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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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4 March 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Chinese Scholars Views of First International (Zhang Wehuan; GUANGMING RIBAO, 21 Jan 85).....	1
U.S. President 'Optimistic' About Middle East Peace (XINHUA, 14 Feb 85).....	4
Pakistan Denies USSR Allegations About Bases (XINHUA, 14 Feb 85).....	5
Geneva Talks To Pose Tough Issues for U.S., USSR (XINHUA, 13 Feb 85).....	6
Briefs	
International Court Judge Visits Hague	7
More Trade Offices Abroad	7

UNITED STATES

Possible U.S. Retaliations Against New Zealand (XINHUA, 6 Feb 85).....	8
U.S. To Discuss Afghan Problem With USSR (XINHUA, 13 Feb 85).....	9
U.S.-Soviet Talks on Middle East Beginning 19 Feb (XINHUA, 14 Feb 85).....	10

SOVIET UNION

Soviets Offer Help to PRC Antarctic Team (XINHUA Domestic Service, 31 Jan 85).....	11
---	----

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan Observes Northern Territories' Day (XINHUA, 7 Feb 85).....	14
---	----

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

Lange Says Weinberger 'Threat' 'Unacceptable' (XINHUA, 7 Feb 85).....	15
New Zealand Welcomes Reagan Remarks on ANZUS (XINHUA, 9 Feb 85).....	16
U.S. Not To Retaliate Against New Zealand (XINHUA, 9 Feb 85).....	17
Li Xiannian Comments on Solution to Macao Issue (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, 7 Feb 85).....	18
Sihanouk Gives News Conference in Phnum Malai (XINHUA, 9 Feb 85).....	19
Thai Sources Report Fierce Fighting Continues (XINHUA, 7 Feb 85).....	20
Briefs	
Cambodian Forces Surround, Attack Battambang	21
Ambassador Returns From Fiji	21
Sihanouk Receives Ambassadors	21
Improved Thai Army Firepower	22
SRV's Sophisticated Weaponry	22
Border Guards Repulse SRV Troops	22

WESTERN EUROPE

LE MONDE Cites PRC Assessments of Marxism (LE MONDE, 8 Feb 85).....	23
Briefs	
France on SRV Violations	26

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Reception Marks Sino-Colombian Ties Anniversary (XINHUA, 6 Feb 85).....	27
--	----

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC Government Leaders at Spring Festival Party (XINHUA, 14 Feb 85).....	28
More Chinese Peasants Are Literate (XINHUA, 8 Feb 85).....	30
New Journal To Explore Eastern Culture, History (XINHUA, 8 Feb 85).....	31
Continuation of 'Dream in Red Mansion' Published (XINHUA, 13 Feb 85).....	33
Economic Trials Help Recover Lost Money (XINHUA, 7 Feb 85).....	35
Justice Ministry Announces 18,500 Lawyers in 1984 (XINHUA, 13 Feb 85).....	36
Prisoners in Shanghai Get Bonuses for Good Job (XINHUA, 12 Feb 85).....	37
Report on Prisoners' Lives in Beijing (Chen Yuhe; BEIJING RIBAO, 28 Jan 85).....	39
Commentator Urges Reasonable Personnel Transfer (XINHUA Domestic Service, 10 Feb 85).....	44
International Youth Year Activities Planned (Yu Guohou; XINHUA Domestic Service, 12 Feb 85).....	46
Jurist Urges Quick Enactment of Press Law (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, 6 Feb 85).....	47
JINGJI RIBAO Stresses Workers' Education (XINHUA, 12 Feb 85).....	48
Educators Acclaim National Teachers' Day (XINHUA, 30 Jan 85).....	49
Circular Urges Activities to Comfort Teachers (XINHUA Domestic Service, 30 Jan 85).....	50
PRC Provinces Provide More Houses for Teachers (XINHUA, 31 Jan 85).....	51
Civil Affairs Minister Notes Concern for Elderly (XINHUA, 12 Feb 84).....	52

Homes for Aged, Handicapped Receive Televisions (XINHUA, 11 Feb 85).....	53
---	----

Briefs	
Prison Inmates Receive Diplomas	54

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

People's Congress Standing Committee Meets (Fujian Provincial Service, 4 Feb 85).....	55
Jinan Military Leader on Military Literature (XINHUA Domestic Service, 30 Jan 85).....	56
Jiangxi Relatives of People in Taiwan Commended (Jiangxi Provincial Service, 30 Jan 85).....	58
Hefei University Sponsors Program for Gifted (XINHUA, 31 Jan 85).....	59

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Hubei People's Congress Committee Meeting Opens (Hubei Provincial Service, 5 Feb 85).....	60
Hubei Meeting Hears Judicial Work Report (Hubei Provincial Service, 5 Feb 85).....	61
Hubei People's Congress Standing Committee Holding Meeting (Hubei Provincial Service, 7 Feb 85).....	62
Hubei Leaders Inspect Party Rectification Work (Hubei Provincial Service, 28 Jan 85).....	63
Henan People's Congress Holds Standing Committee Meeting (Henan Provincial Service, 6 Feb 85).....	65
Henan CPC Theoretical Work Group Holds Meeting (Henan Provincial Service, 3 Feb 85).....	66
Henan Achieves Breakthrough in Party Recruitment (Henan Provincial Service, 6 Feb 85).....	68
Guangxi Border Town Ready for Spring Festival (Zheng Guoxing; XINHUA Domestic Service, 11 Feb 85).....	69

Guangxi Discipline Inspection Committee Holds Conference (Guangxi Regional Service, 8 Feb 85).....	71
Guangdong KMT Revolutionary Committee Holds Tea Party (Guangdong Provincial Service, 7 Feb 85).....	72
Reform of Cadres, Personnel System in Shenzhen Reported (Zhang Annan, Yin Pinduan; RENMIN RIBAO, 9 Jan 85).....	73
Briefs	
Henan Leaders Attend Teachers' Gathering	77
Caring for Next Generation Group	77

NORTH REGION

Li Ruihuan Stresses Army-Civilian Cooperation (Tianjin City Service, 9 Feb 85).....	78
Beijing Social Activists Honored at Meeting (XINHUA, 9 Feb 85).....	79
Fellowship Meeting of Various Parties Held (Tianjin City Service, 8 Feb 85).....	80
Tianjin Holds Party Rectification Liaison Group Conference (Tianjin City Service, 14 Feb 85).....	81
Conference Discusses Educational Work (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 8 Feb 85).....	82
Briefs	
Nei Monggol University Delegation	84
Beijing Promotes Young, Middle-Aged Cadres	84
May People's Congress Session Scheduled	84
Officials Attend Gathering for Teachers	85
Leaders Attend Veteran Cadres' Gathering	85
Meeting Discusses Propaganda Work Tasks	85

NORTHEAST REGION

Li Lian Speaks on Cadre Training, Third Echelon (Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 1 Feb 85).....	86
Civil Administrative Work in 1984 Reviewed (Jilin Provincial Service, 3 Feb 85).....	87
Briefs	
Shanghai Law Journal Anniversary	89
Zhejiang People's Congress Session	89
Han Peixin Youth Inscriptions	89

History of Soviet Areas	90
Shandong Personnel Exchanges	90
Jilin Hosts U.S. Delegation	90

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

East China Sea Fleet Scores Scientific Gains (JIEFANG RIBAO, 3 Feb 85).....	91
Interview on Enterprise-Style Production Management in Units (Zhang Chunting; LIAOWANG, No 44, 29 Oct 85).....	92
Zhejiang Reforms Winter Conscription Work (Zhejiang Provincial Service, 8 Feb 85).....	96
PLA, People Support Each Other With Knowledge (XINHUA Domestic Service, 9 Feb 85).....	97
Tianjin Mayor on Army-Civilian Cooperation (Beijing Domestic Service, 7 Feb 85).....	98
PLA's Hong Xuezhi Urges Armysmen To Plant Trees (Guo Diancheng; XINHUA Domestic Service, 12 Feb 85).....	99
Guangzhou Military Region Implements Policies on Intellectuals (Tang Songming, He Jinsheng; NANFANG RIBAO, 4 Feb 85).....	100
Fuzhou PLA Upgrades Dual-Purpose Training Program (Ding Gu, Lei Zhiqing; XINHUA Domestic Service, 6 Feb 85)....	101
Beijing Military Region Selects, Promotes Cadres (Zhao Su; XINHUA Domestic Service, 8 Feb 85).....	102
Qin Jiwei Praises, Encourages Retired PLA Cadres (Zhao Su; XINHUA Domestic Service, 12 Feb 85).....	103
Guangxi Leaders Attend Meeting of Retired Veteran Cadres (Guangxi Regional Service, 5 Feb 85).....	104
Spring Festival Party in Nanjing Military Region (Jiangsu Provincial Service, 9 Feb 85).....	105
Xizang People's Armed Police Hold Parade 8 February (Xizang Regional Service, 9 Feb 85).....	106
Case of Explosion on Passenger Train Cracked (Hunan Provincial Service, 24 Jan 85).....	107

Soldiers in Xizang Province Have Improved Diet (XINHUA, 11 Feb 85).....	108
--	-----

Briefs	
Ministry Group Visits Yunnan Frontline	109

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

XINHUA Notes Taiwan Kuomintang Leadership Change (XINHUA Domestic Service, 7 Feb 85).....	110
--	-----

TAIWAN

Taipei Prosecutor to Hear Henry Liu Case 11 February (CNA, 8 Feb 85).....	111
Paper Predicts U.S. Regret at Arms Sales to PRC (Editorial; CHINA POST, 2 Feb 85).....	112
Taiwan To Diversify Sources of Nuclear Fuel (LIEN HO PAO, 7 Feb 85).....	114
Exchange of N-Power Experience With ASEAN Urged (CNA, 12 Feb 85).....	115
Premier Expresses Concern for Hong Kong Chinese (CNA, 13 Feb 85).....	116
President Urges People To Face Challenges (CNA, 13 Feb 85).....	117
Briefs	
Development of Arms Technology Pledged	119

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Hong Kong Magazine Summarizes Henry Liu Case (Tai Hsichih; CHIU SHIH NIEN TAI, No 181, 1 Feb 85).....	120
Xu Jiatun Comments on Hong Kong's Basic Law (XINHUA Hong Kong Service, 6 Feb 85).....	125
CPPCC Chairman Visits Guangzhou, Meets Hotel Staff (TA KUNG PAO, 11 Feb 85).....	132
Guangxi PLA 'Heavily' Shells SRV Positions (WEN WEI PO, 14 Feb 85).....	133

HSIN WAN PAO on 'Problems' in Guangzhou Daily Life
(Fang Shu; HSIN WAN PAO, 11 Feb 85).....135

Briefs
State Council Reform Conference 139

GENERAL

CHINESE SCHOLARS VIEWS OF FIRST INTERNATIONAL

HK280629 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 85, p 3

[Article by Zhang Wehuan [1728 2429 3562]: "Views of the Chinese Academic Circles on the Nature of the First International"]

[Text] In reference to the nature of the First International, there are mainly two different views in China's academic circles today. One view holds that the First International was an organization of the proletarian political parties, and one of an international nature (or the International Working Men's Association was the first international proletarian political party in history). A similarly expressed idea is that the First International was an international proletarian political organization of the nature of a political party on a mass basis. Another view holds that the First International was an international federation of the proletariat on a mass basis, and the first revolutionary organization of the international proletariat on a mass basis, or say that the First International was a federation of workers' organizations in America and various countries in Europe.

The chief reasons and grounds to hold that the First International was a proletarian political party or an international proletarian political party are:

1. Marx and Engels referred to the First International as the federation of the proletarian political parties of the world in their books and correspondence.
2. The first form of the "international activities of the proletariat of various countries" in history is mentioned by Marx in "Critique of the Gotha Program," was referring to the International Working Men's Association as the first international proletarian political party in history. In "The Historical Fate of Marxist Doctrine," Lenin also said that the First International was an "independent proletarian political party" ("Selected Works of Lenin" Vol 2, p 438).
3. The guiding idea of the First International was Marxist. The "declaration of the founding" of the First International, and its "common charter" were both drafted by Marx, based on scientific socialism.

4. Although the First International was not complete and perfect as a proletarian political party, it should be noted that everything goes through a process of birth and development, and we should not judge the First International of more than a century ago by the criteria of today's proletarian political parties.

The chief reasons and grounds for holding that the First International was an international proletarian organization on a mass basis are:

1. Marx never said that the International Working Men's Association was a "political party" or a "proletarian political party," nor did he say that it was a "communist party." Engels often said that the First International was a "united organization of the international working men," an "infantile cooperation" of all factions, a "union in form," and "formalistic alliance." As to Engels' referring to the old international as the "alliance of the proletarian political parties" of various countries throughout the world, it generally indicates the ordinary workers' organizations and workers' political parties, but not the proletarian political party (namely the communist party) in our understanding today.
2. The above-mentioned quotation from Marx's "Critique of the Gotha Program" affords no grounds for the view that the International was a proletarian political party of an international nature. The basic meaning of Marx's statement in question is that the International as an organizational form of the international activities of the proletariat was outmoded. What he meant by initiating a central organ for the international activities of the proletariat was a "center for liaison and cooperation"; while the first form "of the international activities of the proletariat" in history was referring to a federation of working men's organizations of all kinds and of all countries such as the International.
3. True, proletarian political parties undergo a process of growth into maturity in organization and ideology; however, the general criteria are all the same. Despite the fact that the "charter" of the International was drafted by Marx himself, just as Engels said, the International Working Men's Association "has an explicit aim in its founding of uniting in an integrity the whole proletariat in Europe and America in their struggle; therefore, the principles demonstrated in the "declaration" cannot be immediately made public in the "charter." The International should have a program which is wide enough to be accepted by the British unionist, the Proudhonists in France, Belgium, Italy, and Spain, and the La Salle School in Germany. Marx drafted this program which would satisfy all parties, and placed his hope at that time on the spiritual development of the proletariat which was bound to take place in common actions and discussions." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 1, p 235). Therefore, the organization founded on the basis of this program was certainly a united front organization of all factions of the proletariat, to be more exact, it was a revolutionary united front organization within the proletariat under communist leadership.
4. The proletarian political party, namely the communist party, should be constituted of the advanced elements of the proletariat, who are the most

advanced section of the working class, but the International was just the opposite, it was an organization for all workers, all workers' organizations, and individual members, petit-bourgeois democrats, bourgeois democratic schools, and even individual capitalists. A proletarian political party, namely the communist party is a political party guided by scientific communism; however, the "common charter" of the International did not explicitly propose the requirement of a communist program. The organization of the International included various parties and factions of workers of all countries, such as communists, Proudhonists, unionists, Blanquists, La Salle faction, Bakunin faction, Mazzini faction, and also Ludlow's group (Christian Socialists), Owenists, Chartists, rationalists (Kantians), and philanthropists. An association of such a complicated social background could not become a political party leading the proletariat to realize socialist revolution.

5. Regarding the development of the International, none of the branches of the International had been political parties prior to the 1871 London Congress, with the exception of some individual branches (such as the German Eisenach faction). After the London Congress, Marx pointed out that the members of the International of various countries should set up political parties in their own countries. After The Hague Congress, the members of various countries in the International took an active part in unfolding activities to transform the federations of the International in various countries into political parties. However, while the International was advancing along the orientation pointed out by Marx, it could no longer exist because the reactionary forces ran rampant, and the International failed to fulfill the task of setting up political parties in various countries; however, it had made preparations and laid down a foundation for various countries to set up political parties, which was a great historic feat of the International.

CSO: 4005/459

GENERAL

U.S. PRESIDENT 'OPTIMISTIC' ABOUT MIDDLE EAST PEACE

OW141221 Beijing XINHUA in English 1143 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Washington, 13 Feb (XINHUA)--Commenting on the Amman Agreement reached between King Husayn of Jordan and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat Monday, President Ronald Reagan said today that he was "optimistic" about the Middle East peace process.

It was reported that King Husayn and 'Arafat had agreed on a "framework for common action" to find a settlement of the Palestinian issue.

During an informal encounter with reporters before his departure for a vacation, the President said: "(From) the little we know about, it seems as if some progress had been made...we're being optimistic about it."

Meanwhile, White House spokesman Larry Speakes told the press that, "Any declared intention to pursue a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict would be a constructive step."

Yesterday, the State Department said, if the reported agreement promoted movement towards the negotiating table and if it reflected an awareness that direct negotiations between the Arabs and the Israelis were the only way to achieve peace, "it would certainly be a positive step." However, the department said, the key questions would be whether it was clear the process had to be based on UN Resolution 242 and whether the Arab side was willing to engage the Israelis directly.

CSO: 4005/479

GENERAL

PAKISTAN DENIES USSR ALLEGATIONS ABOUT BASES

OW142118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Islamabad, 14 Feb (XINHUA)--Pakistan today denied the false reports circulated by Soviet mass media that Pakistan has permitted the U.S. Government to use Pakistan military bases.

The official ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN (APP) said the TASS News Agency quoted the TIMES OF INDIA on February 5 as stating that "Pakistan has granted the Pentagon use of the Makran Coast (in Baluchistan Province) which controls approaches to the Persian Gulf." But in fact the paper only quoted a London-based magazine MIDDLE EAST as saying that Pakistan is rapidly developing a comprehensive military infrastructure in the coastal region of Makran.

Being fully aware of the inaccuracy of the MIDDLE EAST report, TASS deliberately distorted it even further in its relating, APP said.

Radio Moscow, it added, has also engaged in such distortions. The radio stated on February 11 that Washington had imposed a secret agreement upon Islamabad and the Pentagon had got permission to use military bases at Peshawar, Sargodha, Karachi and Gwardar to construct electronic stations there.

What is more blatant and sinister, APP remarked, is the radio's assertion that the Pakistan artillery had been attacking Afghanistan territory and the Pakistan soldiers were being used as commanders for other attacks on Afghanistan.

CSO: 4000/118

GENERAL

GENEVA TALKS TO POSE TOUGH ISSUES FOR U.S., USSR

OW132038 Beijing XINHUA in English 2005 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Brussels, 13 Feb (XINHUA)---There are many tough and complicated issues to be resolved on the new negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union scheduled to begin in Geneva on March 12. This was stated at a press conference by Special Consultative Group (SCG) chairman, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs Richard Burt here today.

He explained that the Alliance's basic criteria for an agreement on INF remain valid. They include: equality of rights and limits between the United States and the Soviet Union, no negotiation on or compensation for third-country forces, global limits on long-range INF missiles, and no exportation of the security threat in Europe to other regions such as the Far East, no adverse impact on NATO's conventional defense and deterrence capability and measures for effective verification.

SCG members had a meeting today and yesterday making preparations for the upcoming talks. They remained committed to carrying out both tracks of the Alliance's December 1979 decision, namely, deploying Cruise and Pershing 2 missiles on schedule in the absence of concrete negotiating results while actively and flexibly seeking through negotiations an agreement which will permit these deployments to be modified, halted, reversed or dispensed with altogether.

The SCG will meet again in March 11 before the negotiations.

CSO: 4000/118

GENERAL

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL COURT JUDGE VISITS HAGUE--Beijing, 2 Feb (XINHUA)--Prof Ni Zhengyu, the first Chinese judge ever elected to the International Court of Justice, left here for The Hague this evening to take up his post. The 78-year-old jurist was elected at the 39th Session of the United Nations General Assembly last November. He once served as legal advisor to the Chinese Foreign Ministry and is now a member of the UN International Law Commission. Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhu Qizhen saw him off at the airport. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 2 Feb 85 OW]

MORE TRADE OFFICES ABROAD--Beijing, 8 Feb (XINHUA)--Beijing has opened 14 trade organizations overseas since 1979, the capital's Foreign Trade Committee said today. Plans are now underway to open more such enterprises, including representative offices in the Hamburg and New York Trade Centers. The capital's present trade organizations are in Japan, the United States, Kuwait, Nigeria, Belgium, Hong Kong and Macao. Most of them are joint ventures with native businesses. They are engaged mainly in handling imports and selling Beijing's industrial and agricultural products abroad. A joint venture in Tokyo run by Beijing's International Trust and Investment Corporation and Japan's Sanwa Bank, is dealing in exports from here of ready-made suits, chemicals and handicrafts, and handling imports of textiles, light industrial products, electronic equipment, vehicles and machinery. It was set up in 1980. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1045 GMT 8 Feb 85]

CSO: 4000/118

UNITED STATES

POSSIBLE U.S. RETALIATIONS AGAINST NEW ZEALAND

OW062014 Beijing XINHUA in English 1947 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Washington, 6 Feb (XINHUA)--After announcing the cancellation of joint naval exercises by ANZUS defense treaty countries (Australia, New Zealand and the United States), the (?United States) confirmed that it is considering a range of retaliatory actions against New Zealand for its refusal to allow a U.S. naval destroyer to make a port visit next month.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said here yesterday that cancellation of the exercise was only "the first step" and that "we are considering other actions we might take." State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb said further actions could be "broad-ranging" and go beyond strictly military matters to include "our overall cooperation" with New Zealand.

A senior U.S. official said that to deter other allied countries from following New Zealand's example, the United States is considering taking the following steps: suspending the sharing of intelligence and other security information; ending preferential treatment for New Zealand in its export to this country, of lamb, wool and the milk product casein; and releasing for sale on the world market surplus American butter and other dairy products, which could hurt New Zealand's export of those products.

In seeking to explain why the United States was considering retaliatory actions, Kalb said, "Some Western countries have antinuclear and other movements which seek to diminish defense cooperation among the allied states. We hope that our response to New Zealand would signal that the course these movements advocate would not be cost-free in terms of security relationships with the United States."

David Lange's Labor government in New Zealand, which swept into power in July on an antinuclear platform, has declared it will not allow any nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed vessels to dock at New Zealand ports.

CSO: 4000/118

UNITED STATES

U.S. TO DISCUSS AFGHAN PROBLEM WITH USSR

OWL30811 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Washington, 12 Feb (XINHUA)--The U.S. Government is expected to discuss the problem of Afghanistan with the Soviet Union in their upcoming Vienna talks this month, the WASHINGTON POST reported today. According to the paper, the United States has informed the Soviet Union that the Afghan problem is among the topics U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy intends to bring up in renewed discussions on the Middle East in Vienna.

The two superpowers have agreed to hold discussions on the Mideast in Vienna this month. The date will be announced soon. The United States and the Soviet Union had a round of discussions solely on Afghanistan in Moscow in July 1982. But the United States is uncertain whether the Soviet Union will agree for the talks this time during the Mideast discussions.

According to State Department sources, there is no indication that a renewal of intensive U.S.-Soviet discussions about Afghanistan would be fruitful at this time. However, the United States is said to be ready to offer to resume talks on Afghanistan if they would advance a political settlement of the Afghan war, the WASHINGTON POST reported.

Murphy reportedly plans to emphasize to his Soviet counterpart the continuing U.S. commitment to a negotiated Afghan settlement and to the United Nations-sponsored talks involving the Afghan and Pakistan Governments.

The U.S. position, which is likely to be expressed in Vienna, is that no fully normal relationship between Washington and Moscow is possible until the Afghan question is solved.

If the Soviets agree to talk about the Afghan issue, Murphy will reiterate the four principles which are the basis for the U.S. view of an Afghan settlement: the withdrawal of Soviet troops, recognition of Afghan sovereignty and independence, the return of refugees and self-determination for the Afghan people.

CSO: 4000/118

UNITED STATES

U.S.-SOVIET TALKS ON MIDDLE EAST BEGINNING 19 FEB

OW140821 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Washington, 13 Feb (XINHUA)--The United States and the Soviet Union will hold talks on the Middle East beginning February 19 in Vienna. U.S. State Department officials said yesterday that the agenda may include the Arab-Israeli conflict, Iran-Iraq war, Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and other difficult issues.

Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, will head the U.S. delegation, while Vladimir Polyakov, Murphy's counterpart in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, will lead the Soviet group, the officials said.

At the upcoming talks, Murphy will likely raise U.S. concerns about the continuing Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the need for a Soviet agreement on a formula of withdrawal. He will also take up the Iran-Iraq conflict and discuss with the Soviets the general situation in the Middle East, the officials said.

The Soviet Union, however, is expected to press its view that a Middle East accord rests on convening a new international conference to discuss implementation of the UN resolutions calling for an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories in return for Arab peace pledges, the officials added. The United States and Israel have both repeatedly rejected such an international conference.

The idea of holding such talks was proposed by President Ronald Reagan during his meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in the White House last fall. It was discussed briefly by Secretary of State George Shultz and Gromyko in Geneva last month.

CSO: 4000/118

SOVIET UNION

SOVIETS OFFER HELP TO PRC ANTARCTIC TEAM

OW030716 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1248 GMT 31 Jan 85

["NEWSLETTER: The Director of the Soviet Survey Station Visits Chinese Antarctic Chang Cheng Station"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] George Island, 29 Jan (XINHUA)--[By reporter Qiu Weimin] On 28 January afternoon, (Anatoliy Aleksandrov), director of the Soviet Bellingshausen survey station, and his deputy (Raisinyev Mikar) came on foot to visit the construction site of the Chinese Antarctic Chang Cheng Station. They were given a warm and friendly reception by Guo Kun, director of the Chinese station. The visitors and the host shook hands, said hello, and had a cordial conversation with each other. They talked, laughed, and sometimes spoke with the help of gestures.

(Raisinyev Mikar) told Guo Kun: "From the helicopter, I have noticed that the construction of the Chinese survey team's station is progressing quickly and the appearance of the station is changing every day. I am very surprised. We are making this special trip to come and have a look today. We have been looking forward to your coming to our station as our guest."

Guo Kun said: "Since we arrived here, we have been working hard to build the Chinese Antarctic Chang Cheng Station in order to promote China's Antarctic survey work. We get up at 5 am and work until 11 or 12 pm and do not rest on Sundays. As a result of the hard work, we have completed the main structures of two station buildings, but a great deal of work remains to be done to finish the interior. I surely will visit your station after the Chang Cheng Station is completed."

While chatting with each other, the three soon arrived at a station building. The peculiar structure of the building and the wall which was dazzling brilliant under the sun aroused the visitors' great interest. They took pictures of the building, entered it, inquired about the usage of each room, and held their thumbs up in praise of the good design of the building.

Deputy Director (Raisinyev) asked: "When will you finish the construction job?"

Guo Kun replied: "About sometime before 15 February. We welcome you to come to attend our inauguration ceremony then."

(Raisinyev) said: "Your construction proceeds very fast, and your working efficiency is very high. We surely will come to attend the inauguration ceremony of the Chang Cheng Station."

