily criticizing it. Or at least, one could pick up a negative attitude because of ideological confusion. Are there not people still saying, "Things are too complicated now and the work of party discipline inspection is not easy to do." This is the reaction of a negative attitude. As long as we can stand in unity with our comrades who are reforming the economic system and understand their concerns, feel out how they are working, think what they think, be concerned about what concerns them, support and encourage them to be bold in their developments, and courageously forge ahead, we cannot then hold to the idea of the "old school masters" and seek people out with a "switch in hand" to "paddle some bottoms." For probably by getting past the rules of the past we will produce those of these times.

Also, we want to seriously look into and deal with those people and matters that are obstructionist, create difficulties, are inhibiting, and damaging to reforms. Reform is the same as all new things in that it travels a road not

traveled before. If there is no path breaking, then it will be difficult to forge ahead. Therefore, we want to break those paths together with our restructuring comrades. There is within our party a certain kind of person, even a person in leadership, who is restricted by old thinking and who has a negative perfunctory attitude toward reform, or who resists or strikes out against it. We want to remove all barriers to reform and bring down the tigers blocking the roads. There is a kind of person who, perhaps because reform will cause him to lose some benefit, loudly "brings suit" against reform, and we want to be very clear about this.

Again, we want to seriously look into and deal with those people who would flaunt the banner of reform while destroying it. This is also another important aspect to the support and safeguarding of reform. Continuing experience has already proved that during any change there will be all sorts of people participating in it who have all sorts of motivations. Reform promises for us a thriving and prosperous springtime, but mosquitoes, flies, and fungus will each come in its time. This is a universal rule. If we do not restrict those negative things then they will harm the rightful reforms. Therefore, maintaining the positive aspects while restricting the negative ones are two aspects of the problem. In the current reforms some take the opportunity to create confusion, to stir up the waters to catch a fish, to discredit the reforms and step on the reputation of the reforms. We must be especially watchful of damage to the regular progress of the reforms.

However, we ought to be fully aware when we are actually dealing with problems. We must be especially so in situations where the line between the positive and negative is not very clear. Be it positive or negative, the basic signs are in whether or not it is beneficial to the development of production forces. Those methods that undermine the country, harm the collective, and defy others are not beneficial to the development of production forces and are therefore definitely not a true reform. Any real problem is bound to be complicated, which requires that we study it closely. Some questions that cannot be dealt with correctly all at once we can put off temporarily. To act rashly might harm the overall situation, about which we must be careful.

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**NORTHWEST REGION**

**QINGHAI LEADERS ATTEND MAY DAY RALLY IN XINING**

HK020324 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Yesterday afternoon, staff and workers in Xining solemnly held a rally at the provincial government auditorium to celebrate the 1 May International Labor Day and the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the All-China Trade Union Federation. A total of 1,000 people, including cadres, model laborers, advanced workers, trade union activists, and retired workers from all factories, mines, and enterprises in the province, celebrated their own festival with jubilation.

Leaders of the Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the Provincial Government, the Provincial CPPCC Committee, and the PLA units stationed in Qinghai, including Zhao Haifeng, Ma Wanli, Huangjue Cailang, Liu Feng, Yin Kesheng, Son Lin, Shen Lin, (Sou Wenpu) and (Xu Yuanji), attended the rally.

Liu Feng, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the rally.

On behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial Government, he extended holiday greetings and regards to all participating comrades, and to all workers, intellectuals, and other laboring people fighting on all fronts of the province.

CSO: 4005/870

NORTHWEST REGION

LIU BING INSPECTS TOWNSHIP OF LINXIA CITY

HK260603 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] When inspecting (Fuhan) Township of Linxia City, Liu Bing, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, stressed yesterday [25 April] afternoon that we should expedite the pace of readjusting the rural industrial structure. The course of developing town and township enterprises, we should attach great importance to the economic use of land, and preventing relaxation of grain production.

In (Fuhan) Township of Linxia City, Liu Bing learned that the township had rapidly been developing town and township enterprises for the past two years. Some 20 percent of its laborers have found jobs in the building industry outside the township. Last year, the net income of the township earned from the building industry totalled 2.4 million yuan. Furthermore, the development of the building industry promoted the development of breeding, farming, and rural tertiary industries.

Comrade Liu Bing told the rural cadres that as over 2,000 laborers of (Fuhan) Township were engaged in the building industry, this was a very favorable condition for the township. You should make the best use of this favorable condition to readjust the industrial structure, so as to promote development in other trades.

He said that when developing town and township enterprises, we should pay attention to the economic use of land, rather than allocating a piece of land for building a courtyard without careful consideration. This is because the per capita area of land of the township is only 0.8 mu. Therefore, land is very valuable. At the same time, when readjusting the industrial structure, we should also guard against relaxing grain production, nor should we reduce the area for growing grain too much.

