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31 July 1985

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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31 July 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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NORTHEAST ASIA

PRC GROUPS URGE U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM KOREA

OW241621 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 24 Jun 85

["China Supports Korean Efforts for Reunification of Motherland"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jun (XINHUA)--China has expressed its support for the Korean efforts to peacefully reunite the peninsula and called on the United States to withdraw its troops from the south.

The support was announced today and yesterday when five Chinese organizations separately sent messages to their Korean counterparts on the eve of the north's "anti-U.S. joint struggle month" and the 35th anniversary of the liberation war.

The messages said the realization of peaceful reunification is desired by all Korean people and is urgently needed for safeguarding Asian and world peace. For 35 years, the Korean party and government led by Kim Il-song have submitted various reunification proposals, thus winning sympathy and praise from all peace-loving countries, the messages said. They added that the Chinese people pay high tribute to and firmly support the Korean proposals.

The messages called for the United States to withdraw its troops from South Korea and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

"We believe that no matter how tortuous the road is, the Korean people are sure to achieve the sacred cause of the reunification of the motherland," the messages said.

The messages were sent by All-China Federation of Trade Unions, All-China Women's Federation, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, All-China Youth Federation and All-China Students Federation.

CSO: 4000/299

NORTHEAST ASIA

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG HONORS DPRK GROUP

OW161447 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee, met with and feted a delegation of propaganda workers of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] at the Hangzhou Restaurant on the evening of 7 June. The delegation was headed by Yi Tae-song, first vice minister of the Propaganda Department of the KWP Central Committee.

Comrades Wang Fang and Yi Tae-son successfully delivered ebullient speeches during the banquet. They wished constant consolidation and development of the militant friendship cemented with blood between the CPC and the KWP and between the Chinese and the Korean people.

Present at the banquet to help entertain the guests were Luo Dong, a member of the Standing Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee; Zhang Shaofu, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee; and Fu Liangpin, deputy director of the Zhejiang Provincial Foreign Affairs Office.

The distinguished Korean guests were visiting Hangzhou in the company of Li Yan, secretary general of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee. During their stay in Hangzhou, the Korean guests held a discussion meeting and exchanged information on propaganda work with the responsible persons of the Propaganda Department of the Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee. The delegation left Hangzhou for Beijing on 8 June.

CSO: 4000/299

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRC GROUPS MARK DPRK ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH

OW250421 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1511 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jun (XINHUA)--On the eve of Korea's "Anti-U.S. Joint Struggle Month" (25 June-27 July), the CYL Central Committee, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and the All-China Women's Federation recently sent separate messages to the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Korean Students Committee, the Korean-Chinese Friendship Association, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, and the Korean Democratic Women's Union to express their resolute support for the Korean people's struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The message of the CYL Central Committee says: Under the leadership of President Kim Il-song and the KWP, the Korean people, youth, and students are making unremitting efforts to realize an independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. Such a cause accords with the will of the people and the general trend of events. It has won the sympathy and support of the people and youth throughout the world. We are convinced that the Korean people, exerting themselves in struggle, can surely realize their wish of achieving an independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

The message of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Chinese-Korean Friendship Association says: The Chinese people resolutely support the proposal to establish a democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song and the initiative for tripartite talks submitted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We resolutely demand that the United States withdraw its troops from South Korea and let the Korean people handle their own internal affairs with no outside interference.

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the All-China Women's Federation, in their messages, expressed their firm belief that no matter how tortuous the road, the Korean people can surely achieve their sacred cause of reunifying the fatherland under President Kim Il-song's leadership.

CSO: 4000/299

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GROUP--Beijing, 1 Jul (XINHUA)--Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met a 15-member delegation from Japan led by Tatuichi Yamada here today. Tatuichi Yamada and other members of the delegation worked in China between 1945 and 1953 as medical workers, providing first aid to the wounded in the People's Liberation Army in northeast China. Wang Zhen called them "old comrades-in-arms and old friends", and paid tribute to them for their contributions to the army in northeast China. He also gave them a brief account of the current situation in China. The Japanese friends arrived here June 28 at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association on a 12-day visit to China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 1 Jul 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/1130

31 July 1985

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI'S WANG DAOHAN FETES GDR MINISTER

OW011116 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 85 p 3

[Text] Comrade Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai Municipality, met and feted Comrade Felix Meier, minister of electrical engineering and electronics of the GDR, and his party at the Jingjiang hotel yesterday. Comrade Jiang Zemin, deputy chief of the State Council's leading group for invigorating the electronics industry and former minister of electronics industry, attended the meeting and banquet.

The delegation of the GDR Ministry of Electrical Engineering and Electronics arrived in Shanghai on 24 June in the company of Comrade Xie Gaojue, vice minister of electronics industry. Comrade Felix Meier and his party yesterday visited the Shanghai No. 1 television plant, the Shanghai No. 26 radio plant, and the Shanghai Electric Cable Research Institute.

The delegation will leave Shanghai for Beijing today.

CSO: 4005/1121

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI: WANG DAOHAN ATTENDS PLANNING WORK MEETING

OW071001 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal Government held a meeting on planning work for Shanghai's rural and urban construction on 5 July. Government leaders Wang Daohan and Ni Tianzeng attended the meeting, at which the municipal planning commission pointed out that Shanghai's present rural and urban planning work should concentrate on improving general plans for building the city's basic facilities, transforming the old zone, and developing a new one. In building basic urban facilities, it is necessary to give priority to serving production and the policy of opening to the outside world. In addition, it is necessary to draw up, as soon as possible, plans for improving traffic and communications systems within the city and for transforming the underground pipe system in the old city zone. At the same time, it is also necessary to draw up, as soon as possible, plans for transforming key areas such as Zhaojiabang Road, Taoxi Road, Siping Road, Hengfeng Road, Tianmu Road, Renmin Guangchang, Nanjing Donglu, and (Pudong Lujiazui) in the near future. In newly developed residential areas, sufficient space should be reserved for the development of tertiary industry.

The municipal planning commission also stressed that unreasonable demands of factories and units that have been ordered to dismantle or move to other areas should be handled by administrative and legal means. Those who intentionally try to delay construction of basic urban facilities should be dealt with according to law.

CSO: 4005/1138

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI'S RUI XINGWEN MARKS CPC ANNIVERSARY

OW290815 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] The party committee of the departments directly under the Shanghai Municipality held a meeting at the Municipal Government Auditorium yesterday afternoon to ceremoniously celebrate the 64th founding anniversary of the CPC. Present at the meeting were Rui Xingwen, Jiang Zemin, Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Ruan Chongwu, and other leading comrades.

Addressing the meeting on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, Comrade Ruan Chongwu called for strengthening the present education of party members in party spirit.

He said: Carrying out a thoroughgoing education to strengthen party spirit in party members is in keeping with the development of the times. It is needed for the successful implementation of reforms, as well as for party construction. It also provides the answers to existing problems within the ranks of our cadres and party members. Education on party spirit must revolve around four subjects: 1) the fundamental objective of the party; 2) lofty ideals; 3) overall interest; and 4) strengthening of discipline.

Comrade Ruan Chongwu said: Party organizations at all levels must look upon education to strengthen the party spirit and on idealism and discipline as the current central task, and a major agenda for the entire party. Each unit must adopt practical measures, based on concrete conditions, and exert genuine efforts to perform this educational task well. They should start with party members, and focus on leading bodies and cadres at all levels. While educating party members, cadres, and the masses to strengthen their party spirit, party organizations at all levels should also carry out regular ideological-political work by various means, so that the thoughts of party members and the masses may truly be unified, in line with the spirit of the central authority's decision on economic restructuring, thereby ensuring the smooth progress of reform.

CSO: 4005/1121

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI LEADERS AT PARTY ANNIVERSARY MEETING

OW051133 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee held a tea party for veteran comrades to celebrate the party's anniversary at the banquet hall of the Shanghai exhibition center on the afternoon of 29 June. Ruan Chongwu, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, officiated at the gathering. Rui Xingwen, secretary of the municipal party committee, spoke on the occasion. Leading comrades present at the gathering included Jiang Zemin, Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, and Wu Bangguo.

In his speech, Rui Xingwen said: Veteran comrades and party members are invaluable assets of the party' they embody the party's glorious traditions. On behalf of the municipal party committee, he paid tribute and extended warm regards to veteran comrades and party members in the municipality.

Rui Xingwen said: Reform is a great undertaking without precedent. It is impossible to avoid obstacles in the course of reform as it has both primary and secondary aspects. Communists must stand in the forefront of reform and strive to be pacesetters by continuously displaying the spirit of perseverance and daring to take action to overcome obstacles and win victory.

Rui Xingwen said: We must consolidate and develop the excellent situation in Shanghai and successfully carry out reform in order to make the municipality the real vanguard of the modernization drive and achieve the glorious task entrusted by the party to Shanghai.

Comrade Chen Guodong also spoke at the gathering.

CSO: 4005/1138

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI GOOD-WILL DELEGATION VISITS GDANSK

OW020413 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0813 GMT 30 Jun 85

[By reporter Wen Youren]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--A goodwill delegation from Shanghai municipality, headed by Shanghai Vice Mayor Ye Gongqi, arrived in Gdansk via Warsaw today on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Gdansk provincial government. The delegation and the Gdansk provincial authorities will sign an agreement on establishment of friendship between Shanghai Municipality and Gdansk Province.

The delegation was met at the Gdansk airport by M. Cygan, governor of Gdansk Province; (B. Dashikaivich), secretary of the Gdansk provincial committee of the Polish United Workers Party; and (F. Zwerekovsky), chairman of the Gdansk provincial people's assembly.

Luo Yisu, Chinese consul-general in Gdansk, was also on hand at the airport to meet the delegation.

S. Milewski, vice governor of Gdansk Province, took a special trip to Warsaw to meet the goodwill delegation from Shanghai Municipality.

The Shanghai municipal delegation met with the governor and vice governor of Gdansk Province, the mayors of Gdansk, Gdynia and Sopot cities, and the leaders of the departments concerned under the Gdansk provincial government this afternoon. During the meeting, the two sides briefed each other on the situation of each other's province and municipality. In the evening, Gdansk governor Cygan gave a banquet in honor of the Shanghai municipal delegation.

At the meeting and the banquet which were filled with a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides unanimously expressed their welcome to the establishment of friendship between Shanghai Municipality and Gdansk Province and their hope to strengthen friendship and cooperation.

CSO: 4005/1121

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI LEADERS MEET DEMOCRATIC PARTY LEADERS

OW261222 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] Rui Xinwen and Jiang Zeming, newly appointed secretary and deputy secretary respectively of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, met at the (Jingjiang) assembly hall on the afternoon of 24 June with responsible persons of the various democratic parties and mass organizations concerned, as well as personages of various circles in Shanghai. Also present at the meeting were Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Ruan Chongwu, Wu Bangguo, and other leading comrades.

In his speech at the meeting, Comrade Rui Xinwen stressed the importance of a united front work in the new period. He said: in carrying out united front work under the new situation, we should broaden our horizon, set our sight on the whole world, and make more friends and foster better friendship with them in order to make greater contributions to reunifying the motherland and rejuvenating China. We will carry on the fine traditions of the party's united front work, persist in carrying out the principle of showing utter devotion to each other, and work hard to improve cooperation with all of you. He said: Democratic parties in Shanghai have many capable people. All of you have cooperated and worked with the CPC for a long time. Under your supervision and with your help, I am sure Shanghai's work will be better accomplished in the future.

Comrades Jiang Zeming and Chen Guodong also spoke at the meeting. (Wang Ke), vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Labor and Wages Commission, gave a report at the meeting on Shanghai's wages reform work.

Responsible persons of the various democratic parties and organizations concerned, and personages of various circles in Shanghai attending the meeting included Zhou Gucheng, Zhao Zhukang, (Wu Ruohan), Xu Yifang, Zhao Chaogou, (Wu Wenqi), Lu Yudao, Dong Yinchu, Tang Junyuan, Ye Shuhua, (Lin Chaoquan), (Zhang Jiashu), and (Chen Mingshan), totaling more than 80 people.

CSO: 4005/1102

EAST REGION

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SHANGHAI PARTY RECRUITS MORE INTELLECTUALS

OW290837 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 85 p 1

[Excerpt] According to the Organization Department of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, this year, Shanghai has made relative progress in recruiting intellectuals into the party. Among the new party members recruited during the January through May period this year, were 13,624 people whose educational levels are at, or above, technical secondary school, or 67 percent of all new party members.

This year, Shanghai recruited a total of 20,318 new party members during the January through May period, an increase of 82 percent over the January through June period last year, which totaled 11,176 people. Among new party members recruited this year were 6,437 people with various professional skills, or 31.7 percent of all new party members; young party members under 25 totaled 2,852, or 14 percent of all new party members; women party members totaled 5,597, or 27.5 percent of all new party members.

CSO: 4005/1121

EAST REGION

NEW SHANGHAI LEADERS TOUR FACTORIES, PLANTS

OW221047 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Rui Xingwen and Jiang Zemin, respectively secretary and deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, and former municipal CPC committee leaders Chen Guodong and Hu Lijiao inspected the Shanghai General Petrochemical Plant and (Tianlin) New Village on 20 June. Since their arrival in Shanghai on 11 June, Rui Xingwen and Jiang Zemin have heard reports by departments concerned.

They went to grassroots units on 20 June for investigation and study. In the morning, the leading comrades first heard a report by (Gu Chuanxin), director of the Shanghai General Petrochemical Plant, and then visited the No 1 Chemical Industrial Plant, the No 2 Polyester Plant, the Ocean Terminal, and some residential areas. The leading municipal CPC committee comrades showed much concern for the progress of the second phase construction of the Ocean Terminal. They called on the workers to continue to work hard and prepare to be tested by the state. They also called on factory workers to develop new products, apply new technology, and meet new market demands. The leading comrades also visited (Taojin) District and the (Jingwen) Factory in the afternoon.

After leaving the Shanghai General Petrochemical Plant, the leading comrades went to the (Tianlin) New Village, a new residential area in (Caohejin). They heard a report by the department concerned on construction of residential areas in Shanghai. During the visit, they inquired in detail about construction of residential houses, ancillary facilities, underground engineering work, quality of roads and communications. They sought to understand the housing and rental situation for residents.

Zhu Zongbao, vice mayor; (Qian Xuezhong), secretary general of the municipal government office; (Cao Wenkui) and (Shen Minkang), deputy secretaries general of the municipal CPC committee; (Zhao Dingyu), secretary of the municipal industry bureau party committee; Li Jiagao, director of the municipal economic commission; and (Ye Bochu), deputy director of the municipal construction commission party committee, accompanied the leading municipal CPC committee comrades during yesterday's investigation and study.

CSO: 4005/1102

EAST REGION

FUJIAN PARTY CONGRESS TO OPEN IN FUZHOU 28 JUNE

OW270554 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] The 10th Plenary Session of the 3d Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, which ended today, decided to convene the 4th Fujian Provincial CPC Congress in Fuzhou on 28 June.

The plenary session opened on 25 June. It adopted a resolution approving the decision made at a meeting of the provincial party committee Standing Committee on 25 December 1984 to postpone the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPC Congress until the first half of 1985. The preparations for the convening of this congress have now been completed, and with the approval of the CPC Central Committee, the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPC Congress will open in Fuzhou on 28 June 1985.

The plenary session also adopted a report by the Third Fujian Provincial CPC Committee to the Fourth Fujian Provincial CPC Congress and decided to submit the report to the congress for consideration.

Attending the plenary session were 66 members and alternate members of the provincial party committee. Attending as observers were members of the leading party group of the provincial people's government; principal responsible comrades of provincial-level departments and commissions as well as of trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations; and secretaries of prefectural and city party committees.

CSO: 4005/1102

EAST REGION

FUJIAN STRESSES POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL WORK

OW231437 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The Propaganda Department of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, the Political Department of the Provincial Economic Commission, and the provincial Trade Union Council jointly put forward their "opinions on conducting education on ideals and discipline for cadres and workers of various enterprises" recently, stressing that from now on it is necessary to consider the education on ideals and discipline as a main subject in carrying out ideological and political education at various enterprises and that it is imperative to firmly grasp well this education.

The "opinions" emphasized the importance and urgency of conducting education on ideals and discipline and pointed out that the education should be carried out in light of the actual situation in the reform of the economic structure and that particular attention should be paid to the following points, view of the masses' problem in understanding and new unhealthy tendencies emerging in the course of reform work:

1. It is necessary to educate cadres and workers to integrate lofty ideals with the spirit of dealing with concrete matters relating to their work and enhance their sense of being masters of society so that they can do well their respective work and exert their utmost efforts.
2. It is necessary to educate cadres and workers to correctly handle the relations between lofty ideals and material interests and foster a communist world outlook. We should explain to them that the value of life is linked to one's contributions to society and that one must not simply demand things. We should guide staff members and workers to link their personal goal of becoming rich with the grand goal of making the whole country and all of the people rich and truly become socialist builders with lofty ideals, morality, culture, and discipline.
3. We should educate cadres and workers to raise their sense of organization and discipline, strengthen their concept of the legal system, consciously fight against new unhealthy tendencies, and ensure the healthy development of reform work. Leading cadres of various enterprises should set examples in observing law and discipline and truly establish the disciplinary authority of the working class.

Moreover, we should answer through education a number of major ideological and theoretical questions raised by cadres and workers, such as the relationship between the vitality of an enterprise and the goal of production, the relationship between production and consumption, and the difference between invigorating and raising economic results of enterprises and "doing everything to make money."

Last, the "opinions" asked party organizations of various enterprises to attach importance to grasping this work well. They should improve their leading methods and create a new situation in doing ideological and political work. Propaganda and political departments, the trade unions, and the CYL should cooperate in their work under the unified leadership of the party. We should guard against the practice of doing things for only a short period, oversimplification, and formalism. We should organize reading and lecturing, theoretical discussion, [word indistinct] of poems and songs, cultural soirees, visits to old revolutionary base areas, legal consultations, and other activities with education on ideals and discipline as the main subject. Those activities should be lively, welcomed by the masses, and educational. We should mobilize all forces of cultural and art departments, social and propaganda departments, and school and family education to lead the work in order to achieve socialized comprehensive results.

CSO: 4005/1102

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG MEETS WHAMPAO ACADEMY ALUMNI

OW291317 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Wang Fang, party secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee, yesterday met, and gave a banquet for Li Moan, vice chairman of the Whampoa Military Academy Alumni Association, and other alumni from overseas, Hong Kong, and Macao.

Attending the meeting and the banquet were Wang Jiayang, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Wang Qidong, vice chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress; Wang Wenhui, deputy commander of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District; and Liu Dekun, head of the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee. Wang Fang and other comrades had a cordial talk with Li Moan and his party.

Accompanied by Li Ganju, president of the Whampoa Military Academy Alumni Association, Mr Li Moan and his party of 20 arrived in Hangzhou from Xian on 21 June. They have been visiting various places in China, having attended the first alumni representative meeting of the Whampoa Military Academy Alumni Association. In the past several days, they have visited Xihu and other scenic spots, historical sites, factories, and the city. They will be leaving Hangzhou for Wuxi on 24 June.

CSO: 4005/1121

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG ADDRESSES PRESIDIUM MEETING

OW231117 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The Presidium of the Third Session of the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress held its third meeting on the afternoon of 12 June.

The meeting heard a report by Vice Chairman Liu Dan on examination and revision of the "Regulations on Implementation of the 9 Year Compulsory Education in Zhejiang Province" (Draft). It adopted the "Regulations on Implementation of the 9 Year Compulsory Education in Zhejiang Province" (draft), and decided to submit the "regulations" to the provincial people's congress for examination and approval.

The meeting heard a report by Wu Zhichuan, chairman of the Budget and Final Accounts Examination Committee, on examination of the 1984 final accounts and 1985 draft budget. It also heard a report by Yu Jiyi, chairman of the Motions Examination Committee, on opinions regarding handling of motions presented by the deputies.

The meeting adopted a resolution on the "Government Work Report" (Draft), a resolution on approving the report on the draft 1985 Zhejiang National Economic and Social Development Plan (Draft), a resolution on approving the report on the draft 1984 final accounts and 1985 budget for Zhejiang Province (draft), a resolution on the work report of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee (Draft), a resolution on the work report of the Zhejiang Provincial Higher People's Court (draft), and a resolution on the work report of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Procuratorate (draft). It decided to submit the above resolutions to the provincial people's congress for examination and approval. The meeting also adopted resolutions on other issues.

Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended the third meeting of the Presidium and delivered an important speech.

The meeting was presided over by Shang Jingcai, permanent chairman of the Presidium. Attending the meeting were other permanent chairmen: Li Fengping, Chen Anyu, Liu Dan, Li Yuhua, Wu Zhichuan, Wang Qidong, Yu Jiyi, and Xing Zitao.

CSO: 4005/1101

EAST REGION

JIANGSU CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE WORK REPORT

OW271001 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 85 p 2

["Excerpts" of work report of Standing Committee of Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress by He Binghao, vice chairman of Standing Committee of Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress, at Third Session of Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on 11 May 1985]

[Text] Fellow deputies:

I am entrusted by the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress to report on the work of the Standing Committee over the past year.

Since the end of the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress in June last year and under the leadership of the Provincial CPC Committee, we have fulfilled several major tasks in striving to implement the guiding principle that the work of the people's congress must be in keeping with and serve the general tasks and goals of the party and the state in the new period, in placing our work emphasis on strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist legal system for the purpose of developing socialist productive forces and realizing the four modernizations, and in opening up a new situation in the work of the people's congress for the purpose of promoting our province's economic construction and winning the first battle in the new campaign to seize "seven victories in seven battles." The major tasks we have fulfilled are as follows:

I. Persistently Proceed from Reality, Formulate Local Laws and Regulations

Formulating local laws and regulations is an important task for perfecting the socialist legal system as well as a major responsibility entrusted to the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee by the law. Over the past year we have examined and formulated seven laws and regulations, including the "Regulations of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on Formulating Local Laws and Regulations," "Regulations of Jiangsu Province on Protecting the Legitimate Rights and Interests of Women and Children," "Measures of Jiangsu Province for Managing Mountain and Rock Resources," "Measures of Jiangsu Province for Supervising Sanitation Conditions of Food Sold by Small Retailers and at County Fairs," "Regulations of Nanjing City on Controlling Smoke and Dust from Stoves and Kilns," and

"Regulations of Nanjing City on Managing City Appearance and Environmental Sanitation." In addition, we have adopted two legal decisions. One is the "Decision Concerning the Change of Titles of Village People's Congress and Village Head after a Village is Changed into a Town," and the other is a "Decision to Delegate powers to Standing Committees of people's congresses of Cities directly Under the Provincial Government in Approving the Creation of Agencies of the People's Procuratorate in Centers of Reform and Education Through Labor Under City Jurisdiction." The promulgation and enforcement of these laws and regulations have played a vital role in supporting and promoting our province's spiritual and material civilization.