When they were leaving the construction site, (Anatoliy Aleksandrov) gave a bunch of envelopes to Chen Shanmin, a Chinese meteorologist who was serving as a temporary interpreter there. (Anatoliy Aleksandrov) said: "We have not brought you any presents. Please take these envelopes and give them to your comrades."

In the dining room of the Chang Cheng Station, Guo Kun treated the Soviet guests to Chinese red port wine, Qingdao beer, and snacks. The guests were very happy, repeatedly praised the Qingdao beer, and toasted their wish for a successful completion of the Chinese Antarctic Chang Cheng Station.

At the dining table, the Soviet guests told Guo Kun about the work at their survey station. Guo Kun briefed the guests on the construction of the Chang Cheng Station.

When Guo Kun talked about the difficulties encountered by the Chinese survey team soon after it landed on George Island, the Soviet station director said: "Things are difficult at the beginning. It will gradually become better and better for you. If you need our help, please feel free to let us know." After he learned that the bathroom had not yet been built at the Chang Cheng Station, he immediately asked the Chinese survey team members to take baths at the Soviet station.

Guo Kun said: "Soviet comrades have gained rich experience in the study of Antarctica. If you notice any problems in our work, please point them out."

When the Soviet guests heard that they were addressed as "comrades," the immediately said happily: "'Tovarisch!' (Russian for 'Comrade'); this word surely sounds cordial."

After they stepped out of the dining room, the Soviet guests, full of zest, visited the tents, temporary workshop, and the just-completed weather observation tower of the survey team. They praised the weather observation tower as pretty and asked whether or not the Chinese meteorologists could receive the weather picture transmitted by the Soviet (Maladoshinaya) weather center in Antarctica. The Soviet guests said they received it 10 times daily, and that they were willing to send someone over to help the Chinese survey team if it had difficulty in reception.

Lastly, the guests came to a temporary tent where the communication service was conducted. Guo Kun told them: "Our radio station has established contact with our country."

The guests asked: "Is your radio station using Chinese-made or imported equipment?"

Guo Kun replied: "This is a product of the Nanjing Radio Plant in China." The two Soviet guests were surprised and repeatedly praised the equipment.

On parting, the Soviet guests warmly invited the members of the Chinese survey team to visit them as their guests in order to exchange scientific survey experience. The Chinese survey team members happily accepted the invitation.

CSO: 4005/459

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPAN OBSERVES NORTHERN TERRITORIES' DAY

OWO71457 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Feb (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone stressed today that, although Japan and the Soviet Union had resumed a variety of exchanges in recent years, no progress had been made in regard to the return of the northern territories. Nakasone, while addressing a mass rally here, called for the return of the four Japanese islands, Habomai, Shikotan, Etorofu and Kunashiri, all occupied by the Soviet Union after World War II. The rally is the fifth nationwide gathering held annually in Japan.

Prime Minister Nakasone pledged to persist in talks with Moscow on the final return of the territories, aiming at the conclusion of a peace treaty that would insure stable relations between the two countries.

The rally is sponsored by the Japanese Government, the Liaison Council for the Return of the Northern Territories and a number of other mass organizations. More than 1,500 people including representatives of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and all the opposition parties participated in the rally.

A resolution adopted by the rally stated that the four northern islands are the inherent territories of Japan, denounced the Soviet Union for ignoring the desires of the 120 million Japanese people and refusing to return the Japanese islands. The resolution called for a more extensive mass movement to press for the withdrawal of the Soviet military force, and the dismantling of Soviet military installations on the islands and for the return of the northern territories as soon as possible.

Similar gatherings by mass organizations at lower levels were also held in different parts of the country.

CSO: 4000/118

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

LANGE SAYS WEINBERGER 'THREAT' 'UNACCEPTABLE'

OW070815 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Wellington, 7 Feb (XINHUA)--New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange has rejected U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's threat of further retaliation against his country. Weinberger's threat followed New Zealand's insistence that U.S. ships carrying nuclear weapons be banned from New Zealand's ports. Commenting on Weinberger's warning, Lange told a press conference yesterday that "I regard it as unacceptable that another country should by threat or coercion try to change a policy which has been embraced by the New Zealand people."

He said that Weinberger's statement that New Zealand's stance could be of great harm to itself was a straightforward threat. "It was a most unfortunate expression from a superpower to a small country's government which was elected to make its democratic decision," Lange said.

"In New Zealand, the people have spoken: It is not for the United States, or for the Soviet Union or any other major power to say that they don't accept that democratic decision," Lange noted.

Lange said he did not believe the Reagan administration would impose trade sanctions against New Zealand. Imposing trade sanctions against a country which had democratically chosen a nonnuclear policy would be against the tradition of the United States, Lange added. However, Lange emphasised that relations between New Zealand and the United States are still good, though not as good as they were seven months ago. "The two countries are still bound together by similar democratic beliefs and values," Lange added.

Lange's Labor government, which swept in last July with an antinuclear policy, turned down a U.S. request for a visit of its nuclear-capable warship to New Zealand early this week, thus leading to a cancellation of an ANZUS (New Zealand, Australia and the United States) military exercise scheduled for next month.

CSO: 4000/118

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NEW ZEALAND WELCOMES REAGAN REMARKS ON ANZUS

OW090811 Beijing XINHUA in English 0649 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Wellington, 9 Feb (XINHUA)--New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange today welcomed U.S. President Ronald Reagan's remarks that New Zealand was still a friend and the ANZUS alliance remained in good shape. Reagan told reporters after a meeting with Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke at the White House Thursday that he deeply regretted Wellington's refusal to allow a U.S. destroyer to visit a New Zealand port unless Washington gave assurances that it did not carry nuclear weapons.

"We consider New Zealand a friend," Reagan said. "It's our deepest hope that New Zealand will restore the traditional cooperation that has existed between our two countries."

Earlier before the meeting, Reagan termed ANZUS as "very sound, very solid," and dismissed the possibility of U.S. retaliation and economic sanctions against New Zealand.

Lange said in a statement today, "I welcome this reaffirmation, by the President himself, that the ANZUS alliance remains in very good shape." He said Reagan's remarks underlined and supported his own unshakable conviction in the vigour and strength of his country's broadly-based relationship with the United States.

"President Reagan's statement surely gives the lie to claims that ANZUS is finished," Lange said. "It is clearly in the interests of all the ANZUS partners to carry on working closely together on defense matters, including naval cooperation." Earlier this week a scheduled ANZUS naval exercise was cancelled as a result of New Zealand's banning of U.S. warships with nuclear weapons from its ports.

CSO: 4000/118

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

U.S. NOT TO RETALIATE AGAINST NEW ZEALAND

OW090646 Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Washington, 8 Feb (XINHUA)--The United States reiterated today it has no intention of retaliating or imposing trade sanctions against New Zealand for its refusal to permit a port visit by an American warship.

State Department spokesman Edward Djerejian told reporters New Zealand "is still a friend, even though its position on port access has raised questions about its operative commitment to the ANZUS (Australia-New Zealand-U.S.) alliance." But he added that the "unfortunate impact of its decision will simply be to make it more difficult for us to defend trade benefits that it has enjoyed as a close ally."

The United States regards the New Zealand refusal to a warship port visit as a matter of "grave policy crisis." One day after the New Zealand decision, the United States canceled on Tuesday a naval exercise with Australia and New Zealand and hinted at further retaliation. Earlier reports said that it was possible the United States will impose economic retaliation against New Zealand's lamb, wool and butter exports.

During a meeting with Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke yesterday, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said, "We deeply regret the decision by the New Zealand Government to deny port access to our ships." While still calling New Zealand a "friend," Reagan added that "it is our deepest hope that new Zealand will restore the traditional cooperation that has existed between our two countries. Allies must work together as partners to meet their shared responsibilities."

Yesterday, democratic representative Stephen Solarz, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Asian Subcommittee, said he was calling hearings this month on the ANZUS treaty, because New Zealand's actions "raise the gravest questions about the future of the alliance."

CSO: 4000/118

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

LI XIANNIAN COMMENTS ON SOLUTION TO MACAO ISSUE

HK071324 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1228 GMT 7 Feb 85

[ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline: "The Macao Issue Can Be Easily Solved, Says Li Xiannian"]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Feb (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--When China and Portugal established diplomatic relations, the principle of solving the Macao issue had already been formulated through consultations. This issue can be easily solved through negotiations. This was remarked by China's President Li Xiannian when he met Almedia de Costa, governor of Macao, at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Li Xiannian also said: China and Portugal are friendly with each other and the governor is our intimate friend. Before the Macao issue is settled, our two sides should successfully administer Macao in close cooperation so as to maintain a stable social order and promote economic growth.

Costa said: It is the duty of the governor to maintain Macao's stability and promote economic prosperity and social progress. I will surely cooperate well with the mainland in realizing this goal.

Li Xiannian also said: Last year when we visited Portugal, we were warmly received by President and Mrs Eanes and the Portuguese people. We once again express our thanks for this. He asked the governor to convey his regards to the president and his wife. He said: We are eagerly looking forward to their visit to China.

Present at the interview were Zheng Tuobin, first deputy minister of foreign trade; Li Hou, deputy director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council; Lu Ping, secretary general of the office, and others; Libo, Portuguese ambassador to the PRC, Seixas Serra, secretary general of the governor's office, and others.

CSO: 4000/118

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SIHANOUK GIVES NEWS CONFERENCE IN PHNUM MALAI

OW091916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Phnum Malai, Democratic Kampuchea, 9 Feb (XINHUA)--Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, said here today the Vietnamese have unleashed an unprecedentedly fierce offensive this year but they could not defeat the Kampuchean resistance forces which are growing in strength and well trained.

Sihanouk made the statement at a press conference after receiving credentials from the ambassadors of Korea, Bangladesh, Mauritania and Senegal to Democratic Kampuchea in this resistance base. He said two months later when the rainy season comes, the Kampuchean resistance forces would gain an upper hand and Vietnam would face more and more difficulties. This is a protracted war and the Kampuchean patriots must carry on their fighting till Vietnam pull all its troops out of Kampuchea in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions, he added.

Sihanouk refuted Vietnam's allegation that talks could only be held after the "Khmers Rouges" are annihilated. He said the "Khmers Rouges" are a strong anti-Vietnamese force that enjoys support from the Kampuchean people and nobody whatsoever has the right to exclude it. He pointed out the Kampuchean problem must be settled by the Kampuchean people themselves.

Sihanouk accused the Hanoi authorities of having no sincerity to solve the Kampuchean question through negotiations. He said Vietnam has dismissed all proposals for a solution to the Kampuchean question, rejected the convening of an international conference on Kampuchea and even denied the initiative put forth by himself and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to form a quadruple coalition government with Heng Samrin in it.

This is the fifth time within three years that Sihanouk came to inspect the Phnum Malai liberated area of the Kampuchean National Army.

CSO: 4000/118

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI SOURCES REPORT FIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUES

OW071736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Bangkok, 7 Feb (XINHUA)--The Democratic Kampuchean National Army (DKNA) is fighting a fierce battle today to take back the Phnum Yeay Sam post that was lost to the attacking Vietnamese yesterday in Phnum Malai mountain, Thai military sources said today.

The observation post at Phnum Yeay Sam is located only two kilometers from DKNA headquarters. It was one of four hills, identified as major components of the Phnum Malai proper, the sources said, adding that the occupation of the hill-top-post gave the Vietnamese a strategic edge as they could pinpoint targets from there.

As the fighting raged, the sources said, Hanoi this morning dispatched a Soviet-made Mig-21 to battlefields south of Poi-Pet adjacent to the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet.

A large number of Vietnamese troops yesterday crossed into Thai territory in an attempt to take Khao Ta Ngok [as received] as an observation post but were driven back after an hour of heavy artillery duel between Thai gunners and their Vietnamese counterpart, the sources disclosed.

It was reported that Vietnam's 59th Division is pushing northward toward Phnum Malai to meet with its Seventh and Eighth Divisions which are advancing toward the DKNA base of Phnum Malai from the east. Hanoi planned a two-pronged drive against the DKNA headquarters in Phnum Malai, a Thai military source said, "Hanoi intends to drive Khmer Rouge (DKNA) combatants back to the Phnum Malai in a Pincer movement so that in the final phase they might launch air strikes against the Khmer Rouge stronghold."

CSO: 4000/118

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

CAMBODIAN FORCES SURROUND, ATTACK BATTAMBANG--Bangkok, 11 Feb (XINHUA)--The Democratic Kampuchean National Army (DKNA) has been surrounding Battambang, the capital city of Battambang Province situated in northwestern Kampuchea bordering Thailand. Quoting a senior DKNA officer, the local English newspapers BANGKOK POST and THE NATION REVIEW reported today that DKNA units attacked Battambang Airfield on February 4, destroying its radar and navigation facilities. Vietnamese troops were forced to withdraw their tanks from the Thai-Kampuchean border to protect Battambang. Besides, DKNA gunners had been shelling Vietnamese forward positions and bases behind Phnom Mark Huen and Phnom Yaisom since February 7, said the officer. Thai military observers described the pounding as the heaviest in six years. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 11 Feb 85]

AMBASSADOR RETURNS FROM FIJI--Beijing, 10 Feb (XINHUA)--Shen Zhiwei, Chinese ambassador to Fiji, Vanuatu and Kiribati, left Fiji today for home having reached the end of his term. According to a report received here today, Fiji Minister of Foreign Affairs J. Mavoa held a dinner party in honor of the outgoing ambassador on February 8. Speaking of his satisfaction with existing relations between the two countries, Mavoa said at the party that he hoped ties would be further strengthened in the future. Earlier, Shen paid farewell calls to the Fiji governor-general, the prime minister, the foreign minister and other high-ranking officials. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0856 GMT 11 Feb 85]

SIHANOUK RECEIVES AMBASSADORS--Phnum Malai, Democratic Kampuchea, 9 Feb (XINHUA)--Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea received here today credentials from ambassadors of Senegal, Mauritania, Bangladesh and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Democratic Kampuchea. The ambassadors conveyed their countries' full support to Democratic Kampuchea in their struggle against Vietnam. Sihanouk expressed his sincere thanks for the support given by these countries and for their recognition of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea as the sole legitimate government in Kampuchea. Up to the present, ambassadors of nine countries, including China, Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Egypt and Malaysia, have presented credentials to the president of Democratic Kampuchea. Sihanouk and his wife Monique arrived Phnum Malai at 10 o'clock this morning. They were greeted by Vice President Khieu Samphan. Local residents, monks and army men gave them a warm welcome. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 9 Feb 85]

IMPROVED THAI ARMY FIREPOWER--Bangkok, 9 Feb (XINHUA)--The Royal Thai Army plans to spend 500 million baht (185,185 U.S. dollars) on 20 long-range howitzers to improve its firepower in the face of Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea, according to a Thai military source. Today's BANGKOK POST quoted the source as saying that the Royal Thai Army was considering purchasing the Austrian-made CH N-45 APU (Auxiliary Propulsion Unit) and the South African gun howitzer G-5, both having a range of up to 40 kilometers. The advantage of the Austrian-made CH N-45 APU is its high mobility, which makes it ideal for close ground support, the source said. A team of army officers will soon leave for South Africa to inspect the G-5, and the source said he expected the Royal Thai Army to place an order for twenty 155-mm howitzers this year. The mainstay of the Thai artillery at present is 105mm and 155mm howitzers while the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea make use of 105mm, 130mm and 155mm pieces. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 9 Feb 85]

SRV'S SOPHISTICATED WEAPONRY--Bangkok, 8 Feb (XINHUA)--Thai frontier troops guarding the Thai-Kampuchean border have been redeployed because of the more sophisticated weapons used by the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, said the supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces here yesterday. General Arthit Kamlang-ek revealed that the Vietnamese troops, in their current dry-season offensive against the Kampuchean Resistance Forces, were armed with sophisticated antiaircraft missiles never used before. Last month they used new missiles to attack a Thai A-37 observation plane flying close to the border in Thailand's northeastern province of Buriram. Athit did not identify the type of the new missiles, but said that the missiles could down aircraft flying at an altitude of over 10,000 feet. Therefore, Thai observation aircraft deployed along the border must have higher maneuverability, he said. He added that Thai troops had seized many cone-shaped landmines planted by the Vietnamese along the frontier. The landmines were newly supplied by a "super-power" to the Vietnamese for their current military offensive, he said. Athit said the current Vietnamese dry-season offensive against Kampuchean Resistance Forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border was several times fiercer than previous ones. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0656 GMT 8 Feb 85]

BORDER GUARDS REPULSE SRV TROOPS--Yesterday, Chinese border guards fought back against the Vietnamese troops, who waged armed provocations in border areas of China's Yunnan and Guangxi Provinces. Since early February, the Vietnamese authorities have, on the one hand, loudly called for the Tet ceasefire while, on the other, mobilized soldiers to repeatedly fire on and shell China's border areas. In the early hours of yesterday, Vietnamese troops fired more than 5,000 large-caliber shells into Malipo County of Yunnan Province. Meanwhile, they launched six waves of attacks on the positions of the Chinese border guards. Driven beyond forbearance, the Chinese border guards valiantly struck back, repulsing the invading enemies, wiping out some of their posts, and killing or wounding a number of Vietnamese soldiers. The Chinese border guards' fighting to defend China's borders still continues. [Text] [Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 12 Feb 85]

WESTERN EUROPE

LE MONDE CITES PRC ASSESSMENTS OF MARXISM

PM081305 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Feb 85 p 5

[Patrice de Beer report: "The Communist Party Applies Selective Criticism to Its Ideological Sources"]

[Text] Beijing--Not a week goes by in China without a further gloss on the role of the "Great Helmsman." The most recent article on this subject was published in the latest issue of the CPC's theoretical organ, HONGQI. Here you can read a harsh criticism of Mao Zedong's concept that "it is necessary first to destroy before you can rebuild": "This was a major error on the part of Comrade Mao Zedong, because its formulation did not conform with the current evolution of party history...; it did not hold water," XINHUA writes.

Is Mao on a slippery ideological slope which is leading him slowly but surely to historical oblivion, just as some people have felt that Marxism has been superseded in China? It must be said that at present there are plenty of political documents, but they do not always agree. Among the mass which is published daily, for instance, some articles eulogize Mao or the successes in rectification work in a particular province, while others claim the opposite (Footnote 1) (Of the four sections of the HONGQI article, one severely criticized Mao, while two others referred to positive aspects of his thought). Synthesis is not the strong point of Chinese thought, which prefers to analyze separately the different aspects of a problem rather than grouping them together, sometimes at the risk of appearing incoherent to the foreign observer.

So let us take the most obvious example, that of Mao, who has been severely criticized since his death by Mr Deng Xiaoping. Articles like the one in HONGQI are published regularly on the subject of Mao, recalling his errors and what they cost the Chinese. But at the same time the press eulogizes another Mao, he of the revolution and the first 8 years of the People's Republic, that is, until 1957. Take, for instance, the articles published on the 50th anniversary of the Zunyi conference, in the course of which Mao took the leadership of the party, previously controlled by "leftists" aligned toward Moscow. This Mao is entirely in the current line. Mr Deng considers himself to be following on from the Mao of the "good years," the Mao who launched the slogan "seek the truth in facts" (Footnote 2) (Conversely, early in 1984, in a different political context, the press minimized Mao's role at Zunyi).

To gain a better understanding, we went to see Mr Su Shaozhi, director of the Institute of Research into Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. "Mao Zedong Thought," this authority on the subject told us, "is the combination of the fundamental principles of Marxism with Chinese practice, Marxism applied to China.... During the period of democratic revolution (the civil war with the Kuomintang), Mao did not apply the stereotyped, brutal policy of Stalin. Otherwise, we would not have been victorious." From 1949 through 1957, "Mao's guiding thought was correct," but "in the evening of his life Mao committed grave errors by becoming divorced from practice."

Mr Su also clarified matters in connection with Marxism. Late in 1984 a rapid reading of an article in RENMIN RIBAO led some people to conclude that the Chinese leaders considered Marxism to be superseded. The Chinese leaders were furious at first, and then they made use of the affair to reaffirm the true nature of their regime to those who, in view of the many reforms and the cavalier manner in which Beijing was treating certain dogmas, had been rather too quick to take their own desires for realities. In fact, Beijing rejects the "dogmatic," fixed aspects of Marxism and makes it a way of thinking adapted to new circumstances.

"China is still Marxist-Leninist," Mr Su asserts, before plunging into an analysis of the differences between socialism and capitalism and the facts which mean that, inevitably in his view, capitalism will have to give way to socialism. Its original sin is "private ownership of the means of production," which leads to "economic crisis, unemployment, moral crisis...problems which can only be resolved through a change of social system." However, despite its "insuperable contradictions," "capitalism is not all bad, especially in the spheres of technical progress and management," and he adds: "We must assimilate these positive features, just as capitalism could assimilate the positive features of socialism, as France has done with planning." It could not be put more clearly.

[PM081306] Now for another sphere where Mr Su dots the "i's" once again. After the visit of Mr Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and the most important Kremlin figure to visit Beijing since the sixties, people wondered about the possibility of a rapprochement not only economically, but politically and ideologically between China and the USSR. "Our policy will change in light of the situation" (in the USSR), he says, thereby confirming recent remarks by a CPC spokesman on the current impossibility of the restoration of relations between the two communist parties. "The responsibility for the split rests with the Soviets," he added, going on to denounce the USSR, in connection with its invasion of Afghanistan, for "great-power chauvinism," a term which has hardly been used recently.

Elsewhere, in the theoretical sphere, the CPC is drawing further and further away from the Soviet model. "In the fifties, through lack of experience, we transposed Soviet experience as it stood; some of these transpositions had a negative influence," Mr Su says. By concentrating its studies on "Lenin in the evening of his life" the CPC favors the analysis of Lenin which is most in conformity with its own analysis and which breaks with Stalinism: "At that

point Lenin, after recommending the New Economic Policy (NEP), in light of the fact that "the workers and peasants were unhappy" with "war communism," was worried about Stanlinist centralism and authoritarianism. These errors, together with the absence of "democracy" in the USSR, have been severely criticized by Chinese communists, though seldom publicly.

Some sacrosanct principles of communism "Soviet-style" have at last been abandoned: the priority of heavy industry, primacy of the plan, and so forth. The return to decentralized collective ownership and some degree of private enterprise and the partial restoration of the market economy are preparing the ground, conversely, for a renewed Marxism. In the face of all these changes which are disrupting the habitual scheme of things, it is sometimes tricky to follow current events in China. "Our country is very complicated, you never really know how things are going to develop," we were told by one Chinese who had learned from past experience to be prudent....

CSO: 4219/38

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

FRANCE ON SRV VIOLATIONS--Paris, 13 Feb (XINHUA)--French Minister for External Relations Roland Dumas said here today that the French Government opposes the recent violation of the Kampuchean-Thai border by Vietnamese troops. Dumas made this remark at a luncheon held in his honor by the ambassadors to France of the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Dumas conferred with them on the Kampuchean problem. Dumas reaffirmed the French Government's opposition to the Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea. He said he hoped that a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem would be reached, allowing the Kampuchean people to become the masters of their own destiny. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 14 Feb 85]

CSO: 4000/118

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

RECEPTION MARKS SINO-COLOMBIAN TIES ANNIVERSARY

OW061235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 6 Feb (XINHUA)--The fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Colombia was marked at a cocktail party here this afternoon. The party was jointly sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries (CPAFFC) and the China-Latin America Friendship Association.

Among those present were Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Chu Tunan, president of the China-Latin America Friendship Association and vice president of the CPAFFC, Zhu Qizhen, vice minister of foreign affairs, Luis Villar Borda, Colombian ambassador to China, and other diplomatic officials of the Colombian Embassy in Beijing as well as Colombian experts and students in Beijing.

CPAFFC Vice President Liu Gengyin and Ambassador Borda spoke at the party. They recalled the development of Sino-Colombian friendly relations and cooperation in the fields of politics, economy, trade and culture with satisfactory results. They looked forward to further growth of bilateral relations.

A new color feature film "Tan Sitong" a prominent reformist in the 19th century, was shown at the party.

CSO: 4000/118

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC GOVERNMENT LEADERS AT SPRING FESTIVAL PARTY

OW141905 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 14 Feb (XINHUA)--More than 500 Chinese and foreigners in Beijing met today to celebrate the traditional spring festival which falls on next Wednesday.

The party, held at the Great Hall of the People, was organized by the Chinese Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries (CAFFC).

CAFFC Vice President Zhou Erfu read a congratulatory message by Deng Yingchao, who chairs the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and who is now visiting other parts of China.

Deng said in her message that the great achievements made by the Chinese people in their socialist construction were inseparable from the help and assistance given by friends of various countries.

Speaking on behalf of CAFFC President Wang Bingnan, Vice President Xia Yan said that the association would continue to promote, "through the golden bridge of people-to-people contacts," economic, cultural, scientific and technical exchanges between China and other countries.

Present at the party were Chinese Vice President Ulanhu, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Huang Hua, State Councilor Ji Pengfei, Qu Wu, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and leading members of Chinese Foreign Ministry, Ministry of Culture, and other friendship organizations.

Foreign guests present included Rose Smith, from Britain, now at the XINHUA News Agency, Joan Hinton and Erwin Engst, from the United States, who used to be advisors to the Chinese Ministry of Agricultural Machinery, and other experts, specialists, teachers and students now working and studying in Beijing.

Also present were Waltraud Schoppe, a speaker of the parliamentary group of Federal Germany's Greens Party, and Danilo Santos, president of Brazilian-Chinese Friendship Association.

The Chinese Friendship Association was set up in 1954. It has contacts with more than 130 countries.

Last year, the association received more than 2,000 visitors from 55 countries, and also sent 36 delegations to 41 countries.

CSO: 4000/117

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MORE CHINESE PEASANTS ARE LITERATE

OW080953 Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 8 Feb (XINHUA)--Eighty percent of Chinese peasants are now literate, against under 20 percent in the 1950's, an Education Ministry official said here today.

Some 40 percent of the peasants had had primary education and 30 percent middle school education, he added.

Rural education, he said, included literacy classes and vocational schools.

He attributed greater peasant awareness of the importance of education to the rapid development of commodity production in the countryside.

Previously peasants were reluctant to pay for schooling even if they could afford it, he noted, but this was changing.

He instanced Qijia Village in Hunan Province, central China, where 270 families had learned to weave bamboo articles which were now being exported to Japan, Thailand, the Philippines, and Malaysia.

A villager's yearly income from this account alone now averaged 150 yuan, he added.