Yesterday afternoon, Comrade Liu Bing also visited the township's households specializing in rearing cattle, and inspected the situation of using electric cooking utensils among peasants.

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NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 30 APRIL

HK010211 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The 3d Session of the 6th Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress solemnly opened in the People's Theater, Urumqi, this morning. Present as executive chairmen were Wang Enmao, Tomur Dawamat, Yang Yiqing, Lu Xuebin, Caodanuofu, Ren Gebai, Abulizi Muhemaiti, Huang Yuchen, Mayimuer, Yu Zhanlin, Maihesude Tieyibofu, Wang Heting, Husaiyin Siyabayefu, and (Zhaxi Biekesibike).

Regional Government Chairman Ismail Amat delivered a government work report entitled "Persist in Reform, Clear the Way to Forge Ahead, and Consolidate and Develop the excellent situation." The 14,000-character report was in 3 parts: 1) the current economic situation and the new problems that have arisen; 2) strengthen leadership and take an important step forward in reform of the structure; 3) persist in opening up to the world and strengthen importation from abroad and links with the interior.

On the current economic situation, Ismail Amat pointed out: The year 1984 was a year in which the region took a great stride forward. A new situation appeared and encouraging, major achievements were scored in all areas, fronts, sectors, and trades. The economic and political and economic situation in the region has never been as good as now.

Ismail Amat proceeded to list a number of new problems that have appeared in the excellent situation. These problems are problems on our way of advance and are a side-current in the region's economic development. So long as we unify understanding and measures, resolutely implement the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and State Council and the spirit of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC, and truly succeed in enforcing orders and prohibitions, we will be able to solve these problems very quickly and thus consolidate and develop the excellent situation and continue to press ahead the socialist modernization drive in the region in a healthy way.

In the second part of his report, Ismail Amat pointed out: The current situation is very good in all fields, fronts, sectors, and trades. We must make full use of all favorable factors, actively advance, and continue to press ahead with reform of the economic structure without missing the chance. Ismail Amat therefore reported on reform schemes for the rural areas, cities,

wages and prices, science and technology, education, and so on. He also emphasized a number of issues in reform on which understanding should be unified.

On persisting in opening up to the world and strengthening importation from abroad and links with the interior, Ismail Amat said: Generally speaking, our strides in this respect are too small and the scope is not broad enough. The leaders at all levels must further enhance understanding, emancipate their minds, open the door wide, do everything possible to expand horizontal economic ties, and press forward economic and technological cooperation in the region to a new stage.

Among those present were Xiao Quanfu and Tan Shanhe, leading comrades of Urumqi Military Region; and some NPC deputies, and members of the regional people's government.

The session held its second full meeting today to listen to a report given by Huang Baozhang, vice chairman of the regional government and director of the planning commission, on the draft national economic and development plan for Xinjiang in 1985, a report by Regional Financial Department Director (Mahumuti Shabier) on the 1984 final accounts and the 1985 draft budget. Executive Chairman Yang Yiqing presided.

As commissioned by the regional people's government, Huang Baozhang first reported on the economic achievements in 1984 and the main tasks and targets in the 1985 plan. He stressed: A key task in economic planning work this year is to speed up reform of the planning system setup.

(Mahumuti Shabier) then reported on the final accounts for 1984 and the draft budget for 1985. He said: Last year the region fulfilled its budget very well. Revenue showed an increase of 26.1 percent over 1983, and the region has overfulfilled for 3 successive years its target of an annual increase of 100 million yuan.

He said: In order to fulfill the draft budget for 1985, we must concentrate on the following tasks: 1) Do everything possible to open up new financial sources and increase revenue. 2) Strengthen tax collection work. 3) Stick to the principle of acting according to our ability and strictly control the growth of capital construction investment and consumption funds. 4) Strictly control administrative expenditure. 5) Step up in investigation and study and do a good job in fiscal reforms. 6) Strictly adhere to fiscal discipline and oppose unhealthy trends that have appeared in the new situation.

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NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

SHAANXI DELEGATION VISITS BELGIUM--At the invitation of the governor of Antwerp Province in the Kingdom of Belgium, the Shaanxi Provincial goodwill delegation of eight persons, headed by Vice Governor Zhang Bin, left Xian yesterday for Belgium via Beijing. After consultation, Shaanxi Province and Antwerp Province have decided to formally establish friendly relations in May 1985. On behalf of Governor Li Qingwei, Vice Governor Zhang Bin will sign an agreement with the governor of Antwerp Province on 7 May on the establishment of friendly relations. During its stay in Belgium, the delegation will visit industrial and agricultural enterprises, scientific research centers, universities, colleges, and cultural, art, and sport facilities in Antwerp Province. When the provincial delegation left Xian, Governor Li Qingwei, Vice Governor Xu Shanlin, and Provincial Foreign Affairs Office Director Chen Xingliang saw it off at the airport. [Summary] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Apr 85 HK]