Proceeding from reality is a basic principle of our committee in formulating local laws and regulations. In drafting the abovementioned laws and regulations, all departments concerned did a great deal of investigation and study. In the process of examining these laws and regulations, the Standing Committee and all other committees connected with this work carried out special investigations and worked hard to gain firsthand material in order to make the laws and regulations meet as much as possible the actual needs of our province. In examining and revising the "Measures of Jiangsu Province for Managing Mountain and Rock Resources" and the "Measures of Jiangsu Province for Supervising Sanitation Conditions of Food Sold by Small Retailers and at County Fairs," we organized personnel to carry out investigations in Nanjing, Zhenjiang, Suzhou, Nantong, Xuzhou, Lianyungang, and other cities and counties and repeatedly solicited views from the various quarters concerned.

Upholding the mass line and pooling the wisdom of the masses is another basic principle of our committee in formulating local laws and regulations. Local laws and regulations must fully reflect the wishes of the people. In general, the following rules must be followed. First, a draft law or regulation to be proposed must be based on the desire of the people and be in keeping with the vital interests of the majority. For example, a proposal made by the provincial people's deputies and departments for providing protection to the legitimate rights and interests of women and children was based on the fact that the legitimate rights and interests of women and children were violated in some localities. It was to that end that we formulated the "Regulations on Protecting the Legitimate Rights and Interests of Women and Children." Second, in the process of drafting a law or regulation, serious investigations and studies as well as summing up of practical experiences are indispensable tasks. For example, the "Regulations of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on Formulating Local Laws and Regulations" was drafted on the basis of practices in local legislative work by the Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee since its inauguration. Third, it is necessary to employ various communications media to widely solicit views while drafting laws and regulations. In order to hear views from various quarters, we held forums attended by personnel from departments concerned, asked city and county people's congress standing committees to carry out discussions, invited law research departments and law experts to offer views on the revision of laws and regulations, and organized provincial deputies to engage in research work. Fourth, in examining laws and regulations, the Standing Committee always gave full play to democracy, pooled correct opinions, and did a very conscientious job of revision.

In addition, according to the demands of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee, we conducted investigations and studies with regard to the drafts of the "Labor Law," "Accounting Law," "Inheritance Law," "Law of State-Owned Industrial Enterprises," "Law of Mineral Resources," and give other laws that were sent us for comment. We had the city and county people's congress standing committees and provincial departments concerned discuss these draft laws, collected their opinions, and submitted them to the authorities concerned.

In formulating local laws and regulations, we have not done enough in two areas: First, our work of economic legislation has not been fast enough to meet the needs of the developing situation; second, our legislative work has not been sufficiently well planned. The "Decision" of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee points out: "More and more norms for guiding economic relations and activities will have to be formulated in the form of laws in the course of economic restructuring and national economic development." In accordance with this requirement, we should from now on plan well and regard it as a major aspect of our local legislative work to formulate economic laws and regulations to meet the needs of economic restructuring and the four modernizations program.

II. Strengthen Legal Supervision and the Supervision Over Other Work With Emphasis on Promoting Economic Construction

What supervision should an organ of state power exercise? One is legal supervision, the other is supervision over government, judicial, and procuratorial work.

During the past year, we have done some work in these two areas while putting emphasis on promoting economic construction.

First, we have strengthened supervision over the enforcement of laws, mostly economic laws and regulations.

1. In a planned way, we have included supervision over the enforcement of laws as an important item on the standing committee's agenda and established it as a regular task. Since its ninth session last October, the Standing Committee has examined the enforcement of one or two laws or regulations at each of its regular sessions. We have examined five laws and regulations, including the "Law of Economic Contracts" and "Law of Water Pollution Control."
2. Together with various city and county (district) people's congress standing committees, we have examined, supervised, and urged the enforcement of laws in connection with those major issues about which the broad masses are deeply concerned. In recent years the governments at all levels in our province have adopted a number of measures to prevent and deal with environmental pollution. They did a great deal of work and achieved certain results in this respect. However, this task was not given as serious attention as it should. There still was the serious problem of pollution of surface and ground water in both urban and rural areas of our province, and the problem was still intensifying in some localities. To strengthen water pollution

control was a matter bearing on the four modernizations program and the people's health and became an urgent demand of the broad masses. Because of this, we listened to, examined, and discussed the report on this work submitted by the government department concerned at the ninth session of the Standing Committee. Subsequently, in the last winter-spring period, together with various city and county (district) people's congress standing committees, we organized some 2,000 people's deputies and relevant government personnel at and above the county level to inspect and examine the water pollution control work carried out in various localities and to further publicize the "Law of Water Pollution Control." In doing this, they came to understand the serious extent of water pollution in many localities and offered suggestions and opinions on solving the problem. This promoted the enforcement of the "Law of Water Pollution Control." After hearing the work report on these inspections, the 12th session of the Standing Committee adopted a "Resolution on Seriously Enforcing the Law of Water Pollution Control." Practice has proved that coordinated action taken by local people's congress standing committees at various levels to inspect and examine the enforcement of a law can have great effect and produce good results. This is a good experience we have gained in supervising the enforcement of laws.

3. We have examined the preparatory work before the actual implementation of laws and regulations, thereby laying a sound foundation for their enforcement. In particular, we have examined the preparatory work for the implementation of the "Patent Law" and two provisional statutes of our province concerning education, the "Provisional Statutes of Jiangsu Province of Popularization of Primary Compulsory Education" and the "Provisional Statute of Jiangsu Province on Elimination of Illiteracy," both adopted at the last session, are of vital significance to economic construction and science and cultural development in our province. During the latter half of last year, we examined on many occasions the work done in preparation for the implementation of these two educational statutes so as to ensure that they would be put into effect on 1 January this year. The 10th session of the Standing Committee paid special attention to hearing, examining, and discussing the provincial people's government report on this work. Our examinations showed that governments at various levels in the province and their educational departments had done a great deal of preparatory work for the implementation of these two provisional statutes, including the formulation of necessary plans, raising of funds, training of teachers, and improvement of conditions for running schools. The implementation of the two provisional statutes on education has given a powerful impetus to the work of popularizing primary education and eliminating illiteracy in our province. Now 98 percent of the school-age children in the province go to school, and the proportion of school-age children with a stable school-going record each year [nian gong gu lu 1628 7255 0942 3764] is 97 percent. Basically, primary education has been popularized in 98 counties (districts) of our province. This is 92 percent of the counties and other units of equivalent level in the province. Among youths and middle-aged people in rural areas from 12 to 40 years of age, over 87 percent are literate. Illiteracy has been basically eliminated in 47 counties and 16 districts.

4. We have urged the departments concerned to earnestly investigate and deal with cases of violation of laws exposed by the people and with unjust, false, and wrong charges the people have appealed against. Last year we passed a number of letters of appeal from the masses to the departments concerned, and asked them to take responsibility for handling these appeals and report to us what they have done. With regard to typical unjust, false, and wrong charges, we asked the departments concerned to make investigations, and after the charges were found to be really groundless, corrective actions were taken according to the procedures for judicial supervision as stipulated by the law.

Second, we have strengthened the supervision over government, judicial, and procuratorial work centered on economic construction.

With regard to work supervision, during the past year we carried out this task mainly by hearing, examining, and discussing government, court, and procuratorial work reports. At the 8th and 11th session of the Standing Committee, we heard, examined, and discussed respectively the reports on the province's economic work and plans delivered by Vice Governor Chen Huan-you and Governor Gu Xiulian. We also heard reports by Nantong and Lianyungang, both coastal cities, on the work done in opening up to the outside world and a report by the provincial supply and marketing cooperative on structural reform. In addition, we heard, examined, and discussed reports on trials of economic cases and on economic procuratorial work respectively by the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate. In examining and discussing these reports, the Standing Committee members not only affirmed the results of the work, but also offered opinions and suggestions on existing problems by seeking truth from facts. In examining and discussing the two economic work reports by the government, they agreed with the analysis of the economic situation in our province and the measures taken by the provincial government. They pointed out that, despite the excellent situation, we should remain sober-minded and should study and solve the new circumstances and questions that arise in economic construction and structural reform. It is necessary, they said, to pay attention to the uneven economic development in various parts of our province, to take down-to-earth measures to develop northern Jiangsu at a quicker pace, and to make serious efforts to step up price control so as to check the unhealthy trend of indiscriminate price hikes. At the same time, they made a number of positive suggestions to further adjust the rural production structure, improve the work of technology imports, control environmental pollution, and promote the building of a spiritual civilization. In examining and discussing the court and procuratorial work reports, the Standing Committee members stressed the need to strengthen propaganda and educational work on economic laws and regulations so as to induce people to carry out economic activities according to the law. They asked that judicial and procuratorial departments at all levels enforce the law impartially, do away with interference, especially government interference, and grasp the key points in handling major and important cases. In addition, they said, it is necessary to recruit more personnel to handle legal cases and improve their quality so as to meet the needs of economic trials and economic procuratorial work. These opinions and suggestions had a certain effect on supporting and promoting the government, court, and procuratorial work.

How to give play to the role of local organs of state power in legal supervision and supervision over other work is a major question concerning the strengthening of the legal system. Despite the work we have done in this respect, we still lack experience and our work is far from adequate. In the future, we should continue to do more practical work and acquire experience, regarding this as our key task. In particular, we should grasp typical cases of violation of the law, organize investigation of these cases, and urge the departments concerned to deal with them earnestly so as to ensure the enforcement of the Constitution and other laws in our province. At the same time, we should further strengthen propaganda and educational work on the legal system. At the 12th session of the Standing Committee, we heard, examined, and discussed a report by the provincial judicial department on popularizing general legal knowledge in the province within 5 years and, accordingly, adopted a "resolution to strengthen propaganda on the legal system and to popularize general legal knowledge." We stressed that this was a major political task for the whole society and for the citizens at large and urged the people's governments at all levels to strengthen leadership over this task and carry it out step by step according to the 5-year plan for popularizing general legal knowledge. Then, together with the Propaganda Department of the Provincial CPC Committee, we invited the responsible persons of journalistic, publishing, and law research departments in Nanjing to a meeting to discuss ways to strengthen the work related to the publicizing of the socialist legal system.

III. Sum Up Experience, Advance Amid Explorations, Strengthen the Building of Socialist Democracy.

In the past year we have summed experience in practice, advanced amidst explorations, and gradually strengthened the building of the democratic system in the following aspects:

1. Ensuring that the People's Congress Standing Committee holds regular meetings successfully. The People's Congress Standing Committee is charged with collective responsibility. It decides on problems and exercises power collectively. Since the last meeting, the Standing Committee has held six regular meetings. To ensure success in these regular meetings, we have drawn on previous experience and made some explorations and improvements. The items to be placed on the agenda of each regular meeting are studied and decided on by a chairmanship meeting before the end of the preceding regular meeting, and advance notices are served. Adequate preparations are made before each regular meeting, and the related drafts and materials to be liberated at the meeting are sent to the members as soon as possible so they can study the subjects and prepare their opinions beforehand. Democracy is encouraged, and the wisdom of the masses is pooled by holding group or multigroup discussions at each regular meeting. At each regular meeting it has become established practice to invite responsible comrades of standing committees of city people's congresses to attend the meeting as observers. This helps us understand the state of affairs in all localities. At the last two regular meetings, we began to invite provincial people's deputies concerned to attend the meetings as observers to voice their opinions. As for fully encouraging democracy and holding regular meetings successfully, there still

is room for improvement. For instance, important suggestions, criticisms, and opinions offered by members at regular meetings should be earnestly handled and given careful replies.

2. Fostering closer ties with provincial people's deputies. To improve work in this field, the Ninth Standing Committee meeting made some necessary revisions and supplements in the method of liaison, and promulgated anew the "Measures on Strengthening Liaison with Provincial People's Deputies." The office of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee has augmented the staff of offices in charge of liaison with deputies; these staff are responsible for handling letters and visits from the masses and getting out of their office to listen to deputies' views. Responsible comrades of the Standing Committee have conducted investigations and studies at grassroots units, visited deputies, and held discussion meetings to listen to their opinions. Drafts of some decrees deliberated by the Standing Committee have also been sent to deputies concerned, if necessary, to solicit their opinions. We have also entrusted standing committees of city and county people's congresses to strengthen liaison with provincial deputies in their localities, and to organize the deputies to take part in inspection activities, investigations, and studies.

Before the current session of the Provincial People's Congress, we organized provincial people's deputies for an inspection tour to learn about the reform of the economic system in urban areas, the readjustment of the rural production structure, and the work of strengthening democracy and the legal system. The inspection paved the way for the success of this meeting. It fostered closer ties between the deputies and the masses, enhanced the role of people's deputies, and promoted the work of local governments.

3. Overseeing the handling of deputies' suggestions, criticisms, and opinions. Together with the Provincial Government, we have transmitted 88 motions and 801 suggestions, criticism, and opinions offered by deputies at the last session to the departments concerned for processing. In light of the urgent demands of the masses, we have made special research in five fields: environmental pollution control, reinvigoration of Chinese medicine, formulation of decrees on family planning, establishment of an overseas Chinese committee under the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and establishment of closer ties with provincial people's deputies. As of now, with the exception of the formulation of decrees on family planning and the establishment of an overseas Chinese committee under the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, conditions for which are still not ripe, actions have been taken in these fields. On the whole, the processing of motions, suggestions, criticism, and opinions offered by deputies has, for the most part, been satisfactory. However, in some cases, due to tardiness in inspection, the quality of processing has been affected to a certain extent. This year we will further tighten inspection and supervision, taking into consideration the major concerns of the broad masses of people, concentrating on crucial matters, and handling the cases satisfactorily to secure practical results.

4. Completing, according to law, the reelection required for the new terms of county and township people's congresses throughout the province. Last year we took guidance on this work as our major task in promoting democracy. As of the end of September last year, 105 county-level units (including 41 districts) and 2,073 township-level units (including 191 towns) in the province had completed reelection. As can be seen from the new county and township leading members elected, a big stride was made toward the goal of making our contingent of cadres "more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent." Among the 528 new county (district) heads and deputy heads, 60.4 percent have had a college education and 39.6 percent have received secondary specialized or middle school education. Among the 4,753 township heads and deputy heads, 61.7 percent have had a middle-school level or higher education. Some shortcomings and problems still appeared in the reelection work. The main problems were that some localities failed to do satisfactory propaganda and mobilization work, did not act in strict accordance with the law, and, in some cases, even violated the law. All these problems, however, were corrected after they were discovered.

IV. Strengthen Self-Improvement to Meet New Demands

The work of our people's congress standing committee is currently still going through a process of immense change, which is necessary and inevitable in the development of history. To cope and catch up with this immense change, we have put stress on the following tasks:

1. We have made more efforts to study in order to clearly understand the guiding thought for the work of the people's congress. At standing committee chairmanship meetings and standing committee sessions, conscientious efforts have been made to study the "decision of the Central Committee of the communist party of China on Reform of the Economic Structure," Documents no 8 and 9 (1984) of the CPC Central Committee, and Chairman Peng Zhen's Important speeches on the work of the People's Congress. In the meantime, the various organs of the standing committee carried out studies in connection with party rectification. As a result of these studies, our comrades came to understand that achievement of the great objective of quadrupling the annual gross value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century depends on political stability and unity, on party policies and state laws, and on the initiative and creativity of all the masses aroused by socialist democracy. They also realized that the local organs of state power should fulfill their bounden duties, make intensive efforts to promote democracy and build the legal system, and contribute to the fulfillment of the general tasks and objectives of our party and state. Because of the clear understanding of this guiding thought, we have been able to do active work.

2. We have strengthened investigations and studies and improved our work methods. Over the past year the standing committee and its work commissions have strengthened specialized investigations and studies with regard to economic construction, examination of draft laws and regulations, legal supervision, and other matters. Responsible comrades of the standing committee visited 11 cities and 32 counties (districts) in various parts of the province

to conduct inspections and investigations with regard to such questions as reform of the urban and rural economic structures, legislative work concerning state-owned enterprises and village and town industries, specialized and key households and integrated economic establishments in rural areas, and the work of local people's congresses. The various work commissions also carried out investigations and studies in relevant cities, counties, and grassroots units. In the course of these investigations, we gave full play to the role of members and deputies with specialized knowledge and conscientiously listened to their opinions. Based on the information obtained through the investigations, we made analyses and studies in order to provide a basis for the standing committee to examine and discuss various questions and to make decisions.

We organized some members who were in Nanjing to conduct inspections in connection with the implementation of the "Food Sanitation Law (for Trial Purposes)" and the "Law of Water Pollution Control" as well as the popularization of primary compulsory education. After the inspections, they gave their opinions and made suggestions with regard to existing problems.

Throughout the whole course of investigations and studies, we paid attention to studying and implementing the pertinent laws. Before making the investigations, we made a serious effort to study the provisions of the pertinent laws so as to use them as a basis and a guidance for the investigations. In the course of the investigations, we publicized and implemented the pertinent laws in the light of the realities. Finally, in drawing conclusions and making decisions, we made checkups to see if our conclusions and decisions were in conformity with the Constitution and other laws.

In the future, we will make still better plans for our investigations and studies, grasp major questions, and try to acquire a deep understanding of the situation. In addition, we will devote even greater efforts to analyzing and studying questions.

3. We have strengthened our ties with city and county (district) people's congress standing committees and joined them in exploring ways to improve the work of people's congresses. In the middle of January this year, we convened a meeting to exchange experience in the work of city and county (district) people's congresses in the province. The meeting had a positive effect on giving full play to the role of local organs of state power at all levels, on promoting democracy and building the legal system, and on ensuring the implementation of the policy of making reforms, opening to the outside world, and enlivening the economy of our province. Beginning this year, the general office of the provincial people's congress standing committee published and distributes a "newsletter on the work of the People's Congresses" to various city and county (district) people's congress standing committees, providing a new channel for the exchange of work information and experience.

4. We have further improved our various organs to meet the needs of the new situation. The new situation has put new and still higher demands on the work of the people's congress. Under such circumstances, we have gradually increased the personnel of our various organs, set up the necessary work

systems, and improved the style of work. This year we will organize our office cadres to continually devote their efforts to study, in particular the study of legal knowledge. We will formulate a plan to enable our comrades working in offices to become familiar with the constitution and other basic laws and to have a grasp of legal knowledge within 2 to 3 years.

In addition to the above, we have during the past year received parliamentary delegations from 15 countries and regions, including Senegal, Zanzibar, and Aichi Prefecture of Japan. We have also received more than 50 visiting groups composed of comrades from various provincial, municipal, and regional people's congress standing committees, including from Beijing, Jilin, Liaoning, Guangdong, Yunnan, Zhejiang, Xinjiang, Gansu, Hubei, and Nei Monggol. In the meantime, we have visited the Standing Committees of the Guangdong and Fujian Provincial People's Congresses to learn from and exchange work experience with them.

Fellow deputies, the past year has seen some new progress made in the work of the Standing Committee, but this still falls short of the duties and responsibilities given us by the Constitution and the Organic law of Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments. The people of the whole province have placed great expectations on us. Moreover, there is heavy work to be done this year. In view of this, we must continue to make serious efforts to study and implement the "decision" of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and to put into practice the guidelines of the 3d Session of the 6th National People's Congresses. With particular attention to economic construction and the reform of the economic structure, we must make more efforts to promote socialist democracy and build the socialist legal system and to fulfill our duties and responsibilities according to the law. Together with all deputies, we must make concerted efforts to explore new ways to improve the work of the people's congress, open up a new situation in this work, and make due contributions to winning the second of the new "seven battles" our province is fighting and to ensuring and promoting the sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the various sectors of our province's economy.

CSO: 4005/1121

EAST REGION

JIANGSU POLICIES ON IMPLEMENTING CPC DOCUMENT

OW281109 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 85 p 1

[Text] In order to conscientiously carry out the policy of reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the economy; to speed up readjustment of the agricultural and industrial structure in rural areas; to vigorously develop commodity production; to raise combined economic results; and to prosper the rural economy, the Jiangsu provincial CPC Committee and People's Government, taking into consideration the actual situation in the province's rural areas, have made the following resultations regarding implementation of the "Ten Policies on Further Enlivening the Rural Economy" (i.e. the 1985 Document No. 1 of the CPC Central Committee) by the CPC Central Committee and State Council:

1. State Monopoly for Purchase of Grain and cotton to be abolished and changed to purchase on a contract basis. The variety and quantity of wheat, paddy, corn, and cotton to be purchased on a contract basis by Jiangsu Province, as decided by the State, should be specified to each household. Purchase contracts should be negotiated and signed between peasant households, grassroots grain departments, and supply and marketing departments. Purchase contracts for each year should be signed before the autumn sowing. Both parties should seriously carry out the contracts they have signed, under normal circumstances.

Price of purchased grain, long-grained nonglutinous rice, glutinous rice, corn, and white wheat, to be set according to a "Dao San Qi" [reverse 30-70 percentage rate, 0227 0005 0003] system (that is, 30 percent will be paid at the state's listed price, and 70 percent at the price for above-quota purchases.) Purchase prices of round-grained nonglutinous rice, are to be set according to a "Dao Er Ba" [reverse 20-80 percentage rate, 0227 0059 0360] system, and red wheat to a "Dao Si Liu" [reverse 40-60 percentage rate 0227 0934 0362] system. Prices of fine-variety carops should be determined by the quality of the crops. Those cities and countries suffering from reduced income, due to the high percentage of red wheat they produce, will be given a certain amount of subsidy at the end of each grain-purchasing year. Grains not included in purchase contracts may be marketed freely through various channels. All grain departments should actively take part in market regulations, expand purchase and marketing activities, and speed up circulation. If market grain prices are lower than the stage's listed prices, grain departments should still purchase as listed prices.