In Hebei Province, north China, he said, state, collective and individual initiatives were coordinated last year to set up over 5,200 schools with a total enrollment of 3,865,000 peasants, twice as many as before.

In all, 30 million peasants were trained in China last year, he said.

CSO: 4000/117

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW JOURNAL TO EXPLORE EASTERN CULTURE, HISTORY

OW081648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 8 Feb (XINHUA)--China opened a window on the East here today when Beijing University professors launched a bi-monthly journal THE ORIENTAL WORLD.

This is the first of its kind in China, said Editor-in-Chief Professor Ji Xianlin, a former vice-president of Beijing University.

Readers will learn more about the culture, history and customs of the oriental peoples, said Professor of Chinese Yan Xinpei.

The importance of the East has been belittled in research, said Professor Ji, so it was all the more necessary to stress the understanding of these countries.

Without a proper understanding, China's modernization was hardly possible, he added.

"Our purpose is very simple. We want to tell the Chinese more about these countries for better mutual understanding," he said.

"I believe this is conducive to the preservation of world peace and the promotion of China's development," he added.

The first issue carries accounts of visits to Thailand, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Mecca and articles on Chinese and Japanese mythology, love and marriage in Burma, historical ties between China and the Philippines and the relationship between China and Islam.

The journal will cover oriental politics, economics, literature, art, philosophy, religion and customs, says Deputy Editor-in-Chief Zhang Dianying.

Professor Zhang, a scholar of Iranian culture, said, "We hope we can help create a new, bright orient in the future."

"The orient should have its own recovery, economic prosperity and renaissance," he added.

Ji Xianlin studied Sanddbt at Goettingen University from 1935 to 1945. He returned in 1946 to establish Beijing University's Oriental Languages Department.

He is now editor-in-chief of the journal COMPARATIVE LITERATURE IN CHINA and vice president of the Society of Foreign Literature.

CSO: 4000/117

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONTINUATION OF 'DREAM IN RED MANSION' PUBLISHED

OW131220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Zhengzhou, 9 Feb (XINHUA)--One million copies of a new continuation to a widely known Chinese classical novel will be put on sale throughout China.

The new continuation, written by a Henan author and published by Shanxi People's Publishing House, are regarded by experts as "faithful" to the classical novel, "A Dream in the Red Mansion."

For this reason Zhang Zhi in Puyang City of Henan Province has got a prize of 1,000 yuan (RMB) from the local government, according to cultural officials in Zhengzhou, the provincial capital.

"A Dream in the Red Mansion" is so influential in China that the study of the book has become a special branch of learning. It has been translated into English.

The late Chairman Mao Zedong considered the book to be a mirror of the Chinese feudal society and urged all the Communist Party members to read it.

The book appeared in the mid-18th century. It portrays the rise and fall of a noble family, showing the impending doom of the decadent feudal system at the time.

The first 80 chapters of the book were written by Cao Queqin (1716-1763), a member of a once influential and prosperous Manchurian noble family in what is now Nanjing, Jiangsu Province. The family was doomed to total bankruptcy by the emperor in the course of intricate power struggles.

Cao, who lived a most luxurious life when young, died in dire poverty in Beijing.

Gao E, a friend of Cao's, wrote a continuation of 40 chapters for the book after Cao's death, but whether he succeeded in continuing Cao's plot and style has remained a topic of discussion to this day.

There are also other continuations, but all are regarded as unfaithful to the novel.

The author of the latest continuation, Zhang Zhi, 57, is now the honorary curator of Vuyang City's library.

A keen student of Cao's life and the novel since 1950's, he started writing the continuation in 1973.

CSO: 4000/117

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC TRIALS HELP RECOVER LOST MONEY

OW071107 Beijing XINHUA in English 1034 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 7 Feb (XINHUA)---Chinese courts have handled 76,000 economic cases over the past three years, helping the state and collectives to recover losses totalling 260 million yuan, today's PEOPLE'S DAILY reports.

The cases involved mainly bribery, embezzlement, criminal speculation, swindling and smuggling, says a report from a national conference of higher and intermediate people's courts presidents.

The trials have helped to counter challenges to socialist economic order and the smooth implementation of economic reforms, the report says.

Zheng Tianxiang, president of the Supreme People's Court, told the conference the central task of courts this year would be to continue to help crack down on serious crime to further improve public order, while strengthening work on economic and civil cases.

He calls on judges and all other judicial officials to study the economic reforms and to consider the new problems that might arise.

Judges, lawyers and all other judicial workers should try to improve their understanding of economics, economic laws and policies governing economic reform, he said.

The conference agreed that civil case trials played an important role in maintaining public order and ensuring the healthy advance of the national economy. The rapid development of the commodity economy had led to an increasing number of civil cases.

In the first 10 months of last year, about 700,000 civil cases were dealt with by courts. The number of civil cases heard in the third quarter was 22.75 percent higher than in the first, the conference was told. The number of cases involving threats to the legitimate rights and interests of households and individuals specializing in agriculture, sideline and commerce also increased.

The conference also agreed that all courts should try to carry out effective on-the-spot mediation, a traditional Chinese method of resolving civil disputes.

CSO: 4000/117

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JUSTICE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES 18,500 LAWYERS in 1984

OW130748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 13 Feb (XINHUA)--China had 18,500 full- and part-time lawyers by the end of last year, according to the Ministry of Justice here today.

Most of them work for the 2,600 law firms and legal advisory offices throughout the country.

In 1984, the law firms handled 31,000 civil and 120,000 criminal cases. In addition, legal advisory offices offered help to more than 1.36 million people.

More than 10,000 government agencies and enterprises have engaged lawyers as permanent legal advisors to cope with the increase of economic contacts among different organizations. Between January and September last year, lawyers helped enterprises solve 145,000 economic disputes, avoiding losses totalling 580 million yuan (200 million U.S. dollars).

A national legal advisory agency, the China law firm, officially started business yesterday. The firm provides legal help in the economic and civil fields for government agencies, enterprises, citizens as well as businessmen from Hong Kong, Macao and abroad.

Lawyers were readmitted to Chinese courts in 1978, following the end of the "Cultural Revolution" and the restoration of open trials. In August 1980, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress adopted provisional regulations protecting lawyers in the performance of their duties. Lawyers are subject to no interference by any organization or individual, the regulations say.

CSO: 4000/117

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRISONERS IN SHANGHAI GET BONUSES FOR GOOD JOB

OW120817 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Shanghai, 11 Feb (XINHUA)--Inmates in a reform-through-labor center in Shanghai assembled at a meeting on Sunday and received red envelopes from the correction officers.

When the prisoners, who work in a spanner factory attached to the center, opened the envelopes they found money in them. It was the bonus given for the good job they had done last year.

More than 58,000 yuan was handed out to the 1,000 prisoners in the factory according to their performances. Ten people got as much as 338 to 450 yuan each for doing exceptionally well in their work and ideological reform.

Zhao Ximin, 31, who was sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment in 1975 for robbery, handed his 330 yuan to his sister who came to see him and asked her to give it to their mother.

"This is only part of the bonuses I have got for the work I did last year," he said. "The years I have spent here have certainly done me a lot of good. Now I know the money does not come easily and I have to work to earn it."

In the past ten years, Zhao has worked very well in the factory and was elected a group leader. He has been commended many times by the prison authorities.

But it was last year when his sister got married that he was able to send 50 yuan to her as a gift, surprising everyone in the family, because in the past prisoners always asked for money from their families.

Wang Fei, deputy head of the Shanghai Reform-through-labor Bureau, told XINHUA that year-end bonuses were also given in other prisons and correction institutions.

At a steel tubing mill in one of the centers, he said, 56,000 yuan was given to the inmates recently. This and the regular bonuses worked out to be 20 yuan for each prisoner per month last year. The inmates sent more than 12,000 yuan back home.

All reform-through-labor centers in Shanghai began adopting the production responsibility system and improved their financial administration last June.

Cash bonuses have since been given to inmates who overfulfilled their production targets, firing their enthusiasm still further. They are now more eager than ever to learn production skills which will benefit them when they are released.

Since the People's Republic was founded in 1949, China has implemented the policy of educating and reforming prisoners through labour.

Factories and farms have been set up to reform the inmates ideologically and help them get rid of their bad habits.

Efforts have also been made to provide education for prisoners. Reading and oratory contests and quizzes are encouraged and musicians invited to perform for them.

In the spanner factory, primary and middle school courses have been set up. Five prisoners are attending correspondence colleges and 16 others are learning seal carving.

While cracking down on criminal activities, judicial departments in Shanghai are also ready to lighten punishment, grant sentence reductions and give lenient treatment to those who have shown repentance.

Some 60 people in the spanner factory received such treatment last year.

CSO: 4000/117

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORT ON PRISONERS' LIVES IN BEIJING

HK121130 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 85 p 2

[Report by Chen Yuhe [7115 3768 0735]: "Report From a Prison"]

[Text] In the southwest of Beijing City is a large courtyard surrounded by a wall of grey bricks. It is 5 meters high and has electrified wire netting installed on top of it. The two iron doors at the entrance of the courtyard are tightly closed. Beside one door is a white wooden board on which is written "Beijing Municipal Prison."

Very few people in our society know the "inside story" of the prison today, so there are many rumors and no one knows which is true. On 21 December, the prison invited people in the society to teach the prisoners, and thus I had an opportunity to learn the "inside story" behind the high wall.

The Reading of Books

I was told that the Beijing Municipal Prison was built during the reign of Emperor Xuantong of the Qing Dynasty. As time has past and the social system changed, the prison has also undergone radical changes.

The iron door opened in front of me, and I saw a clean and smooth cement path leading into the prison. The twisting path led deep into the courtyard to a number of buildings which are the workshops and to the prison houses (where prisoners lived). Not far away from the prison houses were classrooms, in which I could observe people reading books. The prison has a total of 11 classrooms, where literacy courses, primary school courses, and junior middle school courses are taught. The prisoners in the classrooms were taking lessons. I went into one of the classrooms at random and saw a teacher giving a junior middle school mathematics lesson.

The teacher was explaining an example and the prisoners were listening to him in silence. Occasionally, one of the prisoners would rise and ask the teacher a question. Very few people were seen in the broad corridor outside the classrooms. If I had not seen a few prison instructors on patrol, I would hardly have been aware that I was in a prison.

The prison instructors said that many of the young prisoners there had committed crimes because of their rudeness, arrogance, horrible rashness, and swollen vanity. In addition to their greed for material gains and their moral degeneration, they were often illiterate or ignorant about the law. Generally speaking, their degeneration was proportional to their benightedness. Education and knowledge is often a ladder that leads people to morality and civilization. In the light of the prisoners' weakness in political enlightenment and lack of knowledge, the prison regards political, cultural, and technological education as an important channel for reforming its prisoners in the new historical period. In addition to establishing a library with over 17,000 books that can be borrowed by prisoners, it has allowed nearly all the criminals there to take cultural lessons 8 hours a week. This trains cultural and technological forces to aid in the production of the labor reform prison and teaches prisoners some skills for making a living after they are released. What is more important, it makes them see with their own eyes that the government and the people have not merely punished them, but have also sincerely educated and redeemed them.

Female prisoner Dong Guiying, 48, had been sentenced to death, but had gotten a reprieve and had her sentence commuted to 20 years' imprisonment. When she entered the prison, she was illiterate. At that time she thought that what a prison gave to prisoners was flogging, irons and chains, and toil as hard as that for beasts of burden. However, despite her expectations, not long after she entered the prison, she was allowed to study in a literacy class. She dared not believe that what was happening to her was real. The prison instructors sincerely and patiently enlightened her and thus ignited a spark of hope in her frozen heart. She spent all her spare time reading and writing. Now she is studying in a primary school class and is able to read books and newspapers and write home on her own. She said: "The government has given me a chance to live and I should reform myself and turn myself into a good and useful woman."

A male criminal, Fu Yingfu, 33, was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. After he entered the prison in 1982, he conscientiously studied reading and writing and other subjects. Now he can divide a circle into any number of equal sections and can use this skill in the woodwork that he is engaged in. With the support and help of the prison instructors, he has persisted in learning Japanese, has already studied up to the fifth volume of a textbook on Japanese, and can read ordinary Japanese. He said: "Before I am released from prison, I will strive to master the Japanese used in the construction field and thus become a useful man for the construction of the country."

The prison instructors said that in January 1985, 10 female prisoners would take part in the unified examination that would be held by the Xuanwu District Adult Education Office. Among them, seven would take unified double subject examinations in Chinese and mathematics, and three would take unified single subject examinations in either Chinese or mathematics. After they pass the examinations, they would be granted certificates of junior middle school education which are recognized by the society.

Rumbling of Machines

Beijing Municipal Prison is not only a site to reform criminals, but also a production factory on a fairly large scale. In it, there is a sock factory, a plastic shoe factory, and a machinery maintenance workshop. The socks and stockings of the Double Gold Horses brand are well known throughout the country.

Wearing black prisoners' uniforms, the criminals could be seen engrossed in their work. Occasionally they looked at the visitors for a moment, but they did not stop the work in their hands. In undergoing labor reform there, they have to observe discipline and law, and also study various skills. The prison gives technical training to all the criminals who enter it in order that when they returned to society, they can become laborers who can independently make a living. Many criminals there devote themselves to the study of skills and are determined to wash away their previous crimes by their hard work. One criminal said to us: "In the past we only knew fighting, causing trouble, stealing, and robbing and never did anything decent. Now we are made to learn a skill and we have made up our minds not to be unworthy of the expectations of the government."

The criminal who sat in front of us was named Gai Lujun. He was 25 years old and was sentenced to death, but had received a reprieve. When he entered the prison in September 1979, he had no skill of any kind. With the education and help of the prison instructors, he admitted his crimes, conscientiously reformed himself, studied hard the skill and theory of benchwork, and was able to work independently in 9 months. Now, he has acquired the skill of a grade five benchworker for mould making. The moulds he makes are of fine quality and need no checking. When he made the moulds for "spring and autumn shoes" for some foreign businessmen in 1983, he carried out research with the designers and finally satisfactorily fulfilled the task and was praised by the foreign businessmen. For 3 years in succession, he was selected "labour reform activist," and his sentence has been commuted to 15 years' imprisonment now. In 1984, he made 10 sets of moulds, thus doing the work of two and a half workers. For this he was commended as a worker of high output and paid a 100 yuan bonus.

In their labor activities, the criminals use their hands to create material products for the society. In 1984, the sock factory of the prison produced 5 million pairs of nylon socks, and the plastic shoe factory produced 6.5 million pairs of plastic shoes, both overfulfilling their production tasks. In the process of the labor, the criminals also became changed people and made efforts to learn a skill in order to strive to become useful people for the country after they are released. A survey was made in 1984 about 482 of the 633 people who were released from this prison in 1980 and 1981. The survey showed that 88 of them had been assigned permanent jobs, 169 of them had been assigned temporary jobs, 9 of them had become individual traders, 173 of them went to rural areas, 4 of them were selected as advanced workers, 1 of them received Merit Citation Class II, 13 of them were commended and given material rewards, and 13 of them were appointed team or group leaders.

Food, Lodging, and Medical Treatment

What were the food and lodgings like for the criminals in the prison?

At 1130, lunch was served in the canteen. I saw baskets full of roasted cakes made of flour and pails of soup with meatballs and cabbage. Each prisoner could have a fairly large bowl of the soup. The cooks there (who were also prisoners) said that the variety of food often changed, and that as it was a holiday the day before, dumplings were served to the prisoners. Next to the canteen was a storeroom where lots of fresh pork, cabbages, kelp, and fruit were stored. There were three cold storage rooms of very great capacity along the north wall. I saw a prisoner take a key out of his pocket and open the door of a cold storage room, in which there were various kinds of foods.

It was said that 17 yuan is spend on food for each prisoner and that the food grain quotas for the prisoners are the same as those for other kinds of workers in the society. The prisoners' quotas of food grain are adequate, and sometimes even too much, for them. There is a guaranteed supply of vegetables, and meat is often supplied to them. The prison pays 2.5 yuan pocket money to each male prisoner and 3.1 yuan to each female prisoner. A technical allowance is paid to workers at or above grade five; therefore, many prisoners have surplus money. The prison also supplies special food for Muslims.

When we went to the dormitories, we saw that 8 to 12 people share a room, their bunkbeds are clean and neat, their washbasins and tableware are in good order, and there are guitars, violins, erhus, and other musical instruments on the wall. It is said that on holidays there are often healthy recreational and sports activities such as ball games and artistic performances.

At the southwest corner of the prison is a house marked with a red cross. That is the prison hospital. There are seven sections in the hospital, including a department of internal medicine, a surgical department, stomatological department, an ophthalmological department, and a laboratory, and there are over 60 hospital beds. Sick prisoners hospitalized there are supplied with special food. The hospital always pays attention to giving health checkups to newcomers, to the work of epidemic prevention, and to giving prompt treatment to any sickness it discovers. When a prisoner is seriously ill, he is sent to a hospital outside the prison for medical treatment. During the past few years there have not been any cases of seasonal epidemic infectious diseases there.

Administration, Education, Are Given to Prisoners

There is not easiness and happiness everywhere in the prison. From what I saw, although physical punishment has been abolished and most of the prison cadres have a kind and pleasant attitude, the prisoners have to stand up and make way for any cadre they meet, and before they enter a room they have to say "report" aloud and get the approval of the cadre inside.

No one guards the prisoners with a gun when they are working, but the prisoners must all wear black uniforms, form lines, and moved in fixed order and groups when they go to work. They are by no means allowed to move about alone.

The "Regulations on the Daily Activities of Prisoners" stipulates detailed regulations on a series of problems related to prisoners' activities such as labor, rising, meals, formations, study, hygiene, speech and behavior, clothing and appearance, cultural recreation, rest, and sleep. There are nearly 100 requirements in the "Regulations," and each carries 100 points. The "Regulations" set various standards for the deduction of points for misdeeds, and for the awarding of points for the deeds that are encouraged. The implementation of the "Regulations" has been extremely strictly organized. Those who satisfactorily follow them are praised, earn points, and have their length of imprisonment shortened or are even released on parole. Those who refuse to reform are warned, lose points, and are placed in confinement or have their length of imprisonment increased.

There are still some diehard criminals in the prison. The prison cadres treat them equally without discrimination. They "sincerely, carefully, and patiently" help them to change and rescue them by persuasion thus removing their fear and resistance and making them willing to reform. Li Jingye was a prisoner notorious in the prison for refusing to reform. In 1972 he was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment for larceny in Xinjiang. After he was sent to one prison, he ran away three times and continued to commit crimes outside the prison. Three times he was arrested and sent back to the prison, but he did not repent. In September 1978, he fled to Beijing, committed crimes there, and was arrested again there and sentenced to life imprisonment. In order to transform him into a new man, the prison cadres held talks with him several hundred times to probe into his heart of hearts. When he was sick, the cadres sent his meals to his bedside and bought medicine for him outside the prison. The sincere and patient education by the prison cadres finally brought him around and caused him to begin to think about atoning for his crimes. When his relatives came to visit him, he learned that the policies had been implemented in regard to his whole family, and that his brother had passed an examination and become a postgraduate. This moved him. The party's labor reform policies imbued this withered tree with new life. He began to think about the significance of life. Later, he did a deed of merit by taking the initiative in informing about a major case of larceny, and his term of imprisonment was therefore reduced to 18 years. In 1983 he was selected as a labor reform activist.

From this we can see that with the education and persuasion by the prison cadres, one after another frozen heart is being warmed up and revitalized and those who previously felt desolate about their future have acquired the courage and determination to strive to turn a new leaf, while those who previously wanted to refuse to reform to the bitter end have realized their folly and have been doing things to atone for their crimes. In 1983 in Beijing Municipal Prison, 30.5 percent of the prisoners there received some points or were praised, and 4.8 percent had their sentences commuted or were released on parole, while 1.8 percent had their terms of imprisonment lengthened, received demerits, or had been placed in confinement.

CSO; 4005/481

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMENTATOR URGES REASONABLE PERSONNEL TRANSFER

OW121137 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0037 GMT 10 Feb 85

[XINHUA Commentator's article: "Competent Personnel Should Be Transferred Reasonably To Conform With the Over-All Needs of the Four Modernizations"--XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Feb (XINHUA)--To carry out the general tasks and the general goals set forth by the 12th National Party Congress and fully implement the various reforms, it is necessary to make full use of the wisdom and ability of competent, qualified persons in all fields.

At present, our country is short of such personnel while at the same time they are stockpiled in many units. Therefore, it is imperative to have them reasonably transferred. This task is just begun. We must do our utmost to carry out this task well.

Reasonable transfer of these personnel, in essence, is reasonable use of these personnel. By reasonable transfer, we mean that their transfer is conditional and not unconditional. About this "reason" and the condition, the most important point is to conform to the needs of the four modernizations and the state and not to take into consideration the interests of any individual himself, any unit, or any department alone. Otherwise, there will be chaotic and blind transfers resulting in the waste of such personnel.

For the transfer of such personnel to be reasonable, individuals, for their part, must foster the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly and subject themselves voluntarily to the state's needs. They should not focus their attention on big cities, scientific institutes with superior conditions, or institutes of higher learning. Because it is the remote frontier areas, major construction projects, agricultural and pastoral areas, medium and small enterprises, middle and primary schools and other institutions, and areas badly in need of development that suffer from acute shortages of qualified, competent personnel. The working and living conditions of these areas and institutions are comparatively inferior. However, it is exactly to these places that such personnel should be transferred.

Transfer of such personnel mostly involves the problem of "specialization-position harmony." Regarding this problem, we should make a specific and analysis and should not deal with it oversimplistically. Generally speaking,

for the purpose of applying what one has studied, there should be "specialization-position harmony." Now, there are people whose specialization is not applied in their jobs and who cannot "give play to their specializations." This should be reasonably adjusted. However, there are people who have worked many years after leaving school and have gained new knowledge and experience from their work and social practice. Some even have showed outstanding ability in fields other than what they have studied in school. So, it is not necessary to transfer these comrades to job positions conforming to what they have studied in school.

In short, we must be objective and realistic about the transfer of competent, qualified personnel, uphold reasonable transfers, and avoid blind or chaotic ones.

CSO: 4005/481

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR ACTIVITIES PLANNED

OW140044 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1308 GMT 12 Feb 85

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yu Guohou, XINHUA reporter Sun Xiaoming]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Feb (XINHUA)--Hu Jintao, chairman of the Chinese Organization Committee for the International Youth Year, declared today that in May this year, China will invite several hundred young people from scores of countries and regions in the Asia-Pacific region to China to participate in a friendly gathering for youths in the Asia-Pacific region.

Presiding over the second session of the Chinese Organizing Committee for the International Youth Year this morning, Hu Jintao said: "The United Nations has designated 1985 as International Youth Year and has launched activities in this connection. The Chinese Government has attached great importance to and Chinese youths have shown great enthusiasm for these activities. The purpose for holding a friendly gathering of young people in the Asia-Pacific region is to enhance mutual understanding and friendship between young people of China and other countries and to promote peace, stability, and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region.

At the meeting, Liu Yandong, vice chairman and secretary general of the organizing committee, said: Through the launching of International Youth Year activities, young people in China's countryside will be encouraged to vigorously develop rural commodity production, achieve prosperity through hard work, and strive to modernize, commercialize, and professionalize China's agriculture. In urban areas, young workers will be organized to take part in the contest for the 100 best youth projects among the key state projects, as well as activities to select national shock workers on the new long march; so they will contribute their share and offer their proposals to the reform of economic system in urban areas.

CSO: 4005/481

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JURIST URGES QUICK ENACTMENT OF PRESS LAW

HK071308 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0721 GMT 6 Feb 85

["Zhang Youyu Urges Enactment of a Press Law as Quickly as Possible in Order To Protect the Freedom of the Press"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Feb (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--When interviewed by a reporter of ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO (CHINA LEGAL NEWS), Zhang Youyu, a famous Chinese jurist, recently pointed out: It is necessary to enact a socialist press law with Chinese characteristics as quickly as possible. Protecting the press freedom of the broad masses of people must be taken as the starting point of China's press law.

Zhang Youyu said: The purpose of enacting a press law is to protect press freedom on the one hand and to impose necessary restrictions and sanctions against reports and statements in violation of the law on the other.

When touching on how to exercise control over press activities according to the law, Zhang Youyu said: It is highly necessary to restore the establishment of state press administrative organs. We must relax a little control over the press and as far as the contents of newspapers are concerned, with the exception of particularly important ones, we must not adopt the method of prior examination, or else the enthusiasm of journalists will be dampened and flagrant interference in press reporting will follow. It is a normal phenomenon that newspapers have their own specifications. If all newspapers have a voice on all problems, why should we run so many newspapers? He held that party newspapers should adhere to the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and they should run a "discussion column" to specially publish controversial articles.

Zhang Youyu went on to say: While abiding by the Constitution and the press law, newspapers and periodicals are allowed to criticize the shortcomings and mistakes of anyone in accordance with the facts. In order to protect the right of the masses of people to criticize the mistakes of cadres at various levels and government functionaries through the press, it is highly necessary to stipulate that necessary disciplinary action and even criminal sanctions should be taken against those who retaliate against the reporters and persons who expose the former's mistakes.

CSO: 4005/481

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JINGJI RIBAO STRESSES WORKERS' EDUCATION

OW121258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 12 Feb (XINHUA)--Well over one quarter of China's industrial labor force attended full or part-time training schools or classes last year, according to the ECONOMIC DAILY today.

The combined enrollment was more than 20,710,000, the paper said, including 1.47 million attending courses of higher learning.

But despite the intensified efforts to improve worker education, the paper said, the number of people with special knowledge is far from being enough.

Worker education remains a must for economic growth, the paper emphasized.

Ministries and provincial authorities set up 75 training centers for managerial personnel, the paper said, adding that 36,000 factory directors and managers passed state competency examinations.

But once again the daily called attention to the importance of training for younger people.

According to a recent survey in Shanghai, the city has 93,000 qualified scientists and technicians between the ages of 41 and 45. They account for 16.98 percent of that age group in the city.

In contrast, only 3.66 percent of the people between 26 and 30 years old have had special training.

The paper warned that there will be grave shortages of specialists in a decade from now if worker education does not improve fast enough.

CSO: 4000/117

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EDUCATORS ACCLAIM NATIONAL TEACHERS' DAY

OW301255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 30 Jan 85:

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA)---Teachers and educational workers here have widely acclaimed their own holiday following the designation of 10 September as National Teachers' Day earlier this month.

The decision was adopted at the 9th Session of the 6th National People's Congress Standing Committee.