LEADERS ATTEND LABOR DAY CELEBRATIONS--Nearly 100,000 people took part in International Labor Day celebrations in Lanzhou on 1 May. A ceremony to open Lanshan Park was held at 1000, attended by Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi and Provincial Advisory Commission Chairman Huang Luobin. Garden parties were also held during the day. [Summary] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 May 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/870

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHANGHAI POLICE SCORES SUCCESS IN BUILDING SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 3 Feb 85 p 1

/Article by Yan Dingcheng /0917 7307 2052/ and Wu Jiang /0702 3068/:  
"Do a Good Job of Promoting Cooperation Between Police and Civilians  
and Uphold the 'Four Principles of Emphasis'"/

/Text/ The Shanghai armed police force has developed a new campaign of cooperation between police and civilians in building a spiritual civilization which emphasizes the provisions of service for the major economic development program, active popular participation in socialist developments, provisions of incentives for local authorities to develop production and enliven the economy; in building comprehensive social efforts to maintain social order and public security and safeguard the development of the four modernizations in Shanghai, efforts in which all must participate; in achieving the successful pooling of intellectual resources as a form of assistance to the people, the stepped-up development of ideological and cultural programs to raise people's political consciousness and cultural levels; and in undertaking successful efforts to give special care to the family members of revolutionary martyrs and help them carry forward the excellent tradition and become prosperous through hard work.

On 2 February, the Shanghai armed police force held a meeting to exchange experiences in this field. Li Lianxiu /2621 6647 4423/, commander of the Shanghai armed police force; Li Zhenjun /2621 2182 6511/, political commissar of the force; and other comrades attended the meeting and praised the "four principles of emphasis" upheld by the Shanghai armed police force as important experiences resulting from the in-depth development of cooperation between police and civilians in building the civilization and the successful efforts to support the government and cherish the people during this new historical period.

The Shanghai armed police force has increased the number of units of cooperation between police and civilians to build the spiritual civilization to 189, thus further enriching and diversifying the content and form of cooperation. As a result, the physical form of cooperation aimed at improving the environment has gradually given way

to the intellectual form of cooperation which contains ideological improvements, cultural studies and dissemination of technical and economic information. In the course of promoting cooperation, many units have helped local authorities step up the development of culture, open night schools, establish recreation centers and devote spare time to developing various cultural activities for the benefit of people. This activity of cooperation between the police and civilians has brought about a delightful and favorable situation, thus marking the beginning of its in-depth development.

The meeting was attended by responsible comrades of some 22 local units of cooperation at the Shanghai armed police force's invitation. The meeting paid tribute to 26 advanced units which have contributed remarkably to cooperation between police and civilians in building a spiritual civilization.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

EAST CHINA SEA FLEET'S OUTSTANDING CADRES RECEIVE COMMENDATION

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 3 Feb 85 p 1

/Article by correspondent Huang Gangzhou /7806 3263 3166/ from Ningho:  
"The East China Sea Fleet Commends Outstanding Scientific and Technical Cadres and Advanced Individuals Capable of Achieving Successes in Learning Through Self-education"

/Text/ On 1 and 2 February, the East China Sea Fleet held meetings to commend a group of outstanding scientific and technical cadres and advanced individuals capable of achieving successes in learning through self-education. Among them were 45 cadres who received promotions in grade and rank to higher offices and 191 others who were awarded for meritorious performances.

During the past several years, intellectuals serving the East China Sea Fleet have generated an enthusiasm unprecedented in history. Last year, they completed more than 400 large and small scientific research and technical transformation projects, of which 9 were awarded prizes for scientific and technological achievements by the armed forces and others which met advanced international standards have been used to fill in the domestic gaps in science and technology. The East China Sea Fleet's intellectuals have made specific contributions to a series of experiments which culminated in test-firing our carrier rockets into the Southern Pacific and the submarine's guided missiles from underwater.

Xie Zhenghao /6200 2973 3185/, commander of the East China Sea Fleet, delivered a speech at the meeting demanding that cadres at various levels take the initiative to meet with the intellectuals, treat them as friends, cherish their talent, care about their work and lives and provide them with more opportunities to advance their studies while sparing no effort to do a good job of developing their intelligence by opening up to them various levels, forms and avenues of education. Zhang Wenhua /1728 2429 5478/, director of the political department of the East China Sea Fleet, delivered a summing-up report proposing a specific measure for the fleet to take a step forward in treasuring knowledge and talent in the future.

Wu Gang /0702 4993/, deputy director of the political department of the navy, conveyed congratulations from the party committee of the navy to those outstanding scientific and technical cadres and advanced individuals who have achieved success in learning through self-education at the meeting and expressed the hope that they would make a still greater contribution to the cause for building up the strength of the navy.

At the meeting, prizes were presented to some 260 outstanding scientific and technical cadres. The meeting was also attended by Feng De /7458 6671/, deputy director of the political department of the East China Sea Fleet, and other comrades.

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