After abolition of state monopoly purchase for grain, the collective economy should no longer practice unified distribution of grain.

The price of purchased cotton, to be set according to a "reverse 30-70 percentage rate" in the Huaibei area, and to a "normal 40-60 percentage rate" (that is, 60 percent will be paid at the state's listed price, and 40 percent at the price for above-quota purchases in the Huainan area. Purchase of cotton listed in contracts should be guaranteed. Cotton not included in purchase contracts may be marketed freely through various channels. Departments concerned should make positive efforts to expand the cotton market, increase exports; and assist peasants to develop the processing industry make readily-marketable products, and using cotton as raw material.

Rapeseed should be purchased according to a specified percentage rate. Purchase contracts for peanuts should be negotiated and signed between grain departments and peasants before sowing. Peanuts not included in contracts may be freely marketed.

Purchase of silkworm cocoons, flue-cured tobacco, peppermint, medicinal materials, and flax will remain the same this year, and will be on a contract basis, beginning next year. Crops not included in purchase contracts will be at the disposal of the peasants.

Purchase prices of agricultural and sideline products should be based on the quality of the products. Unreasonable degrading or upgrading of product quality and a reduction, or raising, of the purchase price are not allowed, nor is fixing the percentage of different grades of purchased products.

After reforming the unified and fixed state procurement systems, departments concerned should continue to issue down payments to those lacking production funds. This down payment should be returned after the sale of agricultural products.

2. Fixed purchase quotas for hogs will be abolished, and their price control will be lifted. A guided system of purchase and marketing, through negotiation, will be enforced. Multichanneled operations should be allowed. Hog-raising households may freely deal with state-run enterprises, collectives, or individual entrepreneurs; or they may choose to undertake hog slaughtering, processing, and marketing themselves. State food corporations should order pigs by contract, participate actively in regulating the market, and use prices to guide production and regulate consumption. Reasonable price differences should be allowed between various regions, seasons, and qualities. Should there be a surplus of hogs in the market depressing prices, state food corporations must buy excess supplies at protective prices equivalent to that quoted after hog prices were increased in 1979 (including incentive-type differences paid out to encourage the sale of grains). They must then do a good job of processing, storage, and marketing. After the system of fixed purchase quotas for live hogs is abolished, land allocated to the peasants for growing pig feed will not be altered.

Controls over aquatic products will be lifted entirely, and there will no longer be fixed quota purchase nor procurement at parity prices.

Controls over vegetables in large and medium-sized cities, as well as in industrial and mining areas, will be gradually lifted. Every city will decide for itself the degree, timing, measures, and manner of that relaxation. After controls over vegetables are lifted, state subsidies will remain in place temporarily, to be used by the localities in regulating market supply and demand, and in improving vegetable business. Food grains of individual vegetable growers will be furnished at a price set at the 30-70 percentage rate. [30 percent will be paid by the price for above-quota purchases, and 70 percent will be paid by the state's unified purchase price]

3. Peasants must be encouraged, and instructed, to reform the agricultural structure, according to market demands and local conditions. Peasant households have the right to manage their contracted land independently. Interference in their management is not allowed, so long as they do not jeopardize the ecology, natural resources, and public installations, or undermine the interests of other peasant households.

Cultivated land must be greatly cherished. Enterprises under public or collective ownership are forbidden to expand land use beyond the authorized area, and new houses constructed by peasant households must not occupy more space than stipulated. In order to meet the needs of developing the aquatics breeding and processing industries, peasant households may, upon approval of the village people's government, and under unified planning, build temporary production facilities in their residential areas and private plots. However, strict control must be imposed on occupation of contracted land. Occupiers must pay a fixed amount of land usage fee to the collective.

During the contract period, peasants, who increase their income as a result of the reform of their production structure, will generally not have to raise their contributions to the collective's accumulation fund.

Cultivation of land on hills and mountains with slopes at 25 degrees or more, which are suitable for afforestation and herding, must be terminated as soon as possible, in order that the hills and mountains may be used for afforestation and herding once more. Peasants who do so may be exempt from paying agricultural tax for a certain period, as approved by the county people's government, and in accordance with their income. Should there be a shortage of food grains, these will be provided by the state at the original, unified purchase prices. Diversified forms of funding must be extended to afforestation projects.

Existing water lands, as well as those reclaimed from farming, must be fully exploited in developing the aquatics breeding industry. However, it is forbidden to take over cultivated land. In organizing the peasant households to jointly undertake fish-breeding activities, the collective must adapt to local conditions, respect the decision-making power of the peasants, ensure the peasants' earnings from their labor and capital investments, and prohibit gratuitous transfer of resources.

4. Various effective measures must be adopted to vigorously support reform of the production structure in rural areas, and to ensure continued income increases for the peasants.

Starting this year, and within the next 2 to 3 years, provinces, municipalities, and counties will have to annually spend from 5 to 10 percent of the local reserve funds in helping the rural areas develop the farm products processing industry, strengthen infrastructure construction, establish, and reinforce, the service network, as well as readjust the farming structure.

Peasants need not shoulder the operational cost of grains supplied to them by the state at original unified purchase prices to support farm restructuring.

Concerned departments and units should consider the development of production, along with safeguarding the peasants' interests and increasing their income, as the starting point for their work. They should actively help the peasants raise the output and quality of grains, cotton, edible oil, and other crops, as well as help develop diversified business operations. Aside from those permitted by the state, prices of the means of production furnished to the peasants may not be arbitrarily raised.

5. Because of their marginal profits, feed processing plants run by collectives, joint and individual households may be exempted from paying an operations fee, commodity tax, business tax, urban facilities maintenance tax, or energy and transportation construction funds. They need not turn in profits, nor pay revenue tax for 3 years. Their electricity bills will be calculated at rates applicable to the agricultural sector. The food departments should allocate a portion of grain at parity prices to the few difficult areas, in order to support the development of the feed industry.

The forage crops, which are provided by the state at the original unified purchase price to help develop the livestock industry in rural areas, should be used primarily to bolster hog breeding, and should be provided with reference to the state orders on hogs. Prices quoted in contracts should be set in reference to market prices. While forage crops are normally processed first before delivery to clients, raw crops may also be provided, if requested.

Feed processing enterprises should improve operations, raise quality, lower production costs, provide convenient services to customers, and actively promote the use of mixed fodder.

Planting of forage grass, or intercropping of grains and feed, should be advocated on deserted beaches, in hilly areas, and other places suitable for forage grass growing and herding.

6. Society must be encouraged to raise funds to build transportation facilities. Whoever invests will also benefit. Under unified planning, peasants will be given permission to raise funds and build roads. Investors will be authorized to collect toll fees from vehicles engaged in business activities. Standard toll fees will be determined by the provincial transportation management department.

The system of road construction by civilian workers will continue. Current subsidies for civilian road construction will be increased reasonably.

Roads, constructed by the local people with public assistance, may be turned over to the transportation departments for maintenance after examination and approval. Otherwise, the roads may be maintained and managed by the local people themselves, with the transportation departments allocating maintenance fees according to road grade.

It is necessary to strengthen safety education and management of land and water vehicles run by peasants. Governments at all levels must organize the different departments in charge of industrial and commercial administration, finance, prices, public security, and transportation to carry out an overall checkup and reorganization of the existing fare system. The province will draw up unified regulations, and issue certificates for fee collection. Unless approved by the provincial people's government, no department or unit may set up its own rules, issue its own certificates, or collect money from the peasants.

7. Localities and enterprises must be encouraged to raise funds and buy stocks of power plants newly constructed or expanded by the state. Electricity will be supplied, and dividends paid out, on the basis of the stocks in possession.

Localities and enterprises with sufficient resources may independently, or jointly, build small-scale power stations, which they may manage, maintain, and employ for their own use. They should sign contracts, if they wish to be integrated into the power network. In the spirit of support, power departments should provide preferential treatment in the purchase of power from them, and in resupplying them with power.

8. Credit cooperatives should practice independent accounting, and be responsible for their own profit and loss to further enliven rural banking, and improve the circulation of funds.

Peasants may find it suitable to operate the many types of nongovernmental credit organizations, but they should not rush headlong into mass action. Establishing nongovernmental credit organizations requires self-raised funds, registration, approval, and business licenses. A certain amount of reserve funds for withdrawals and deposits should also be paid to the agricultural bank, as stipulated. Agricultural banks should warmly support, and provide, vocational guidance to all nongovernmental credit organizations.

Normal money-lending and borrowing activities are allowed among individual peasants.

Organizations concerned with the operation and management of rural cooperative economy may provide financial services, and make flexible use of collective funds, as well as the peasants' idle capital.

9. County people's governments should organize efforts to reexamine debts owed by the rural areas since 1977. In accordance with the guidelines of the State Council's Document no. 45 of 1981, they should deal with different cases in a different manner, cancelling debts where necessary, demanding required repayments, and exempting interests on debts where warranted. Repayments may be made in installments, by drawing on the collective's accumulated funds, or the households concerned may be required to repay the debts at regular intervals. The recovered amount may be used by the county for low-interest loans.

10. Strictly guard against overburdening the peasants, continue to implement the provisions of the provincial CPC committee's document No. 50 of 1983, and substantially reduce nonproduction expenditure. All funds retained by the collective should be kept within 8 percent of the net income derived from the contracted work. They should not exceed 10 percent.

Social expenditures delivered by rural enterprises to townships and villages for use in local construction, and for the people's welfare should, in general, be confined to 5 to 8 percent of after-tax profit. They should not exceed 10 percent. Moreover, no units or individuals may use any pretext to exact funds from rural enterprises, or to force the latter to "make donations."

The township people's government will prepare budgets for rural education, planned parenthood, medical services, militia training, preferential treatment, snail fever prevention, communications, and other projects run by the people and supported by the Government, including additional educational expenditure. After the budgets have been discussed by the township people's congress, overall arrangements will be made, based on the budgeted amount, and the use of the money will be designated. It is not permitted to exact extra payments under any pretext.

It is necessary to truly protect the rights and interests of village and town enterprises, and it is not allowed to alter the nature of the ownership of village and town enterprises, or to requisition the property of village and town enterprises for the sake of unifying the management of these enterprises, of conducting experiments in selected units, and of forming an association. The amounts requisitioned should be singled out and repaid to the village and town enterprises at regular intervals, or be designated as share contributions for use in joint operations.

11. Flexible policies will be implemented, and preferential treatment will be given to the old revolutionary base areas with economic difficulties. Provincial and city departments concerned should take care of these areas by rendering material, technical, financial, and manpower support. With the approval of the county people's government, the newly established village and town enterprises in these areas may be exempted from paying income tax for 3 years.

Enterprises run by cities, townships, and towns in other localities wanting to enter into joint operation with village and town enterprises in the old

revolutionary base areas may share profits first, then pay taxes. The profits thus shared are exempted from income tax for 3 years.

It is necessary to pay attention to the work of supporting the poor. In helping impoverished households, the first thing is to increase their production capacity, adopt different measures to provide comprehensive support, and give them due consideration in matters related to managing their work, imparting skills, extending loans, and arranging for employment, to help them shake off poverty and rapidly become rich.

12. Preferential policies and effective measures should be continued to help north Jiangsu accelerate development of a commodity economy.

In allocating funds raised by the state for helping rural cooperative production, it is necessary to give priority to north Jiangsu, and increase the funds annually on the current basis, which are to be invested by relevant provincial departments in specific development projects.

Working funds arranged by the provincial authorities for developing village and town enterprises should be allocated to north Jiangsu this year in an amount equal to last year's level. Priority should also be given to north Jiangsu in extending interest-deducted loans to rural areas.

The amount of loans for the Huaibei area should be increased. Half the annual increase in the agricultural credit quotas and equipment loans provided by the state to our province should be used in the Huaibei area. Savings deposits of credit cooperatives in the Huaibei area must not be transferred to other places.

Relevant provincial departments should give appropriate preferential treatment to north Jiangsu regarding allocation of the increased operating expenses provided by the state for agriculture, forestry, water conservancy, industry and communications, finance and trade, science and technology, culture, education, and public health, and to the quantity, variety, and specifications of materials supplied to north Jiangsu.

Cities or village and town enterprises from other areas operating joint ventures in the Huaibei area may enjoy the same preferential tax treatment granted to old revolutionary base areas.

Talented personnel should be encouraged to work in north Jiangsu. Graduates of colleges and secondary vocational schools enrolled in north Jiangsu, whose jobs are to be assigned by the provincial authorities should, in principle, all go back to work in north Jiangsu. Besides, some graduates not from north Jiangsu should be mobilized to help in the construction of the area.

13. Authorities concerned should coordinate in simplifying approval procedures and provide convenience for peasants, who move into small cities and towns to work as artisans, or engage in business.

Peasants, who move into small cities or towns to set up service shops or offer labor services, are exempt from income tax for 2 years, while those who set up retail shops are exempt from income tax for a year. The method of sharing profits first, paying tax later is applicable to all peasants who enter small cities or towns to run, either on an individual or collective basis, joint ventures with village and town enterprises, and their percentage share of profits is exempt from income tax for 2 years.

14. Urban enterprises may run joint ventures with village and town enterprises, by parceling out, or extending, their operations. Products assembled by urban enterprises, with parts manufactured by village and town enterprises, and vice versa, will not be double-taxed.

Money spent by village and town enterprises for technology transfers, information, designs, consultation services, and remunerations for advisors, may be listed as expenditures for tax purposes.

15. In accordance with the requirements of developing a "trade-industry-agriculture" production structure, it is necessary to reform the foreign trade system, introduce the agency system, and, under the principle of unity and coordination in external dealings, promote multiform, multilevel, and multichannel operations.

Foreign trade departments should be given more authority over exports. After fulfilling the procurement contract, the producing unit may seek an export port on its own, or commission an agency to export its foreign trade products. Foreign exchange earned therefrom should be turned over to the provincial authorities as stipulated, and the unit which earned the foreign exchange should be given appropriate treatment in sharing it. Large and medium-sized production enterprises, associations of production enterprises, or joint operations of foreign trade companies and production enterprises with sufficient resources may, with the approval of the provincial authorities, export by themselves. These enterprises should have a clearly defined scope of operations and necessary funds and, at the same time, should shoulder the responsibility for earning foreign exchange, corresponding to their exports. They should appraise costs, practice independent accounting in accordance with state regulations, and be responsible for their own profit and loss. Floor, not ceiling, prices should be set for export products.

Foreign exchange earned from export of agricultural products should be shared on a proportional basis, as stipulated by the state. Foreign exchange, earned from processed agricultural products, should be shared with processing units and the agricultural departments which supplied the raw materials. Share of foreign exchange earned from export of agricultural products should be kept by agricultural departments to be used in technical transformation. Specific regulations in this regard will be formulated by the provincial people's government.

Units in the counties (cities) under the jurisdiction of Nantong, Lianyungang, Suzhou, Wuxi, and Changzhou cities may, with the approval of the county people's government, and after reporting to the city and the province for the record,

use foreign funds to import advanced equipment for equipment renewal of existing enterprises, or for new factories, provided that the project is under U.S. \$2 million, that the construction and production conditions do not require balancing by the state, that the state is not responsible for selling the products, or allocating additional export quotas, and that the unit or local government will repay the costs. Rural areas in counties under the jurisdiction of Suzhou, Wuxi, and Changzhou are exempt from customs duty or appreciation tax until the year 1990 for seeds, seedlings, breeding stock, feed, medicines for protecting animals and plants, farming, breeding, farm produce processing equipment, and all other necessary technology and equipment imported to develop export farm produce processing projects, regardless of the source of foreign exchange.

Specific policies and measures relevant to the development of a "trade-industry-agriculture" structure will be contained in a implementation plan, drafted by the provincial economic and trade department, which will be transmitted after approval by the provincial people's government.

16. Suburban districts (county level) of cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities may set up their own financial departments, with reference to the county level financial system.

17. These regulations become effective on the day of promulgation. All existing provincial regulations or measures contravening the above regulations should be suspended immediately.

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EAST REGION

'EXCERPTS' OF JIANGSU PROCURATORATE WORK REPORT

OW040801 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 85 p 3

["Excerpts" of the work report of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Procuratorate delivered by Tai Jie, chief procurator of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Procuratorate, at the Third Session of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on 11 May 1985]

[Text] Fellow Deputies:

I will now give a report on the work of the provincial procuratorate since the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress.

Since the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress, the provincial people's procuratorate, people's procuratorates of various cities and counties (districts) under the leadership of party committees at all levels, and the supreme people's procuratorate have more conscientiously studied and carried out the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee and the resolutions of the NPC. The vast numbers of procuratorate cadres and policemen have achieved a clearer idea of the guiding ideology that procuratorial work must be subordinate to the party's general tasks and objectives. Following the "resolutions on the work report of the provincial people's procuratorate," which was adopted at the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress, they have strictly carried out the duty entrusted to procuratorate organs by the constitution, made an extensive effort to crack down on serious criminal activities and economic crimes, engaged in various procuratorial work, and made positive contributions to safeguarding and promoting economic reform and the socialist modernization drive.

1. We have made extensive efforts to crack down on serious criminal activities and striven for a better social order.

Procuratorate organs at all levels in the province have continued to implement the two "decisions" promulgated by the NPC Standing Committee on September 1983 and have regarded cracking down on severe criminal activities as the prime task. They have resolutely implemented the principle of handling cases sternly and swiftly in accordance with the law and focused their efforts on striking at serious crimes such as homicide, hooliganism, rape,

robbery, offenses involving explosives, major theft, and trafficking in people. By handling criminal cases, they have strictly carried out their duty entrusted by the law and effectively cracked down on bad criminal elements. They have also insisted on meeting basic requirements in handling criminal cases and made a clear distinction between guilt and innocence. Suspects having sound criminal evidence against them were promptly arrested and prosecuted, while those without apparent criminal evidence were not. In making decisions to arrest and prosecute, procuratorates at all levels adopted a stern, yet lenient attitude. Those who confessed were treated more leniently, and those who resisted were handled sternly. By adopting such a policy, criminal elements have been split up and disintegrated. In addition to making decisions to arrest and prosecute, they have also enforced the law by assisting in prosecution and trial work and by handling appeal cases.

In addition to cracking down on criminal activities, procuratorates at all levels in the province, with the cooperation of the departments concerned, have also carried out propaganda and conducted education on policy and the legal system among criminals being detained or being reformed through labor and people undergoing reeducation through labor, in an effort to persuade them to confess and abide by the law. Those resisting reform or recommitting crimes were sternly handled according to the law. Moreover, they have taken steps to ensure that supervision work at prisons, detention of prisoners awaiting trial, and reform and reeducation through labor are carried out according to the law. They have offered opinions on correcting some illegal practices found and made suggestions on tightening security work at these facilities. Together with their supervisory units, they have conscientiously implemented the principles and policies on reform work, helped carry out supervisory measures, and assisted in establishing a civilized management system.

We have achieved great success in cracking down on serious crimes. Social order has improved considerably as criminal elements have been decisively dealt with. Criminal elements openly committing crimes have basically been eliminated, and a great number of bad criminals operating behind the scenes have been exposed. The number of criminal cases has sharply dropped. Cases in the 18 months after we concentrated our efforts on cracking down on criminal activities were 38 percent less than in the 18 months before we took action. Harassment by hooligans, hijacking, and assault with knives, which had been the most serious problems affecting social order, now only take place occasionally. Order at most public places has improved. Women working at night no longer needs escorts to and from work. The general public has a greater sense of security. Experience has again proved that the decision of the central authorities on sternly cracking down on severe criminal activities not only is very necessary but is also very correct. However, judging from what we have done and the current social order, we are still quite far from what is required by the central authorities. Criminal activities are still quite serious in certain areas. Our struggle against these criminal activities is bound to face new situations and met new problems. For this reason, measures designed to improve social order must still be fully carried out.

2. We have stepped up the fight against serious economic crimes to ensure the smooth progress of economic restructuring and construction.

During this period, procuratorial organs throughout the province consciously adapted themselves to the new situation by stepping up the struggle against serious economic crimes to safeguard and promote economic restructuring and construction. In an effort to deepen this struggle, we proceeded to clean up one department after another in close coordination with the relevant authorities. Stress was placed on penetrating the untouched areas and on stepping up the investigation and handling of major cases. In coordination with the departments in charge, a large-scale financial investigation was launched in food, supply and marketing, and communications departments in various localities to dig out economic criminal elements who had long succeeded in concealing themselves. The investigation has effectively deepened the struggle against economic crimes in these departments. In an effort to safeguard economic restructuring and the development of specialized households, procuratorial organs at all levels regarded those who sabotaged economic restructuring or encroached upon the legitimate rights and interests of specialized and key households and integrated economic establishments as serious economic offenders and a primary target of their attack. However, the struggle against economic crimes remains a long-term, arduous task. Since last year, taking advantage of unhealthy trends and certain weak links in our economic restructuring, criminal elements have stepped up their criminal activities by using new techniques. As a result, the current trend points to an increase in the number of economic crimes. The economic cases handled during this period had the following three characteristics: 1) more people have committed crimes since the promulgation of the NPC Standing Committee's "Decision on Sternly Punishing Criminals Who Seriously Undermine the Economy" in March 1982; 2) the sum of money involved has become increasingly larger; 3) criminal elements have often engaged in economic activities under the name of enlivening the economy. Owing to the temporary confusion regarding some of the policy lines, it was difficult to draw a clear distinction between what was crime and what was not in certain instances. Leaders in some departments paid attention only to enlivening the economy without due regard to fighting economic crimes. Some even set obstacles to the investigation of economic criminal cases because they erroneously believed that such action might "block the path to wealth." In light of the new situation and problems appearing in the course of reforming the economic structure and further relaxing policies, the provincial people's procuratorate and the procuratorial organs of various cities and counties (districts) made the study of the new trend in economic crimes an important item on their agenda. We sent out fact-finding teams to grassroots units on many occasions to strengthen the study of policy and legal issues, help them distinguish between what is crime and what is not, and guide and push forward the struggle against economic crimes. Currently, the primary targets of our attack are those economic offenders who, taking advantage of the reform and using the reform as a signboard, break the law by engaging in embezzlement, bribery, smuggling, speculation, swindling, tax evasion, or theft of state and collective property or by encroaching on the legitimate rights and interests of specialized households and integrated economic establishments. Efforts will be concentrated particularly on major cases involving large sums of money, causing

greater damages and having bigger erosive effects in order to speedily bring the criminals to justice. Serious economic offenses, once having been confirmed beyond doubt, must be handled firmly in accordance with the law, no matter how big the obstacles are. In cases where doubts still remain, investigation and study should be actively conducted and relevant reports on their legality should be submitted to the higher authorities for instruction. At the same time, people who confound black and white or protect and harbor criminals should be sternly dealt with in coordination with party discipline inspection commissions. In serious cases, they should bear legal responsibilities. In short, procuratorial organs should further strengthen their work on economic offenses and fully display their legal supervisory role to fulfill their bounden duty of safeguarding and promoting economic reform.