The observance of Teachers' Day is aimed at raising the political and social status of teachers, and fostering respect for them and the teaching profession.

At a forum hosted by the newspaper, CHINA EDUCATION, participants expressed their approval of the decision.

Eighty-year-old Wang Qixian, honorary president of Beijing No 1 experimental primary school with 60 years of teaching experiences behind him, said he was greatly moved by the declaration of the day.

Wang Yugeng, advisor to Beijing Teachers University, said the significance of the teaching profession should be made known to every member of society.

Some participants said practical measures should be taken not only to improve their professional skills, but also to show concern for his wellbeing.

Tian Yutan, president of Beijing No 1 experimental primary school, suggested that preferential treatment should be given to teachers for booking train and bus tickets and asking for medical help.

CSO: 4000/110

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CIRCULAR URGES ACTIVITIES TO COMFORT TEACHERS

OW310825 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jan (XINHUA)---The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Education, and the National Committee of the Educational Workers Trade Union of China recently issued a joint circular asking propaganda and education departments in various localities to launch activities to comfort teachers during the coming Spring Festival in order to foster the practice of respecting teachers in the whole society.

The circular says: The various localities may choose any activities that are suitable to their actual situations. They may propose to the leading party and government leaders to invite teachers for discussions, organize relevant departments to visit teachers at their homes, or organize other forms of comforting activities. Special attention should be paid to comforting outstanding teachers, teachers working in remote, mountain, or rural areas for a long period, ailing and veteran teachers, and retired teachers or teachers on leave. Teachers' views and suggestions should be heeded, and efforts should be made to help them resolve practical problems. Propaganda should also be conducted on the need of respecting teachers in our society.

CSO: 4005/459

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC PROVINCES PROVIDE MORE HOUSES FOR TEACHERS

OW311658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Beijing, 31 Jan (XINHUA)---More houses are being built for primary and middle school teachers in Jilin, Liaoning and Guangdong Provinces, reflecting the fact that teachers' social status is rising, according to the journal CHINA EDUCATION.

Last year, more than 100,000 square meters of housing were built in Jilin with 15 million yuan of provincial government and local funding. This provided accommodation for 2,400 primary and middle school teachers.

The Jilin Provincial Government decided to allocate six million yuan annually from 1984 to 1986 to improve teachers' housing conditions.

The province plans to solve the housing shortage for primary and middle school teachers within five years.

In Anshan City in Liaoning Province, northeast China, 1,500 primary and middle school teachers and educational staff have moved into new houses in the past eight years.

Zhuhai City in Guangdong Province, south China, has built 365 apartments for teachers since 1978. The city has 1,705 teachers and educational staff.

CSO: 4000/110

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CIVIL AFFAIRS MINISTER NOTES CONCERN FOR ELDERLY

OW121728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 12 Feb (XINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Civil Affairs Cui Naifu assured the childless elderly people in the countryside today that they would not be forgotten as China became more prosperous.

Cui met veteran ex-service people, the families of revolutionary martyrs and childless elderly people of Shidu Township in Fangshan County, 70 kilometers southwest of Beijing.

He said: "Our socialist country aims to make everyone well off. As living standards rise, social welfare will improve."

Last year, the Ministry of Civil Affairs gave aid to 1,300,000 families, and set up 6,828 homes for the aged in rural areas with the help of local authorities.

China now has 20,800 homes for old people, where about 240,000 childless elderly people are spending their remaining years in peace and happiness.

Shidu, in the mountains bordering Hebei Province, was a revolutionary base in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression.

The township's home for the elderly is equipped with a color TV set, a refrigerator and a washing machine. The seven childless old people there are cared for by three attendants, they receive free medical treatment and monthly living expenses of 22 yuan.

Cui said: "I will continue to appeal to society for help and to work for improvements to the homes.

"I believe that each of China's 800,000 townships will have at least one home for the elderly in the near future."

CSO: 4000/117

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HOMES FOR AGED, HANDICAPPED RECEIVE TELEVISIONS

QW111848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 11 Feb (XINHUA)--Chinese welfare fund officials today handed over color TV sets to homes for the aged and handicapped in seven provinces and cities.

At a presentation in Beijing Workers' Palace of Culture, representatives from institutions in Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Henan, Hebei, Shandong, Tianjing and Beijing received 20-inch color TV sets, amid applause from handicapped people attending the ceremony.

The gifts are part of the fund's efforts to enrich the lives of people in homes for the aged, mentally and physically handicapped, and disabled former military personnel.

Fund General Secretary Wang Luguang, who is disabled himself, said that since the fund had been established last March, it had allocated hundreds of thousands of yuan to help handicapped children and adults carry out cultural and recreational activities and run enterprises.

A fund official said that all the TV sets had been paid for by the Kanghua industry and commerce company, which is connected to the fund.

The official added that the company would make even greater efforts in the future to help enrich the lives of residents at the 2,000 strong Chinese welfare institutions.

CSO: 4000/117

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PRISON INMATES RECEIVE DIPLOMAS--Beijing, 12 Feb (XINHUA)--Two hundred criminals in Beijing prison were given junior middle school diplomas earlier this month, says today's BEIJING DAILY. The paper said in a recent examination sat by 257 criminals, 131 passed both junior middle school Chinese language and mathematics and 93 passed one of the two. The criminals were attending the prison's cultural and technical school, both teachers and students are inmates. Founded in 1983, the school has primary and middle school courses. They study two evenings and a half day every week. A prison official says the school was opened to help criminals find employment after release. "When they arrived," he said, "some couldn't even write their own names or read letters." [Text] [Beijing XINNUA in English 1307 GMT 12 Feb 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/117

EAST REGION

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW051830 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The 11th meeting of the 6th Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened today in Fuzhou. Cai Lu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

The meeting's main agenda is as follows: To receive briefings on the guidelines of the ninth meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee; to discuss and implement the guidelines; to discuss and decide on the date of the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; to receive a report from the provincial people's government on progress made in reforming Fujian's urban and rural commercial structure; and to consider draft regulations on protecting water resources in the Minjiang Valley, draft regulations on the control of small food retailers and food sanitation in Fujian's urban and rural trade fairs, and draft regulations on breeding and protecting sea clams.

Hou Linzhou, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, relayed the guidelines of the ninth meeting of the NPC Standing Committee at today's meeting. Members of the Standing Committee earnestly discussed the guidelines.

Vice chairmen of the Standing Committee Kang Beisheng, Wang Zhi, Zeng Ming, Liu Yongye, and Cai Liangcheng also attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/450

EAST REGION

JINAN MILITARY LEADER ON MILITARY LITERATURE

OW021337 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1313 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] Jinan, 30 Jan (XINHUA)--Speaking at a recent forum on the writing of military literature held by the Jinan Military Region, Li Cumbao, author of the medium-length novels "The Garland at the Foot of a High Mountain" and "The 19 Tombs in the Mountains," said: The party and people have given writers ample freedom to write. We should shoulder the responsibility bestowed by the times and make good use of the freedom to write to turn out better works for the army and the people.

The forum was held to sum up experiences in writing military literary works and to work out measures for carrying out the guidelines of the fourth national meeting of the Chinese Writers' Association. Rao Shoukun, commander of the Jinan Military Region; Chen Renhong, political commissar of the military region; and other leading comrades encourages literary writers to make use of the freedom to write given them by the party and the people to improve military literary creation and turn out good works regarding the times as an inspiration for the army and the people.

On behalf of the Jinan Military Region Party Committee, Zhang Zhi, deputy political commissar of the military region, discussed three issues related to improving and strengthening leadership over military literary creation in the new situation. First, it is necessary to respect the law of literary creation and give maximum freedom to writers; second, it is necessary to respect the creative work of writers, give them more assistance, and specifically help them to solve problems of study and of going among the masses and other personal problems; third, it is necessary to do ideological and political work in order to promote unity, cooperation, and the exchange of experiences among writers. This will give them peace of mind and encourage them to advance together.

The Jinan Military Region's military literature has begun to prosper since 1981. More than 370 literary works have been published by specialized and part-time writers throughout the region. Of these, the medium-length novels "The Garland at the Foot of a High Mountain," "The 19 Tombs in the Mountain," and "Road Soul," the medium-length reportage "On the Soil of the Motherland," and the short novel "The Fifth Class of 'Huangpu'" are all good works which have added new jewels to our treasure house of military literature. Specialized and part-time writers attending the forum were of the opinion that freedom means the understanding and utilization of necessity. The party and the people

have now given writers ample freedom to write. Although the clouds have cleared and the sun is out and the land is vast under the high skies, one cannot fly freely if one has no wings. The writers expressed their determination to transform their subjective world, to continually raise their ability to understand social life by applying Marxist theories, to advance quickly from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom in the present golden period of literary creation, and to turn out many good works for the people.

Li Cunbao, Li Yanguo, and other outstanding writers were commended by military region leaders at the forum.

CSO: 4005/450

EAST REGION

JIANGXI RELATIVES OF PEOPLE IN TAIWAN COMMENDED

OW031400 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Text] The meeting held to commend relatives in Jiangxi of people in Taiwan for their efforts to promote the four modernizations and reunification ended in Nanchang on the morning of 30 January. The meeting called on these relatives to carry forward the patriotic spirit and, keeping uppermost in their minds the party's general tasks in the new period and working with intense fervor, to make even greater contributions to the economic restructure, Jiangxi's invigoration, and Taiwan's return to the motherland.

In the past few days, representatives to the meeting conscientiously discussed the speech by Xu Qin, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, exchanged their experience in making efforts to promote the four modernizations and the motherland's reunification, and issued a proposal to all relatives in Jiangxi Province of the persons living in Taiwan. All the representatives pledged to shoulder the heavy historical task of making greater contributions to the four modernizations and the motherland's peaceful reunification.

At the closing session, (Kou Yubin), leader of the Taiwan Task Group of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, and responsible persons of departments concerned under the same committee presented citations and souvenirs to 153 representatives of the advanced persons.

CSO: 4005/450

EAST REGION

HEFEI UNIVERSITY SPONSORS PROGRAM FOR GIFTED

OW311234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Hefei, 31 Jan (XINHUA)---The Chinese University of Science and Technology here is to begin preparatory courses for talented junior middle school pupils.

The two-year courses will be held at two middle schools in Beijing and Suzhou, Jiangsu Province. Enrollment will begin this autumn, and will take place once a year.

Gifted junior middle school pupils aged 11 to 13 years can be recommended by their schools and must pass entrance examinations.

After successful completion of the courses, the gifted youngsters can go directly to the university's junior classes.

The university in Hefei, Anhui Province, began the enrollment of talented youngsters aged 11 to 15 of senior middle school graduation standard in 1978, in order to train more scientists for the country as quickly as possible.

Eighty-one of its 117 graduates are now studying for M.A. and doctorate degrees in China and abroad. The youngest is only 15 years old.

CSO: 4000/110

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS

HK070905 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] The 13th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened at Wuhan this morning. Chairman Han Ningfu presided over the meeting.

The participants listened to a report by (Yang Yicai), deputy director of the provincial judicial department on publicity and legal system education in the province and future plans; a report by (Zhou Yetao), deputy chief of the provincial procuratorate on how people's procuratorial organs fought against acts in serious violation of law and discipline; a report by (Chao Tianxiang), director of the Provincial Auditing Bureau on Auditing Work; and a report by (Lu Jizhong), deputy director of the Provincial Pricing Bureau on Pricing Work.

Lu Fuquan, Zhang Xiulong, Tao Shuzeng, Jiao Dexiu, Zhang Jinxian, Shi Chuan, Lin Musem, Wang Zhizhou, and Lin Shaonan, vice chairmen of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting.

Wang Libin, preovincial vice governor; Ma Liang, president of the Provincial Higher People's Court; and responsible persons of the relevant provincial departments, and all city and Autonomous Prefectural People's Congress Standing Committees, attended the meeting as non-voting delegates.

This afternoon the members of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee discussed the 4 reports by groups.

CSO: 4005/484

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI MEETING HEARS JUDICIAL WORK REPORT

HK071245 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] At this morning's 13th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, (Yang Yucai), deputy director of the Provincial Judicial Department, empowered by the Provincial People's Government, delivered a report on publicity and education of legal system in the province and on future plans.

The report said that since their reestablishment in 1980, the province's judicial organs, under the leadership of CPC committees, people's congresses, and governments at all levels and in connection with the implementation of the criminal law, the criminal procedure law, and the new marriage law, have given publicity to improving public order and hitting hard at economic crimes. As a result, the vast number of cadres and masses have greatly strengthened their awareness of the legal system and more and more people know the law, have executed the law, and acted upon the law, thus promoting the building of spiritual civilization and the improvement of general mood.

The report also said that in accordance with the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the province's reality, in the future, the province must give publicity to the legal system centered closely on the party's general task and target. It is necessary to eliminate the phenomenon of giving publicity to the legal system in a hasty and disorderly manner, and to make legal system publicity regular and systematic. Stress must be laid on spreading basic legal knowledge among all citizens throughout the province. We must complete the task of spreading legal knowledge among all citizens in the province in 5 years, namely, around 1990. Legal knowledge should be spread among all citizens, except those preschool children, the elderly over 65 years of age in urban areas, the elderly over 60 years of age in rural areas, and those handicapped persons unable to study. Legal knowledge should include the constitution, the criminal law, the criminal procedure law, the civil litigation law (for trial implementation), the marriage law, the economic contract law, the military service law, and the regulations on punishment in specific security.

In order to guarantee the fulfillment of this task, the report demanded that all cadres in the province, leading cadres in particular, deepen their understanding of the importance, necessity, and urgency of the work of spreading legal knowledge among the masses, strengthen their leadership, and strengthen the building of the publicity contingent, so as to guarantee the smooth progress of the work.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDING MEETING

HK090336 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] The 13th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a plenary session this morning.

Li Fuquan, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the session.

The participants listened to an exposition by (Jiao Dexiu), vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the Working Committee for Education, Science, Culture and Public Health, on the draft regulations on protection of wireless broadcasts in Hubei Province. They listened to a report by (Shan Yijie), secretary general of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on a motion submitted by the presidium of the second meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress to the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. His report focused on examination and the dispense of the motion. A report by (Xu Yilin), director of the Provincial Forestry Department, on afforestation and the implementation of the forest law.

Present at the session were Han Ningfu, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Zhang Xiulong, Tao Shuzeng, Zhan Jingxian, Shi Chuan, Lin Musen, and Wang Zhizhou, vice chairmen of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Ma Liang, president of the Provincial Higher People's Court. Also attending the session as nonvoting delegates were responsible persons of the Provincial People's Procuratorate, relevant departments of the provincial government, and people's congress standing committees of all cities and autonomous prefectures.

CSO: 4005/484

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI LEADERS INSPECT PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK

HK291352 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Excerpts] From 16 to 24 January, Guan Guangfu, Qian Yunlu, and Chang Lifu and Li Shuren, responsible comrades of the Liaison Officials Group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification in Hubei for 8 consecutive days went deep into eight units, including the Provincial Culture Department, the Provincial Civil Affairs Department, the Provincial Agricultural Reclamation and Agriculture-Industry-Commerce Corporation, the Provincial Coal Department, the Provincial Supply and Marketing Cooperative, and Provincial Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department, the Provincial Education Department, and the Organization Department of the Provincial CPC Committee, to seriously inspect and sum up party rectification work. They played a role in pushing forward and promoting the work of consolidating and developing the achievements in party rectification and of doing well, from start to finish, the party rectification work in the first stage.

On the afternoon of 24 January, Comrade Qian Yunlu and responsible persons of the Propaganda Department and the Party Rectification Office of the Provincial CPC Committee went to the Hubei RIBAO office to listen to the report made by the paper's CPC Committee on the situation in party rectification and reform. When responsible comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee, including Guan Guangfu and Qian Yunlu, went to each unit, they conducted penetrating investigation and study, seriously listened to the summing-up report of a responsible person of the unit on party rectification work, and humbly sought the views of all units on party rectification and the work of the Provincial CPC Committee. After penetratingly listening to the reports on party rectification, the Party Rectification Leadership Group of the Provincial CPC Committee specially held a conference to draw inferences about other cases from one instance and to seriously analyze and study the units which carried out the first stage of party rectification. They held that the great majority of these units had carried out party rectification work well or relatively well and had made very great achievements.

While summing up the achievements in party rectification work, in comparison with the high demands stipulated in the decision on party rectification, the Party Rectification Leadership Group of the Provincial CPC Committee pointed out existing problems. The main problem is that development has not been even enough. A small number of units have not vigorously exercised leadership over

party rectification work. There is still a disparity between the requirements stipulated in the decision of the central authorities on party rectification and what we have done. Moreover, the units which have done well or relatively well, also have had problems in further consolidating and promoting.

CSO: 4005/484

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

HK081434 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] The Standing Committee of the 6th Provincial People's Congress yesterday morning held its 11th session in Zhengzhou. Zhao Wenfu, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting, which was presided over by Zhang Shude, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

The major agenda items of this session included conveying the spirit of the 9th Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee; discussing the draft of the Provincial People's Congress Legal Committee on formulating local legal procedures; listening to the summary report on the province's election of people's congresses at the city, county and town levels; listening to the report of the Provincial Civil Affairs Department on the situation of tiding over disasters by production in the province; listening to the report of the Provincial Sports Committee on the situation of the province's sports undertaking over the past year; listening to the report of the Provincial Education Department on problems in educational undertakings; discussing the 1984 summary of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee's work; discussing the focal point of this year's work of the standing committee; discussing the report of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Office on handling the suggestions and opinions put forward at the 2d Session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress; holding a byelection for a deputy to the 6th NPC; and discussing appointments and removals.

Ma Ruihua, Shao Wenjie, Ding Shi, Chen Bingzhi, Wang Peiyu, Guo Peiyun and Fan Lian, vice chairmen of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting. Also present were Ji Hanxing, vice governor of the Provincial People's Government, and responsible comrades of the Provincial People's Higher Court, the Provincial People's Procuratorate and provincial departments concerned. The chairman, vice chairmen and standing committee members who had attended the 9th Session of the 5th Provincial CPPCC Standing Committee also attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/484

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN CPC THEORETICAL WORK GROUP HOLDS MEETING

HK041456 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The second enlarged meeting held by the Theoretical Work Leadership Group of the Provincial CPC Committee from 1 to 3 February stressed that in the practice of the four modernizations, new situations and new problems have emerged in an endless stream. In coordination with practical work and centered on the building of the two civilizations, particularly on the important problems in current reform of the economic structure, theory workers must select subjects well and conduct penetrating and meticulous investigation and study. By doing so can they provide a reliable basis for leadership organs to formulate correct policy decisions. Every comrade of the theory circles must work hard for this, open up a new path, and advance. Some 50 theory workers of organs at the provincial level, scientific research units, party schools, universities, and colleges attended the meeting.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and head of the Theoretical Work Leadership Group; and Zhang Shude, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and deputy head of the Theoretical Work Leadership Group, spoke at the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Zhengwei emphatically pointed out: This is the first time such study has been unfolded in our province. This meeting will further push forward theoretical work in our province. He stressed that in the new situation, our theory workers must ensure that:

1. It is necessary to repeatedly and penetratingly study the decision adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee. This decision is an important Marxist document. We must particularly grasp the spirit and substance of the decision, must continue to eliminate leftist influence, and must free ourselves from old patterns.
2. It is essential to fully understand the status and role of theoretical work. Without revolutionary theory, there will be no revolutionary movement. Theory comes from practice and gives great guidance to and pushes forward practice.
3. It is imperative to be bold in carrying out exploration, to study penetratingly, to carry out vigorous practice, and to establish correct theory.

The decision of the central authorities has afforded us a powerful ideological weapon. We must be good at using this weapon, must be bold in exploring important problems in building the two civilizations, and must contribute toward progress in all aspects of work in our province.

4. The whole party must attach a high degree of importance to theoretical work, must attach importance to the building of the theory ranks, and must pay attention to training qualified personnel in this respect.

CSO: 4005/484

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN ACHIEVES BREAKTHROUGH IN PARTY RECRUITMENT

HK080157 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Text] Party organizations at all levels in the province have adhered to the political criteria for recruiting party members in the new period, strengthened their leadership, and laid stress on admitting outstanding intellectuals into the party. As a result, the province achieves a new breakthrough in recruiting party members in 1984.

In 1984, a total of 66,300 persons joined the party in the province, an increase of 82 percent over 1983. Of the new party members, intellectuals account for 36 percent. Some 1,440 college and secondary technical school students joined the party in 1984, an increase of nearly 400 percent over 1983. Of the new party members, those under 35 years of age accounted for 54 percent. In addition, some 1,800 advanced elements from rural specialized households and urban individual traders joined the party.

Because all grassroot party organizations strengthened the work of cultivating, educating, and examining those activities wishing to join the party and adhered to the principle of admitting into the party everyone who is qualified to be admitted to the party, the quality of party members has been guaranteed.

Of the new party members, 52 percent have been elected advanced workers, and 4,000 intellectuals have taken up leading posts at the prefectural, city, county, and township levels.

The admission to the party of these advanced elements has initially changed the cultural level and age of party members in the province, thus providing new and powerful strength for developing the party's cause.

CSO: 4005/484

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI BORDER TOWN READY FOR SPRING FESTIVAL

OW121159 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0019 GMT 11 Feb 85

["Newsletter" by XINHUA reporter Zheng Guoxing: "Pine Trees Are Greener After Rain"--XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Nanning, 11 Feb (XINHUA)--This reporter paid a visit to Dongxing Town in Guangxi's Fangcheng Multinational Autonomous County, a shining pearl on the motherland's southern frontiers, on the eve of the Spring Festival.

This town faces Vietnam's Mong Cai across the Beilun He. Full of flowers and trees, it is a beautiful town with clean streets and newly built multi-stored houses. Its markets are filled with chickens, ducks, geese, crabs, and lobsters. People of the Zhuang, Miao, Jing, and Han nationalities are shuttling back and forth to pick what they want for the Spring Festival. They are all smiles. Lu Tianyuan, secretary of the party committee of this town, who accompanied me on my visit, told me proudly: "We have ample quantities of Spring Festival commodities of all kinds this year. The firecrackers on hand alone are worth 15,000 yuan, averaging 15 yuan per household. It's exciting enough."

A small town of 0.4 square kilometers, Dongxing in April and May last year was hit with over 1,500 artillery shells by Vietnamese troops. Many houses were destroyed and many factories damaged. The people of Dongxing rebuilt their hometown with a strong will and made admirable achievements. All the bombarded houses have been repaired and many two- or three-stories housing units built. The town's traditional handicraft, weaved artists products, are enjoying ever better business. They are being sold to the United States, a number of Southeast Asian countries and Hong Kong. In 1984, the towns people's average per capita income was 370 yuan. The Dongxing Middle School has had classes in caves to avoid artillery shelling. Last year, 10 of its 41 senior middle school graduates passed college entrance examinations and 18 of them were enrolled by technical schools. The whole of Dongxing is revitalized and prosperous.

One evening, this reporter stepped into a tea house near the boundary river. The eight or nine tables in the tea house were nearly all occupied. I asked a customer: "The Vietnamese troops occasionally shoot at this side. Aren't you afraid?" He replied: "There are frontier troops ahead of us and one billion people behind us. We are not afraid."

After leaving the tea house, this reporter came to a border sentry on this side of the Beilun He. Looking south from a hilltop, I found Mong Cai in pitch darkness, a sharp contrast to brightly lit Dongxing on the eve of the Spring Festival. A commander of the frontier guards told this reporter that frontier troops had completed all necessary defense preparations in order to insure that people in Dongxing would have a happy Spring Festival. Should the Vietnamese troops dare to invade, we will certainly deal head-on blows to them.

CSO: 4005/484

SOUTH-CENTRAL REGION

GUANGXI DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMITTEE HOLDS CONFERENCE

HK120440 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Excerpts] From 1 to 7 February, the Regional Discipline Inspection Committee held a provincial discipline inspection conference in Nanning.

The conference demanded that discipline inspection committees at all levels must adapt to the new situation in reform and must further carry out discipline inspection work properly so as to ensure the smooth progress of reform of the economic structure.

Jin Baosheng, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, attended the conference and delivered a speech.

The participants held that properly carrying out discipline inspection work is of vital importance in promoting reform and improving party style. Discipline inspection committees at all levels must adhere to the guiding idea set forth by Comrade Chen Yun on properly carrying out discipline inspection work in economic restructuring, further implement the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the 4th Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, firmly grasp the improvement of party style in connection with party rectification, enforce party discipline, and correctly execute party discipline in the reform so as to ensure the smooth progress of the reform of the economic structure.

CSO: 4005/484

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG KMT REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE HOLDS TEA PARTY

HK081506 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Yesterday the Guangdong Provincial Committee and Guangzhou City Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese KMT held a Spring Festival tea party at the Guangzhou City Song and Dance Hall.

Some 200 family members of former KMT military and government personnel happily gathered to greet the festival.

The tea party was presided over by (Fang Shaoyi), vice chairman of the Provincial Committee and chairman of the Guangzhou City Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese KMT.

(Chen Yanwu), vice chairman of the Provincial Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese KMT, delivered a speech.

In their speeches, the family members of those KMT personnel who have gone to Taiwan said that they have parted with their family members in Taiwan for more than 30 years, and they really miss their family members, especially on holidays. They expressed their desire to establish contacts with their family members, relatives, and friends through various channels so as to make joint efforts for the reunification of the motherland.

(Wu Zhengfang), brother-in-law of (Li Hanhun), minister of international affairs in the former KMT government; (Hu Hongting), nephew of Hu Hanmin, founding member of the KMT; (Hu Guowei), grandson of Hu Hanmin; (Hu Qixia), adopted daughter of Hu Hanmin; (Zeng Zhongye), nephew of (Yu Hanmei), a former KMT general; (Pan Yujun), brother-in-law of (Xie Gongmin), former vice president of the KMT government; and (Yu Zhumin), secretary of (Lin Zen), former chairman of the KMT government, who has returned to Guangzhou to settle down, attended yesterday's tea party.

CSO: 4005/484

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

REFORM OF CADRES, PERSONNEL SYSTEM IN SHENZHEN REPORTED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by Zhang Annan [1728 1344 0589] and Yin Pinduan [1438 0756 4551]:
"The Mood of Respecting Knowledge and Talent Is First Formed Here"]

[Text] In the Shenzhen Special Zone, a new concept of merit and demerit, a new standard of hiring, a new cadre setup and a mood of respecting knowledge and talent have initially been formed.

"No Merit Is Demerit"

When a person is hired in the Shenzhen Shekou Industrial Zone, his past experience and seniority in China's interior do not count, even if he had been a bureau chief or a department chief. The nature and the position of his job in Shenzhen will be based on need and his ability.

Beginning in April 1983, the Shekou Industrial Zone changed from a cadre's commission system to a hiring system. The steps in hiring are: democratic recommendation, assessment by the organizational component, examination and approval by the CPC committee and employment by the management committee. The management committee issues the employee a letter of employment that stipulates his tenure and defines his duties. The employment is for 2 years; a popular vote is conducted every year, and those receiving less than half of the votes of confidence will be automatically dismissed. The 5 offices and the 12 companies directly under the industrial zone employ a total of 42 chiefs and deputy chiefs, managers and assistant managers. After 1 year of employment, in May of last year, the CPC committee and the management committee organized a vote of confidence by the masses. The result was that 14 percent of the people did not receive more than half of the votes and were not hired any more. This provoked a big shock. Some people said: "I did not commit a mistake and did not resign. Why do I have to get out?" Truly these cadres who lost their jobs during the adjustment did not commit any mistakes in work. There was only one reason for the adjustment: during their tenure of office, they failed to open up a new aspect in their enterprise. "No merit is demerit"--this is the new understanding of the Shekou Industrial Zone in assessing its cadres during the reform in the cadre personnel system. This new kind of merit/demerit view is a forceful destruction of the old viewpoint that "I sweat even when I do not gain merit, I get exhausted even when I do not sweat" and is a bold reform of the old way in

which doing more was the same as doing less, doing well was the same as doing poorly, a government official would never be relegated to the status of a citizen and a government official could only be promoted, not demoted.

The good points of the new merit/demerit viewpoint are many, and the more significant one is that the destruction of the old convention of "seniority" and of the lifelong leadership system makes way for a batch of gifted middle-aged and young cadres. The average age of the cadres in the Shekou Industrial Zone above the rank of company assistant manager has been lowered from 44.1 to 42.7 years, and those with a university education have increased from 65 percent to 97.1 percent. After gaining employment, the cadres universally feel the heaviness of responsibilities, the intense pressure and the lofty requirements, and they therefore study and work hard, with an effective increase in economic benefits.

Masses Have Power To Elect and Recall Cadres

By changing the commission system to a hiring system, a newly hired manager will say: "Okay, let me find my own cabinet members." In selecting his people, he is apt to bring in people he knows and leave aside those he does not. If the manager harbors factionalism, then its combination with power will be a cause of alarm. Therefore, to select the competent and the virtuous, we should not only have a person who is able to distinguish good from bad but should also have a system of guarantees. Shenzhen has groped around and has found a good way, called the election employment contract system, to integrate the election system and the employment system.

On 9 February 1983, when Comrade Hu Yaobang went to inspect in Shenzhen, Yuan Geng [5913 1649], the CPC committee secretary and the chief of the management committee of the Shekou Industrial Zone, suggested the direct election of management committee members by a secret ballot of cadres. Comrade Hu strongly supported this suggestion and said: "Good, very good."

The result of the election was exactly what was expected. The average age of the leadership group of the industrial zone was reduced by 13.8 years to 44 years, and those with a university education made up 67 percent. They placed themselves under the supervision of the masses, so that they will be responsible to their seniors as well as to the masses. Their workstyle was penetrating and their work responsible. After working for a year, a vote of confidence meeting was conducted by the management committee of the industrial zone, and more than 300 cadres of the entire zone above the rank of assistant engineer attended. The result of the voting showed the confidence in the leadership group by the masses, who also brought up some criticisms. Through the confidence vote of the masses and the assessment of organizational components, a second hiring was processed in time. When the exception of individual cases of termination of employment or transfer, most of them continued to be hired.

In March of last year, the organizational personnel component of Shenzhen Municipality went to conduct an experiment and to transplant and perfect the workstyle of Shekou in the Friendship Store and to promote the election

employment system in the state-operated enterprises in the entire municipality. The Friendship Store had serious problems with its original leadership group, and the problems were not solved after two adjustments and three changes of managers (commissioned by superiors). This time, a batch of "sensible people" trusted by the masses were put in charge, and a new situation quickly developed in the enterprise. This tells the importance of giving the masses the power to elect and recall cadres and of implementing supervision by the masses.

The zipper plant of the municipality's Shi Hua Company made a breakthrough in implementing the election employment system. Due to the plant's slack leadership, the plant was in a state of semisuspension of production, and was for a long time unable to find a suitable person. In an effort to be practical and realistic, the Shi Hua Company did not pick the best person available and decided to put an advertisement in the newspapers to offer the job to whoever would be able to save the plant. Forty-six people participated in the "competition" and Fu Suodui [0265 6956 1417], the chief of the Timer Factory of Zhong Hang Industrial Trading Center in Shenzhen, was hired as the plant's new chief after receiving the highest number of votes. He paid close attention to internal adjustment and to opening up new markets and was able to change losses into profits and bring the plant back to life within 3 short months.

Some people worry that in doing so, "the benign and noncontentious people" will possibly receive the highest votes. This worry is imaginary and groundless. The cadres in Shenzhen came from all corners of the country, and all hoped to select a leadership who could open up new prospects. At present, the entire municipality has 65 state-operated enterprises that have elect-hired their managers and assistant managers with very good results.

Those Winning the People's Confidence Get the Talented People

Within recent years, the Shenzhen municipal CPC committee and the municipal government have reformed their cadre transfers and management and have recruited thousands of people from Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai. However, this is only one way to cope with the emergency and is not a basic solution. At present, the special zone is still short of talented people, and enterprises are fighting for the same people while the cadres themselves also hope to hold jobs by giving better play to their roles. The attitude of the organizational personnel component of Shenzhen Municipality is very definite: the movement of talented people is allowed. When the Shi Yan Guest House lost money for years due to mismanagement, the municipal authorities allowed it to hire the general manager and some department chiefs from the Xilihu Vacation Village. This kind of movement of talent is reasonable. The current problem is: some units, in order to cope with their urgent needs, spare no effort in using a "senior position and a high salary" to recruit people. Although administrative intervention may be used to solve this problem, it is not the best way. The best way is for the enterprise itself to be attractive. We have asked many cadres and scientific and technological personnel who have come to participate in the construction in the special zone: "Why have you come from thousands of miles away to work in Shenzhen?" They

answer: Shenzhen is attractive. First, there is a future in the special zone's fervent construction; second, there is better remuneration here to take care of possible problems at home. By virtue of the special zone's series of reform in salaries and dwellings, the employee gets more pay, and the problems of housing, separation from husband or wife, schooling and employment of children, provision of fuel and the transfer of husband or wife from the village are basically solved. We can see that the ability of an area, a component and an enterprise to retain talented people is keyed to its ability to keep the talented person's heart and to its attractiveness. The Xilihu Vacation Village is far from the city, its living standard and benefits were poor, its employees did not work at ease and therefore the amount of personnel movement was big. The general manager had to adopt the measures for "reassuring the public." The first was nondiscrimination in selecting the talent, and so 35 workers (including contract workers) were selected to be the deputy general managers and managers or chiefs of departments; the second was to raise economic benefits by increasing the remuneration of employees; the third was to do a good job in the study and the cultural, recreational and touring activities of the employees; and the fourth was to operate some factories and enterprises that are suited to female and aged employees who have retreated from the front line. When the employees saw hope in the enterprise, and a future for individuals, they stopped leaving and those who had left came back in succession.

"Those who win the people's confidence get the talent." This understanding by the comrades of the Shenzhen municipal CPC committee is very important. Only if we respect knowledge and talent, will a large number of fine cadres appear before us.

12739

CSO: 4005/377

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HENAN LEADERS ATTEND TEACHERS' GATHERING--The Provincial Education Department, the Provincial Education Trade Union, Zhengzhou City Education Bureau, the city culture, education, and public health trade union, and the city association of retired education workers held a spring festival gathering for school teachers in the Henan People's Hall on 9 February. Leading comrades of the party, government, and army were present, including Liu Jie, Liu Zhengwei, Zhao Di, Zhao Wenfu, Wang Huayun, Zhan Jingwu, Yao Xia, Hou Zhiying, Yao Minxue, Han Jingcao, Hu Tingji, (Duan Zhongshan), and (Wu Shutian), together with over 3,000 schoolteachers. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Liu Zhengwei made a speech. [Excerpts] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Feb 85]

CARING FOR NEXT GENERATION GROUP--Over 2,000 cadres took part in a rally in the Henan People's Hall on 8 February to establish the Zhengzhou Association of Veteran Cadres for Caring for the Next Generation. Responsible comrades of the party, government, and army of the province and city Liu Zhengwei, Zhao Di, Zhao Wenfu, Wang Huayun, Yao Xia, Yao Minxue, Li Baoguang, Han Jingcao, Zhang Chixia, Yuan Long, Cui Guanghua, and Ji Hanxin attended. Zhao Di, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, presided at the gathering. Zhang Zhixia, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Advisory Commission and chairman of the association, made a speech. Comrade Liu Zhengwei made a speech. He analyzed the excellent situation in the whole country and province, affirmed the historic achievements and role of the veteran cadres, and expressed his hopes in them. [Excerpts] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 8 Feb 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/484

NORTH REGION

LI RUIHUAN STRESSES ARMY-CIVILIAN COOPERATION

SK091404 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, on the afternoon of 7 February, Li Ruihuan, mayor of the municipality, delivered a speech at the forum with the participation of leading personnel from the PLA units stationed in the municipality. In his speech, he stated: Under the cooperation, the PLA units and the local authorities can do a great number of good deeds that are not only favorable to the country and the people, but also to the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. In engaging in state construction, the PLA units may seize the opportunity to train a large number of technical experts. Not long ago, Mayor Li Ruihuan pointed out that the municipal authorities decided to cooperate with the PLA units stationed in the municipality to engage in the following four tasks: We entrust the PLA units to train a number of personnel in charge of reforming criminals through labor. The PLA units should conduct reforms among their shooting ranges and rebuilt them into public sports facilities. They should cooperate with the municipal authorities to conduct reforms among some backward and remote warehouses. Both of them should make concerted efforts to conduct reforms among activities of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to servicemen's family during the spring festival this year by focusing on the work of visiting retired and veteran comrades. In appraising the tasks, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the 12th CPC Central Committee, held that these tasks are worth paying attention to. The PLA units also held that these tasks are favorable to both the army and the local authorities.

To implement these tasks, the PLA units solicited opinions from Mayor Li Ruihuan at the forum. In answering their inquiries, Mayor Li Ruihuan stated: The PLA units should not close themselves to outside places as they did before. How can they engage in the program of building the four modernizations without getting in touch with the program? He is very impressed by the work done by the concerted action of the PLA units and the municipal authorities. The PLA units are full of youths who have cultural knowledge and strength and are well disciplined. In such a condition, the local authorities cannot compare with them. We should first do a good job in carrying out these tasks. We should first carry out minor work if we encounter difficulties in major tasks. We should carry out these tasks step by step, if we cannot complete them all at once. The key to fulfilling these tasks lies in grasping our work firmly and doing good deeds in a down-to-earth manner to the municipal people and the PLA units stationed in the municipality.

NORTH REGION

BEIJING SOCIAL ACTIVISTS HONORED AT MEETING

OW091742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1608 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 9 Feb (XINHUA)--Nearly 7,000 local organizations and individuals were rewarded at a meeting here today for their efforts in promoting policing, mass mediation, family planning, public health and social welfare.

Beijing Vice Mayor Feng Mingwei described their work as glorious but hard. What they had done was important in building up a highly civilized city, he said.

Beijing residents, 400,000 strong, were involved in routine city social security, which led to a 46.6 percent drop in crime in 1984 in comparison with 1983. With [word indistinct] they gave, the municipal police cleared up 4,000 cases.

Last year, 12,740 mediating groups with 84,472 members were set up throughout the city. They mediated family quarrels and conflicts between neighbors. As a result, 96 percent of the 45,122 civil quarrels were settled in 1984.

Most of these neighborhood activists were pensioners and housewife volunteers.

CSO: 4000/114

NORTH REGION

FELLOWSHIP MEETING OF VARIOUS PARTIES HELD

SK100448 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The first municipal fellowship meeting of various parties for 1985 was held at the Cadres' Club from the morning of 7 February to 8 February. Zhang Zaiwang, deputy secretary of the Municipal CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting. Attending the meeting were chairmen, vice chairmen, and secretaries general of all democratic parties, the federation of industry and commerce, and the China Fellowship Association of Taiwan Compatriots, and responsible persons of the Propaganda Department of the Municipal CPC Committee. Among those invited to attend the meeting were responsible comrades of the Municipal CPC Committee, the municipal government, the Municipal CPPCC Committee, and relevant units.

In his speech, Zhang Zaiwang, deputy secretary of the Municipal CPC Committee, first affirmed the achievements made by all democratic parties, the Federation of Industry and Commerce, and the China Fellowship Association of Taiwan compatriots during the past year. He made high appraisals of the work of personages of all circles in serving the reform and open policy, importing technology, equipment, talented persons, and funds, providing advisory service, engaging in development of intellectuals, and supporting the party and the government to implement the policy on united front work. Then Comrade Zhang Zaiwang reported on the situation of the municipality in the first stage of the party rectification work to comrades participating in the fellowship meeting of various parties.

Zhang Zaiwang pointed out: Comrades of all democratic parties have made many precious suggestions on the party rectification work and expressed many concerns and [word indistinct] assistance to us, so that we have fulfilled the tasks for the first stage of the party rectification work in a smooth manner.

In conclusion, Comrade Zhang Zaiwang urged relevant departments, commissions, and offices under the Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government to vigorously support all democratic parties, the federation of industry and commerce, and the China Fellowship Association of Taiwan Compatriots and to actively help them serve economic construction in Tianjin.

CSO , 4005/483

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN HOLDS PARTY RECTIFICATION LIAISON GROUP CONFERENCE

SK140531 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] From 12 to 13 February, the party rectification leading group under the Municipal CPC Committee held a work conference with the participation of liaison men dispatched by the Municipal CPC Committee to various party rectification units. The conference conscientiously summed up the experiences and achievements scored by party rectification liaison groups, and fully affirmed the work done by liaison groups in the past year.

Attending the conference were Zhang Zaiwang, deputy secretary of the Municipal CPC Committee and director of the party rectification leading group under the Municipal CPC Committee; and Xiao Yuan and Ji Zenghui, Standing Committee members of the Municipal CPC Committee and members of the party rectification leading group under the Municipal CPC Committee. Wang Xudong, member of the party rectification leading group under the Municipal CPC Committee, summed up the work of the liaison groups.

In his summing-up speech, he maintained: Over the past year, under the leadership of the Municipal CPC Committee, and with the active cooperation and supports of the party organizations of the party rectification units where they were sent to, the liaison groups of men sent by the Municipal CPC Committee to various party rectification units have done much work in line with their bounden duty, and played an important role in helping the Municipal CPC Committee expeditiously understand and master the progress of party rectification work, strengthening the contacts between higher and lower levels, summing up and exchanging experiences, and guiding the smooth development of party rectification work.

Comrade Zhang Zaiwang spoke at the closing of the conference. He pointed out: The liaison groups of men dispatched by the Municipal CPC Committee to various party rectification units have successfully fulfilled their tasks. The Municipal CPC Committee is very satisfied with the work done by the liaison groups of men. They have got along with the party organizations of the party rectification units where they were sent to, and have been warmly received by the units where they were sent to. On behalf of the Municipal CPC Committee, he expressed his thanks to the liaison men for their industrious work over the past year. At the conference, Comrade Zhang Zaiwang also expounded the issues on the economic structure reform, market price, and consolidation of party rectification achievements with which the people are concerned at present.

CSO: 4005/483

NORTH REGION

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES EDUCATIONAL WORK

SK090653 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The regional conference on educational work held recently stressed accelerating the pace of the educational reform and making educational work better serve economic construction. The regional work educational conference was held in Hohhot from late January through the first 10 days of February. The conference summed up and exchanged the experiences of all localities in the educational reform and discussed, in a concentrated manner, three documents drawn up by the educational department, including a trial program on the educational reform, regulations on educational departments' duty in streamlining administrative procedures and delegating power to lower levels, and rules for commending and rewarding the advanced.

The conference held: With regard to the educational reform, we must proceed from actual conditions and embody the principle of giving guidance in line with different categories. Tian Congming, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, and Wu En, Standing Committee member of the Regional CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, delivered important speeches at the conference.

In his speech, Tian Congming said: After the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Committee, our region made great efforts in carrying out educational work. However, we failed to make breakthroughs in educational work. The key malpractice in educational work is that educational work is out of line with economic work and does not meet the needs of economic work.

He pointed out: The general guiding ideology for the educational reform is to conduct the reform of the educational work comprehensively, systematically, resolutely, and in an orderly fashion. The requirements for the reform are to train more and better talented personnel in a faster manner, to bring benefits to the work of enlivening the domestic economy, opening to the outside world, doubling the economic target, strengthening unity, and accelerating the pace of construction.

In his speech, Comrade Wu En stressed: We must foster the idea of making educational work serve the region's economic construction and further readjust the specialized courses in the institutions of higher learning. In line with the spirit of seeking truth from fact, we should develop educational work for

minority people. On the premise of improving the quality of education, we should steadily develop education for minority people. We should advocate education in both the Monggol and Chinese languages. This is conducive to both the state and the nationalities.

CSO: 4005/483

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL UNIVERSITY DELEGATION--A nine-member delegation composed of presidents of various universities in the Nei Monggol Region, and headed by Zhao Zhihong, vice chairman of the region, returned to Hohhot on 7 February, after a 15-day visit to Japan. While staying in Japan, the delegation was warmly received by various pertinent universities and friendly groups. At the same time, the delegation discussed with specialists and scholars on the educational, scientific, technical, and cultural circles on matters of academic exchanges, dispatching students and teachers, establishing friendly relations, and strengthening cooperations between the related societies and universities in the Nei Monggol Region and Japan. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Feb 85 SK]

BEIJING PROMOTES YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED CADRES--Beijing, 13 Feb (XINHUA)--In 1984 Beijing Municipality promoted more than 3,000 young and middle-aged cadres to leading posts, including some 2,900 that are under 45 years of age. Among the cadres promoted to bureau level, 85 percent had at least a college education. These newly promoted cadres were recruited from among the some 5,000 reserve cadres by 270 evaluation groups organized by departments concerned under the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee. Because they are in the prime of their life and have broad knowledge and strong innovative spirit, their promotion to leading posts has accelerated the process of making scientific policy decisions and modernizing the managements. [Excerpt] [By Luo Xiaolu] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1508 GMT 13 Feb 85 OW]

MAY PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION SCHEDULED--The 11th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 10 February. The meeting decided that the 3d Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress will be held in early May. The meeting also adopted decisions on further promoting reforms in the construction trade and on further opening up to the world and developing economic and technical cooperation. The meeting approved regulations on protecting the legitimate rights of women and children, and approved appointments and dismissals. Vice Chairman Wei Yunyu presided at the meeting on 10 February. Also present were Chairman Ruan Bosheng and Vice Chairmen Hu Fan, Feng Sutao, Ren Yinglun, Chen Sigong, Ma Guishu, Jiang Yi, and (Wang Wenzhang). [Summary from poor reception] [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Feb 85 HK]

OFFICIALS ATTEND GATHERING FOR TEACHERS--A spring festival gathering to comfort schoolteachers was held in Taiyuan on 8 February, sponsored by the provincial and city CPC committees, People's Congress Standing Committees, governments, and CPPCC. Mayor Wang Maolin presided. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong made a speech. Also present were responsible comrades of the province and city Li Xiuren, Wang Kewen, Wang Jiangong, Feng Suta, Zhang Weiqing, Wang Xiujin, (Lu Wenbo), Yue Weifan, and (Xu Zhenhai). [Excerpts] [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Feb 85 HK]

LEADERS ATTEND VETERAN CADRES' GATHERING--On the morning of 12 February, the Provincial CPC Committee and government held a tea party for veteran cadres at the (Meijiang) meeting hall. Present were leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee and government Li Ligong, Wang Kewen, Wang Tingdong, Zhang Changzhen, Lu Gongxun, Wu Dacai, and Zhang Guangyou. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong extended greetings on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and government to the veteran comrades at the party and to the 43,000 retired cadres in the province. [Excerpts] [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Feb 85 HK]

MEETING DISCUSSES PROPAGANDA WORK TASKS--According to SHANXI RIBAO, a recent provincial propaganda work conference seriously studied the important speeches of leading central comrades at the national conference of propaganda department chiefs, reviewed and summed up the experiences and lessons of propaganda work in Shanxi, and made arrangements for this year's work. The meeting called on propaganda departments throughout the province to truly shift their work onto the track of serving economic construction. It is essential to do a good job in propaganda work for reform, and for this purpose it is essential to change the state of affairs in which propaganda work cadres are not familiar with economic work. It is necessary to improve propaganda methods and strive to find new ways of doing it. Wang Kewen, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, made a speech on how to do a good job in propaganda work in the new period. [Summary from poor reception] [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Feb 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/483

NORTHEAST REGION

LI LIAN SPEAKS ON CADRE TRAINING, THIRD ECHELON

SK020607 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] On 1 February, speaking at the provincial work conference on training cadres and building the third echelon, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, pointed out: Grasping the training of cadres and the building of the third echelon means catching the strategy for the development of gifted people. This, conforming to the need of the four modernizations, is a way to ensure the realization of the political line from the organizational line, and is a major event we should attend to.

Comrade Li Lian pointed out: To improve the quality of cadre contingent and strengthen the building of leading bodies, we must break from the idea of developing small-scale agriculture and economy and the bonds of feudal and patriarchal ideas, and must foster new ideas of respecting knowledge and talented people and winning victory through intelligence. He said: After many years of readjustment, average age, knowledge level, and intellectual structure of leading bodies at all levels have been improved and is gradually become rational. Though this is a good situation it is not our purpose. Our purpose is to raise the level of leadership and the ability to make decisions and policies in order to meet the needs of the modernization drive. Now, our cadres are undertaking two kinds of changes. The first is that cadres with scientific knowledge are studying management experience in order to change from the simple-knowledge-style to the management-knowledge style. The second is that the cadres with practical experiences are studying scientific knowledge in order to change from the traditional-experience-style to the modern-experience-style. In the process of changes, if every comrade can utilize his strong points to make up others' weak points, can give up his weak points and learn from others' strong points, and can respect and cooperate with others, the gaps between one another will be eliminated, the mass superiority of leading bodies as a whole will be fully exploited, and the leadership level will be improved greatly.

Comrade Li Lian said: We should pay attention to the ideological and organizational construction of the third echelon in order to ensure our cause to grow and flourish, and to see to it that there is not lack of successors to carry it on. To achieve success in building the third echelon, veteran cadres should shoulder major duties. Veteran cadres should be enlightened, and must let new cadres take on major jobs. Those young and middle-aged cadres who have entered the third echelon should also correctly understand themselves and correctly treat the selection of organizations.

NORTHEAST REGION

CIVIL ADMINISTRATIVE WORK IN 1984 REVIEWED

SK041520 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] The province has scored remarkable achievements in reforming civil administrative work. To make the civil administrative work better serve the party's general task and goal, the province has strengthened the work of supporting the poor, the disabled servicemen, and family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, thus accelerating their pace of becoming prosperous. Last year, the province raised more than 50 million yuan in funds to support the poor, a 77-percent increase over 1983, and supported 160,000 impoverished households, a 45-percent increase. In 1 year, more than 80,000 households have extricated themselves from poverty, and some of them have even entered the ranks of the households that are well off.

Last year, the province supported 26,000 families of revolutionary martyrs and demobilized and retired army men--a 21.9-percent increase over 1983--to develop production and to become prosperous through labor. During the year, more than 6,000 such families made their per-capita income surpass 1,000 yuan, accounting for 23 percent of the total. Some of them have become 10,000-yuan households. They have not only bought tractors and vehicles, but also built buildings of two or more stories.

Relatively good achievements have also been scored in supporting the disabled people and impoverished households in urban areas. Last year, the province helped settle more than 2,500 blind, deaf, mute, disabled and poverty-stricken people, a 40-percent increase over 1983. After being settled, these people have achieved security in their daily life. Some of them have even become 10,000-yuan households.

Along with the province-wide development of the economic reform, all units and enterprises in the province undertaking welfare have vigorously carried out reform, and made efforts to improve public and economic efficiency. In 1984, the 65 welfare production units under the civil administrative departments at or above the county level across the province netted 24.4 percent more in profits than in 1983. Homes for the elderly across the province received 32 percent more people than in 1983, and their income from diversified occupations reached 4.4 million yuan. To conform to the development of the current situation, the province, in 1984, reformed the system of integrating government administration with commune management, and established 829 townships and

10,127 villages, thus giving full play to township political power in leading economic construction and in strengthening public security.