3. We have investigated crimes of violating law and discipline to protect the citizens' democratic rights and safeguard the dignity of the socialist legal system.

During this period, procuratorial organs throughout the province actively stepped up the work of enforcing law and discipline, focusing on major criminal cases involving state functionaries who neglected their duties or used their position and power to extort confessions by torture, illegally detain people, or bend the law for the benefit of relatives or friends. Because these crimes by state functionaries were committed while performing official duties, we encountered interference and resistance in the course of investigation and of meting out punishment for these crimes. In performing our duty, we paid keen attention to work methods and efficiency, relied on the party committees' leadership, and closely maintained coordination with departments concerned in upholding principles, enforcing law, and tackling difficult cases, thereby making headway in law and discipline enforcement work.

Procuratorial organs throughout the province also speeded up the handling of complaints and petitions from citizens. From July 1984 to March 1985, they handled a total of 29,876 letters and visits from the masses, 5,740 of which were settled locally. Strengthening leadership over the work of handling cases that should be settled locally, a number of grassroots procuratorates designated days for the chief procurator to personally handle letters and visits, while some county-level procuratores dispatched personnel to make the rounds of grassroots organs to handle letters and visits. By discovering criminal clues, rectifying frameups and wrong cases, solving people's long-standing problems, and publicizing the legal system in the course of handling letters and visits, we brought about closer relations between state organs and the broad masses of people.

Despite the progress made during this period, law and discipline enforcement work continues to be a weak link. From now on, while focusing on economic structural reform and coordinating efforts with party rectification and with the struggle to clamp down on serious criminal offenses and economic crimes, we will concentrate our efforts on investigating and handling cases

involving the use of one's position and power to seek personal gain, neglect of duty, serious bureaucracy that causes damages to the state, extortion of confessions by torture, illegal detention, frameups, and favoritism. In particular, we will conscientiously investigate and handle some major and serious cases involving violation of the criminal law by state functionaries. We will handle letters and visits and investigate and handle complaints and petitions in the spirit of holding ourselves responsible to the people and with a keen sense of political awareness by doing a solid job of solving problems, educating those involved in cases with potential serious consequences, offering legal consultation and guidance for settling disputes through proper channels, and appropriately solving contradictions to prevent their escalation. All procuratorial organs throughout the province will strive to raise the consciousness of the masses of cadres and people in observing law and discipline and bring about a fundamental change for the better in party style and social practices, thereby contributing to building a good image of political and legal cadres and police. We also request the people's congress standing committees at all levels to step up their supervision over procuratorial organs in order to ensure better exercise of procuratorial powers.

4. We have actively implemented the principle of coordinating efforts by all quarters concerned and other measures in preventing and reducing crimes in the course of handling cases.

While persistently carrying out the struggle to clamp down on serious criminal offenses and economic crimes and improving administrative work during this period, procuratorial organs throughout the province conscientiously implemented the principle of coordinating the efforts of all quarters concerned in stepping up crime prevention and legal system propaganda work. The procuratorial organs sent written suggestions to 508 units in which criminal cases had been reported in order to help them examine and discover problems in their work and systems. They also assisted 721 such units in carrying out reorganization, improving their systems, and stopping loopholes, thereby preventing or reducing crimes. The procuratorial organs also took prompt and effective action to handle cases with potential serious consequences and to help 2,787 persons who had been exempted from prosecution to mend their ways. In handling cases, many local procuratorial personnel went down to enterprises, offices, schools, and rural areas to conduct education on the legal system and help the masses enhance their awareness of the law.

Despite our comprehensive efforts to improve public order, we still lag far behind requirements in coordinating efforts of all quarters concerned so as to bring about a fundamental change for the better in our work. From now on, we should pay attention to striking at and preventing crimes and to rectifying and educating criminals at the same time in order to promote the work in a solid way.

5. We have corrected the guiding ideology in administrative work and stepped up the building of the ranks of procuratorial workers.

Last year, while implementing the guidelines of the national political and judicial work conference and the conference of chief procurators of all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, procuratorial organs throughout the province continuously corrected the guiding ideology in administrative work, focusing on the general task and general goal of safeguarding and promoting economic construction, in order to further eliminate leftist ideological influences, improve work style and procuratorial work, and step up the building of the ranks of procuratorial workers. Gradually, one after another, procuratorial organs introduced a system of holding one responsible for all the tasks performed at one's post and a system of holding one responsible for handling a specific case and stepped up investigation, study, and exchange of information, thereby showing improvement in their work. Many county- and district-level procuratorates readjusted their leading bodies in line with the requirements for promoting younger, better educated, and more professionally competent and revolutionary cadres and paid keen attention to training third echelon and reserve forces. All localities energetically intensified ideological and political work, strictly reinforced law and discipline among police personnel, and sponsored various cadres' training classes, thereby raising the political awareness and professional competence of the ranks of procuratorial workers. Tempered in the struggle of striking at serious criminal offenses and economic crimes, a large number of procuratorial cadres and policemen with good work style, high proficiency and honesty in performing duties emerged in various fields of procuratorial work. In addition to coping with new situations and tasks, procuratorial organs in our province continue to face problems of aging, inadequate education, and further improvement in administrative work, rules and regulations, and work style and methods, as well as difficulties in office buildings, dormitories for cadres and police, transportation, and technical equipment. The heavy task of building the ranks of procuratorial workers requires us to continue to redouble our efforts.

Fellow deputies, like in the rest of the country, socialist economic construction in our province has vigorously surged ahead in the course of reform and achieved progress in various fields since the convening of the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress. To meet the demands of this excellent situation, procuratorial organs and large numbers of cadres and police throughout the province are striving to achieve a breakthrough in their work by reforming procuratorial work. They have conscientiously subordinated themselves to and served economic structural reform and economic development, honestly performed their duties, actively brought into play the role of procuratorial organs in enforcing law, persistently carried out their work according to law, ensured the strict enforcement of law, and dealt with law breakers, thereby contributing to safeguarding socialist democracy and the legal system as well as economic structural reform and socialist construction.

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EAST REGION

JIANGSU HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT ISSUES WORK REPORT

OW020321 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 85 p 3

[Text Report on the work of the Jiangsu Provincial Higher People's Court (excerpts)--delivered by Zhu Ze, president of the provincial higher people's court at the Third Session of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on 11 May 1985.

Fellow Deputies:

I would like to present a report to this congress on the work of the people's courts since the convening of the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

Ever since the convening of the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress, people's courts at all levels in the province, led by their respective party committees, and under the supervision and guidance of the standing committees of people's congresses at all levels and the Supreme People's Court, have actively carried out comprehensive work in handling criminal, civil, and economic cases, appeals and petitions, in accordance with decisions of the NPC Standing Committee, state laws and regulations, as well as party guidelines and policies; they have attained fairly good results. They have done so by focusing on attacking serious criminal and economic offenses, and by using, as their guiding ideology, the safeguarding and promotion of economic restructuring and economic construction. At the same time, the people's courts at all levels have reinforced the judicial ranks organizationally, ideologically, and professionally, and have also enhanced the quality of cadres and policemen. The launching of various activities in judicial administration has contributed to a visible improvement in social order in our province. It also played a positive role in safeguarding state and collective interests, preserving the legitimate rights of the people, and protecting, and ensuring, the smooth progress of the four modernizations and economic restructuring.

I. Continue Taking Stern Measures Against Serious Criminal and Economic Offenses To Promote Social Stability.

In the struggle against serious criminal offenses, by closely coordinating with the public security departments, the procuratorate, and the judicial

administration departments, and by correctly applying legal weapons, people's courts at all levels in the province promptly tried various criminal cases, and meted out stern punishment to a number of counterrevolutionaries and criminal offenders, who had gravely disrupted social order. Statistics shows that, from April 1984 to March this year, people's courts at all levels in the province concluded the first trial of a total of 26,668 criminal cases, among which 273 were counterrevolutionary, and 26,395 ordinary criminal, cases. A total of 34,380 criminals of all types were sentenced. At the same time, the provincial higher court and intermediate courts in various cities also concluded the trial of 2,778 appeals cases. Ninety-one percent of the cases were concluded within the legal time limit, while those, which were not acted upon within the period, were reported to the provincial higher people's court for an extension of the time limit. In the fight against serious criminal offenses over the year, the following points have been emphasized:

1. Continuing focus on seven types of crime as the primary target of attack, and dealing promptly and severely with active and serious criminal offenders in particular. In accordance with the instructions of the party Central Committee on striking severely against criminal acts, as well as the two "Decisions" of the NPC Standing Committee, people's courts at all levels in the province have persistently directed their spearheads at murderers, rapists, looters, arsonists, hoodlum gangs, notorious robbers, and other criminal elements seriously undermining social order. Major criminal offenders who jeopardized economic structural reforms, and left immense pernicious effects, were promptly and resolutely dealt with. Forty-six percent of the cases tried belonged to these 6 categories; while the criminal offenders involved comprised 50 percent of the total number of convicted persons. Criminal elements who committed very serious offenses under extremely vile circumstances, and incurred popular indignation, were immediately put to death in accordance with the law. In carrying out this fight, the people's courts at all levels also paid close attention to apprehending roving law-breakers, as well as the so-called "three kinds of escapees," namely, persons who fled after committing crimes, persons who fled after an order of arrest was issued, and persons who escaped from reform and reeducation processes. In trying cases, proper attention was given to exposing serious offenders hidden in every corner of society. All case records and materials were thoroughly reviewed, and all possible links were studied to uncover criminals who might have escaped the legal dragnet, and to help public security departments crack unresolved cases.

2. Persist in seeking truth from facts, and strictly handle cases in accordance with the law. While implementing the guideline on taking stern and speedy legal action, people's courts at all levels also stressed accuracy. They always upheld the principle of relying on facts, and using law as the yardstick, and ensured the proper handling of cases by correctly managing the facts, determining the nature of cases, and meting out penalties. If basic facts were unclear, or basic evidence unsound, investigations would be renewed, according to legal procedures. Stress was laid on investigations, research, and evidence, and confessions were not lightly given credence. Death sentences were handed out with great prudence, and only after serious checks at all levels. Court president and presiding judges would personally review all major cases involving the death penalty, interrogate the accused, ascertain the evidence, and verify the facts, to ensure that no innocent person was wrongly convicted.

In administering justice, people's courts at all levels took special care to define the line separating guilty and not guilty. They condoned no crimes, firmly and severely punishing those whose actions constituted a criminal offense, and they wronged no innocent persons, finding those, whose actions did not constitute a criminal offense, not guilty. In trying cases, and issuing verdicts, they upheld the principle that all citizens are equal before the law; whoever violated the state criminal code would be punished according to the law, and would not be tolerated. To ensure accurate and effective law enforcement, people's courts at all levels resolutely adhered to the principles stipulated in the Constitution. They shared the responsibilities, worked with the people's procuratorate and public security organs, and coordinated and interacted with one another to fulfill the task. They gave due attention to the defendant's opinions at their trial. They upheld, and carried forward, the fine tradition of following the mass line in conducting judicial work, went deep into the masses to carry out investigation and research, and seriously heeded the opinions of people of all circles, as well as the masses, to ensure that the battle against serious criminal offenses was carried out within legal bounds, that the dignity of the Constitution and the law were safeguarded, and that socialist democracy and the legal system were further strengthened.

3. Conscientiously implement the policy of integrating punishment with leniency. In sentencing criminals, corporal punishment must suit the seriousness and nature of the crime, and the damage it has done to society, as well as the defendant's willingness to plead guilty and show repentance. Criminals, who have committed crimes for which severe punishment is required by law, and who will not plead guilty, even though the criminal facts are irrefutable and the evidence conclusive, will be resolutely sentenced to severe penalties, according to law. Criminals, who surrender themselves to the police, readily confess their crime, and willingly inform on others; or whose crime deserves only a light penalty according to law; will be given light, or commuted, sentences, according to law. The above measures are aimed at dividing and demoralizing criminals, as well as educating and redeeming, those repentent, first-time offenders, thereby enabling our struggle against crime to develop in depth.

4. Give full play to the judicial functions, and actively participate in a comprehensive campaign to ensure public security. In accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, the various local people's courts have openly tried all cases thus required by law and have also publicly announced sentences for cases not required by law to be tried openly. These activities by the local courts have deterred would-be criminals, and educated and heartened the people. Each case handled has educated a lot of people, and helped promote public security. The various local courts have cooperated with the public security, procuratorial, and judicial administrative units in sponsoring criminal evidence exhibitions and lecture session on the legal system, in printing and disseminating material related to typical cases, and in organizing mass discussions, thereby widely propagating the legal system, strengthening understanding of the legal system among the masses, particularly among young people; and arousing the masses' enthusiasm

to struggle against law offenders. The various local courts have also offered judiciary suggestions, based on the special nature of current crimes, as well as on problems in the work or system of some units, reflected during the trial of criminal cases. This has promoted these units to plug loopholes and strengthen security measures. Many people's courts have willingly cooperated with the public security departments in checking on offenders on probation, under surveillance, or exempt from punishment; and in implementing measures for educating and reforming law offenders, to prevent repeated offenses. Actively participate in the campaign to build up civilized villages, neighborhoods, and units. Skillfully handle disputes among the people, to prevent internal strife from developing into criminal offenses. According to statistics from the public security departments, compared with 1983, the number of criminal and other major offenses respectively dropped 43.7 and 24.6 percent in 1984. The figures dropped even more in the cities. The struggle is developing in depth, and its impact has reached far beyond the bounds of public security, extending to the improvement in the party's work style and social practice, and to the buildup of socialist spiritual and material civilizations. We must fully realize the complexity, arduousness, and protractedness of the struggle to hit hard at serious criminal offenses [as published]; resolutely continue to adhere to the principle of heavy penalty for, and fast handling of, criminal cases according to law; unswervingly carry on the struggle to hit hard at criminal activities; and work hard to bring about fundamental changes for the better in public security.

While taking strong measures to crack down on criminal activities, the people's courts at all levels have continually implemented the "Decision in Cracking Down on Serious Criminal Activities in the Economic Sphere," promulgated by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, as well as an NPC Standing Committee "Decision To Severely Punish Criminals Who Have Seriously Undermined the Economy," and have actively engaged in trying economic criminal cases. According to statistics, from April 1984 to March 1985, some 4,403 economic criminal cases were tried and concluded, and 5,450 people were sentenced in the whole province, resulting in the recovery of 4.8 million yuan in economic losses for the state and the collectives. The number of economic criminal cases tried, and concluded, during the period increased 18 percent over the period from April 1983 to March 1984. During the trial of these cases, economic criminals committing serious crimes, such as graft and embezzlement; speculation and defraud; stealing state and collective property; and encroaching on the legal interests of the state, collective, specialized households, and economic associations; were resolutely punished according to law. In dealing with cases where new unhealthy practices were mingled with economic, criminal activities, and for which it is difficult to draw an arbitrarily clear line between innocence and guilt, the people's courts at all levels took precautions. They carried out investigations and study and analyzed typical cases. Some people, while hoisting the "legitimate" banner, were actually exploiting loopholes in the reform, and engaged in illegal activities which hurt the interests of the state, collective, and individuals. Some people, confusing right and wrong, distorted the party's policies, stubbornly insisted that their sordid deeds

were meritorious service instead of criminal activity, and interfered with the job of governmental and judicial departments in handling criminal cases. Yet the law courts at all levels upheld their principle, eliminated interference, and handled criminal cases strictly according to law, thereby contributing to the smooth implementation of the economic structural reform.

II. Step Up Trial of Civil Cases, Safeguard Stability and Unity, and Protect the Citizens' Legitimate Rights and Interests.

Following implementation of economic structural reform, and the development of various forms of economic activities in the cities and countryside, the people's economic status and thinking have undergone changes, which, in turn, have brought about new developments in civil relations, as evidenced by the increases in number, scope, and contents of civil cases. Divorce is on the steady rise; and the number of cases involving disputes over the use of public utilities, farm implements, fertilizers and housing; disputes over housing rentals and releases, commodity sales and purchases, dismantling of residences, moving, alimony, fostering parents and children, and inheritances; violations of legitimate rights of "two households under the same roof" [liang hu yi ti 0357 2073 0001 7555] and village and town enterprises; compensation for property damage to citizens, and violations of personal freedom, have all increased. Consciously aware of the impact of the handling of civil cases on the buildup of the two civilizations, and on public security, the people's courts at all levels across the province have promptly, correctly, and legitimately handled a large number of civil cases, in accordance with appropriate state laws and policies. From April 1984 to March this year, some 32,029 civil cases--an 10 percent increase over the period from April 1983 to March 1984--were heard and concluded including 10,110 cases involving property rights, 16,846 involving disputes between married couples, and 2,110 appellant cases.

In civil lawsuits, people's courts at all levels in the province have earnestly implemented the "Law on Civil Procedures (for Trial Implementation)". First, dealing with civil lawsuits at all levels. Efforts have been made to strengthen work at the grassroots level, build up the people's courts, both organizationally and professionally, enhance cooperation between people's courts and mediation organs, solve a great number of civil disputes at the grassroots' level, and reduce the number of civil lawsuits. Second, upholding the principle of "suited to the convenience of both parties" and laying stress on mediation. We have carried out itinerant trials to handle lawsuits on the spot. Efforts to make it convenient for the masses to carry out lawsuits, and for the courts to investigate the facts, have been made. In trying a case, we have paid attention to conducting ideological education, and, on the basis of finding out the facts and distinguishing right from wrong, solved disputes through mediation, whenever possible. More than 74 percent of civil cases in the province were solved through mediation, while about 12 percent were solved by court decision. Third, courts in all localities have paid great attention to cases, whose contradictions may intensify, carried out meticulous ideological work to alleviate contradictions, and

solved cases promptly to prevent vicious crimes from occurring. Fourth, enhancing supervision over trials, and raising the quality of court work. People's courts at higher levels have, regularly or irregularly, inspected the quality of cases handled by the people's courts and tribunals, and helped them solve difficult cases. Fifth, people's courts at all levels have also paid attention to the enforcement of court decisions on civil cases, to uphold the dignity of the law. The courts have, in accordance with the procedures prescribed by law, enforced decisions on the parties concerned, who deliberately put off, or refused to carry out, decisions to uphold the dignity of the law, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of the parties concerned.

III. Take the Initiative in Actively Dealing With Cases of Economic Dispute, Make Use of Law to Promote and Safeguard Reform of the Economic Structure, and Defend the Socialist Economic Order.

The administration of justice by the people's courts, economic dispute cases is an important state measure in using the law to administer the economy. It plays a significant role in guaranteeing, and promoting, the development of our socialist economic construction. Provincial cadres in charge of economic trials have studied diligently and worked actively to handle a large number of economic dispute cases, in accordance with the Economic Contract Law, the Law on Civil Procedures, and other laws. From April 1984 to March 1985, the province concluded 4,769 economic dispute cases of first instance, more than doubling the corresponding figure for the period from April 1983 to March 1984. Economic disputes, involving 109.79 million yuan, were settled. In connection with handling cases, all localities have also actively conducted propaganda on the legal system, and solicited suggestions to prevent, and reduce, the number of economic dispute cases.

In carrying out economic judicial work, people's courts at all levels have persistently regarded serving socialist construction as their foothold and starting point and strictly implemented economic laws and decrees. In dealing with economic contract cases, they have, first of all, paid attention to the legality of economic contracts. They have resolutely upheld lawful contracts which abide by state laws, conform to requirements of state policy and plans, and meet other conditions of a contract; they have declared unlawful contracts null and void in accordance with the law. Second, they have implemented the law strictly and enforced it impartially. Regardless of whether the concerned unit is owned by the entire people, a collective, or an individual, whether the unit is large or small, and whether it is a local unit, they have upheld the principle that everyone is equal before the law and ensured that laws are observed, their enforcement strict, and law breakers dealt with. Third, they have proceeded from the overall interests of safeguarding and developing production in taking necessary measures to minimize losses of state and personal property. They have promptly dealt with cases where contradictions were likely to intensify; helped, wherever possible, enterprises which had suspended production restore production or transfer to another line of production; taken steps to preserve perishable property in contention; and released transportation means in dispute before a court

decision was made. Fourth, they have actively dealt with economic disputes involving "the two households and the integrated economic establishment." "The two households and the integrated economic establishment" have signed many economic contracts on production and operation. When a dispute arose, the people's courts protected their legitimate rights and interests in accordance with the law to support reform efforts and promote economic development.

IV. Earnestly Deal With Appeals, Handle People's Letters and Visits Well, Implement the Party's Policy, and Protect the People's Rights.

The people's courts at all levels have dealt with appeals, letters, and visits in a practical and realistic way in accordance with law and policy. They have resolutely redressed judgment of first instance if reinvestigation revealed that the judgment contained actual error; upheld correct judgments of first instance; and conducted ideological education on those who made groundless appeals to make them stop litigation. From April 1984 to March 1985, people's courts at all levels in the province handled 6,655 criminal appeal cases; of these, 2,159 had their judgments of first instance redressed; of the 413 civil appeal cases handled during the period, judgments of first instance on 47 cases were redressed. "The courts received 73,907 visits from the people and handled 655,295 letters from the people. By reinvestigating appeals and handling people's visits and letter, they implemented the party's policy, mobilized positive factors, and further consolidated and developed the political situation characterized by stability and unity.