Along with the development of the commodity economy, and with the increase in the number of peasants who go to market towns to operate industrial, commercial, and service trades, the pace of changing townships to towns has been accelerated. The number of organic towns in the province increased from 126 in 1983 to 281 in 1984, a 120-percent increase. This will help develop the commodity economy, promote the two transformations in agriculture, and accelerate the construction of the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/450

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI LAW JOURNAL ANNIVERSARY--A ceremonial meeting was held yesterday to mark the third anniversary of the resumption of publication of the weekly FAXUE [3127 1331 SCIENCE OF LAW], a specialized theoretical journal on the science of law, published in Shanghai. Some 270 people came to the meeting to extend congratulations, including Yang Di, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; Wei Wenbo, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Zou Yu, minister of justice; as well as Wang Huaian, Jiang Wen, Di Jingxiang, Song Richang, Wang Lingqing, Hua Liankui, Wang Xing, Xu Panqiu, Chen Tianchi, and Zhuang Yongwen. Yang Di and Zou Yu addressed the meeting. They expressed the hope that FAXUE would make new contributions to spreading the knowledge of law among the public, and enhancing their concept of the legal system. [Wang Shixun] [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 85 p 2]

ZHEJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION--The 11th meeting of the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee ended in Hangzhou this afternoon, after a 7-day session. The 5th Plenary Session, which was held this afternoon, adopted the Zhejiang Regulations on Planned Parenthood, a decision on appropriately extending the period for investigating major and complex criminal cases in Zhejiang, and a resolution on intensifying the propaganda and education about the legal system, and on popularizing common knowledge of the law. The plenary session also selected Han Zhenxiang, president of Zhejiang University, to be deputy to the Sixth NPC, and examined and approved appointments and dismissals. This afternoon's plenary session was chaired by Chen Anyu, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee. Li Fengping, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee; and Liu Dan, Liu Zizheng, Shang Jingcai, Li Yuhua, Wu Zhichuan, Zhu Zuxiang, Yu Jiye, and Xing Zitao, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, attended. Li Debao, vice governor of Zhejiang; Zhang Zixiang, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; and Liu Huanxhi, vice president of the provincial higher people's courts, as well as leading members of departments concerned, attended the meeting as observers. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 Feb 85]

HAN PEIXIN YOUTH INSCRIPTIONS--The Jiangsu Provincial CYL Committee, the provincial youth federation, and the provincial students federation held a provincial summing-up and award meeting in Nanjing this afternoon for youths taking part in book-reading activities. Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; and Gu Xiulian, governor, wrote inscriptions for the meeting, urging

youths throughout the province to read books for China's revitalization. The CYL Central Committee sent a message of greetings to the meeting. Since October 1983, Jiangsu youths have scored great successes in reading activities. Some 10,000 CYL branches and 13 million young people enthusiastically took part in the activities. Shen Daren, responsible person of the provincial CPC committee and government, presented medals, citations, and books to the advanced collectives and individuals. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Feb 85]

HISTORY OF SOVIET AREAS--Representatives from Jiangxi, Fujian, Hunan, Hubei, Anhui, Sichuan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Zhejiang, and Guizhou Provinces recently attended a conference in Ruijin on compiling the history of educational work in [Chinese] Soviet areas. The participants held that it is an honorable task to learn well the history of educational work in Soviet areas. Lu Liang, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, attended the conference. [Summary] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 85 OW]

SHANDONG PERSONNEL EXCHANGES--Personnel departments at and above the county level in Shandong Province have carried out extensive personnel exchange services to meet the needs in the reform of the economic structure. By the end of 1984, they had established 97 personnel exchange service centers, and helped more than 13,000 personnel with specialized skills transfer jobs. [Excerpt] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jan 85 p 1 SK]

JILIN HOSTS U.S. DELEGATION--On the evening of 30 January, Zhao Xiu, governor of the Jilin Provincial Government, hosted all the members of the delegation of Chamber of Commerce from California, United States. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/450

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

EAST CHINA SEA FLEET SCORES SCIENTIFIC GAINS

OW072222 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] According to a special JIEFANG RIBAO dispatch from Ningbo, the East China Sea Fleet held a meeting on 1 and 2 February to commend a group of outstanding scientific and technical cadres and advanced individuals who have secured competence through self-study. At the meeting, 45 people gained promotions and 191 people received awards.

Wu Gang, deputy political commissar of the navy; Xie Zhenghao, commander of the East China Sea Fleet; Feng Da, deputy political commissar of the East China Sea Fleet; and other leading comrades attended the meeting.

In 1984 the East China Sea Fleet had successfully completed more than 400 large and small scientific research and technical innovation projects. Nine of them won scientific and technical awards of the entire army. Some of the projects filled in the gaps in the country and reached world advanced standards. In launching the carrier rocket to the south Pacific Ocean from China and conducting the test in launching the test in launching submarine-base guided missiles, the intellectuals in the East China Sea Fleet have done a great deal of work and made remarkable contributions.

Xie Zhenghao, commander of the East China Sea Fleet, delivered a speech. He called on the comrades at all levels to go among the intellectuals to become their bosom friends and work hard to recruit talented and well-qualified personnel. He urged them to concern themselves with work and livelihood of intellectuals and provide them with even greater opportunities to study and further broaden their knowledge. At the same time, he also called for efforts to vigorously promote intellectual development and train many more competent personnel in various forms. Zhang Wenhua, director of the Political Department of the East China Sea Fleet, delivered a summing-up report, pointing out the specific requirements for the fleet to value knowledge and respect talented people.

CSO: 4005/485

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

INTERVIEW ON ENTERPRISE-STYLE PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT IN UNITS

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 44, 29 Oct 84 pp 18-19

[Article by staff reporter Zhang Chunting]1728 2504 0080]: "A Question of a Directional Nature--Liang Bingzhi, chief of the Management Bureau, PLA General Political Department, Discusses Managing Production in Units as an Enterprise"]

[Text] With the approval of the leadership of the PLA General Political Department, the Management Bureau of this department has formally set up an organization service general company with several branch companies under it. Recently this reporter interviewed Liang Bingzhi [4731 4426 3112], chief of the Management Bureau of the PLA General Political Department, and asked him to talk about this own understanding and views of the question of the managing production in units as an enterprise.

Bureau chief Liang Bingzhi was formerly deputy commander of the Armored Forces of the Beijing Units, and for a long time in the past was engaged in military work. He said to this reporter: In the past several years the economic reform in the county has scored tremendous achievements, but whether some of the production and business activities can be reformed and how they would be reformed is a new topic about which I don't have experience. But I deeply feel that this is a question of a directional nature. Being in the Management Bureau of the General Political Department for 3 years, I feel that there are two contradictions that are very difficult to resolve. One contradiction is that we want to reduce the number of logistics personnel but also want to do good logistics work, and this will be very difficult to achieve if the old methods are used. There is a very big difference between the logistics support work now and that of the war years. Besides the food, clothing, shelter, and transportation in the units, from the cadres' birth, age, illness, and disability and their separation or retirement from the service to their dependents' accompanying them and being employed, down to making arrangements for youth awaiting employment and various kinds of welfare--in a large number of social questions, each and every thing is taken care of. The second contradiction is that the requirements of life are becoming higher and higher, and it is very difficult to satisfy the daily growing requirements in material and cultural life in the units by relying on existing funds.

How are these contradictions to be resolved? Bureau chief Liang Bingzhi said: Based on the spirit of the directives of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, over the past 3 years our management bureau has made some explorations. First, we carried out reorganization and technological transformation of the bureau's old enterprises, which to a fairly large extent improved their economic results. Second, we carried out some reforms of the business units administered by the bureau, and, consulting the experience of relevant local departments, by stages and groups have adopted methods for managing enterprises. Third, we gradually expanded the scope of business. Not long ago, with the approval of the leadership of the General Political Department, on the foundation of the General Political Departments' original organization service general company, with five branch companies, including construction, coal, and medical equipment branch companies, under which there will be set up agriculture, animal husbandry, sideline, and fishery companies and reception and service companies. The production and business activities of these companies, on the premise of insuring the fulfillment of all tasks assigned by the upper level and of abiding by the relevant policies and decrees of the state, will be done in an organized, leading, and actively reliable way; they will gradually put into practice independent accounting and self-responsibility for profit and loss, and will not use national defense funds and will not be in the units' establishment. Besides the personnel of the original institutions which will change into enterprises, the personnel needed for these companies will be selected from among some comrades who have already withdrawn or are preparing to withdraw to the second or third lines, and from among the dependent family members and the sons and daughters of army men who are awaiting employment; also, we are prepared to transfer some cadres who have business management experience or specialized knowledge to run training units which will train talents who will engage in business management. We will advertise in the locality for the small number of people with special qualifications that we need. In the five companies already set up and their several subordinate companies which we are preparing to set up, with the exception of retaining a small number of backbone elements who are in the system of ownership by the whole people, for the personnel needed the method of recruiting for contract work will, for the most part, be adopted; also, in some cases, task contracts will be given to local contracting teams, gradually phasing out the practice of sending troops to perform production tasks. With regard to the business done by these companies, some of it will be done by joint capital operations with the localities and some of it will be done jointly by China and foreign countries. For some other units, like motor vehicle pools, organization messhalls, and barracks maintenance teams, we are preparing to run a part or all of them as enterprises in the future.

Having spoken thus far, Bureau Chief Liang left his seat and, holding in the fingers of his two hands the front of his military jacket, gave it a light shake and said: It is not all that easy to make those comrades who will do production and business work to change from being army men to being civilians, to take off their uniforms, and no longer to get national defense funds. Much work must be done to achieve this goal, like organizing leadership, ideological education, material preparations, and personnel deployment; it really must be a process. We cannot practice "arbitrary uniformity." Therefore, in the process

of reform, we must do our best to make many-sided explorations and look for the laws and experiences in managing production in the units as an enterprises in order to promote the next step in consolidation and reform work. As for the steps to put into practice, we can first convert the management into enterprises and then run all of the production as an enterprise.

Discussing the merits of managing the production and business activities of an enterprise, Bureau Chief Liang enumerated four points:

--It truly reduces the number of personnel. In its retrenchment over the past several years, the management bureau has cut more than 100 persons. This practice of enterprise management greatly reduces the number of personnel. Because many production and business tasks are contracted out to companies, we can say that a separation between government and enterprise is effected. In this way the work of a routine nature of leadership and enterprise departments at all levels is greatly reduced, thereby insuring that the leading comrades have abundant energy to engage in the work of the unit itself.

--There is a fairly big rise in the units' income. With regard to the profit obtained by the management bureau, besides using it to improve the units' material and cultural life and giving it to production enterprise units for bonuses and the expansion of reproduction, it is estimated that at the end of the year part of the profit will be turned over to the higher authorities. Henceforth, following the increase in the number of enterprise-type units, income will increase. In this way, we will both increase the state's income and decrease national defense expenditures.

--Arrangements can be made for some cadres transferred to civilian work and cadres who have been separated or retired from the service to display their strong points. Now, the greater part of comrades in the Management Bureau of the General Political Department who are awaiting assignment or who have withdrawn to the second line have appropriate work to do.

--Arrangements are made for youth awaiting employment. With regard to the sons and daughters of army men within the scope of the General Political Department, except for those who for physical condition or other reasons cannot yet be placed, all the others have been placed; in addition, nearly 30 family dependents have been assigned work, and at the same time some youths awaiting employment in the localities have been recruited.

Finally this reporter asked Bureau Chief Liang Bingzhi to discuss the important significance of the practice of managing production in the units as an enterprise. After a little thought, Bureau Chief Liang said: Recently [PLA General Political Department) Director Yu Qiuli [0151 4428 6849] instructed us to change, as much as possible units that could be so changed into enterprise units, and he put forward some principles that we should follow, and hoped everybody would vigorously explore and conscientiously handle well this matter. I think that this practice conforms to the party's principles and politics, and also accords with the demands of constructing national defense modernization under the new historical conditions. In the long-time peaceful environment, the social problems of the units' lodging and food, the employment of the sons and daughters of army men, the placement of cadres after they have

separated or retired from the service, as well as the large number of cadres who are transferred to civilian work consumes a lot of the energy of the leaders at all levels in the units. If everybody proceeds from the reality in his own unit, integrates this reality with the characteristics of logistics support work in the units, appropriately initiates some enterprise production and business activities, and gradually effects enterprise-type management, then the units can take the path of broadening sources of income and reducing expenditure and of making the army self-supporting. In this way, not only will we make arrangements for some cadres and for some family dependents and children in the units and thus lighten the burden on society, but also can create a large amount of material wealth, accumulate more funds, and accelerate the pace of our army's modernization.

After speaking up to this point, Bureau Chief Liang said with emphasis: If we want to take a new path in reform, the most important thing is to conscientiously study and profoundly comprehend the instructions and the relevant principles and policies of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission, emancipate our minds, mobilize the masses, proceed from reality, create conditions not be afraid of taking risks, and not be afraid of other people making thoughtless comments. Of course, our reform work has only just begun, and compared with advanced units and with the leaders' demands, there is still a very big disparity. We are determined, along with everybody else, to boldly explore and to make new contributions to the ushering in of a new situation in unit building.

9727

CSO: 4005/293

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ZHEJIANG REFORMS WINTER CONSCRIPTION WORK

OW110944 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Our province achieved complete success in the reform of winter conscription work in 1984.

Under the leadership of party committees and governments, various military subdistricts and people's armed forces departments boldly reformed conscription measures while implementing the new conscription law. Recruiting units used to send personnel to various localities to bring in new recruits, but 84 counties, cities, and districts in the province now sent new recruits to recruiting units. The number of new recruits sent by local authorities now accounts for 85 percent of the province's total draftees. In addition, Yinxian and Fuyang counties also organized new recruits to report to recruiting units themselves. All such new recruits reported to recruiting units on time.

The provincial military districts on 6 February issued a circular commending the Jiaxing, Zhoushan, Taizhou, and Huzhou military subdistricts and 71 county, city, and district people's armed forces departments for doing conscription work well.

CSO: 4005/485

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA, PEOPLE SUPPORT EACH OTHER WITH KNOWLEDGE

OW102357 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1202 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Feb (XINHUA)--Activities to "Support the Army and help the people with intellectual resources" are being widely conducted in the country, with marked results. A leading comrade of the party Central Committee has fully affirmed such activities as a good way to bring about a new situation in army-government and army-people relations.

PLA units have taken various measures to help people with intellectual resources, such as assisting local people in running schools, providing them with technical advice, transferring scientific research results to them, and making joint efforts with them to tackle difficult technical problems. According to incomplete statistics, the Armed Forces have sent more than 80,000 cadres and fighters to serve as after-school activities counsellors in local schools. A number of PLA scientific research institutes, technical units, academies, and schools helped localities train a total of over 198,000 key technicians and skilled workers last year, and more than 6,000 of them were computer technicians.

Local people's governments, as well as many enterprises and institutes, in various parts of the country have enthusiastically supported the army with intellectual resources. Many professors, experts, and scholars have gone to military camps to impart knowledge to PLA members. Twenty-five institutions of higher learning in north China alone have assisted units under the Beijing Military Region in setting up 190 college-level classes, and more than 16,000 Army cadres have attended such classes.

Conducting activities to "support the Army and help the people with intellectual resources" has made it possible for PLA units to build closer relations with scientific, technological, educational, and cultural circles and to strengthen their unity with intellectuals.

CSO: 4005/485

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

TIANJIN MAYOR ON ARMY-CIVILIAN COOPERATION

OW091341 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report, on the afternoon of 7 February, Li Ruihuan, mayor of Tianjin Municipality, addressed a discussion meeting attended by leaders of army units stationed in Tianjin. He said that many good works can be done through cooperation between the army and local authorities, which will benefit the country and the people; promote true unity between the army, the government, and the people; and enable the army to train large numbers of technical personnel when it participates in national construction.

Not long ago, Li Ruihuan proposed to joint efforts with army units stationed in Tianjin in four fields of work: 1) Request the help of the army in training personnel undergoing reeducation through labor; 2) remodel some shooting ranges of army units, and open them up for public use; 3) transform scattered and poorly-equipped warehouses; and 4) reform the work of supporting armymen and giving preferential treatment to their family members during the Spring Festival this year by concentrating on visiting and giving comfort to retired veteran comrades.

General Secretary Hu Yaobang has noted that all four of the suggestions above deserve our attention. Army units stationed in Tianjin should also consider them as good for the army and the locality.

In order to accomplish these four things, the army units specially invited Li Ruihuan to discuss his opinions. Li Ruihuan said: The army should no longer isolate itself as it did before. How can it accomplish modernization if it does not have contact with modernization? I have confidence in a few joint undertakings with the army. We should first do things well. Do the small things first in the big things can not be accomplished for the time being. Proceed step by step if things cannot be accomplished all at once. The important thing is to closely attend to this work in a down-to-earth manner, and do good turns for Tianjin's residents and army units stationed here.

CSO: 4005/485

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA'S HONG XUEZHI URGES ARMYMEN TO PLANT TREES

OW130018 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1544 GMT 12 Feb 85

[By reporter Guo Diancheng]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Feb (XINHUA)--The People's Liberation Army commanders and fighters have overfulfilled the all-people obligatory tree-planting task for 3 consecutive years. They received a new mobilization order tonight: The PLA should plant no less than 20 trees per capita this year and turn 80 percent of its barracks into "garden-like barracks" in the next 3 years. It should do an even better job in supporting local tree-planting drives.

This demand was put forward to the whole army by Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and chairman of the PLA Greening Committee, on behalf of the Central Military Commission at an all-army greening work telephone conference.

Hong Xuezhi said: Comrade Hu Yaobang emphatically pointed out at a meeting early this year that to cover the motherland with trees is an existing national policy, as well as a great construction project.

Hong Xuezhi said: The army's active participation in the campaign to cover the motherland with trees is an important action to serve the needs of the whole, as well as its glorious duty to work in the interest of the country, the society, and the people. He urged all PLA units to regard the tree-planting work as an important task and do it even better each year.

During the telephone conference, a circular issued by the PLA Greening Committee on commending 100 advanced units in tree planting was read.

Yan Jinsheng, deputy director of the General Political Department and vice chairman of the PLA Greening Committee, also spoke at the conference.

CSO: 4005/485

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGZHOU MILITARY REGION IMPLEMENTS POLICIES ON INTELLECTUALS

HK090414 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Feb 85 p 1

[Report by Tang Songming [0781 2646 2494] and He Jinsheng [0149 6930 3932]:
"The Guangzhou Military Region Has Done a Good Job in Implementing the Policy
Toward Intellectuals"]

[Text] The Guangzhou Military Region has further implemented the policies toward intellectuals in the course of party rectification. At present, 80.3 percent of the existing science and technology cadres and other intellectuals have joined the CPC. Some 1,849 are appointed to leading posts at and above the battalion level, among whom more than 900 have taken up leading posts at regiment, division, and army levels. Some 99.4 percent of them can apply their specialities to their work, 75 percent have living quarters up to the stipulated standards, and 72 percent of those who meet the requirements have now their dependents living with them in the army, and 88.8 percent of these dependents are now employed.

The Guangzhou Military Region has, on many occasions, examined the situation in implementing the policies toward intellectuals in all units in the region in recent years. It has studied and drawn up measures for solving every specific problem regarding intellectuals joining the party, their promotion and appointment, having intellectuals' dependents living with them in the army, and problems of employment. These measures have been put into practice. The military command has found that some comrades were not able to apply their specialities to their work, so they have made appropriate readjustments of the work through various channels. Some science and technology administrative cadres working in public health in the army units did not have their professional positions appraised and graded when other technical cadres working in public health had their settled. Their treatment was consequently not very good. The leadership promptly studied and discussed the problem. Referring to the spirit of the documents concerned issued by the General Political Department, they appraised the professional grades of 264 science and technology administrative cadres whose professional titles and treatment were obviously on the low side. This enabled them to have their wages raised over two grades. They have also promptly advocated the advanced, encouraging outstanding accomplishments, and have successively promoted in technical grade or professional title 19 comrades who have made some inventions or scored outstanding achievements. They have issued circulars to commend 10 outstanding intellectuals and science and technology cadres, thus working hard to create a good atmosphere to show respect for knowledge and talented people.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

FUZHOU PLA UPGRADES DUAL-PURPOSE TRAINING PROGRAM

OW080817 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0832 GMT 6 Feb 85

[By reporter Ding Gu and correspondent Lei Zhiqing]

[Text] Fuzhou, 6 Feb (XINHUA)--The Fuzhou Military Region is upgrading its training program for dual-purpose personnel. Last year, the number of commanders and fighters advancing from the senior middle school classes to college-level classes rose more than 200 percent over 1983; and the number of personnel receiving college diplomas, completion certificates for one or more subjects, and technical title certificates increased 760 percent over the previous year. The achievement was unprecedented in the history of the Fuzhou Military Region.

Last year, by opening new channels, and employing various training methods, the Fuzhou Military Region succeeded in continually broadening its dual-purpose training program. Meanwhile, the various military units also made use of the many professional people, the high cultural level, advanced technology, and other favorable conditions in the special economic zones and other economically developed areas, to train personnel meeting the latter's needs. Cooperating with industrial and mining enterprises which had imported advanced technology, and scientific research departments, these military units opened over 2,000 training classes in business management, microcomputer, finance and trade, agricultural science, and other subjects, and hired, or contracted, experts and technicians to each them. They also signed joint training and contract teaching agreements with over 100 local universities, colleges and technical schools, making use of the schools' teaching staffs to train their own talents. At the same time, they turned their own medical, transportation, electric power, signal, machinery, military construction, and other technical sections and detachments into technical training centers, thus accelerating the training of technical personnel.

After summing up last year's training experiences, the party committee of Fuzhou Military Region recently decided to allocate special funds to promoting scientific and cultural education, and training dual-purpose personnel. It is expecting to achieve even greater success in training this year.

CSO: 4005/485

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BEIJING MILITARY REGION SELECTS, PROMOTES CADRES

OW100105 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0145 GMT 8 Feb 85

[By reporter Zhao Su]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Feb (XINHUA)--The Beijing Military Region has adopted the method of combining leaders' observations with recommendations by the masses in selecting and promoting leading cadres of the third echelon at the corps level.

This is a measure taken by the Beijing Military Region in order to change the average age and educational level of senior cadres and realize the replacement of cadres by different echelons. After 2 months of effort, 92 cadres have been newly selected for promotion. Most of them are about 45 years old. Those with college level education account for 43.5 percent, and the overwhelming majority of them have a certain professional knowledge.

Since late October last year, the Beijing Military Region organized a work team which went to various field units and the Provincial Military District to solicit opinions. The team conducted a "solid survey" of candidates for third echelon cadres at the corps level and repeatedly heard opinions from more than 400 cadres at the corps, divisional, and regimental levels. It also made thorough investigations on the situation of some 100 candidates. On this basis, the party committee of the Beijing Military Region compared the new findings with its records of cadres and eliminated those unqualified ones. In this way, it finally decided on cadres of the third echelon at the corps level.

In the course of asking the masses to make recommendations, the work team of the Beijing Military Region did not set any limit and refrained from using any influence upon the masses. It encouraged all of them to act like "Bo Le" [an ancient character noted for his judgment in selecting a good horse] and asked the masses to nominate candidates for cadres through repeated consultations. This way of selecting cadres for promotion is favorable for finding more talented people in a fast pace and can avoid the situation in which cadres are not fully examined and employed in a satisfactory manner. Among those selected as cadres of the third echelon, 11 of them are newly discovered through recommendations by the masses, and they are all middle-aged and young cadres with real ability and actual learning.

CSO: 4005/485

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

QIN JIWEI PRAISES, ENCOURAGES RETIRED PLA CADRES

OW122120 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 12 Feb 85

[By reporter Zhao Su]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Feb (XINHUA)--"Knowing that the sun would set soon, the old ox ran without being whipped." These verses from an ancient poem are a lively portrayal of the over 10,000 retired veteran cadres of the Beijing Military Region.

At a Spring Festival get-together of old cadres at the Beijing Military Region today, Commander Qin Jiwei praised the retired old cadres for their contributions to the spread of the party's glorious traditions and fine work style and to the joint armyman-civilian campaign to build socialist spiritual civilization. According to incomplete statistics, one-third of the retired old cadres of the Beijing Military Region constantly take part in the joint armyman-civilian campaign to build socialist spiritual civilization. Most of the some 480 units with which they cooperate have become advanced units in building spiritual civilization. Those units have played a positive role in improving local standards of social conduct and in promoting economic development. In 1984, more than 600 retired old cadres of the military region received award for their contributions, and some 2,000 families of old cadres were rated as "five-good families."

Qin Jiwei urged the retired old cadres to keep a clear head under the excellent situation, take the interests of the whole into consideration, and maintain and carry forward the party's glorious traditions. He also urged them to educate their sons, daughters, relatives, and friends to set a good example in observing the party's policies and discipline, take the lead in resisting unhealthy tendencies, and ensure the smooth advance of the economic structural reform.

CSO: 4005/485

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGXI LEADERS ATTEND MEETING OF RETIRED VETERAN CADRES

HK070338 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] The regional meeting of representatives of retired veteran cadres ended in Nanning 4 February. Regional party and government leaders Wei Chunshu, Jin Boasheng, Chen Huiguang, (Li Jinliang), Ou Jiwen, Wang Zhuguang, and Bi Kezhou attended the meeting.

At the meeting, Comrade Wei Chunshu, on behalf of the regional CPC Committee and people's government, saluted and expressed regards to the 54,000 retired veteran cadres in the region, the veteran comrades who have broken down from constant overwork, and those comrades who have been engaged in the work regarding veteran cadres.

Comrade Wei Chunshu made two demands of the veteran cadres:

1. Veteran cadres must pay attention to their own health. They must put rest and regaining their health first, and then do what they are capable of with their remaining efforts.
2. Veteran cadres must support the work of new leading bodies and pass on experiences, give help, and set an example in training new cadres.

Comrade Wei Chunshu said that CPC committees and people's governments at all levels must attach importance to the work concerning veteran cadres and wholeheartedly serve veteran comrades. They must pay attention to veteran cadres' study and daily life and resolve their difficulties in daily life. CYL organizations and schools in all localities must organize youngster to do good things for veteran cadres and invite veteran cadres to conduct education in revolutionary traditions, so as to inspire a good habit in the society of respecting old and virtuous people.

At the meeting, 26 advanced individuals and 4 advanced collectives were commended and awarded trophies.

CSO: 4005/485

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SPRING FESTIVAL PARTY IN NANJING MILITARY REGION

OW111325 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] According to a reporter of this situation, the Nanjing Military Region held a large-scale Spring Festival tea party on the morning of 9 February. Vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee Xu Shiyou and members Nie Fengzhi, Du Ping, Tang Liang, and Xiao Wangdong; Nanjing Military Region Commander Xiang Shouzhi and Political Commissar Guo Linxiang, as well as other leading comrades, joined with more than 200 old comrades at and above the department level, who have withdrawn to the second and third fronts and who were in Nanjing, in reminiscing their militant friendship and talking happily about the new spring.

At the tea party, Political Commissar Guo Linxiang and Commander Xiang Shouzhi, on behalf of the Nanjing Military Region's party committee leadership, extended new spring greetings to the old comrades who have withdrawn to the second and the third fronts, and expressed hope that they will continue to exert their remnant energy and make new contributions.

Xu Shiyou, an 80-year-old veteran general, delivered an impromptu speech, saying: After leaving your posts, you old comrades can benefit yourselves greatly by going out and doing some travelling and visiting. Last year, I went to visit several counties in Jiangsu, where I found that the governments worked efficiently, the people live together harmoniously, and the situation was fine.

Xu Shiyou said: After resigning and retiring, you old comrades still have one more task, namely, to sum up your own histories well and write them down for your descendants. In writing your own histories, it is necessary to write not only your experiences but also your lessons.

He hoped that old comrades will treasure their late years and spend their late years well.

Attending the tea party were old comrades who took part in the first and second revolutionary wars in the country, including (Lai Yi), Rao Zhijian, Liu Xiyuan, and Zhang Fan, as well as the Nanjing Military Region's leading comrades, including Zhang Ming, Wang Zibo, Wang Jingmin, Li Baoqi, Zhou Deli, Chen Hui, and (Wu Xiuhong). At the tea party, the Nanjing Military Region's (Qianxian) Song and Dance Troupe performed excellent literary and art programs.

CSO: 4005/485

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

XIZANG PEOPLE'S ARMED POLICE HOLD PARADE 8 FEBRUARY

HK090701 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Excerpts] In order to review the achievements of the units in education and training, demonstrate the vigor of the people's armed police, and step up their revolutionization, modernization, and regularization, the Xizang Corps of the Chinese People's Armed Police held a grand parade in Lhasa on the morning of 8 February. Nearly 1,000 commanders and fighters of units stationed in Lhasa were on parade.

Present were (Ganzhu) and (Gezhang Qinpei), leading comrades of the CPC Committee of the Xizang Corps of the Armed Police; commanders and political commissars of prefectural and city detachments currently attending an enlarged meeting of the Corp CPC Committee in Lhasa; and leading comrades of the headquarters, political, and logistics departments of the corps, and of border defense and fire-fighting units. Deputy Commander (Gajin) of the corps announced the state of the parade.

(Wang Pingliang), commander of the corps, and (Baima Duoji), director of the regional public security department and political commissar of the corps, accompanied by (Tan Huasheng), commander of the unit being reviewed, arrived at the parade ground in two open vehicles.

CSO: 4005/485

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CASE OF EXPLOSION ON PASSENGER TRAIN CRACKED

HK250339 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] The incident of the explosion on passenger train No 247 from Wuchang to Guangzhou was cracked on 5 January by the Changsha Railway Public Security Section and the Public Security Department of Zhengzhou Railway Bureau. At 1910 on 18 December, an explosion occurred in car No 3 of this train while running between Rongjiawan and Huangjiuqiao in Yueyang County. A criminal element was killed on the spot by the explosion, and eight passengers were injured.

After the incident, the Changsha Railway Public Security Section and the Public Security Department of Zhengzhou Railway Bureau organized a joint investigation group. They have now found that the culprit was (Tang Meishi), 20 years old, a peasant of Huaminglou Township in Ningxiang County, Hunan. He was world-weary as a result of losing public funds through gambling. On 15 December, he left home, taking fuses and explosives with him. He boarded train No 247 in Hubei on 18 December. When the train was running between Rongjiawan and Huangjiuqiao, he caused the explosion in order to commit suicide.

CSO: 4005/485

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SOLDIERS IN XIZANG PROVINCE HAVE IMPROVED DIET

OW111112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Lhasa, 11 Feb (XINHUA)--Soldiers in Tibet now have four dishes and a soup for lunch and supper, where only canned meat and dried vegetables were served a few years ago.

In 4,000-meter-high Tibet, with its weather and transportation problems, the army must feed itself.

Until a few years ago, most units produced only potatoes, turnips and cabbage and had no fresh vegetables in winter.

Army farms were set up to improve diet after the party Central Committee discussed Tibet last March.

In 1984 the army in Tibet grew 50 varieties of vegetables and gave each soldier 275 kg. Fruit output topped 500 tons, and livestock and poultry rose 7 percent.

Eighteen fishing teams and a chicken farm were set up.

In once barren Gona, 4,350m above sea level, an army greenhouse grows tomatoes, pumpkins and peppers, giving every soldier 1,500 kg of vegetables a year.

In Qamdo, minus 40 centigrade in winter, soldiers have bred healthier, more disease-resistant cattle.

In army factories in Nagqu, an untraversed area, soldiers' wives and children make noodles, bread, cakes, beancurd and soy sauce.

Tibet's military farm output in 1984 topped eight million yuan (about 2.9 million U.S. dollars), 1.8 times more than in 1983.

The army sold 1,500 tons of vegetables in Lhasa, and soldiers in Medog planted fruit trees for local people.

CSO: 4000/115

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MINISTRY GROUP VISITS YUNNAN FRONTLINE--A comfort group sent by the Ministry of Civil Affairs to visit the units stationed on the Laoshan and Zheyinshan front in Yunnan has been touring the front in recent days to convey the concern and regards of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the Central Military Commission, and the people of all nationalities in the country for the border defense fighters. The group is headed by Minister Cui Naifu and Vice Minister Yang Chen. It is composed of responsible persons from the PLA General Political Department, of departments concerned of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Civil Affairs, and of the civil affairs departments of Yunnan, Guangdong, Zhejiang, Shandong, Shaanxi, Jiangxi, Jiangsu and Hubei provinces. [Excerpt] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Feb 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/485

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

XINHUA NOTES TAIWAN KUOMINTANG LEADERSHIP CHANGE

OW090208 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1314 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Text] Hong Kong, 7 Feb (XINHUA)--According to reports of Taiwan's CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and other foreign news agencies, the Kuomintang Central Standing Committee in Taiwan adopted Jiang Jingguo's proposal on 6 February approving the resignation of Jiang Yanshi, secretary general of the Central Committee, and the succession to that post by Ma Shuli, resident representative of Taiwan's "association for East Asian Relations" in Japan.

According to the reports, the 70-year-old Jiang Yanshi tendered his resignation to Jiang Jingguo for health reasons. After the Kuomintang Central Standing Committee adopted Jiang Jingguo's proposal and approved his resignation, Jiang Jingguo appointed him "adviser on national policies to the presidential office."

A native of Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province, Jiang Yanshi was "secretary general of the Executive Yuan," "education minister," and "secretary general of the presidential office" in Taiwan. He had been secretary general of the Kuomintang Central Committee since the end of 1979 and was "minister of foreign affairs" for 1 year.

Ma Shuli, a native of Lianshui County, Jiangsu Province, was born in 1909. He was a professor at the Armed Forces University of the Kuomintang from 1964 to 1972, and has been board chairman of Taiwan's China Broadcasting Corporation since August 1972. He has been board director of Taiwan's "Association for East Asian Relations" as well as its representative in Japan since December 1972.

CSO: 4005/480

TAIWAN

TAIPEI PROSECUTOR TO HEAR HENRY LIU CASE 11 FEBRUARY

OW080537 Taipei CNA in English 0322 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Text] Taipei, 7 Feb (CNA)--The Taipei Prosecutor's Office will hold its first hearing on the murder case of Henry Liu, a Chinese-American writer in Daly City, California, possibly next Monday, officials of the office said Thursday.

The officials noted that Prosecutor Chang Ching-yun is expected to summon two defendants, Chen Chi-li and Wu Tun, for questioning at the hearing session.

Henry Liu, known by his pen name as "Jiang Nan," who reportedly served in the United States as an informer for this nation's intelligence organs prior to his death, also doubled as an informer for the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation. He was shot and killed in his garage in Daly City last 15 October.

Chen Chi-li, a reputed leader of the underworld Bamboo Union Gang, and his lieutenant, Wu Tun, also a member of the Bamboo Union, were arrested in Taiwan last 12 and 26 November respectively in an anti-crime sweep unrelated to Liu's murder case.

Chen's confession statement of Liu's murder led to the implication of three intelligence officials who were eventually arrested. The FBI sent two officials and a Daly City police detective here for interviews with Chen and Wu at the end of last month.

According to officials with the prosecutor's office, Prosecutor Chang is busily studying the files on Chen and Wu. He may either summon the two from their detention house in Tucheng, Taipei County, or personally go to the detention house to interrogate the two defendants in the first hearing.

CSO: 4000/116

TAIWAN

PAPER PREDICTS U.S. REGRET AT ARMS SALES TO PRC

OW060909 Taipei CHINA POST in English 2 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Arms Sales to Peking"]

[Text] The arrival at Peking of the first U.S. naval delegation last Sunday for detailed talks on the first major Red Chinese purchase of American naval weapons and equipment is most disturbing to the people of the Asian and Pacific region.

The 23-strong delegation is headed by U.S. Navy Research and Engineering Chief Melvyn Paisley, who will visit the Chinese mainland for ten days. He and his Chinese Communist counterpart will discuss in detail the specific capacity and design of American naval weapons systems, gas turbine engines, sonars, guns and torpedoes which the Red Chinese wish to purchase. The American delegation will discuss with the Chinese Communists about their needs, what to buy and what not to buy.

The dispatching of such a high-level delegation was obviously the result of Chairman of U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff General John W. Vessey's recent visit to the Chinese mainland. He conferred extensively with Chinese Communist officials and inspected Chinese military installations. His talks with the Peking regime's officials had "laid a solid foundation for friendly relations and cooperation between the Armed Forces of the two countries," according to General Vessey. Less than 10 days after Vessey's statement, the U.S. Naval delegation arrived in Peking to conduct detailed negotiations.

The WALL STREET JOURNAL commented on U.S. arms sales to Peking by saying that "in terms of real politics, an arms deal may make sense, but we hope it also inspires some hard thinking about the limits of U.S. Red Chinese [as published] friendship. From what has leaked out so far, the weapons appear to be defensive or non-threatening to Taiwan or other U.S. friends in Asia. They're intended instead to deter any foray from the Soviet Union. But in many important respects, the policies and security interests of the U.S. and Red China simply don't mesh."

The editorial recalls Red Chinese support of the guerrilla movements in Malaysia and Indonesia and observes that Red China hates the fact that U.S. still sells arms to Taiwan. However, as a result of the Chinese Communist

united front maneuvers, the United States has been compelled to promise Peking to gradually reduce arms sales to Taiwan in violation of the Taiwan Relations Act and withholding at present any sizable arms sales to the Republic of China.

Thus any arms sales to Peking will have an adverse effect on the security and stability of the Republic of China and endanger the peace and security of the Asian and Pacific region. The ROC people have the right to demand the United States stop such sales of weapons and equipment which will threaten their defense capabilities. If not, they demand to be supplied with similar weapons and equipment to offset Peking's gains.

U.S. Congressional leaders should look into this situation without delay. They should question the wisdom of arming Peking which is in the midst of threatening Vietnam by "teaching the Vietnamese another lesson." Teng Hsiao-ping has obviously forgot his humiliating defeat in Vietnam a few years ago and is ready to launch another offensive there. The massing of 30 divisions and 8,000 planes at the Vietnamese border region was certainly not a simple military maneuver. The U.S. Congress should also scrutinize the detailed arms sales items to the Chinese Communists to see that no offensive weapons are included in the list.

The people of the Asian and Pacific region should protest such projected U.S. arms sales to the Chinese Communists who are using the excuse of countering the Soviets to gain such weapons and equipment from the United States.

The Peking regime is not capable of countering the Soviets in any case; its false pretenses should be exposed.

The retired Major General Henry Mohr recently wrote that "Appeasement of Communist China appears much like feeding a crocodile, hoping it will eat you last." The United States is committing the very mistake of feeding a crocodile. It is making a grave error which the Reagan administration will regret in the future.

CSO: 4000/116

TAIWAN

TAIWAN TO DIVERSIFY SOURCES OF NUCLEAR FUEL

OW121349 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 7 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The Taiwan Power Corporation seeks cooperation with the United States and South Africa in prospecting for uranium deposits. It has also talked with France and Australia on purchase of uranium fuel in an attempt to diversify the sources of uranium fuel and to ensure supply of nuclear fuel.

Chen Lan-kao, board chairman of the Taiwan Power Corporation, said: The Republic of China has one and a half years' safety in storage of processed uranium. It has a 10-year long-term, flexible contract with the United States and South Africa. Because of the small quantity required for production of nuclear energy annually, the small volume of uranium, and easy transportation, there is no worry about shortage of supply.

Chen Lan-kao added: According to a forecast, the quantity of uranium required by nuclear reactors in 1988 will exceed the current production capacity. The inventory of concentrated uranium is expected to last until 1992.

CSO: 4005/482

TAIWAN

EXCHANGE OF N-POWER EXPERIENCE WITH ASEAN URGED

OW120401 Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Taipei, 11 Feb (CNA)--Economics Minister Hsu Li-Teh pointed out Monday that the Republic of China [ROC] is willing to cooperate with member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and to exchange experiences on nuclear power generation. The Asia-Pacific seminar on assessing electricity development opened Monday at the Taiwan Power Company with more than 100 experts from the United States, Japan, South Korea, ASEAN nations and the host Republic of China participating.

Minister Hsu said in the opening ceremony that various nations have been making progress in their search for alternative energy sources since the 1974-1979 energy crisis. He noted that this nation's development of nuclear power generation is quite progressive and the ROC Government is willing to exchange his experiences with friendly nations.

The participants then started panel discussions. The seminar is scheduled to close on 16 February.

Meanwhile, Minister Hsu stated Monday that his ministry supports in principle the Taipower's plan to build its fourth nuclear power plant.

CSO: 4000/116

TAIWAN

PREMIER EXPRESSES CONCERN FOR HONG KONG CHINESE

OW130407 Taipei CNA in English 0333 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Taipei, 12 Feb (CNA)--Premier Yu Kuo-hwa stressed Tuesday about the Republic of China Government has been deeply concerned about the future freedom and wellbeing of Chinese residents in Hong Kong and Kowloon.

Their freedom and wellbeing are much more important than the problem of future trade between this country and the Hong Kong area, he said.

Premier Yu denied at a news conference Tuesday that the ROC Government might agree with a proposal of the Council for Economic Planning and Development that Taiwan should maintain its air and sea transportation links with Hong Kong after 1997.

The council did not formally submit its proposal on the Hong Kong problem to the Executive Yuan after it held a meeting to discuss the problem recently, he said. Furthermore, the Premier said he himself had not read such proposal.

After the premier questioned the council, he learned that the proposal was just a personal view expressed by a single council researcher during the meeting. And it surely cannot represent the view of the government, he stressed.

However, the ROC Government has been greatly concerned about the future of Chinese compatriots there. And the government has especially set up a "Hong Kong team" to study any possible measures to help them, he said.

CSO: 4000/116

TAIWAN

PRESIDENT URGES PEOPLE TO FACE CHALLENGES

OW132123 Taipei CNA in English 1528 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Taipei, 13 Feb (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo has called on the people of this nation to face future challenges with a more active and optimistic attitude.

The president said he believes that this nation will be able to overcome all adversities and difficulties as long as the people here do not shrink from or feel frustrated in the face of challenges. "The coming one year will be full of challenges, but it is also an age of hope," he said.

President Chiang, in his capacity as chairman of the ruling Kuomintang, made the remark Wednesday morning at a weekly meeting of the Central Standing Committee.

"In the past one year, this nation and the Kuomintang encountered many difficulties. But because the people here were united in spirit and fully understood what straits all people here were in together, this nation was still able to solve many problems and achieve many things," the president said.

He indicated that judging from the situation at home and abroad, our most important task in the coming 12 months is to maintain the solidarity and social stability.

Our enemies, especially the Chinese Communists, are vigorously trying to wedge among us and agitate the foundation of this society. But as long as we are united in spirit and will, we will be able to sustain any blow our enemies are trying to deal to us, the president said.

President Chiang said he believes this nation will achieve great progress in the coming 12 months if the people face future challenges with a more active optimistic attitude.

As a result of the joint efforts of the people and government here, this nation in the year one by has achieved great progress in military, economic, political and social developments, the president said.

President Chiang said he believes this nation can overcome all difficulties in the year ahead as long as the people here do not shrink or feel frustrated in the face of challenges.

At last, President Chiang said he wishes all participants at the meeting and the people of this nation a happy Chinese New Year.

CSO: 4000/116

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT OF ARMS TECHNOLOGY PLEDGED--Premier Yu Kuo-hwa yesterday said this country will "actively develop" both its defense technology and industry during the coming year to be more independent in its weapon supplies. In a written report to the legislative Yuan on policies for 1985, Premier Yu said "We must continue to strengthen our defense power and intensify our preparations for war" to guarantee the safety of this island. The premier also said the government will seek to maintain stable economic growth and to improve soon both the economic and industrial structure. At the same time, Yu said, the Republic of China will continue to develop its social welfare measures and to promote cultural and educational activities. [Text] [Taipei CHINA POST in English 2 Feb 85 p 12 OW]

CSO: 4000/116

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG MAGAZINE SUMMARIZES HENRY LIU CASE

HK051046 Hong Kong CHIU SHIH NIEN TAI in Chinese No 181, 1 Feb 85

[Article by Tai Hsichih [2071 5045 0037]: "Latest Developments in Henry Liu Case"]

[Text] Since late November last year, after the United States and Taiwan had revealed that Chen Chili [7115 0796 4409], Wu Tun [0702 2415], and Tung Kuisen [5516 2710 2773], of Taiwan's Bamboo Union Gang, were suspected of being involved in the Henry Liu case, there has been no news whatsoever on the case. It is believed that during this period the United States and Taiwan have been in close contact and have been holding negotiations on the question of extraditing the suspects to the United States for trial. On 4 January, that is, 1 month later, Ting Maoshih [0002 2021 2514], Taipei's [as published] vice foreign minister, met with San Francisco Mayor Feinstein only to formally refuse to let the two suspects be extradited to the United States for trial. Thus, since January, the case has taken a sudden turn and then developed rapidly.

On 8 January, in an exclusive report in Hong Kong's WEN WEI PO, a pro-CPC newspaper, it was stated that after engineering the murder of Henry Liu behind the scenes, Chen Chili returned to Taiwan from the United States only to immediately discover that he has been fooled. He immediately adopted a precautionary measure. He used a cassette tape to record in detail what he has done and why. The cassette has been delivered to the United States by another person. The report said that when Chen Chili went to the United States, "he carried with him more than \$1 million. Whether or not the money was for paying the murderer is hard to judge." After his arrival in the United States, Chen Chili lived in the home of a Japanese lawyer. The lawyer's wife is Chinese. Chen Chili had known her through a Taiwan music composer. The Japanese lawyer concurrently holds the post of the chairman of the board of directors of a certain bank. In addition, he and a person surnamed Chiang [5592] jointly run a "such-and-such hotline advertisement company." Chen Chili left the United States for Taiwan on 22 October. The person surnamed Chiang resigned as general manager of the hotline advertisement company on 23 October and returned to Taiwan on the 29th. The report also hinted that the Japanese lawyer, the person surnamed Chiang, and the bank might have something to do with the mysterious disappearance of the large sum of money carried by Chen Chili.

The inside story relayed by WEN WEI PO has effected a new breakthrough. U.S. police said that they had learned of the cassette and they were doing all they could to locate it.

On 14 January, Taipei's official news agency, the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, suddenly released a telegraph dispatch. Following is the full text of the dispatch: "According to units concerned, concerning the murder of Liu Yiliang [Henry Liu] in the United States, Chen Chili and others, who are in custody as a result of the 'Yi-Ching special operation,' stated that some officials of the Intelligence Department are involved in this case. It is reported that the persons involved are being questioned by martial law organs."

The same day, a UNITED PRESS report filed from Taipei said that an officer of the Defense Ministry's Intelligence Department had admitted prior knowledge of Henry Liu's murder and that three superiors of this officer were being questioned on this case. (Under Taiwan's criminal law, people with prior knowledge of murder but who do not report it to the authorities are considered accomplices.)

On 15 January, the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, Taipei's official news agency, reported that "in compliance with a decision made after examination, the Defense Ministry has for some reason suspended Lt Gen Wang Hsiling [3076 1585 5376], director of the Intelligence Department, from his duties. This post is temporarily and concurrently held by Gen Wang Chinghsu [3076 2417 3563], director of the National Security Bureau."

In addition, quoting from a UNITED PRESS report from Taipei, the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY said that a certain Colonel Chen [7115] of the Defense Ministry's Intelligence Department had been arrested and that another one or two senior officers of the Intelligence Department were suspected of concealing knowledge of the case and were under watch. On learning that officers of the Intelligence Department are involved with the murder of Liu Yiliang [Henry Liu], President Chiang was "extremely angry." He ordered people "to thoroughly investigate the case, to let off not even a single person involved, whoever he is and however high-ranking he may be, and to make known the whole story to the public after the completion of investigation." UNITED PRESS also said that the Defense Ministry's Intelligence Department is responsible for collecting Communist Chinese [as published] military intelligence and that the National Security Bureau is responsible for collecting intelligence on countries other than mainland China.

[HK051048] On 16 January, Taipei's LIEN HE PAO [UNITED DAILY NEWS] reported that Chen Humen [7115 5706 7024], acting head of the Third Section of Taiwan's Intelligence Department, had been arrested for involvement in the Henry Liu case and that he was being questioned by the martial law organs. In addition, the newspaper also reported that when Chen Chili returned to Taiwan from the United States on 21 October last year, Chen Humen went to Taipei's Chiang Kaishek Airport to meet him and helped him leave the airport via the VIP room.

On 16 January, a REUTER report filed from Taipei stated that at least three senior officials of the Defense Ministry's Intelligence Department had been arrested for involvement in the Henry Liu case and that President Chiang Chingkuo had charged a special committee with the task of inquiring into the intelligence men's involvement in the Henry Liu case.

Chiang Pengchien [3068 7720 1017], a member of a Taiwan opposition party, and Ssuma Wenwu [0674 7456 2429 2976], chief editor of such non-KMT magazines as the PA SHIH NIEN TAI [THE 1980'S], suggested that the murder of Henry Liu "was a result of a struggle among factions within Taiwan's intelligence service."

On 17 January, quoting the views of some observers in the United States, Hong Kong's WEN WEI PO, a pro-CPC newspaper, suggested that the Henry Liu case had put Taiwan in a disadvantageous position because the amendment proposed by Solarz, representative from New York state, following the death of Chen Wen-cheng [7115 2429 2052] recommended that "in the event that the U.S. President judges a certain country to be incessantly threatening to or taking terrorist actions against U.S. citizens, the U.S. Government can ban the sales of arms to the country in question." The newspaper also quoted a U.S. official as saying: "A foreign government's premeditated murder of a U.S. citizen in the United States is a very serious matter. The United States will inquire into it."

On 16 January, ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE [CHINA NEWS SERVICE] reported that the "Committee for Henry Liu's case," which is formed by Henry Liu's friends and people who are concerned about the case, was making preparations for seeking 10,000 signatures on a petition to President Reagan, calling on him to order the extradition of the chief plotter and the suspects to the United States for trial.

A report filed by REUTER from Taipei on 16 January said that Chen Huwen, the acting head of a certain section of Taiwan's Intelligence Department, had met with Chen Chili several times before Chen left for the United States last September, that the two have close connections, and that Chen Huwen always used Chen Chili as an informant.

On 17 January, Hong Kong's EXPRESS reported that at a meeting of the Central Executive Committee, Chiang Chingkuo spoke on how triad gang leaders use social occasions and social intercourse to establish social connections. "They jot down when and where they dine with government VIP's, the names of the restaurants, and who else is present. They have their intentions. That is to say, they prepare traps in advance. Sometimes they do not personally show up. They simply ask the people they know to invite people to dinner on their behalf. During this kind of social intercourse, if we are careless, we will fall into traps and the consequences can be irreparable. I am so distressed about this."

On 18 January, Taiwan's CHINA TIMES reported that the units concerned had discovered that out of fear that he might be arrested during the "Yi-Ching special operation" and in an attempt to survive the "Yi-Ching special

operation" by virtue of his being an Intelligence Department informant, Chen Chili, the ringleader of the Bamboo Union Gang, intentionally volunteered to be a Security Bureau informant, went to the United States to shoot Henry Liu to death, and left people with three cassettes.

The CHINA TIMES has reported the most detailed inside story of the case. The report said that prior to 25 September last year, that is, that deadline for triad members to be registered, Chen Chili, because of his prior knowledge of the forthcoming comprehensive suppression of triad activities, was trying to seek "protection." With the help of two movie directors, he managed to invite Wang Hsiling, director of the Intelligence Department, to dinner. During the dinner he said that he had many friends in the United States and professed his readiness to be an informant collecting intelligence on the CPC for the Intelligence Department. Shortly after that, Chen Chili invited Wang Hsiling to another dinner. During the dinner Wang Fainally let Chen be an informant under Chen Humen, a deputy section head in the Intelligence Department.

[HK051050] The report said Chen Chili's intention was to use his role as an informant for the Intelligence Department to conceal his illegal triad activities. In addition, in the hope that the officials concerned of the Intelligence Department could help him escape in case he was arrested, he purposely plotted the murder of Henry Liu in order to make the Intelligence Department a "scapegoat."

On 14 September, Chen Chili left for the United States. On 15 October, he and Wu Tun and Tung Kuisen killed Henry Liu. Chen then deliberately used three cassettes to record the whole story as an informant for the Intelligence Department. He then gave one cassette to Chang Anle [1728 1344 2867], a Bamboo Union Gang member nicknamed "White Wolf," who was in the United States, and another to another Bamboo Union Gang member nicknamed "Yellow Bird." The third cassette was hidden in his home in Taiwan. He told Chang Anle and the other man to "rescue" him with the cassette tape in case he was arrested during the "Yi-Ching special operation."

On 21 October, before returning to Taiwan, Chen Chili deliberately made a long-distance call to Chen Humen from the San Francisco Airport. Over the telephone he said: "The job is done." He also asked Chen Humen to meet him at the airport.

In addition, Chen Chili also told Tung Kuisen to hint to a man surnamed Lei in Taipei that the Bamboo Union Gang should be held responsible for the Henry Liu case, which took place in the United States.

The report said that U.S. investigative departments had found out about the long-distance call, that "White Wolf," that is, the man named Chang Anle, had been arrested in the United States, and that they had found the cassette tape. Consequently, the case has taken an abrupt turn and men of the Intelligence Department have been found to be connected with the case.

On 16 January, the U.S. FBI announced that Taiwan had consented to its sending men to Taiwan to find out the suspects' present condition and how they

carried out the murder in the United States. The man sent by the FBI arrived in Taipei on 22 January.

On 18 January, the WASHINGTON POST in the United States reported that some congressmen had been discussing the Henry Liu case, that they had called for a hearing on the case, and had raised the question of the possibility of halting arms sales to Taiwan. These congressmen included Congressman Lantos, a democrat from California, and Congressman Mineta, also a democrat from California.

On 18 January, Senator Edward Kennedy strongly asked the government to take forceful actions to inquire into the whole truth of the Henry Liu case.

On 19 January, after returning from Central America, Solarz, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, immediately announced that the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs would hold a hearing on the Henry Liu case and that the murder case might lead to a halt in the sale of U.S. arms to Taiwan.

On 18 January, Beijing's CHINA DAILY said that Chinese officials "are paying close attention" to the Henry Liu case. The UNITED PRESS reported that Chinese officials had declined to comment on the latest developments in the case.