In the past year, the people's courts at all levels further implemented the policy toward former Kuomintang personnel who had either crossed over or defected to our side. The province investigated the files of 103,365 counterrevolutionary cases and found clues of cross-over or defection in 2,645 cases; of these, the parties concerned in 1,087 cases received punishments. The courts retried these cases and dismissed 656 cases in accordance with the policy of "forgiving past misdeeds" or, in some instances, because of inconsistent evidence. After redressing cases concerning defectors, the courts have also helped departments concerned to deal with consequences arising from these cases.

V. Augment the Judicial Ranks, Raise the Quality of Cadres and Policemen, and Meet the Demands of the New Situation in Order To Accomplish Better the Task of Administering Justice.

Great masses of cadres and policemen have been tempered in the fight against serious criminal offenses, and their political and professional qualities have been gradually enhanced. A large number of advanced exemplary personalities have emerged who service the people wholeheartedly, seek truth from facts, handle cases strictly in accordance with the law, and are upright, tenacious, impartial, and incorruptible. In March this year, 10 comrades and 3 advanced collectives from our province attended the citation meeting of advanced collectives and advanced workers of the national judicial departments.

In order to further strengthen the building of the judicial cadres' ranks, do a good job in judicial reforms, and create a new situation in the people's judicial work, people's courts at all levels in our province have primarily concentrated on four issues during this period: 1) In accordance with the demand that cadres ranks be made more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent, people's courts at all levels reorganized their leading bodies to further strengthen them. 2) Measures were conscientiously drawn up to extensively establish a personal responsibility system under which a person's moral character, attendance, ability, and work performance were evaluated. As a result, job responsibilities were clearly defined, division of labor was distinctly clarified, and rewards and punishment were meted out fairly. (3) With a view to ensuring the quality of judicial personnel and keeping tight control over personnel joining the judicial departments, the system of accepting assigned or transferred cadres was replaced by a system of recruiting cadres through examination. Using unified standards, the most qualified candidates were selected through uniform tests, political scrutiny, and physical examination. The expansion of people's courts at the grassroots level strengthened judicial personnel in general. 4) The training of judicial cadres and policemen was reinforced through the opening of specialized secondary legal classes, arrangements for university studies, and holding of short-term classes for cadres at their posts. As a result, the political and professional standards of judicial cadres and policemen in the entire province improved. Currently, intense preparations are being made for the establishment of the Jiangsu branch of the National Judiciary Vocational University of Law where judicial cadres will be given systematic training.

Over the year, people's courts at all levels in our province have attained great results in their work. Nonetheless, there are still some problems. Some cases have not been promptly attended to; a very few have been improperly handled, with the nature of offenses inaccurately determined and sentences incorrectly meted out. There are still some problems in judicial clerical work. Moreover, judicial personnel in a number of courts are inadequate and poorly qualified. While there have been improvements in budgets, facilities, courtrooms, office buildings, transportation tools, and other aspects, they are insufficient to cope with the demands of the situation and work, and many difficulties still remain. These problems must be thoroughly corrected and resolved. At the same time, it is hoped that departments in charge will continue to provide assistance and support in creating the necessary conditions for improving judicial work.

People's courts at all levels in the entire province should continuously and steadfastly inflict stern and speedy legal punishment to criminal offenders, mete out severe penalties against grave economic criminals, and strengthen judicial work in other areas. They should make efforts to consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship, strive for a fundamental amelioration of social order, win victory in all the province's seven new battlefronts, and ensure and promote modernization.

EAST REGION

NANJING PLA HOLDS MEETING TO TRANSMIT GUIDELINES

OW231041 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] The party committee of the Nanjing Military Region held an enlarged meeting from 17 to 22 June to transmit and study the guidelines of the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission, discuss the streamlining and reorganization of the PLA units under the military region, achieve unity in thinking and understanding, and clarify the tasks and requirements, thereby laying good foundations for smoothly carrying out structural reform and reduction-in-strength reorganization in all units under the military region.

Attending the meeting were some 290 leading cadres at and above corps level of all units and leading cadres of the headquarters and the political and logistics departments of the military region. Leading comrades Xiang Shouzhi and Guo Linxiang spoke at the meeting.

Unanimously endorsing the strategic policy decision made by the recently convened enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission, the participants pointed out: The current enlarged meeting of the military region has not only solved questions concerning the structural reform and reduction-in-strength reorganization in the organization and work but also completed a strategic transformation in the guiding ideology for our army building. It is an epoch-making historic meeting which has taken the overall situation into account in making policy decisions.

The meeting stressed: At the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission, Comrade Hu Yaobang called on comrades of the whole army, leading comrades in particular, to consider the overall interest and abide by discipline, which is a salient expression of strong party character. Leading cadres at various levels should foster a firm concept of party character and vie with each other in becoming a model in having the overall interest in mind and abiding by discipline.

The meeting urged leading cadres at all levels to display a serious sense of responsibility and the spirit of daring to blaze a new path and putting forth new ideas, set a good example in being strict with oneself, and do more solid work in order to do a good job in the reduction-in-strength reorganization with high standard and quality.

CSO: 4005/1101

EAST REGION

JIANGXI'S WAN SHAOFEN ADDRESSES EDUCATIONAL MEETING

OW061415 Nanchang Jiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government held a Mobilization Meeting for Studying and Implementing the CPC Central Committee's Decision on Reforming the Educational System on the afternoon of 29 June at the Ba Yi Auditorium in Nanchang.

The meeting was presided over by Ni Xiance, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor. Bai Yongchun, director of the provincial CPC committee's propaganda department, reported on the guidelines of the National Conference on Educational Work.

Wan Shaofen, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended and addressed the meeting. She dwelled on four points: 1. Carefully study the CPC Central Committee's decision on reforming the educational system, attach great importance to educational work, and make equally great efforts to carry out educational work as we do economic work; 2. Establish a contingent of qualified teachers devoted to the educational cause; 3. Successfully carry out reform, run schools of all types at all levels well, establish a rational educational structure conducive to promoting the four modernizations and invigorating Jiangxi, successfully develop vocational and technical education, popularize the 9-year compulsory education, develop and reform higher education, and popularize the pre-school education; and 4. Strengthen leadership and effectively accomplish some concrete results in developing education in our province.

Also attending the meeting were Liu Fangren, (Shen Xiyue), (Chen Guisun) (female), Lu Liang, and other leading party and government comrades.

CSO: 4005/1138

EAST REGION

JIANGXI'S WANG ZEMIN DELIVERS MOTIONS REPORT

OW070637 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 85

[Text] The Presidium of the Third Session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress held its third meeting this afternoon. The meeting was presided over by Executive Chairman of the Presidium Ma Jikong. The meeting endorsed the namelist of candidates for election as additional responsible persons of the government organs in Jiangxi, adopted various draft resolutions, and heard and endorsed the report delivered by Secretary General Wang Zemin of the Third Session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress on handling motions which were submitted by deputies. Wang Zemin said: During this session, a total of 50 motions were received from various groups of deputies. Six of the 50 motions involved procuratorial and judicial affairs, while 36 of them involved financial and economic affairs. Eight of them involved education, science, culture, and public health. These motions will be of great significance in developing the socialist legal system, in building political power, and in promoting economic construction, education, science, and culture in the province.

Wang Zemin pointed out: As of 30 June the session's Secretariat also received a total of 511 proposals, criticisms, and suggestions. With regard to these proposals, criticisms, and suggestions, the General Office of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress will coordinate with the General Office of the provincial People's Government to convene meetings of the responsible persons of the departments concerned to study measures to tackle the issues. Various proposals, criticisms, and suggestions will be forwarded to the departments concerned for proper handling and for answering the deputies concerned.

CSO: 4005/1138

EAST REGION

XIANG NAN, HU PING ATTEND WORK MEETING

OW071133 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] The Fujian Provincial CPC Committee held a work meeting on 4 and 5 July to convey the guidelines laid down by the central authorities and make arrangements to do work for the second half of this year. At the meeting Xiang Nan, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Hu Ping, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of Fujian, made arrangements for carrying out work well at present and relayed the guidelines laid down by the central authorities for strengthening macroeconomy while invigorating microeconomy. The comrades attending the meeting held panel discussions.

At the meeting Secretary (Huang Boxiang) of the Zhangpu County CPC Committee and Secretary (Zhu Geliang) of the Jianou County CPC Committee, delivered speeches on how to tap potentials in production in hilly areas and seas and create a new situation and on how hilly areas should pay full attention to developing commodity production. Jiangle County CPC Committee and Xiapu County CPC Committee submitted written statements on tapping potentials in production in hilly areas and seas and on developing spiritual and material civilization.

The party groups of the provincial scientific and technological commission, the provincial education department, the provincial department for higher education, and the provincial financial department separately submitted written statements on reforming the system in education, science and technology, and on financial work.

CSO: 4005/1138

EAST REGION

HUANG HUANG VISITS ANHUI OFFICE IN SHANGHAI

OW050945 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Huang Huang, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Hong Qingyuan, standing committee member and secretary general of the provincial party committee, arrived in Shanghai on 14 June. Accompanied by Geng Linzeng, director of the Anhui office in Shanghai, and Xi Weiming, general manager of Huaan Industry and Commerce General Company, they called on and extended their regards to all cadres and workers of the provincial government's office in Shanghai and of Huaan Industry and Commerce General Company. Huaan Industry and Commerce General Company is an enterprise in Shanghai solely financed by Anhui with the approval of the provincial government. On behalf of Anhui, it carries out economic activities in Shanghai Municipality, the Shanghai economic zone, and the open districts on the sea coast.

As soon as Huang Huang arrived in Shanghai, he heard reports by responsible comrades of the Anhui office in Shanghai and of Huaan Industry and Commerce General Company. He also visited the Anhui office and the company to convey greetings to all working personnel. He fully affirmed the work performed by the Anhui office in Shanghai, expressed satisfaction with the achievements made by Huaan Industry and Commerce General Company since its inauguration, and warmly encouraged the company not only to make persistent efforts to maintain economic and technical ties with other units in China but also to actively create conditions for exploring overseas markets and carry out economic and technical activities in Hong Kong, Macao, and overseas. Comrade Huang Huang also said that the entire province must show concern for and support the economic activities of Hunan Industry and Commerce General Company.

CSO: 4005/1138

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS 5 JUL

OW080925 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] The 15h session of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress continued on 5 July. The session discussed and adopted regulations on control of the sanitation of foods sold on Shanghai's urban and rural markets. During the discussions of the regulations, the standing committee members held: With trade in urban and rural markets is developing rapidly, sales of contaminated, decomposed, degenerated, or adulterated as well as counterfeit foods occur frequently. According to incomplete statistics, from 1980 through 1984, authorities concerned in Shanghai confiscated and destroyed over 1.37 million jin of deteriorated and harmful foods. To intensify the control of food sanitation and ensure people's health, the formulation of local regulations is highly essential. These regulations should specify the standards of sanitation of foods authorized to be sold on the market. For example, cooked meat and home-made cold drinks cannot be sold on the market without inspection and approval by the municipal food health organization. No unit or individual is allowed to sell globefish, wild mushrooms, salted field sanils, salted swimming crabs, dead eels, soft-shelled or hard-shelled turtles, river crabs, amphibious crabs, and the like. The regulations will be promulgated by the municipal people's government and become effective on 1 August.

In a written report presented at yesterday's meeting, the production committee of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress reported on the safety measures adopted by some industrial and transport enterprises in Shanghai. Zhou Bi, (Feng Genduo), and (Wang Jinliang) inquired about the verdict passed by the municipal intermediate people's court after trying the (Yu Ying) case. Gu Nianzu, president of the municipal intermediate people's court, answered the inquiry at the session. The meeting urged the municipal higher people's court to reexamine the case and report on its results to the standing committee of the municipal people's congress.

Hu Lijiao presided over yesterday's meeting. Zhao Zukang, Shi Ping, Di Jingxiang, Wang Tao, Wu Ruonan, and Li Peinan, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, were present at the session. Ruan Chongwu and Li Zhaoji, vice mayors of Shanghai, attended the session as observers.

CSO: 4005/1138

EAST REGION

JIANGSU DISCIPLINE UNIT STUDIES CHEN YUN'S TALK

OW080642 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The second plenary meeting of the Jiangsu Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, held on 1 and 2 July, studied and discussed Comrade Chen Yun's talk delivered at the meeting for exchanging experience in the work of rectifying the party style called by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. Participants realized from practical experience that stepping up the building of socialist spiritual civilization is the guarantee for economic construction and restructure to progress along the right path pointed out by the party Central Committee. The key is to establish a good party style, improve the quality of party members, and strengthen party discipline.

The meeting urged all party members, first of all members of party committees at all levels, to conscientiously study and appreciate the guidelines of Comrade Chen Yun's talk.

The consensus of the meeting was that initial achievement has been made throughout the province in correcting the new evil tendencies. Some of them have been basically halted, corrected, or handled. Yet, we must not overestimate this achievement and must concentrate our effort to continue this task successfully to the end. On no account should we end up without definite results by slackening our efforts after a good start. Effective efforts must be made to successfully carry out the tasks of investigation and correction. Serious criticisms should be conducted against those who cover up or delay actions on major cases, and responsibility be affixed to leading cadres.

The party's discipline must be strictly enforced. Major cases involving violations against law and discipline must be immediately investigated and handled. Education in party spirit must be strengthened, systems perfected, and control tightened.

The meeting also stressed: Party members must be educated in abiding by law, observing discipline, and exemplarily implementing the related regulations to ensure flawless price and wage reforms. They should prevent and correct new evil tendencies in good time.

CSO: 4005/1138

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

FUJIAN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE--Fuzhou, 2 Jul (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The commencement for the first batch of 61 graduates of the Fujian Theological Institute was held this morning. These graduates will go to Christian churches in all localities to do missionary work. During the early period after the founding of new China, there were two theological institutes in Fujian, namely, the Union Theological Institutes and the South Fujian Theological Institute. The two institutes were merged with the Nanjing Jinling Union Theological Institute in 1952. With support from the government in 1982, Fujian resumed its theological institute and ran a special course to train 44 missionaries on a trial basis. The period of schooling was 1 year. In 1983, the institute officially recruited students for a 2-year special course. According to the responsible person of the provincial Christian society, the institute will exist for a long time to come. The first batch of graduates include 35 men and 26 women. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1403 GMT 2 Jul 85 HK]

JIANGXI CONGRESS PRESIDIUUM MEETING--The third session of the sixth provincial people's congress held its second presidium meeting this afternoon. Ma Jikong, permanent chairman of the session and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting. The meeting heard and approved a report by Zhang Guozhen, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress finance and economic committee, on reviewing Jiangxi's financial final accounts for 1984 and its draft budget for 1985. He said: The finance and economic committee holds that our province's final accounts for 1984 were in general good, achieving not only steady growth in annual financial revenues but also an increase in total industrial output value, taxes and profits turned over to state, and financial revenues. Taking into consideration the needs of economic structural reform and key construction projects as well as development in various undertakings, the 1985 draft budget has increased the funds for education, scientific research, and improvement of the people's welfare. The arrangements for revenues and expenditures are rather satisfactory. The meeting approved a draft decision on procedures for resignation by government employees in Jiangxi to be submitted to the session for approval. [Excerpt] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jun 85 OW]

JIANGXI CPC COMMITTEE CONSULTATION--The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee invited responsible persons from all democratic parties, the federation of industry and commerce, and mass organizations, as well as nonparty democratic personages and well-known people from various circles, in the province to attend a democratic consultation meeting this morning, soliciting their opinions, in the spirit of democracy, concerning the readjustment and election of additional members of the leading bodies of the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government, and the CPPCC provincial committee. Comrade Wan Shaofen, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, briefed meeting participants on the readjustment and election, and made a speech. Imbued with the spirit of democratic consultation, meeting participants freely aired their views, and consented to the provincial party committee's opinions on personnel readjustment and election, to be handed over to the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress and the third session of the fifth CPPCC provincial committee for discussion. Attending the meeting were deputy secretaries Liu Fangren, Ni Xiance, and Xu Qin, and members of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee (Jiang Zhuping), Wang Zhaorong, Pei Dean, Wang Baotian, and (Lu Xiuzhen). [Text] Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jun 85 OW]

SHANGHAI HOSPITALIZED FIREFIGHTERS VISITED--Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee; Jiang Zemin, deputy secretary of the municipal party committee; Wu Bangguo and Zhu Zongbao, leading comrades of the municipal party committee and municipal government; and (Shi Zhushan), secretary of the political and legal commission of the municipal party committee, visited the clinic for prevention and treatment of occupational diseases of the Shanghai Chemical Industry Bureau, (Ruijin) Hospital, and (Zhongshan) Hospital to comfort firefighters, workers, and passers-by who has been heroically injured during a fire at the Shanghai paint plant. Comrade Rui Xingwen expressed solicitude for the injured and wished them an early recovery. The leading comrades praised them for demonstrating the communist spirit in extinguishing the fire and for setting a good example for all people of the municipality. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 85 OW]

SHANGHAI URBAN CULTURE MEETING--On the afternoon of 19 June, the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee held at the Literature and Art Hall a meeting to release the questions for study and discussion concerning the strategy to develop Shanghai's urban culture. Wang Daohan, Liu Zhenyuan, (Han Weiming), and some noted scholars, experts, and theorists of Shanghai Municipality attended the meeting. In his speech, Liu Zhenyuan pointed out: Since the founding of the republic, Shanghai has developed its culture with certain results. However, compared with the demands set for modernization, Shanghai still has a long way to go. Leading cadres in all circles must ideologically pay attention to the strategy of cultural development while considering economic construction. Economic and cultural development must be simultaneous. [Excerpts] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 20 Jun 85]

JIANGSU COMRADE MOURNED--(Xiao Pingbo), member of the Standing Committee of the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee, member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, and member of the Nanjing council of the HUANGPU [Whampoa] military Academy Alumni Association, died following a long illness on 7 June 1985 in Shanghai at the age of 78. A memorial service for Comrade Xiao Pingbo was held at the inner hall of the (Shizigang) Funeral Home in Nanjing on the morning of 16 June. A total of 300 people attended the memorial service, including responsible comrades of the provincial CPPCC committee, the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee, provincial committees of democratic parties, and departments concerned, as well as colleagues, relatives, and friends of Comrade (Xiao Pingbo). Qian Zhonghan, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, made a memorial speech. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jun 85]

CULTURAL EVENING--The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial advisory commission held a cultural evening at the Nanjing People's Great Hall on the evening of 25 June to mark the 64th birth anniversary of the CPC. Attending the cultural evening were members of the Central Advisory Commission Jiang Weiqing, Nei Fengzhi, Du Ping, and Xiao Wangdong; leading comrades of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial Advisory Commission Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, and Liu Lin; leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units Xiang Shouzhi, Guo Linxiang, and Guo Tao; and responsible persons of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, provincial CPPCC committee, provincial planning committee, various democratic parties, mass organizations, and provincial military district. [Excerpt] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jun 85]

ANHUI EDUCATIONAL REFORM--The Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and Provincial Government held a provincewide telephone conference last evening to relay and implement the guidelines of the National Conference on Educational Work. Xu Leyi, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the conference. Wang Yuzhao, provincial governor, delivered a report: "Stop Empty Talks, Do More Practical Work, and Earnestly Conduct Reform of the Educational System." The report was divided into three parts. First, earnestly study the decision by the CPC Central Committee and fully understand the great significance of reform of the educational system. Second, properly conduct educational reform and accelerate the progress of education at various levels. Third, strengthen leadership over reform of the educational system, stop empty talks, do more practical work, and implement the decision by the CPC Central Committee in a down-to-earth manner. [Excerpt] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jun 85]

JIANGSU, HEILONGJIANG TALKS--A 10-member observation delegation of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee led by Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Liu Zhongli, provincial vice governor, arrived in this province for an inspection tour. On the morning of 6 June, leading persons of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government including Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Sun Han, and Chen Huanyou held a discussion meeting with members of the Heilongjiang provincial delegation to mutually introduce the situation and exchange experience of the two provinces. They also had specific talks on economic cooperation and exchanges between the two provinces. On the

afternoon of the same day, a department concerned of this province presented a report on economic work and village and town enterprises in the province to the Heilongjiang provincial delegation. The Heilongjiang provincial delegation arrived in Jiangsu on 4 June. The delegation first visited and inspected Xuzhou City, Tongshan County, and Fengxian County and then came to Nanjing on 6 June. After Nanjing, the delegation will inspect village and town enterprises in Yangzhou, Wuxi, and Suzhou cities and Jiangdu, Wuxi, and Shazhou Counties. [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 85 p 1]

JIANGSU EDUCATIONAL DRIVE--Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--Jiangsu Province plans to have all its school-aged children in school by the end of the year. The present figure is 98 percent. It spent 250 million yuan on primary education last year, 13.6 percent more than in 1983, and has spent 562 million yuan since 1981 renovating school buildings and furniture, of which 231 million came from individuals and small businesses. Provinces are responsible for introducing nine-year compulsory education, said a communist party Central Committee document last month. Junior middle school education, it said, should be compulsory within six years in cities and coastal areas and within 10 years elsewhere. Jiangsu has earmarked 4.5 million yuan this year for teacher training. It now has 32 teachers' colleges enrolling 10,000 students each year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1047 GMT 22 Jun 85]

CSO: 4005/1101

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI'S MEETING ON NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK150636 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Jun 85

/Text/ Yesterday morning the regional CPC Committee and people's government held a report meeting at the Nanning theater to convey the spirit of the national educational work conference. Leaders of the regional CPC Committee, the regional people's congress standing committee, the regional people's government and the regional CPPCC committee, including Qiao Xiaoguang, Wei Chunshu, Huang Yun, Jin Baosheng, Chen Huiguang, (Tao Aiyang), Huang Rong and Qin Yingji, attending the meeting.

Wei Chunshu, chairman of the regional people's government, presided over the meeting. Hou Depeng, standing committee member of the regional CPC Committee, gave a detailed report on the national educational work conference and the spirit of the speeches of central leading comrades.

At the meeting, Wei Chunshu, chairman of the regional people's government, proposed three suggestions on implementing the spirit of the national educational work conference.

He said: First, we must link the study of the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the education system with practice and seriously solve the problem of our ideological understanding. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that leaders who neglect education are immature leaders who lack insight and who are unable to lead the modernization construction. Leaders at all levels must fully understand the important strategic position which education occupies in the building of the socialist modernization and firmly grasp the reform of the education system just as they have grasped economic work.

Second, we must study the decision while implementing it and solve problems while conducting investigation and study, practical problems in particular.

Leaders at all levels must conduct serious study of the situation in education and put forth specific methods for solving problems.

Comrade Wei Chunshu suggested that leading comrades of regional organs and the relevant departments of Nanning City go to schools to inspect teachers' residences and school buildings and to help schools do practical work.

Comrade Wei Chunshu said: The regional CPC Committee has decided to hold a regional educational work conference in September this year and to set up a preparatory leading group for the conference which was headed by me and with Comrades Hou Depeng and Wu Keqing as deputy heads. This is to make the conference a success, to rapidly develop Guangxi's educational cause, and to bring about a good mood of respecting knowledge, respecting talented people, respecting teachers, and putting a high value on education.

A total of 1,700 people attending the meeting, including leading comrades from all regional departments, commissions, bureaus and offices; responsible comrades from all departments, sections, and offices of colleges and universities in Nanning; and responsible comrades from secondary technical schools under regional organs and secondary and primary schools in Nanning City.

CSO: 400/1089

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN'S MAO ZHIYONG AT PLENARY SESSION OF PARTY CONGRESS

HK181358 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jun 85

/Text/ This afternoon, the fifth provincial party congress held a plenary session in the hall of the provincial CPC Committee to elect the regular members of Fifth Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and the members of the provincial Advisory Commission. Attending today's session were 678 regular deputies. Executive Chairman Mao Zhiyong presided over today's session.

The session first adopted the namelist of the chief election official and the election officials. The chief election official is (Guo Mingzhen) and (Zhou Nianshen).

The deputies to the session then cast votes in the form of secret ballot. They elected 55 regular members of the Fifth Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and 43 members of the provincial Advisory Commission. When the session announced the results of the election, the meeting hall was filled with warm applause.

The executive chairmen of today's session included Liu Fusheng, Wan Da, Zhao Chuqi, Shi Xinshan, (Sun Wensheng), (Dong Jiwen), (Xia Duanzhong), Gu Shanqing, (Deng Youzhi), (Wang Changzheng), and (Tao Guochun). The plenary session will be continued tomorrow morning to elect the alternate members of the Fifth Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and the members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission.

The namelist of the regular members of the Fifth Hunan Provincial CPC Committee, totaling 55 people, in the order of the strokes of their surnames are:

(Ding Chunmei), female; Wang Xiangtian; (Wang Zhenfu); (Wang Keying), Mao Zhiyong; (Song Youzhi); Shi Yuzhen, female, Miao nationality; (Liu Guiyin); (Cheng Wenshan); (Zhu Zhongyang); Liu Zheng; Liu Fusheng; Liu Yu'e, female; (Liu Yangchun); (Sun Wensheng); (Shi Youfa); (Yang Zhengwu), Tujia nationality; Yang Huiquan; (Yang Lizhi); (Li Jing); (Li Jianguo), female; (Li Langqiu); (Li Xiangyuan), female; (Li Dehua); (Wu Ruichang), Miao Nationality; (Wu Yanfan); (He Shanqing); (He Xiaoming); (Shen Yuping); (Wang Xiaofeng); Zhang Baoxiang; (Zhang Chuqing); (Chen Danghu); (Chen Zhangjia); (Ouyang Xin); (Zhou Kengning); (Luo Haishan); (Zhou Chunxin); (Sheng Jieni); (Zhao Jiebin); Yu Haichao; (Xia Duanzhong); Cao Wenju; (Cao Wenbin); (Cao Guochun); (Tang Liwu), female; (Sun Jie); (Yang Shufen); (Tao Nu); (Song Hailang), Dong nationality; Jiang Jinliu; (Dong Jiwen); (Chu Bo); (Can Shunchu); and Xiong Qingquan.

The namelist of the members of the Hunan Provincial CPC Advisory Committee, totaling 43 people, in the order of the strokes of their surnames are:

Ding Weike; (Gu Wenjun); (Ma Zhuangkun); Wan Da; (Wang Laichu); Wang Zhiguo; (Zhu Ming), female; (Mao Zhetu); (Shi Ping), Shi Jie; (Lian Sheng); (Zhou Yuanming); (Liu Dongan); Liu Yanan; (Liu Dongshun), (Liu Zhiyi); (Lei Bingren); (Du Ming), female; (Li Zhe); (Li Manquan); (Zhang Li), (Zhang Yuegui); Zhang Wenguang; (Zhang Chenchu); Chen Yufa; (Chen Maoyi); (Chen Xueyuan); (Liao Jiefu); Luo Qinan; (Zhou Jishun); Meng Qi; Zhao Chuqi; (Yong Chenghe); (Hu Zhen); (Hu Daiwei); (Xu Jiming); (Gao Quantang); Gao Yuefen; (Guo Liangui); (Zhou Jifan); (Tang Ruiping); (Xue Rui), female; and (Dai Yan).

CSO: 4005/1089

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

CPC CONGRESS DELEGATES STRESS IDEALS, DISCIPLINE

HK160721 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jun 85

/Excerpts/ On 15 June, the delegates attending the fifth provincial party congress continued to discuss the work report given by Comrade Mao Zhiyong. They unanimously held: Strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization is an extremely important issue with a very great bearing on invigorating Hunan's economy and building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

On the question of education in ideals and discipline, delegates from the PLA and the armed police profoundly felt that strengthening ideological building centered on communist ideology is a major affair for the whole party and the whole army. (Kang Shirong), political commissar of Jishou Military Subdistrict; (Yi Xiangyi), commander of Changsha Military Subdistrict; and (Duan Mingkan), political commissar of the provincial armed police corps, said: While building a high degree of material civilization, it is extremely important to teach the people and the cadres and fighters to have ideals, morality, culture and discipline and to link the lofty ideal with their own work. In particular, in the new situation in which the PLA units are facing streamlining and reorganization, it is all the more important to have ideals and discipline.

The 17 PLA and armed police delegates attending the congress pledged: We will spontaneously subordinate ourselves to the overall situation of the motherland's four modernizations and take a correct view of streamlining and reorganization.

Delegates from propaganda, culture and education, journalism, publishing, and radio and television departments said: In the course of invigorating Hunan's economy, the quality of spiritual products has a direct impact on the ideological awareness and level of morality of the masses. In particular, journalism work is the mouthpiece of the party and government. In this work, we must all the more uphold party spirit, defend the principle of veracity of the news, seriously implement Comrade Hu Yaobang's instructions on the party's journalism work, strictly follow the plans of the CPC Central Committee and publicize the party's line, principles and policies in a prompt and accurate way.

CSO: 400/1089

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

OVER 10,000 INTELLECTUALS ARE TRANSFERRED TO SHENZHEN

HK150844 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE 0209 GMT 13 Jun 85

/Text/ Over 14,600 intellectuals have been transferred to Shenzhen City in recent years from other parts of the country via applications and other methods. The intellectuals from other parts of the country constitute approximately half of the total number of cadres in Shenzhen. Among them are over 1,800 senior and intermediate-level intellectuals. All the intellectuals from other parts of the country have been taken care of and supported by the relevant municipal departments. Shenzhen City will allocate 100 million yuan to build houses for the teachers this year.

Over 300 intellectuals who have both academic ability and political integrity have currently been promoted to leading posts at or above the rank of a section chief. In addition, Shenzhen City has selected and sent over 200 scientific and technological personnel to universities, colleges and other scientific research institutions at home and abroad to carry out further studies. Shenzhen City has also organized more than 160 groups totalling over 1,000 people to go to the foreign countries and Hong Kong to carry out research and investigations, to learn advanced technologies and gain management experience and to enrich their knowledge.

In order to eliminate the intellectuals' fear of background disturbances, Shenzhen has helped reunite more than 5,000 intellectual couples who used to live apart. Nearly 10,000 intellectuals who had been transferred to Shenzhen before 1984 are now living in the new houses allotted to them. The public health department of the Shenzhen Municipal Government also carries out regular physical examinations for over 1,800 senior and intermediate-level intellectuals.

CSO: 4005/1089

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

WANG QUN CALLS FOR ELIMINATING OLD CONCEPTS

HK300207 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 85

/Text/ At the eighth plenary session of the Sixth Wuhan Municipal CPC Committee which concluded today, Wang Qun, first secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CPC Committee, said: One of the important tasks of urban reform is to eliminate four old concepts and to bring the many functions of a city into play. The four old concepts are:

1. The old concept that a city is an industrial base must be eliminated. A city is not only an industrial base but also a comprehensive economic center of trade and finance and a hub of communications, information, science and education.
2. The old concept that an urban area is separated from rural areas and a city is considered on its own must be eliminated. A new idea that an urban area and a rural area are an entity and that they should be developed in a coordinated way must be established.
3. The narrow viewpoint that a city is confined to serving itself must be eliminated. A city must serve not only itself but also the whole economic zone attached to it.
4. The old concept that the work of a large city must be examined and assessed purely according to its gross industrial and agricultural output value must be eliminated. Under the premise of raising economic results, we must make the economy develop steadily, in a coordinated way and continuously.

He said: Opening up new paths is the lifeline of urban reform. This year Wuhan must adopt the method of inviting other people to do work in the city and sending people out of the city to serve other places. While vigorously running its consumer market well, the city must lay stress on opening its market of means of production and market of technology, gradually open the market of finance, and expand the market of construction.

CSO: 4005/1089

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU TO CONTROL MECHANICAL GROWTH OF POPULATION

HK270317 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 85 p 1

[Report by Hua Zhi [5478 1807]: "The Provincial People's Government Recently Promulgated Methods for Keeping the Mechanical Growth of Population in the City Proper of Guangzhou under Control, Which Will Come Into Effect on 1 July"]

[Text] Based on the relevant decrees of the State Council, the Guangdong Provincial People's Government has recently promulgated and made public the "Measures for Controlling the Mechanical Growth of Population in the City Proper of Guangzhou for Trial Implementation" (shortened to "measures for control" below), with a view to keeping under strict control the mechanical growth of population in the city proper of Guangzhou and making the plan for population growth conform with the social development plan. These measures will come into effect on 1 July.

The measures for control stipulate that it is necessary to implement unified control as well as to bring into play the functions of such departments as organization, personnel, labor, public security, and civil affairs, in order to keep the mechanical growth of the urban population under control. However, there should be a difference between strictness and relaxation in the implementation of policies. Relaxation must be practised with regard to the transfer of personnel to the city proper of Guangzhou, who the four modernizations of the city urgently need, and who conform to the explicit stipulations in the policies drawn up by the central authorities, the province and the city; while personnel not in urgent need of transfer should generally be kept under strict control.

The measures for control stipulate that strict control must be exercised over the transfer to the city proper of Guangzhou of established units and personnel, personnel transferred in batches because of work appointment, and ordinary cadres, workers and staff. Strict control must be exercised over organs of other provinces and localities stationed in Guangzhou, which should not be set up without the sanction of the Guangzhou People's Government. The principle of "returning to where one comes from" should be upheld in receiving demobilized army men and volunteers, and those who are not in conformity with the stipulations are not allowed to settle in the city proper of Guangzhou.

The transfer of retired cadres of both the localities and the army and their dependents should be strictly handled according to the relevant stipulations of the State Council and the Central Military Commission. Those belonging to the rural population and the population in towns and townships, who come to the city proper of Guangzhou to depend for their living on their family members, and who come to marry residents of Guangzhou should be handled according to the relevant stipulations of the State Council. The transfer to the city proper of Guangzhou of cadres at and above section level, senior scientists and technicians, and personnel of other specialities in particular need will be freed from quota restrictions. All departments and units must strictly implement the relevant stipulations on the control over the mechanical growth of the urban population. The public security and food departments have the right to refuse household registration and food ration to those who have violated the stipulations, and to order them to return to where they come from. Administrative punishment will be dealt out to those who have practised deception and who have sought personal gains by taking advantage of their positions. Serious cases in violation of the laws should be handed over to the judicial departments to investigate and hold accountable those responsible.

CSO: 4005/1123

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

MAO ZHIYONG ATTENDS OPENING OF CPPCC SESSION

HK300257 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Fifth Hunan Provincial CPPCC solemnly opened in the provincial CPC committee hall this morning. Chairman Chen Xingling and Vice Chairman Hong Ying presided. The session approved its agenda. Chairman Chen Xingling delivered the opening speech.

Present at the opening ceremony were Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Mao Zhiyong and Deputy Secretaries Xiong Qingquan and Liu Fusheng; Provincial Advisory Commission Vice Chairmen Lui Xinan, Wang Zhiguo, and Zhao Chuqi; Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission Secretary Shi Xinshan and Deputy Secretary (Lu Dihua); Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Guo Sen, Wu Zhiyuan, Chen Xinmin, and Chen Yuntian; Vice Governors Zhou Zheng and Chen Bangzhu; and Hunan Military District commander Jiang Jinliu.

Liu Fusheng made a speech. He demanded that the participants correctly view the situation and have sure confidence in the victory of the four modernizations and the success of reform. At the same time, they should have a clearer picture on the guiding idea for united front and CPPCC work and fully play their role as a comprehensive think tank.

Provincial CPPCC Vice Chairman Yang Dipu delivered a report on the work of the provincial CPPCC Standing Committee.

CSO: 4005/1123

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN MEETING URGES RESPECT FOR TEACHERS

HK281311 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] The report meeting which was jointly held by the Discipline Inspection Committee, the political and legal committee, and propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial education department party group, on respecting teachers and dealing with cases of assaulting teachers was held in Zhengzhou this afternoon. Leading comrades, including Hou Zhiying, provincial CPC committee standing committee member and propaganda department director, and Song Zhaosu, provincial CPC committee standing committee member and political and legal committee secretary, attended the meeting.

Comrade Hou Zhiying emphatically pointing out: In accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instruction on indulging in less idle talk and doing more practical work, we must link activities of respecting teachers and of dealing with cases of assaulting teachers with party rectification and the rectification of cadres' work style. We must really eliminate leftist pernicious influence and do good things for teachers.

CSO: 4005/1123

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 1 JUL

HK020143 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Sixth Hunan Provincial People's Congress opened in Changsha on the morning of 1 July. The executive chairmen at the opening ceremony were Jiao Linyi, Guo Sen, Tao Zhiyue, Wu Zhiyuan, Huang Daoqi, Ji Zhaoqing, Luo Qiuyue, Xu Tiangui, Qi Shouliang, Shi Banzhi, Kong Anmin, Chen Xinmin, Chen Yuntian, Xie Xinying, and Li Tiangeng. The assembly warmly applauded when the members of the presidium and Geng Biao, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and Ma Bi, member of the NPC Standing Committee, arrived at the rostrum.

Executive Chairman Guo Sen declared the session open at 0830. The session is being attended by 881 deputies.

Governor Liu Zheng delivered a government work report entitled "Persistently Carry Out Reform and Speed up the Invigoration of Hunan's Economy." The report was in five parts: 1) the economic situation in 1984; 2) strive to fulfill this year's national economic plan; 3) unswervingly do a good job in reform of the economic structure; 4) speed up the development of science, technology, and education; 5) seriously grasp the building of spiritual civilization.

Also present at the opening ceremony were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, advisory commission, discipline inspection commission, government, CPPCC, and military district Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, Luo Xinan, Wang Zhiguo, Zhao Chuqi, Shi Xinshan, Chen Bangzhu, Zhou Zheng, Cao Wenju, Yu Haichao, Yang Huiquan, Chen Xingling, Yin Changmin, Yang Dipu, (Tong Ying), Yang Mingde, (Lin Liyou), (Lu Huilin), (Yuan Xuezhí), (Peng Mingbing), (Shi Jinhu), (Chen Xiaotan), (Tao Guozhi), (Jiang Yaxian), and Jiang Jinliu.

The session held its second full gathering in the afternoon. Ge Hua, director of the provincial planning commission, delivered a report on the draft of the province's plan for national economic and social development in 1985. (Hu Huiyin), director of the provincial finance department, reported on the final accounts for last year and the draft budget for 1985.

CSO: 4005/1123

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI HOLDS MEETING ON EDUCATION IN SOCIAL ORDER

HK281413 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The enlarged meeting of the provincial five stresses, four beauties, and three loves committee which concluded today, demanded that all places throughout the province penetratingly conduct education in the "four haves" and the legal system, implement all measures for comprehensive management, strive for an apparent improvement of social order and the general mood of society, and consolidate and develop the excellent political and economic situation. This meeting opened in Wuchang on 24 June. Qian Yunlu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice chairman of the provincial five stresses, four beauties, and three loves committee, presided over and attended the meeting from start to finish. Attending the meeting were all members of the provincial five stresses, four beauties, and three loves committee; responsible comrades of all prefectural, city, and autonomous prefectural five stresses, four beauties, and three loves committees; and directors of judicial bureaus, totaling over 100 people.

The meeting held: To ensure the basic improvement of the general mood of society and social order, it is necessary to carry out comprehensive management. This is a basic principle which the CPC Central Committee has consistently emphasized. Social order is a comprehensive reflection of social problems. The party, government, army, trade unions, peasants' associations, CYL, and women's federation must work together, and coordinate their plans and actions. It is essential to insure an improvement in the general mood of society and social order before the end of next year in eight cities under the jurisdiction of our provincial government, in places where prefectural and autonomous prefectural committees are located, and in nearby towns of all counties. It is imperative to have the urban areas encourage and influence the rural areas so as to promote the further improvement of the general mood of society and social order throughout the province.

The meeting held: To do well in comprehensive management, it is now necessary to give prominence to grasping well ideological education with education in the "four haves" as the main theme, popularize general legal knowledge and enhance patriotism, and raise the socialist conscientiousness of the masses, particularly youths and juveniles. Education in ideals must be linked with education of the situation and reform. People's problems of ideology and understanding which arise in the course of economic reform, must be

solved. Education in the legal system must be mainly conducted for cadres, youths, and juveniles. In particular, we must organize leading cadres to study law. This is an effective measure for improving the quality of cadres and heightening their leadership level. Like Shashi, cities must work out overall plans for building civilized cities and must do well in creating civilized units, civilized streets, and civilized quarters. Rural areas must meet the needs of the system of contracted responsibilities with remuneration linked to output and do well in creating civilized households and civilized villages.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Qian Yunlu delivered the summing-up speech. He said: After serious consideration, the provincial CPC Committee has decided that the provincial five stresses, four beauties, and three loves committee be responsible for routine work, coordination work, and supervisory work of comprehensive management. Therefore, the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves committee must be strengthened. CPC committees at all levels must each send a secretary or deputy secretary to take part in the leadership work of the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves committee. Moreover, the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves committee must include leading comrades of departments concerned and must strengthen the building of its offices in order to become a comprehensive and authoritative organ which can do practical work.

At the meeting, (Zhang Siqing), provincial CPC committee standing committee member and provincial political and legal committee secretary, spoke about the problems of creating a new situation in comprehensively tidying up social order in our province. Chen Fusheng, director of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee and vice chairman of the provincial five stresses, four beauties, and three loves committee, spoke about penetratingly conducting education in the "four haves." Other speakers at the meeting included responsible comrades of Wuhan City, Shashi City, the provincial judicial department, the education department, the provincial peasants' association, federation of trade unions, CYL, and women's federation.

At the meeting, it is announced that after study, the provincial CPC committee decided that (Zhang Siqing) also be elected a vice chairman of the provincial five stresses, four beauties, and three loves committee and 9 additional standing committee members and 10 additional committee members be elected.

CSO: 4005/1123

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

HK290305 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The 15th meeting of the Sixth provincial people's congress standing committee concluded in Wuchang today after 4 days in session. The meeting passed a resolution on seriously implementing the accountancy law and a resolution on implementing the pharmaceuticals control law. The meeting also approved appointments and dismissals.

The meeting seriously discussed the provincial government's initial draft provisional regulations on control of occupation of land for construction purposes. The meeting held: There is very serious indiscriminate occupation and use of land in Hubei. Unless this problem attracts attention and is solved, it will affect the four modernizations drive. The meeting decided to instruct the provincial government to amend the regulations and produce the official draft as soon as possible for submission to the committee.

Standing Committee Chairman Han Ningfu presided at the meeting today.