On 21 January, the issue of NEWSWEEK which came off press earlier than usual reported that Henry Liu was an informant for the American FBI and had passed on information about Chinese-Americans. NEWSWEEK also cited this as the reason why FBI men were on the case soon after Henry Liu was killed.

On 21 January, AP reported that Henry Liu's widow denied that Henry Liu had worked for the FBI. Over the telephone she said she was shocked by the NEWSWEEK report.

The Henry Liu case is still developing. It is believed that more facts will be exposed and that the whole truth will come out before long.

CSO: 4005/479

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

XU JIATUN COMMENTS ON HONG KONG'S BASIC LAW

HK110520 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1338 GMT 6 Feb 85

[Item handwritten]

[Text] Hong Kong, 6 Feb (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the Hong Kong University Student Union, Xu Jiatun, director of the Hong Kong Branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, met with 13 Hong Kong University students on 3 February, including Li Shaochi, chairman of the Hong Kong University Student Union, and members of the political system and basic law group of the university. They discussed the problems on drafting the basic law for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Hong Kong's future political system, and the representative government system of the current British Government in Hong Kong. During the discussion the students reiterated the necessity of democratic administration in Hong Kong and hoped that the Hong Kong people will participate in the drafting of the basic law. Xu Jiatun answered some questions raised by the students.

Student: Is it possible that two committees will be set up in the drafting of the basic law, one for the drafting of the basic law and one for consultation? How will the Hong Kong people participate in these committees?

Xu Jiatun: The principle of the basic law of the Hong Kong special administrative region is that "Hong Kong will be ruled by the people of Hong Kong." To make it more perfect, it means that the people of Hong Kong, with the patriotic personages as the main body, will participate in the administration of Hong Kong. The basic law is of immediate concern to the people of Hong Kong. On the premise that Hong Kong will become a part of China, it is necessary to let the people of Hong Kong administer their own city so as to maintain its stability and prosperity. Our policy of "one country, two systems" is the first in Hong Kong, and the first in the world too. The Chinese Government will surely treat it seriously. As to the drafting of the basic law, it is necessary to respect the opinions of the people of Hong Kong after carrying out ample investigation and study.

Student: At present there are two opinions on the drafting of the basic law. One holds that since it is difficult to find suitable candidates from among the people of Hong Kong for the drafting committee, it is better that the basic law be drafted by the Chinese Government alone while consulting with

the people of Hong Kong. The other holds that a large committee should be established, with the participation of all kinds of people, which can have 100 or 200 members, and all members have the right to air their views. Which do you think is the better?

Xu Jiatun: As to the organization for drafting the basic law, the Chinese Government will fully solicit opinions from the people of Hong Kong. The matter will be discussed by the NPC in March. Since the decision has not yet been made, I cannot tell you anything about it. However, as far as I know, there are two opinions, one holding that the people of Hong Kong should participate in the organization, while the other holding that they should not, but that they can offer their opinions through relevant departments. More people are in favor of the former. In the case of the former, there are also two propositions, one holding that more people of Hong Kong should participate in the organization, and the other holding that just a few will be enough. After all, the matter has to be decided by the NPC through discussion.

Student: Do you refer to the drafting committee or the advisory committee? Since in reality, it is difficult to select the Hong Kong candidates for the committee by vote, we would like to hear your opinion on the selection of the candidates.

Xu Jiatun: I am referring to the drafting committee. The election of the local candidates may be too complicated. Another method is that they will be recommended by various social organizations through consultation. A third is to invite them into the committee after consultation. All this will be decided by the NPC while in session or after the session.

Student: Some people hold that the content of the basic law will basically be the same as the Sino-British joint declaration, while some others hold that since many problems are not included and solved in the joint declaration, there will be more things in the basic law. If this is the case, how do you solicit opinions from the Hong Kong people?

Xu Jiatun: As far as we can think of at the present stage, there are several channels for us to solicit opinions from the Hong Kong people: 1) An advisory committee is established by the Hong Kong people themselves so as to collect views from various circles. But some local people are not in favor of such advisory committee. They prefer the "assessment office" as was established by the British. We favor organizing an advisory committee to widely collect views from various circles; 2) the social organizations and residents in Hong Kong can directly give their opinions to the NPC and the State Council; and 3) they can give their opinions through the XINHUA Hong Kong Branch. After the basic law is drafted, it will be discussed by the residents in Hong Kong, and the people of Hong Kong can refer their views to the drafting committee. The Hong Kong residents will have more than one chance to offer their opinions, perhaps two or three times for them to offer their views and discuss the draft basic law, but it is not necessary to repeat their views and discussions too many times.

As to whether there will be more content in the basic law than in the Sino-British joint declaration, I think the former will be more concrete than the latter. All those which should be included in the basic law will be included. Details of this will be discussed in the future.

[HK110522] Student: Will the basic law become an appendix to Article 31 of the Chinese Constitution? If so, it will not be in conflict with other articles of the Constitution? If it is a local law, it may be in conflict with them.

Xu Jiatun: In my opinion, you may say that it will be an appendix to Article 31 of the Constitution. The basic law will not be in conflict with the other articles.

Student: Some people said that the reunification of China is the main contradiction at present, and principle of "one country, two systems" must be subordinated to it for the time being.

Xu Jiatun: China needs reunification, prosperity and development. The task of the CPC since its birth has been to make China prosperous and developed. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party's traditional workstyle characterized by seeking truth from facts has been restored. Seeking truth from facts means combining the universal truth of Marxism with China's realities and really proceeding from China's realities. "One country, two systems" and "joint development" were mentioned by Chairman Deng Xiaoping at a meeting of the Central Advisory Commission. "One country, two systems" means that two different systems are allowed to coexist in a country. To put it more concretely, Hong Kong and Taiwan will be allowed to preserve the capitalist system. "Joint development" refers to the solution of such problems as the Daiyudao dispute. Since it cannot be solved for the moment, we can join hands in the development, leaving it for our next generations to solve.

Student: From a long-term point of view, will China implement the principle of "one country, one system" or will it always allow the existence of "one country, two systems"?

Xu Jiatun: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have laid emphasis on the reform of the rural system so as to arouse the peasants' enthusiasm in production. Now we are carrying out reforms in the cities, enlivening our domestic economy and opening up to the outside world. A very important spirit of the decision adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee on the reform of the economic structure is that many things under the capitalist system can be taken as reference in socialist construction and that under socialism we can learn from capitalism its advanced management and operation. We admit both the advanced things and the rotten things of the capitalist system. We will take the good things of capitalism as our reference and make them serve socialism. Lu Xun also advocated the theory of adopting foreign things! We must emancipate our minds

not only in the economic field, but also in the ideological field. For example, the writers must have more freedom in writing. In the past, this was regarded as a bourgeois slogan, but at the recent congress of writers, the slogan freedom of creation was put forth. It is not only necessary that the writers should have freedom in creation, but also the people should have the freedom in exploring human society and nature. Socialism must possess the valuable heritage of human history, inherit all useful things created by human beings in history, and further develop them and add new things to them. In the course of inheriting and developing these things, it is unavoidable that some rotten things of capitalism will also be inherited. But this is nothing dreadful. On the basis of the full development of material and culture, human beings will naturally advance toward unanimity, not coercively, but naturally. If we understand this, we can also understand that there can exist two systems in a country. When the capitalist system is preserved in Hong Kong, it will not mean any harm to socialist China.

Student: From what you have just said, there are both good and bad things in capitalism, and while absorbing good things from capitalism it is unavoidable that some bad things will also be absorbed. Then what is to be done?

Xu Jiatun: For Hong Kong, as the capitalist system is preserved and the principle of "one country, two systems" is implemented, all things of capitalism will be absorbed. This is different from the interior parts of China, which only absorb good things from capitalism. But when doing this, some bad things will also be absorbed, and sometimes it is difficult to tell what is good and what is bad. However, through practice and comparison, the good things will naturally be preserved and the bad things will be discarded. Moreover, while absorbing advanced things, it is also impossible to completely discard the old. They can be eliminated only by our efforts in the coming several decades or several dozens of decades.

Student: Who has the right to explain the basic law? Perhaps this question is being raised a little bit early, but some people hold that it should be interpreted by the NPC, while some others hold that it should be interpreted by the final appeals court to be set up in Hong Kong or the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, and the NPC will have veto power.

Xu Jiatun: Since the basic law will be worked out and approved by the state's supreme organ of power, it should certainly be interpreted by this organ, that is, the NPC.

[HK110524] Student: According to Hong Kong's tradition, the court has the right to explain laws. If the basic law is to be interpreted by the NPC, will it affect the procedures in Hong Kong?

Xu Jiatun: The right to interpret laws and the right of final appeals are two different things. They cannot be mixed up. I do not know whether Hong Kong's court has ever violated the laws of Britain when interpreting laws. I think

the most fundamental thing is the future democratic system in Hong Kong, which should not be mechanically copied from the system of Britain, the United States, or socialist China. Hong Kong should have its own democratic system which is created by itself. It will not only be a contribution to Hong Kong, but also a contribution to China and the world.

Student: What do you think of the election of Hong Kong's district board?

Xu Jiatun: On some public occasions I said that this is a matter for the British Government, and I will not make any comments on it. Over the past decades many of the British colonies have become independent or self-governing. Great Britain has rich experiences in withdrawing from colonies. However, many such experiences are negative factors. Britain will withdraw from Hong Kong since an agreement has been achieved through Sino-British talks. We hope that the British Government and the British Government in Hong Kong will create a good precedent and eliminate as many negative factors as possible when they leave Hong Kong so as to maintain stability and prosperity of this city. This is not only conducive to the people of Hong Kong, but also conducive to the interests of the people of China, Britain and all countries. This would be a great contribution on the part of Britain. I will not give any comments on the representative government reforms carried out by the British Government in Hong Kong.

Student: Does China have a complete set of overall plans for Hong Kong's future political system?

Xu Jiatun: It is still too early to say that. There is still not a complete set of plans, because a complete set of plans can be gradually worked out only through summing up both internal and external experiences and after the Hong Kong citizens have discussed the basic law. They cannot be worked out in 1 or 2 days.

Student: That is right. But if there is not a complete set of plans before the 12-year transitional period is ended, will there be any confusion by that time?

Xu Jiatun: It is possible, but at present, the representative government reforms are in the hands of the British. The Chinese Government cannot directly interfere, due to the restraints in the Sino-British agreement. Therefore, its healthy development depends on how the British Government in Hong Kong will act and on the efforts and participation of the people of Hong Kong.

In the future, the discussion of the basic law may become a process of raising the political consciousness of the Hong Kong citizens and a process of establishing the political system for Hong Kong's future. The reform of the political system must be conducive to the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong and the smooth taking over and handing over of political power. It must be related to the basic law.

Student: In the future, the central government and the Hong Kong special administrative region must have faith in each other. Only thus can Hong Kong's prosperity be maintained. What is your opinion on this?

Xu Jiatun: The Hong Kong special administrative region is a part of China. The central government must not only have faith in it, but must also support it. The central government recognizes that the special administrative region shall enjoy a high degree of autonomy. Except for foreign and defense affairs, which are the responsibilities of the central government, the special administrative region shall take care of concrete administrative matters. In personnel affairs, the central government shall not send cadres to the special administrative region.

Student: As to the future of Hong Kong's political system, some people say that such phenomenon as free lunches will appear in the future. Will the problem concerning the differences between rich and poor be solved?

Xu Jiatun: In my opinion, the interests of various social strata must be protected in the future. To put it more frankly, we must allow the capitalists to earn money, the intelligentsia to enjoy freedom and to have more democracy, and the grassroots stratum to gradually improve their livelihood along with economic development. The government of the special administrative region must not only consider the interests of a certain stratum, but the interests of all strata. Only thus can the prosperity of Hong Kong be maintained. We hope that pro-Taiwan personages will not leave Hong Kong. Their interests will also be considered now and in the future. This is also for the purpose of maintaining the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong.

[HK110526] Student: The British Government in Hong Kong once expressed certain reservations on the emergence of political parties in this city, mainly because China does not like it. However, according to the current developments in the district board election, political parties may possibly emerge. What is your opinion about this? Do you encourage their emergence?

Xu Jiatun: This is not a question of like or dislike. It depends on the development of objective things. Whether political parties will emerge in the future does not depend on people's subjective wishes, but on the development of objective realities. This must be examined by practice. It is still too early to talk about it.

Student: Now many people in Hong Kong would like to ask the Chinese Government many questions, such as "would this be all right?" and "would that be all right?" What do you think of a highly autonomous Hong Kong government in the future?

Xu Jiatun: The psychology of the Hong Kong people is understandable, and the Chinese Government will not comment on everything. As to the administration of the British Government in Hong Kong in the transitional period, we will not comment on concrete things, such as this is right and that is wrong.

Student: The Chinese Government allows Hong Kong to preserve many privileges. How do you understand this? If the people of China's interior are not allowed so many privileges, how will the Chinese Government deal with the matter?

Xu Jiatun: Allowing Hong Kong to preserve many privileges is an example of implementing the principle of "one country, two systems." Hong Kong's system may differ from that of the interior. Now we are explaining to the masses and cadres in interior China that all this is proceeding from the fundamental and long-term interests of our country. When we have made this clear to the people, most of them will support us.

Student: Since relations between China's interior and Hong Kong are becoming closer and closer, apart from political and economic exchanges, exchanges in the sphere of learning will also be promoted. This year the Hong Kong University Student Union is planning to organize a group of students to visit the interior of China. They will learn about the educational situation there, strengthen their ties with the students and teachers, and promote exchanges in various fields. Could you offer some suggestions for us?

Xu Jiatun: I am all for it. Your plan is very good. I hope more people will go. You may go wherever you wish to go. There will be no problems at all. The interior of China is entrusting relevant Hong Kong departments to establish a "Beijing-Hong Kong Academic Exchange Center." When it is established, it will be more convenient to carry out academic exchanges.

Student: We also plan to invite students from China's interior to visit Hong Kong so as to promote academic exchanges and strengthen contacts.

Xu Jiatun: This is also a very good idea. If you have any problems, we can help you.

At the end of the discussion, Xu Jiatun told the visiting students something about the trend of economic development in China and the bright prospects for Hong Kong's future. Present at the discussion were also Chen Daming, deputy director, and Mao Junnian, deputy secretary general of the XINHUA Hong Kong Branch.

CSO: 4005/479

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CPPCC CHAIRMAN VISITS GUANGZHOU, MEETS HOTEL STAFF

HK121158 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 11 Feb 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Deng Yingchao, chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, visited the Bai Tiener Hotel in Guangzhou on the morning of 10 February. She was warmly welcomed by the chairman of the Board of Directors of the hotel, Liang Weilin; Vice Chairmen Huo Yingdong and Zhu Yiming; and Director Huo Zhenting.

Big Sister Deng had a cordial conversation in the Presidential Suite on the 28th floor with Liang Weiling, Huo Yingdong, Huo Zhenting, and their wives, as well as Zhu Yiming. With concern, she asked about the construction situation and the economic status of the hotel. When she learned that this hotel was designed, constructed, and managed by all Chinese and even awarded three gold medals by the state, she said happily: "We Chinese people are really intelligent and sharp. Those things which can be done by foreigners can also be done by the Chinese, sometimes even better. The Bai Tiener Hotel should be awarded."

When standing in front of the window and viewing Guangzhou and Zhujiang, Big Sister Deng said with emotion: "Comrade Enlai took part in the Shaji Incident in 1925. Shamian was then a place where 'both Chinese and dogs are inadmissible.' At present, we have built here this beautiful hotel which allows both Chinese and foreigners. What a great change has taken place in Guangzhou!"

When having photographs taken with the two generations of the Huo family, she said that this great change was promoted by the enthusiasts and entrepreneurs who support the construction in the interior of our country as well as the construction in Guangzhou.

CSO: 4005/484

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

GUANGXI PLA 'HEAVILY' SHELLS SRV POSITIONS

HK140256 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 14 Feb 85 p 1

[13 February dispatch from correspondents Lan Chingchung [5663 7231 0022] and Li Chaohui [2621 2600 6540]: "Our Army's Powerful Artillery Fire Heavily Punishes Vietnamese Army Intruders"]

[Text] It has been learned by this newspaper's reporters from the border front in Guangxi that the PLA frontier troops stationed in Guangxi have begun to heavily and intensively shell the Vietnamese troops who have carried out flagrant provocations against China along the border. The bombardment began 2 days ago and is continuing at this moment, and this has inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

The Chinese frontier guards in Guangxi began the bombardment at 1400 on 11 February. Since then, various artillery observation posts on the front have kept pouring in reports of successful attacks: "The first shell hit the enemy position." "The first round of the bombardment covered the target."

The artillery platoon of the company which was previously commanded by the late "model cadre" Deng Jihui, who was named a combat hero in last year's bombardment counterattacks, used only 7 minutes to destroy one of the enemy's observation posts, killing and wounding three Vietnamese soldiers.

Our artillery troops destroyed the Vietnamese Army's new military works on height 404 opposite our border town of Naliang by firing four shells with rapid-firing guns.

Many targets were covered by the first round of intensive bombardments. In the target areas, the Vietnamese Army's positions, surface military works, and other equipment were blasted away and destroyed by exploding shells, and their weapons were broken into pieces and flew into the sky with earth and stones amid the billowing smoke of gunpowder.

In the past 2 days, despite the dense fog covering the border areas, our artillery troops were highly accurate, because they had acquired masterly skills through intensive training under the newly reformed system.

On the same day our Guangxi frontier guards began their counterattacks, the Vietnamese Army frenziedly fired guns at our Fangcheng, Ningming, Longzhou and Jingxi areas. This forced our border residents, who were preparing for their Spring Festival celebrations, to leave home and flee to interior areas. Some border residents could only hide in caves. Their normal production could not go on. These scenes stirred our frontier guards to great anger and drove them beyond the limits of forbearance. They were determined to severely punish the enemy. On the front, soldiers and commanders all expressed their firm determination to smash the enemy who kept carrying out provocations, to protect the people throughout the country, and to insure that they can celebrate the Spring Festival safely and happily.

CSO: 4005/479

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HSIN WAN PAO ON 'PROBLEMS' IN GUANGZHOU DAILY LIFE

HK130727 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 11 Feb 85 p 4

["Special feature" by Fang Shu: "Praise and Criticism of Guangzhou"]

[Text] New Appearance Brought About by the Open Policy

The Spring Festival is approaching and there are only about 10 days left. The citizens of Guangzhou are now busy with preparations for welcoming a prosperous new year and buying various commodities. Plenty of consumer goods such as food, clothes and daily-use articles are available on the market. Crowds throng round the shops and stalls. People often say that the people's standard of living can be judged by the contents of the shopping baskets of the housewives. Today, when the housewives in Guangzhou go to the market, not only can they freely buy various kinds of nonstaple food according to their lists of "menus," but they can also save a lot of time which was formerly used in standing in long queues. Because the income of the citizens is increasing day by day, their food, clothes and furniture have been greatly upgraded. Those people who are able to move into new houses are particularly happy, and have smiles on their faces. People have really tasted the sweetness of the economic policy of "opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy."

I often commute between Hong Kong and Guangzhou, and it can be said that I am "very familiar" with Guangzhou City. However, in recent years, whenever I was absent for 3 or 5 months, I often discovered some new scenes and achievements which gave me both surprise and pleasure; and if I visited some places which I had not visited for 2 or 3 years, scenes had changed so greatly that I could hardly recognize the features I formerly knew. For example, Jiangnan Avenue in Henan District gave me a completely new impression, and I could not help comparing it to the successful transformation of the old urban areas in Singapore. If the same transformation is carried out on the old urban areas on the northern bank of the Zhu Jiang the appearance of the city of Wuyang [five goats] will be thoroughly changed, which will be a matter of pride for the people there.

The Serious Effect of Power Shortages

However, in this initial period of "opening" and "enlivening," new problems and new difficulties are beginning to emerge. With the massive construction

or large hotels and tourist spots, the rapid development of various trades and professions, and the emergence of new living quarters, the power consumption by the industrial and commercial sectors as well as by the residents has greatly increased, resulting in a more serious power shortage in Guangzhou. Because the number of power outages has increased, not only are the residents seriously affected, but the industrial and commercial operations are also hampered. In one university, because there is often no electric supply at night, the normal life and studies of the teachers and students are disrupted, and the number of criminal acts by bad elements has increased. Some resident girl students are giving up their normal study and returning home for safety. Some people say the solution of the power supply problem in Guangzhou lies in the completion of the construction of the nuclear power plant. This is really a case of "water far away is not much use in putting out a fire!" I dare say, if this problem is not quickly solved, the momentum of Guangdong's rapid development in recent years will very possibly be dampened, and the import of capital and funds as well as technology will very possibly be checked. This is the first point.

Second, because Guangdong Province is the area which was first to implement the open policy with the most outstanding results, the number of businessmen, tourists and visitors from various quarters of the world (including Hong Kong and Macao) who come into or go out of Guangzhou is daily increasing, and the number of people coming from various localities in the country for the purchase of commodities or for "inspection" is enormous. Consequently, the number of motor vehicles and the frequency of their operations are drastically increased, with the result that traffic jams have become even more serious. Although efforts have been made to cope with this problem by building some facilities and expanding some roads, the efforts are far from adequate to meet the objective needs. One day, when I drove over the Zhujiang bridge, it took more than 1 hour to reach the northern bank, with long queues of vehicles in both traffic lanes, the ends of which were nowhere to be seen. It is reported that the authorities have decided to build a new bridge spanning the Zhu Jiang. I hope that actual work will start soon, and no empty talk is practiced in this connection.

[HK130729] Making telephone calls in Guangzhou is still a matter of vexation and anger. There are few public telephones available on the streets, let alone telephones for private use. It is extremely difficult to make a call even in an enormous place like the Guangzhou Railway Station, and it is not easy to get a call through, as is also the case in the city proper. The outdated communication facilities of Guangzhou have always been a serious problem, but up to the present, only "active discussions" have been conducted for years without concrete results, resulting in a waste of time which is precious in building the four modernizations.

The rise in prices of commodities has also been the subject of daily conversation of the citizens of Guangzhou. Although the authorities have exercised control over the charges of public utilities (for example, the State Council gave notice in February 1981 of the raising of medical registration fee from 0.1 yuan to 0.3 yuan, but this notice was put into effect 3 years later in Guangdong Province) and repeatedly prohibited the wanton rise of prices, yet

apart from some food varieties the prices of which sometimes fall due to the law of supply and demand in the market, the expenses for the daily life of citizens and in tourism are steadily on the rise, which is a fact that cannot be denied. It is a common phenomenon that people complain of the "low buying power of the money."

Wanton Price Rises and Getting Money Through Tricky Pretexts

It seems that the trend of "everything for money" has not been checked, but has been further intensified. In order to earn more money, some enterprises resort to various pretexts to raise their charges, even at the expense of their own long-term interests. Today, an ordinary meal at a small restaurant will cost 4 or 5 yuan. Fortunately, the common people can enjoy their meals at the stalls on street corners, and the costs there are much lower. However, to my surprise, quite a few administrative organs, undertakings and even medical, educational and cultural units vie with each other in devising various schemes to get more money. When I talked with the leaders and staff of some of these units about this abnormal phenomenon, they replied with perfect assurance: The income of the workers and peasants had doubled. If we do not open up new financial resources and increase our income, how can we improve our livelihood? How can we retain our working personnel? Who will be willing to work in our wretched unit in the future? This is really a very practical problem. It seems that if no radical reform is carried out in terms of the wages system as a whole, this abnormal phenomenon can hardly be changed. And how difficult it is to ask people not to "care about money matters!"

Naturally, if money is earned through rational means, nobody should be blamed. But those "outrageous" methods of earning money make one sick. For example, a peculiar rule was practiced in the through train between Hong Kong and Guangzhou some time ago. The passengers on the train were asked to buy cups (HK\$5 each) if they were to be supplied with tea (HK\$1), otherwise no water would be provided. A noted American woman writer said to me: "I go to China and back and there are two more cups in my luggage. After a few years, I can sell cups from my own booth." Now this peculiar rule has been discarded. However, when I went to Guangzhou this time, I wanted to have some tea, but could not because of the shortage in the supply of cups. I asked the stewardess: "Why do you not provide more cups?" But the reply was beyond my comprehension: "Where can I get reimbursement for the broken cups?" Later, I discovered that there was a quota concerning the replacement of cups, and no new cups would be supplied if the quota was exceeded. And the passengers had to suffer for it. What could we do about it? Then I had to go to the dining car for a cup of coffee. In the dining car, "white coffee" was served at HK\$2.50. But I prefer "black coffee." Little did I think that the "black coffee" was HK\$1.50 more than the "white coffee," that is, HK\$4 per cup. When asked the reason, they replied: It takes more time to make the "black coffee!" Oh, that was a good reason indeed.

Hong Kong Dollars and Foreign Exchange Certificates Are High in Value in the Black Market

At the Guangzhou Railway Station, I also came across a piece of "news" concerning money matters: In order to abide by the law not to bring any

renminbi out of the country, I deposited some 20 yuan in the People's Bank at the station. When I withdrew the money this time, I had to pay 8 yuan as "storage fee." It was a small matter that one had to pay a storage fee for his deposit without any interest, but what really worried me was the "value" of the renminbi. Nowadays, many of the tourists and visitors to Guangzhou, including myself, are accosted by some "unauthorized" money dealers who offer 60 or 70 yuan in exchange for HK\$100 or 2 yuan in exchange for 1 yuan of "foreign exchange certificates" and they are willing to conclude a deal for any amount. How dreadful the consequences will be if this situation is allowed to continue and develop!

At present, the CPC is actively grasping the fundamental improvement of the party style, directing its spearhead at the abuse of power to seek private gains, bureaucracy characterized by serious irresponsibility, and the various related kinds of unhealthy and evil trends. The drums are being beaten vigorously in the 12th month of the lunar year, and spring should not be far behind.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRIEFS

STATE COUNCIL REFORM CONFERENCE--Beijing, 8 Feb--According to our information, the State Council will convene a conference of provincial governors and municipal mayors in Beijing tomorrow (9 February). This is an important conference convened by the State Council following the decision on reform of the economic structure adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee last September [as published]. According to reports, the conference will discuss and study questions in urban economic structural reform such as wages, prices, consumption, and foreign exchange. It is expected that Premier Zhao Ziyang, vice premiers, and principal responsible persons of ministries and commissions will attend. The holding of this conference will stimulate the advance in still greater strides of the reform of the urban economic structure, which is currently proceeding actively and steadily. [Text] [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 9 Feb 85 p 2]

CSO: 4005/479

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