CSO: 4005/1123

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ELECTIONS--The presidium of the fifth provincial party congress held its second and third meetings on 14 and 15 June to consider the views of the Fourth Provincial CPC committee standing committee on personnel assignment and to study election methods. Mao Zhiyong and Xiong Qingyuan respectively presided at the meetings and gave explanations on the elections of the fifth provincial CPC committee and the provincial advisory and discipline inspection commissions, to be elected by the congress. They put forward the principles regarding personnel assignment and election methods. Comrade Mao Zhiyong pointed out: Making a success of electing these three committees is a major affair of great concern to the party members and the people of all nationalities throughout the province. It is an important organizational guarantee for strengthening and improving party leadership, winning victory in reforms and all other work, and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in Hunan. On the basis of a full airing of views, the presidium unanimously approved the lists of candidates for membership of these three committees and decided to submit the lists to the whole body of delegates for discussion. They will further listen to the views of the delegates and then carry out the election as prescribed by the party constitution. [Excerpts] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jun 85]

PRESIDIUM ADOPTS NAMELISTS--On the afternoon of 17 June, the Fifth Provincial CPC Congress Presidium held its fifth plenary session. Comrade Mao Zhiyong presided over the session, which adopted the presidium standing committee's namelists for the Fifth Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Advisory Committee, and the Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee members and alternate members, proposed in connection with the results of primary election. In addition, the plenary session asked the representatives to propose the namelists to the congress for formal election after discussing and passing them. The plenary session adopted the namelists of the chief scrutineer and scrutineers, as well as those responsible for counting ballots, for the Fifth Provincial CPC Congress. The plenary session also adopted the resolution of the Fifth Provincial CPC Committee on the work report of the Fourth Provincial CPC Committee; and the resolution of the Fifth Provincial CPC Committee on the work report of the Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee. In addition, the plenary session asked the representatives to propose the discussed resolutions to the congress for passing. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jun 85]

CONGRESS HOLDS PRELIMINARY ELECTIONS--This morning the fifth provincial CPC congress held a plenary meeting to conduct pre-elections of three committees. A total of 674 official delegates attended today's meeting. Xiong Qingquan, executive chairman of the congress, presided over today's meeting. Other executive chairmen included Jiao Linyi, Wang Xiangtian, Yin Changmin, Huang Daoqi, (Yang Shengwu), (Shen Ruiting), (Zhan Shunchu), (Wu Yanfan), (Zhong Jie), (Zhu Naishan), and (Liu Yangchun). The meeting first adopted election methods for the fifth provincial CPC congress, and then held pre-elections of the three committees. According to the election methods adopted at the meeting, the presidium of the congress will put forth namelists for candidates of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee for discussion and then hold pre-elections to decide the namelists of the official candidates for official elections. The elections of the three committees will be held by the delegates on two separate occasions. The delegates will first elect members of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial Advisory Committee, and then elect alternate members of the provincial CPC Committee and members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee. The elections will be held by secret ballot. /Text/
/HK171315 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 85/

COMMITTEE DELIVERS WORK REPORT--The Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee delivered a work report to the Fifth Provincial CPC Congress. In the report, the committee summed up the achievements and experiences of the committee since its formation in 1977. The committee urged the party committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels to further strengthen the work of inspecting discipline, to strive to make a fundamental turn for the better in party work style, and to ensure a smooth progress in reforms and the four modernizations. /Text/ /Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jun 85/

DELEGATES DISCUSS REPORTS--Delegates to the Fifth Regional CPC Congress today continue to discuss in groups the reference namelist of candidates for membership and alternate membership in the Fifth Regional CPC Committee; as well as the reference namelists of candidates for membership in the Regional Advisory Committee and the Regional Discipline Inspection Committee. In the light of the situation of the discussion and upon the approval of the candidate namelists from the presidium, various delegates held preliminary elections by secret ballots. According to the results of the preliminary elections, the presidium determined the formal namelists of candidates, and asked the delegates to discuss them. The congress will hold a formal election tomorrow. /Text/
/Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Jun 85/

LEADERS GREET VOLLEYBALL TEAM--This morning, a rally was held in the Wuhan Stadium to greet the Chinese women's volleyball team. Vice Governor Wang Libin made a speech of welcome. The rally was attended by leading comrades of the party, government and army in the Wuhan area: Zhou Shizhong, Yan Zheng, Xu Daoqi, Li Erzong, Shi Chuan, Zhou Jifang, Wang Hengyi, Zhou Huanzhong, Wu Guangzhen, Li Zhi, and Wang Jie. /Excerpts/ /Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jun 85/

FUNDS FOR DISASTER VICTIMS--Since the beginning of this year, the region has allocated more than 20 million yuan as relief funds to about 4 million natural disaster victims. Last year the region was hit by many natural disasters, such as storms, floods and droughts. The region's grain output decreased sharply. Since the beginning of spring this year, the region has been hit by low temperatures and rainy weather for a long time. In addition, more than 40 counties were continuously hit by torrential rains, floods and hailstones. As a result of natural disasters, the spring crop-growing areas have reduced and the early rice-harvesting season has been delayed, causing many serious difficulties to the masses of the disaster areas in their production and daily life. In order to help natural disaster victims overcome practical difficulties in their food, clothing and housing, by the end of May this year, the region had allocated some 22.68 million yuan as relief funds to disaster victims and supplied them with plenty of relief goods. /Excerpt/ /Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Jun 85/

LEADERS ATTEND BANQUET--Last night, a group of Overseas Chinese residing in Thailand, which has come to visit north China, held a return banquet at the Overseas Chinese Hotel in Hainan. The banquet was attended by party and government leaders of Hainan district, including Yao Wenxu, Lei Yu, Meng Qingping, Wei Zefang, Lin Taosen, Tao Wenhua, Chen Yuyi and Pan Yingcao. Also present were responsible persons of the preparatory teams of the district people's congress and CPPCC, such as (Zhao Guangzhi), (Chen Kekong) and (Zheng Zhang). Also present were (Lu Jun) and (Zhou Xianpan), vice chairmen of the reception committee; (Feng Zhiping), director of the Hainan office for Overseas Chinese affairs; (Zhu Zeng), chairman of the Hainan federation of returned Overseas Chinese; as well as party and government responsible persons from Haikou City and Wenchang and Qionghshan counties. (Wu Duolu), head of the Thai Overseas Chinese group; (Zhang Guangli), deputy head of the group; (Wu Zhongwei), (Chen Chijiang) and (Lin Hongpeng), secretaries general and all members of the group attended the banquet. /passage omitted/ (Wu Duolu), head of the group; and Yao Wenxu, secretary of the district CPC committee, delivered speeches at the banquet. /passage omitted/ /Excerpts/ /Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 18 Jun 85/

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL CIRCULAR ON COMMENDING NATIONALITY UNITY

SK010207 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The regional CPC committee and government recently issued a circular, calling on all localities of the region to develop the excellent situation and do a good job in the month of 1985 nationality unity commendatory activities.

The circular points out: This year's nationality unity commendatory activity should be on the study and implementation of the Law on Regional National Autonomy of the PRC, on the promotion of reforms on various fronts, and on the development of the region's economic construction. It should fully reflect the thriving new atmosphere on the various fronts emerging after reform and opening to the outside, and the new style and features of the relations among nationalities. It should sum up and publicize the new experiences in strengthening unity and accelerating construction in the new situation, and help unite the people of various nationalities throughout the region to further consolidate and develop the excellent situation of our region.

The circular sets forth four specific demands on this year's commendatory activity.

First, it is necessary to conduct extensive and in-depth education in the current situation, the Marxist concept on nationality affairs, and the party policies on nationalities. In carrying out propaganda and education, CPC committees and governments at various levels should conscientiously inspect how their localities, departments, or units have conducted the education in the policies toward nationalities and how they have implemented these policies. Proceeding from the purpose of helping in unity and construction, they should adopt effective measures to properly cope with the problems effecting stability and unity, and lead the masses in implementing the party policies on nationalities and in carrying forward the spirit of mutual understanding accommodation and the spirit of united friendship.

Second, it is necessary to do a good job in appraising and selecting advanced collectives and individuals, in particular those who score prominent achievements in urban economic reform and party rectification, and in production

readjustment and commodity development in rural and pastoral areas, those who become better-off ahead of others and who help poor households achieve prosperity and donate money to build welfare facilities in the areas and those who make contributions to consolidating and developing the socialist nationalities' relations of equality, unity, and mutual help, and to strengthening the unity among nationalities. In this way, the advanced examples in safeguarding and strengthening nationality unity to be commended this year will embody the requirements of the new period, and the spirit of the era.

Third, it is necessary to adopt numerous and vivid measures to carry out the commendatory activities.

Fourth, it is necessary to strengthen leadership over the activities. We should closely coordinate the activities with the current economic construction, reform, party rectification, and other work, and promote reform, party rectification, and economic construction with such activities.

CSO: 4005/1122

NORTH REGION

NI ZHIFU AT CEREMONY FOR CENTRAL RING ROAD'S OPENING

SK020311 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Colored flags fluttering and gongs and drums sounding, a ceremony was ceremoniously held on the magnificent Balitai Overpass to mark the opening to traffic of the Central Ring Road, a western semiring road.

Attending the ceremony were about 10,000 people, including municipal leading comrades Ni Zhifu, Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, Qu Zhen, and Tan Shaowen; responsible comrades of the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal Advisory Commission, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, the municipal CPPCC Committee, the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission, and relevant departments; and people from all circles.

So far, the Central Ring Road project is the largest in the municipality. The Central Ring Road, beginning from Qinjian Bridge to (Sixin) Bridge, is 18.36 km in length. Together with 7 km of the northern section of (Jingjing) road which was reconstructed simultaneously, its total length is 25.36 km. Besides the reconstruction and expansion of the existing roads, the Central Ring Road project also includes the construction of three large overpasses and two pedestrian overline bridges and the reconstruction of six bridges.

The project comprehensively began in early March. It took only more than 3 months to complete the project.

At 0900 this morning, Zhang Zaiwang, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, declared the opening of the ceremony for the Central Ring Road's opening to traffic. Mayor Li Ruihuan ebulliently delivered a speech at the ceremony.

Amid warm applause, Ni Zhifu, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, cut the ribbon to open to traffic in the Central Ring Road.

Finally, municipal leading comrades and guests from all circles rode on cars to inspect the entire Central Ring Road. Before the ceremony, municipal leading comrades also intimately met with the persons who made contributions to the construction of the Central Ring Road.

CSO: 4005/1122

NORTH REGION

BEIJING LAMA TEMPLE REFORMS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

OW301043 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0130 GMT 27 Jun 85

[By Reporter Zhang Baorui]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA)--The noted Lama Temple of Peace and Harmony in Beijing instituted reform on temple management system. It lets the monks manage the temple. By using its existing facilities to offer various services such as holding of religious activities and organizing of temple visits, the monks are able to support themselves.

In 1983 the administration of the Lama Temple of Peace and Harmony conscientiously studied the party's religious policy, eliminated "left" thinking, and decided to gradually delegate management power to the lamas.

Under the guidance of the management committee, the lamas lead a normal religious life. They study buddhism, current events, policy, cultural knowledge, take part in temple work, and initiate many service undertakings.

Since the opening, the Lama Temple of Peace and Harmony has received more than 4 million tourists. To provide more services to the tourists, they plan to build a nationalities hotel to help solve boarding problem for Buddhist minority nationalities. They also plan to build traditional Chinese style buildings.

The reform at the Lama Temple of Peace and Harmony not only saves financial spending for the state, but also helps protect cultural relics. The lamas understand the value and the way to protect the cultural relics. The temple building with its cultural relics and ancient trees are all well protected.

CSO: 4005/1122

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

BEIJING SMALL FAMILIES--A sample survey concerning the number of persons per family shows that the average number of persons per family was 3.46 in 1984, which was 0.23 percent fewer than in the 1982 census period. The scale of family households dropped by 6.2 percent. The number of small families increased, and that of families with more than five persons dropped by a large margin. This shows that many young married couples live separately with their parents. The survey data also shows that the number of one-person households increased, and most of the household members were old people. [Summary] [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 May 85 SK]

BEIJING POWER TRANSMISSION LINE--A 220,000-volt high-tension power transmission line passing through Xishan and spanning the Yongding He, with a total length of 38 km was completed on 5 June. The construction period for this power transmission line was 14 months, 1 month ahead of schedule. This power line will supply electricity to the electrified railroad between Fangshan in Beijing to Datong in Shanxi province. It will be placed into operation this year. [Summary] [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Jun 85 SK]

TIANJIN DELEGATION TO AUSTRALIA--At the invitation of the mayor of Melbourne, Australia, a six-member Tianjin Municipal friendship delegation headed by Mayor Li Ruihuan left Beijing for Australia on 7 June. When leaving Tianjin, the delegation was sent off by municipal leading comrades, including Zhang Zaiwang, We Zhen, Liu Zengkun, Hao Tianyi, Yu Fujing, and Shi Jian. During Li Ruinhuan's visit to Australia, Vice Mayor Wu Zhen will act on behalf of the mayor. [Summary] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 8 Jun 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/1122

31 July 1985

NORTHEAST REGION

LI DESHENG, GUO FENG HOSTS DPRK GUESTS

SK050347 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Accompanied by Zhang Zhongbin, deputy director of the cultural department of the general political department of the Chinese PLA units, the Korean People's Army [KPA] song and dance ensemble led by Han Chang-so, colonel and deputy director of the propaganda and agitation department of the general political bureau of the KPA, left Shenyang for Dandong by a special car this morning, after its successful friendly visits and performances in Shenyang.

During its stay in Shenyang, the song and dance ensemble staged five brilliant song and dance performances, visited Shenyang transformer plant, and went sight-seeing at (Beilin) Park. Before the ensemble left Shenyang, Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang Military Region, hosted a farewell party to warmly entertain the DPRK's comrade-in-arms. Guo Feng, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, attended the party. Also attending the party were leading comrades of the Shenyang Military Region, including Yuan Jun, Gao Ke and Cheng Zemin; and leading comrades of the province and the city, including Quan Shuren, Zhang Ahiyuan, Zuo Kun, Li Changchun, Wu Disheng, and Zhang Rongmao.

CSO: 4005/1121

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN'S GAO DI ADDRESSES CPC ANNIVERSARY FORUM

SK270533 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Text] This afternoon the provincial Advisory Commission held a forum to mark the 64th anniversary of the CPC's founding. Zhang Shiying, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, presided over the forum. Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended the forum. Also attending the forum were retired veteran comrades of the provincial Advisory Commission, including Yu Lin and Song Jiehan, and a number of Standing Committee members and ordinary members of the provincial Advisory Commission currently in Changchun City.

Amid the warm atmosphere at the forum, bearing in their minds practical experiences, the veteran comrades reviewed the tortuous road traversed by our party over the past 64 years and the great victories won by the party.

In his speech delivered at the forum, Comrade Gao Di stated: When we are celebrating the birthday of the party, we should not only note the victories won but also should take into consideration the heavy tasks imposed on us. We should be sober-minded, wage an arduous struggle, and should make a steady advance.

In his speech Comrade Gao Di also briefed the participating veteran comrades and leaders on the province's current major work, and on the remarkable problems cropping up in work, and cited their opinions. He sincerely urged the veteran comrades to carry out more inspection and supervision over the work done by the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government, to show concern and support for the province's programs of conducting reforms, to offer more valuable suggestions, and to help the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government better improve their work.

CSO: 4005/1103

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT WORK REPORT

SK241145 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 85 p 3

["Excerpts" of Provincial Higher People's Court work report by Zhang Li, president of the provincial higher people's court, at the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress on 20 May]

[Excerpts] Since the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, the people's courts at all levels throughout the province have dealt strict blows to serious crimes or serious economic crimes by fostering close cooperation with the public security, procuratorial, and judicial departments and by relying on the masses. Meanwhile, they have strengthened the administration of justice over civil cases, economic disputes, and the reexamination and disposition of appeal cases. Thus, they have fully performed their duty and have done away with obstacles on the road of further achieving a turn for the better in public security, strengthening the building of socialist democracy and the legal system, safeguarding the progress of carrying out reform of the economic system, and of building the two socialist civilizations.

1. Over the past year and more the people's courts at all levels throughout the province have strengthened various administrations of justice by focusing on dealing strict blows at crimes.

First, in launching a strict struggle against serious crimes, the people's courts at all levels throughout the province have unswervingly implemented the principle of "giving heavy punishment to criminals as soon as possible" in line with the law, tried and concluded a large number of criminal cases, and punished a large number of serious criminals by persistently putting their work emphasis on punishing serious criminal elements for crimes of murder, rape, robbery, arson, explosions, gangsterism, and serious robbery.

While dealing strict blows at crimes, the people's courts at all levels throughout the province have also punished a large number of economic criminals. They have tried and concluded 2,093 economic criminal cases over the past year and more, sentenced 2,281 of those convicted to different punishment, and have recovered more than 3.3 million yuan in economic losses for the state.

Second, to meet the needs of the new situation of conducting reforms among economic systems and enforcing the open-door policy in order to enliven the domestic economy, the people's courts at all levels have strengthened the

administration of justice over civil cases. Over the past year these people's courts have accepted 60,596 civil cases for first trial and concluded 55,387 cases. The rate of concluding cases reached 91.4 percent. By implementing the principle of stressing mediation and dealing with cases on the spot, they have concluded 48,014 cases by conducting mediation, accounting for 86.7 percent of the total number of cases that deserved to be concluded. More than 24,600 cases were concluded by judicial officers who went deep into the grassroots-level units to take personal charge of trials or who joined mobile trial operations. Such judicial activities were greatly welcomed by the people. In particular, they have prevented the change from civil cases into criminal ones by striving to discover in a timely manner cases which tend toward the acute, to deal with them in a timely manner, and to adopt prevention measures for them. Meanwhile, efforts have been made to strengthen the establishment of people's courts in grassroots level areas. In 1984, the province newly established 55 people's courts, which has enabled the total number of people's courts reach to 278. In addition to dealing with a large number of civil cases, these people's courts have also actively helped the judicial and administrative organs, and the guidance and mediation committees, deal with 250,000 cases of general civil disputes.

Third, in conducting reform of the economic system, the legal relationship among the sectors of production and commodity circulations has been expanded and cases of economic disputes have increased. In 1984, economic cases accepted for preliminary trial reached 5,954 suits, a 65.9 percent increase over the 1983 figure.

Fourth, over the past year and more the people's courts at all levels throughout the province have reexamined, tried, and concluded 5,359 cases of various appeals. Of these cases, criminal ones totalled 4,811 cases and civil ones 548 cases. In 1984, the people's courts at all levels throughout the province sorted out and examined more than 37,000 cases in order to reverse wrong verdicts on former KMT personnel who revolted and crossed over to our side. Through investigation and study, they corrected the wrongly-judged cases of 378 personnel, helped the departments concerned do a good job in dealing with the aftermath of the corrections, and basically fulfilled the task of implementing this policy.

2. The year 1985 is the first in which we have exerted efforts to implement the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and the situation concerning this task is fine. The overall development of conducting reform of the economic system with the emphasis on urban reform and the development of building both material and spiritual civilizations will naturally create extremely favorable conditions for pioneering the road of advance for the administration of justice of the people's courts, will lead to a great change in the people's economic life, mutual relationships, and mental attitudes, and will bring about a large number of new situations, new problems, new tasks, and new demands. At present the province has indeed achieved an obvious turn for the better in social order and tranquillity. According to statistics compiled by the public security organs, the province recorded a 21.9 percent drop in 1984 from 1983's total criminal cases, resulting in more stable social order.

However, since the first quarter this year, although the number of criminal cases was basically equal to that of the corresponding 1984 period, the number of serious cases has risen. This has shown that social order and tranquillity is not stable enough. There is still a big gap in standards for a fundamental turn for the better in public security. Therefore, by no means should we be complacent, relax our efforts, or lower our guard. Enforcing the open-door policy in order to enliven the domestic economy will quite possibly bring about some negative things, such as the decadent thinking of feudalism and capitalism in some fields; an increase in criminal factors; and the fact that some unlawful elements will flaunt the banner of "conducting reforms" and "enlivening the economy" to seek personal gain by taking advantage of reforms, embezzle public funds, engage in speculation and profiteering, swindling, and in smuggling activities by resorting to malpractices. As a result, not only has the number of crimes damaging the economy increased, but also the degree of difficulties in trying cases has risen. Horizontal economic development, the invigoration of economic life in society, and the readjustment of the urban and rural economy have greatly expanded the scale of relations among persons and judicial organs and have resulted in the multiplication of economic cases and a great increase in cases that have been changed from civil cases to economic ones. At present the general task for the people's courts throughout the province is to further consciously apply legal methods to protect or promote the smooth progress of conducting reforms and building the four modernizations by taking the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee as a guideline, regarding strict struggle against serious crimes or economic crimes as the central task, and by simultaneously strengthening the work of conducting trials of civil and economic cases.

First, we should further correct the guiding ideology of people's court work, combat the defect of dealing with cases isolatedly or only on their demerits, and should break with the leading methods of only relying on traditional experience, the closed-door method of thinking, and the work method of indiscriminately copying the experience of others. Efforts should be made to make overall arrangements for the administration of justice in various cases by taking the whole situation into consideration and proceeding from the fundamental demand of creating favorable conditions for the program of building the four modernizations, carrying out reform of the economic system and of maintaining social stability and unity. A good job should be done in dealing with every case in order to better accord with or serve the central program of socialist modernization.

Second, we should resolutely implement the principles and policies set forth by the party and state and must strictly do things according to law.

Third, by bearing in mind the administration of justice, we should actively engage in conducting reforms among economic systems by carrying out investigation and studies in order to increase new knowledge, to sum up new experiences, to gather information in a timely manner, to closely establish contacts among horizontal and vertical departments and units, and to further strengthen supervision and guidance by higher level courts over the trials of lower ones.

Fourth, we should strengthen the building of the personnel contingent of the people's courts in order to better meet the need of developing the new situation, and we should enhance the training of cadres and policemen.

Fifth, we should strengthen the establishment of people's courts. In 1985 the province will establish 167 new people's courts and will strive to establish "one court per three townships." The province plans to conduct pilot work for establishing "one court per township" in order to sum up experiences and strive to deal with the "difficulty" of the people's lawsuits.

Sixth, in line with the provisions of the Constitution and the organizational laws of local governments and the people's courts, people's courts at all levels should further enhance their consciousness in accepting supervision by the people's congresses and their Standing Committees.

The tasks facing the people's courts are heavy but glorious. Under the leadership of the party, we should develop our achievements, overcome our shortcomings, unite as one in work, conducting our work in a down-to-earth manner, and make new contributions to strengthening the enforcement of the legal system and safeguarding and promoting the programs of conducting reform of the economic system and building the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/1103

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL PROCURATORATE WORK REPORT

SK020404 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 85 p 3

["Excerpts" from the report on the work of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Procuratorate given by Yu Jian, chief procurator of the provincial procuratorate, at the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress on 20 May 1985]

[Excerpts] Since the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, people's procuratorates at various levels throughout the province have persistently dealt strict blows to serious crimes, including economic crimes, in line with the arrangements of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC committee. In carrying out the struggle, they conscientiously implemented the CPC Central Committee's principles and policies and the NPC's resolutions and regulations, further clarified the ideology guiding the professional procuratorial work, more resolutely and voluntarily served the general task and general objective of socialist modernization, fully performed the functional role of procuratorial organs in supervising the enforcement of laws, and made due contributions to further improving public order and to guaranteeing and promoting the smooth progress of the economic reform and the four modernizations.

1. Since 1984, our province has continued to deepen the struggle to deal severe blows to crimes and has achieved great successes in this regard. Under the unified leadership, arrangements, and direction of the provincial CPC committee, and the supervision of the provincial people's congress, and bearing firmly in mind the major targets to be attacked, procuratorial organs at various levels across the province worked in close coordination and fought in unison with public security departments, courts, and judicial and other relevant departments to deal resolute blows to and punish severely, without mercy, murderers, rapists, robbers, and other serious criminals guilty of bombings, serious theft, serious hooliganism, and abduction and sale of people, who endangered the people's interest and undermined public security to a serious extent. Under the unified leadership of the CPC committees of the province and various cities and prefectures, procuratorial organs at the provincial, prefectural, and city levels exerted concerted efforts with public security departments, courts, and discipline inspection departments to enforce the law honestly and severely punish criminals on the basis of the principle of thoroughly exterminating evil, thus effectively dampening the arrogance of serious criminal activities, and winning the support and praise of the masses.

The struggle against serious crimes was carried out under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee and the CPC committees at various levels with the concerted efforts of the people throughout the province, public security, procuratorial and judicial departments, and various trades and professions. Public security was improved, remarkably and the people's sense of safety enhanced. However, judging from the overall situation of the province, public security was not even and stable. The incidence of crimes dropped, but the decline was not large in terms of major and appalling cases. We should fully estimate and clearly understand such a situation, clearly discern the protractedness, arduousness, and complexity of the struggle, overcome blind complacency and relaxation of efforts, and guard against the emergence of the new problem of failing to deal effective and timely blows. We should resolutely continue the principle of giving "stricter and quicker" punishment according to law, coordinate our efforts to strike surely, accurately, and relentlessly at criminals with other measures to tackle public security problems in a comprehensive manner, and strive to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in public order.

2. Dealing blows to economic crimes is an important duty of procuratorial organs entrusted by the law. Earlier last year, the procuratorial organs of some localities neglected dealing blows to economic crimes when the struggle against criminal offenses was enhanced. We urged in a timely manner all the procuratorial organs of the province to deal blows to both serious criminal offenses and economic offenses in order to ensure the smooth progress of the economic reform and economic construction. Proceeding from reality, they adopted measures to intensify the struggle against economic crimes. First, they struck at economic crimes in a planned and systematic manner with the focus pinpointed, thus promoting the restructuring and consolidation of the economy. Second, with the focus placed on major and appalling cases, they dealt blows to the serious criminals who took advantage of reform and used reform as an excuse to embezzle public funds, take bribes, smuggle and sell smuggled goods, speculate, evade or refuse to pay taxes, steal state and collective funds and property, and infringe upon the legal rights and interest of specialized households and economic associations. Third, in view of the situation in which procuratorial cadres and policemen of some localities were overcautious in handling cases or failed to handle cases professionally because of a lack of understanding of policies and laws and the new situations, they coordinated the efforts of higher and lower levels, and selected a group of typical and important cases for investigations and study in order to improve the quality of handling cases. According to the statistics of the economic cases handled by the procuratorial organs themselves in 1984, some 1,600 cases were recorded for investigations, of which 120 were major and appalling cases, and more than 4.8 million yuan of economic losses were recovered for the state.

At present, many new situations and new problems have emerged in our struggle against economic criminal activities following further opening to the outside, further enlivening of the domestic economy and the development of the economic reform. First, although being heavily struck, economic criminal activities are still very serious and, in many localities, on the rise evidently. Seizing every opportunity, economic criminals commit bigger and bigger crimes and become more and more rampant. Second, the crimes committed by taking advantage of reform and in the name of reform are conspicuous. Criminals directly undermine the

reform of the economic structure by abusing power for selfish interest, embezzlement, bribe-taking, speculation and swindle, smuggling and selling smuggled goods. Third, major and appalling economic crimes are conspicuous. In particular, a few state cadres and staff members and workers colluded with criminals in society to embezzle a large amount of state and collective funds and property, thus seriously damaging the interest of the state and people. Fourth, new unhealthy trends are entangled with crimes, and cover important economic criminal activities. We should organize the masses of cadres and policemen to conscientiously study the CPC Central Committee's decision on reform of the economic structure, enhance our understanding of the importance of the struggle against economic crimes, further strengthen the procuratorial work concerning economic crimes in line with the demands of the party and the people, and resolutely investigate, handle and strictly punish serious economic crimes. People who interfere in and hinder the handling of cases and those who instigate and shield crimes should be sternly dealt with in the course of checking unhealthy trends, consolidating discipline and rectifying the party, and those whose activities constitute a crime should be held criminally liable so that procuratorial work can better safeguard and serve the development of the economic reform.

3. Developing socialist democracy and improving the socialist legal system are important tasks to ensure economic reform and economic construction. Since 1984, in coordination with the struggle against criminal and economic offenses, procuratorial organs at various levels throughout the province, focusing on the party's central work, have placed on file for investigation according to law some 230 law and discipline violating cases on encroachment on the democratic and personal rights of citizens and on serious dereliction of duty, and have prosecuted and pursued the criminal liabilities of some 170 persons. We have upheld the principle that everyone is equal before law, and made sure that the law is strictly enforced and that no one is wronged or shielded. In the meantime, we have paid attention to social effect when handling law and discipline violations. We decided not to prosecute those with minor offenses who may have their criminal liabilities exempted. This has played a positive role in preventing the sharpening of contradictions, reducing crimes, strengthening unity among the people, and enhancing the sense of the legal system of the state working personnel.

Procuratorial organs at various levels throughout the province have also strengthened the work to handle the people's complaints and appeals over the past year, accepting some 17,000 complaints and appeals revealed in the people's letters and visits, and concluding some 4,000 cases. Through investigating and handling the complaints and appeals, they have dealt blows to crimes, corrected a few wrong, unjustified and, framed-up verdicts left by history, resolved some long-standing difficult cases, safeguarded the legal rights and interest of the citizens, and forged closer ties between state organs and the masses.

Ensuring the democratic rights of citizens, and safeguarding the sanctity of the socialist legal system are important functions of the people's procuratorial organs entrusted by the Constitution and laws. In the prosecution against law and discipline violations, and handling of complaints, procuratorial organs have

the responsibility to prosecute and supervise law violations and crimes of the state working personnel and cadres and policemen of public security, procuratorial, and judicial organs. This has played a positive role in carving the lofty image of the state working personnel, in particular public security, procuratorial, and judicial organs. At present, there are many obstacles and difficulties in handling such cases, and law and discipline procuratorial work is still a weak link. We should be determined to change such a situation, face up to the difficulties, and conscientiously perform our duties.

CSO: 4005/1129

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN RURAL IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL WORK MEETING ENDS

SK220416 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Excerpts] After a 5-day session, the provincial rural ideological and political work conference ended in Changchun on 22 June.

The conference analyzed and summed up the situation and the basic experiences in rural ideological and political work during the past few years, and studied the tasks for the near future. Ten units introduced their experiences in strengthening the ideological and political work at the conference.

Comrade Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech at the conference. He pointed out: At present, we should closely link the basic task for rural ideological and political work with the actual conditions of the rural economic restructure. While striving to build a high degree of material civilization, we should set up a rank of new-type peasants with ideals, a sense of discipline, educational knowledge, and morality. Cultivating new-type socialist peasants is not a person's subjective desire but an objective desire for historical development. At present, the rural areas have entered into a new stage of readjusting the structure of production, and started to turn from traditional to modernized agriculture and from the self-supporting and semi-self-supporting economy to the commodity economy on a large scale. Peasants are encouraged to have the new ideas, morality, educational knowledge, and a sense of discipline. This is a task of extreme importance for the rural ideological and political work.

Vice Governor Wang Jinshan made a speech concerning the situation of the rural economic restructure and new tasks for the rural ideological and political work. (Xu Jizheng), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC committee, presented a plan for the major tasks of the current propaganda work.

CSO: 4005/1103

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN TO HOLD EDUCATIONAL WORK MEETING IN AUGUST

SK250428 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Excerpts] On 7 June, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the provincial CPC committee in order to implement the guidelines of the national educational work conference and the CPC Central Committee's decision on the reform of the educational system.

Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC committee, members of the leading party group of the provincial government, and responsible comrades of relevant departments studied the documents and listened to the reports together and discussed ways to implement the central authority's decision.

From 19 to 21 June, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government held a preparatory meeting for the provincial educational work conference with the participation of the directors of the city, prefectural and autonomous prefectural propaganda departments and education bureaus, heads of the educational offices under some large enterprises, directors of county educational bureaus, and responsible persons of universities and colleges. The meeting decided to hold the provincial educational work conference in early August.

The provincial CPC committee decided: From now on, party and government leaders at all levels should spend 2 months deeply conducting investigations and studies in cooperation with departments at different levels--the provincial, prefectural and county educational departments, and universities and colleges. On the basis of conducting investigations and studies, all cities and counties and schools of higher learning should respectively propose their opinions on and typical experiences in the reform of the educational system; and the province should set forth such issues for discussion at the provincial educational work conference as a provision on a 9-year compulsory education; a provisional suggestion on developing vocational and technical education; a provision on collecting extra educational charges from localities; a 5-year plan for training primary and middle school teachers to upgrade their quality; a provisional program for reforming the higher educational administration system; a plan for distributing

institutions of higher learning, setting up specialized courses and readjusting personnel; a basic program for developing secondary specialized schools attached to the province; opinions on adding the investments in the educational work; and a specific program for implementing the decision.

Besides the original educational funds for capital construction, this year the province will allocate 11 million yuan for housing construction for teachers and young and middle-aged intellectuals who have made outstanding contributions. The provincial CPC committee urged all cities, prefectures, and counties to make the greatest efforts to collect funds for concentratively solving the housing problems of primary and middle school teachers. The provincial CPC committee and the provincial government also urged CPC committees and governments at all levels to formulate specific plans for welcoming the first National Teachers' Day on 10 September 1985.

CSO: 4005/1103

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING'S SUN WEIBEN SPEAKS ON ENHANCING PARTY SPIRIT

SK020707 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Jul 85

[Excerpts] On the morning of 1 July, at a meeting of provincial-level organs to commend advanced and excellent collectives and individuals, Sun Weiben, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke on how to enhance party spirit and to strengthen the building of the organs under the provincial CPC committee.

He stressed that communist party members should correctly foster a concept of money, pleasure, and their positions.

Party members and cadres reflected that this was a good party lecture and that they had spent a good day.

Sun Weiben said: Strengthening party spirit is a main subject of the current party building and party spirit is a special characteristic of the vanguard of the proletariat. Party spirit includes the brilliant stand of the proletariat, a world outlook of scientific dialectical materialism, a firm outlook on life with which we dedicate our lives to the struggle for communism, and a sense of morality with which we regard the interests of the party as higher than anything else. Party spirit is [words indistinct] that tells the communist party from other parties as well as demarcation line between the level of the vanguard and the level of the common workers and people. The principal content of strengthening party spirit is to correctly foster a concept of money, pleasure, and their positions. Encouraging some people to become rich ahead of others does not mean advocating the idea of putting money first in everything. In the course of supporting the poor to become rich, communist party members should give first priority in seeking spiritual wealth [words indistinct].

Our communist party members need not abstain from talking about enjoyment and happiness. However, we must draw a line as to enjoyment and happiness. That is, enjoyment and happiness must conform to the party's basic purpose.

With regard to the issue on how to regard a position, communist party members should always persist in the idea of the individual's position completely submitting to the demands of the development of the party's cause.

He called on the provincial-level organs to take the concept of strengthening party spirit as a principal content of the regular activities of the organizations in order to remarkably upgrade the quality of party members of the provincial-level organs, to make rapid progress in the building of the organs, and to ensure a reliable guarantee for the leadership of the provincial CPC committee over the causes.

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS TO HOLD SESSION IN JULY

SK220606 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The 14th meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on the afternoon of 21 June. The meeting adopted resolutions on convening the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, and on the 1985 provincial budget. The meeting decided to convene the fourth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress in mid-July. The session will discuss and examine the motions of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee with regard to readjusting the number of staffers of the Standing Committee and appointing a president of the provincial higher people's court and a chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate. It will also examine and discuss the motion of Governor Quan Shuren with regard to readjusting the number of staffers of the provincial people's government.

The meeting opened in Shenyang City on 18 June. During the meeting members also heard a report given by Vice Governor Sun Qi with regard to assessing work and examined and approved the temporary provisions of Anshan city on managing urban public assets and the temporary regulations of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee on the procedure of formulating local regulations and rules. In concluding the meeting, members also heard a report given by Tang Hongguang, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, on relaying the situation in the first session of the Sixth NPC.

Zhang Zhengde, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, including Xie Huangtian, Zhao Shi, Liu Wen, Lou Erkang, Fu Zhonghai, Gu Jingxin, Liu Zenghao, Liu Peng, and Feng Yousang.

CSO: 4005/1103

NORTHEAST REGION

SHENYANG CITY LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN FOR CIVILITY

SK300443 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Effective 30 July, Shenyang City will impose a 0.5-yuan fine on people who spit and an 0.3-yuan fine on those who litter. Heavier punishments will be given to those whose offenses are more serious. This is (?a part of) the city's campaign to cultivate civilized citizens, to create civilized units, and to build a civilized city.

The Shenyang City CPC Committee and Government held a mobilization rally this morning. Sun Weiben, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and (Shi Baoyuan), deputy commander of the Shenyang Military Region, spoke at the rally. Attending the rally were the relevant leading comrades of the province, Shenyang City, and the Shenyang Military Region, cadres at or above the county and regimental levels of Shenyang City, and PLA commanders and soldiers. Cadres and the masses of all units throughout the city listened to or watched the relay of the rally at their own units. Comrade Li Changchun, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and secretary of the Shenyang City CPC Committee, gave a brief report at the rally.

At this morning's rally on the thoroughgoing campaign to cultivate civilized citizens, to create civilized units, to build a civilized city, and to achieve remarkable improvement in the city's social conduct at an early date, Sun Weiben, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, urged CPC committees and governments at various levels across the province to enhance their understanding of the importance of the campaign, strengthen leadership over it, and adopt effective and realistic measures to make it successful from beginning to end.

(Shi Baoyuan), deputy commander of the Shenyang Military Region, also spoke at the rally. He said: Carrying out the campaign in depth is not only a glorious task for the people of Shenyang City but also an unshirkable duty for every commander and soldier stationed in the city. The commanders and soldiers should carry forward our army's glorious tradition of serving the people wholeheartedly and, with a sense of being masters of the state, make more and greater contributions to the campaign together with the people of Shenyang.

CSO: 4005/1129

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG'S LI LIAN VISITS PERSONNEL WHO WORKED IN PROVINCE

SK230433 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 21 June, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, visited representatives of all scientific and technological personnel in Shanghai who had ever engaged in construction undertakings in Heilongjiang. Li Lian was imbued with ardent love for the representatives and said: Most of you were students under the age of 20 in those days. You came from a large city in the south to the northern tip of the motherland where the weather was cold and the ground frozen and made many contributions to Heilongjiang. The Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government will never forget you. Elders and the people of Heilongjiang will never forget you. As Heilongjiang is still under construction, you are asked to visit there if you have time. With regard to developing Heilongjiang's economy, we need Shanghai's advanced technology and experiences in management. I hope that you will be able to strengthen the relations between Heilongjiang and Shanghai--in particular, to enhance the information exchange and economic and technological cooperation--and to make further contributions to your second hometown in the new age.

Comrade Li Lian's expectation deeply touched representatives.

In conclusion, Comrade Li Lian entrusted a representative to relay his greetings to all those who had worked in Heilongjiang.

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NORTHEAST REGION

GAO DI VIEWS JILIN PARTY SPIRIT

SK281415 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by Gao Di, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, entitled "The Issue of Party Spirit Is an Issue of World Outlook," carried in the journal JIGUAN SHENGHUO [PARTY ORGAN LIFE]; date of issuance of the journal not given]

[Text] Why can't some comrades straighten out the relations between the part and the whole and between the individual and the state? Why do new unhealthy trends emerge? The fundamental problem lies in some comrades whose party spirit is not strong and political awareness not high.

The party spirit of the Communist Party members calls on every Communist Party member to submit himself to the organization and the interest of the party. The purpose of the Communist Party is to serve the people, and the interest of the party means the interest of the people. Our country represents the people, and the interest of the state is compatible with that of the people. The interest of the party, the people, and the state constitutes the whole. Every part should subordinate itself to the whole. Damaging the whole situation and the interest of the whole means a violation of the interest of the party, the state, and the people, and a lack of party spirit.

To submit individuals to the organization and the part to the whole is the organizational principle of the Communist Party, and a character every Communist Party member, the party's leading cadres in particular, should possess. Whether we can carry out this principle is, fundamentally speaking, a matter of world outlook, and a matter concerning why a party member has joined the party, and why he has served as a cadre.

The purpose of Communist Party members in joining the party is to fight for communism. Why should they fight for communism? Because communism is the best society that man can have, in which everyone is granted full freedom and happiness. In fighting, there must be sacrifice. The Communist Party members should voluntarily sacrifice all they have for the party's cause and the people's interest. If their purpose is not to sacrifice or, in other words, to make contributions, but to pursue selfish interest, they cannot be called true communists, and therefore will not be qualified Communist Party members. The

interest of the party and people, of course, includes the individual interest of party members. When the party's cause prospers and the people become wealthy, individual party members will also become rich correspondingly. However, the party's nature and the obligations of the Communist Party members call on every Communist Party member to be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts. If they fail to respond to the call of their own accord, they will lose the qualifications for a Communist Party member. If we do not have the determination to sacrifice ourselves for the cause of the party and the people, we should not join the Communist Party. The Communist Party does not want people who pursue selfish interest at the expense of the interest of the party and the people.

Party cadres shoulder heavier tasks, and therefore, should have higher political awareness. If a cadre does not carry out the purpose of making more contributions and rendering better service, he should not serve as a cadre. If we let people who are preoccupied with their personal gains and losses serve as cadres, they will certainly abuse their powers for selfish interest and indulge in various unhealthy trends once they are promoted to serve as "officials" and seize power. The more power they hold, the more damage they will cause.

The issue of party spirit is an issue of world outlook. Education is indispensable in acquiring a communist world outlook. In carrying out education in party spirit, we should pay attention to the fundamental work of acquiring a communist world outlook, and bear in mind the task of heightening the ideological awareness of party members. Political awareness is not an abstract thing. To determine whether a person's political awareness is high or low, we need only observe whether he works for the interest of the party, the people, and others or for his own interest. We should pay attention to examining and understanding the behavior of party members and cadres in their actual work and daily lives, carry out criticism and self-criticism against specific faults, and conduct vivid and concrete education so that party members and cadres will gradually raise their awareness and enhance their party spirit. This is the most fundamental task for party building.

CSO: 4005/1129

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

JILIN PARTY BIRTHDAY--On the evening of 30 June, the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial cultural department jointly held a concert to celebrate the 64th birthday of the party at Changchun City Workers' Palace. The provincial opera troupe presented varied and colorful programs on the party's birthday. Actors and actresses, imbued with ardent love, sang such songs as "The Party, Our Dear Mother," "Presenting a Song to the Dear Party," and "The Bright Red Sun Will Never Set." These songs made the audience recall the course of the Chinese revolution. Appreciating the concert were leading comrades of the province, including Gao Di, Wang Xianjin, Gao Dezhan, Wang Zhongyu, Zhang Shiyong, (Yu Disheng), Liu Yunzhao, Li Yaquan, (Su Qinglin), Hui Liangyu, Wu Duo, Li Diping, Yu Lin, and Zhang Kaijing. Also appreciating the concert were (Meng Guicheng), senior officer of the PLA units stationed in Changchun; and (Wu Yuxia) and (Fan Yueben), leading comrades of the Changchun City CPC Committee. [Excerpts] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Jun 85]

HEILONGJIANG YOUTH-PALACE MEETING--The Harbin City Children's Palace held a meeting to mark the 30th anniversary of its founding this morning. The meeting which opened at 0930, was attended by Lu Zhengcao, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee; Wang Guangmei, Standing Committee member of the National CPPCC Committee; (Gao Deyuan), secretary of the All-China Children's Center, and leading personnel of the departments concerned from the provincial and Harbin City organs. The Harbin City Children's Palace is one of the country's children's centers that had been built long ago. In 1960, Comrade Zhu De wrote the name of the palace. Since the past 30 years after its founding, the palace has recruited more than 7,000 members from groups for various activities and trained a large number of outstanding personnel for the state. The scientific branch under the children's palace provides 14 specialized courses for training and has 32 groups with 950 members engaging in various activities. At the meeting, Lu Zhengcao extended cordial regards to the children on behalf of Deng Yingchao and Kang Keqing and congratulations on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of its founding. At the meeting, the announcer also read congratulatory messages sent by Kang Keqing, chairman of the All-China Women's Federation; (Sun Zhixiu) education specialist, the All-China Child-Care Work Commission under the CYL National Committee, and by children's centers of various provinces and cities throughout the country. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Jun 85]

N-E INSTITUTE FOR ETHNIC MINORITIES--Shenyang, 1 Jul (XINHUA)--Preparatory work has begun in the port city of Dalian for the first institute for ethnic minorities in northeast China, a local educational official said today. The school will begin in 1987, and the students will be enrolled mainly from among minorities living in Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang provinces and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. These are inhabited by the Manchu, Hui, Mongolian, Korean, Oroqen and Hezhen minorities. The institute will concentrate on science and engineering, and a number of training courses in various skills will also be offered to students. There are plans to build research centers, including one for the Manchu ethnic group, in the institute. Ten other institutes for ethnic minorities have already been built in other parts of China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0140 GMT 1 Jul 85 OW]

LIAONING TRAINING CENTER--A ceremony for the opening of a training center for military cadres to be transferred to civilian jobs was held in Shenyang City, Liaoning, yesterday. Some 707 military cadres will receive 6 months training at the center, which offers courses in 7 departments, including party and government work, judiciary work, industrial and communications enterprise management, capital construction enterprise management, finance and trade enterprise management, science education administration, and municipal administration. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0816 GMT 11 Apr 85 OW]

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