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16 July 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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UNITED STATES

NEW BOOK OUTLINES DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. WARHEADS

OW141845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] New York, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--Contrary to a long-standing impression that U.S. nuclear arms are concentrated at air bases and missile silos in the Middle West, a new book now claims that they are deployed or stored in 28 states and that New York has 1,000 warheads, the second highest number in the nation.

The Book, "Nuclear Battlefields," discusses the dispersal of nuclear bombs, missiles and artillery shells and asserts that the largest accumulation of nuclear weapons is in South Carolina, where submarines armed with ballistic missiles are based, and in New York, at the Seneca army depot, Griffiss Air Force Base near Rome and the Plattsburg Air Force Base.

The book published by the Institute of Policy Studies says about 1,300 warheads are stored at the Seneca army depot in New York. They include atomic mines, neutron warheads for artillery, other artillery projectiles and warheads for medium range missiles.

The book says other large arsenals are situated in North Dakota, California, Texas and Michigan. Near the bottom is New Jersey, with 100 warheads, making it 24th in the nation while Connecticut, along with Kansas, are at the bottom with 20 warheads each.

CSO: 4000/227

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

GANSU-OKLAHOMA SISTER RELATIONS--Washington, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--An agreement was signed by governors of China's Gansu Province and the United States' Oklahoma today to link Gansu and Oklahoma as sister province and state, according to a report from Oklahoma City. The agreement says that the two sides will make joint efforts to promote cooperation and exchanges in the fields of industry, agriculture, trade, science, technology, culture, education, sports, health and tourism. Chen Guangyi, governor of Gansu Province, and George Nigh, governor of Oklahoma State, signed the agreement at the Oklahoma State Building, the Blue House. They also planted a red bud tree as a symbol of friendship and development. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 13 Jun 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/277

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

SOVIET AMMUNITION IN CAMBODIA--Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA)--A 30,000-ton Soviet cargo ship carrying weapons and ammunition for Vietnamese troops arrived on June 19 at the port of Kompong Som, in southwestern Kampuchea, radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. This clearly showed that the Vietnamese and Soviet propaganda about solving the Kampuchea issue through "political negotiations" is a fraud, and that Vietnam has no intention of withdrawing from Kampuchea, the radio said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0148 GMT 28 Jun 85]

CSO: 4000/294

WESTERN EUROPE

LIAOWANG ON SINO-FRG FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION

HK250553 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 23, 10 Jun 85 pp 34-35

[Article by Xi Shan [1585 1472]: "Relations of Friendship and Cooperation Produce Outstanding Results"]

[Text] With the Chinese people's profound sentiment of friendship for the FRG people and in order to enhance friendship, strengthen cooperation, and safeguard peace, Premier Zhao Ziyang is now making a friendly visit to the FRG. This visit, which comes at a time when the relations between the two countries have resulted in a good harvest and a new situation characterized by profound development is emerging, is bound to further the development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Through the common efforts of the Chinese and FRG Governments and peoples, cooperation between the two countries has been developing rapidly and has resulted in bumper harvests in the fields of politics, economics, science and technology, culture and education in a short period of 10 years or more since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in October 1972. The political contacts between the two countries have become closer and closer. Chinese and FRG leaders and statesmen have visited each other frequently to exchange views on international issues of common concern and to find new ways of fostering relations between the two countries, thus making contributions to enhancing mutual understanding and developing friendship and cooperation. In 1982, the then FRG President Karl Carstens visited China by invitation. The fact that the Chinese premier and the FRG chancellor met twice in a friendly atmosphere in less than 1 year was vivid evidence of the close contacts between the two countries.

In order to lay solid foundations for cooperation between China and the FRG in various fields, the two countries held friendly consultations after the establishment of diplomatic ties and signed more than 10 intergovernmental accords and agreements on cooperation in the fields of economics and trade, science and technology, culture and education, and so on. During Vice Premier Li Peng's visit to the FRG in May last year, the two countries signed an accord on the peaceful use of nuclear power, thus extending the cooperation between them to a new and important field. Meanwhile, the two countries also signed a series of interministerial agreements on cooperation between corresponding specialized sectors. It is reported that agreement has been reached in the

negotiations on an accord on avoiding double taxation that the economic circles of the two countries have long hoped for and the accord is expected to be officially signed during Premier Zhao's visit. This will surely give great impetus to the economic and technological cooperation between the two countries.

China and the FRG have traditional trade relations. Before the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, FRG economic circles had maintained unofficial trade relations with China, with a small trade volume. Bilateral trade has developed rapidly since the establishment of diplomatic relations. In 1972, the volume of trade between China and the FRG totaled about \$270 million and China exported only over 300 varieties of commodities to the FRG. By 1984, the volume of trade between the two countries totaled \$2,222,000,000, more than eight times that recorded in the year the two countries established diplomatic relations, while the number of varieties of Chinese commodities exported to the FRG increased to more than 1,000. The FRG has become China's number one trade partner in Western Europe. After China adopted the open-door policy, the economic cooperation between the two countries has boomed in various forms and in a wide range of fields. Chinese and FRG enterprises have signed hundreds of contracts on joint production, processing of provided raw materials, joint ventures, joint tenders, and so on which involve various fields such as machinery, chemical industry, building industry, coal mining, metallurgical industry, light industry, transport, and so on. When Chancellor Helmut Kohl visited China last October, the Shanghai Automobile Manufacturing Plant signed an agreement with the FRG Volkswagen Automobile Factory on cooperation in production of "Santana" brand cars. This project, so far the biggest joint venture between China and the FRG, will create good conditions for producing new model sedans up to the technological standards of the 1980's in China. After the agreement on a hot-rolling mill project was concluded between the Shanghai Baoshan Iron and Steel Corporation and the FRG (Ximake) [6007 7456 0344] Company, some major cooperation projects of far-reaching significance on which the two countries are currently negotiating are expected to make progress. Practice has shown that economic and technological cooperation is a good form for the two countries to complement each other in the economic field.

[HK250609] In the past few years, in the wake of the expansion of the decision-making power vested in the provinces and municipalities and the further implementation of the open-door policy in 14 coastal cities, some FRG states and cities have actively sought to develop friendship and cooperation with China's provinces and cities and have received an enthusiastic response. After the FRG state of Baden-Wurttemberg took the lead in establishing trade-to-trade economic cooperation with China's Liaoning Province, so far the states of Hessen, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, and Bavaria, on the FRG side, have established trade-to-trade economic relations, respectively, with Jiangxi Province, Anhui Province, Shanxi Province, Jiangsu Province and Shandong Province on the Chinese side. Niedersachsen has even established official friendship state-province relations with Anhui Province. In 1982, China's city of Wuhan and the FRG's Duisburg became the first pair of friendship cities between the two countries. After that, Shenyang city and Dalian city also established friendship and cooperation relations with the FRG's Dusseldorf and Bremen, respectively. Meanwhile, Hamburg and Shanghai have been enhancing

economic relations and trade-to-trade ties between them. Both sides agree that cooperation between Chinese provinces and FRG states has not only opened up new channels for economic cooperation and bilateral trade between the two countries but also served as a good mode of cooperation between local, especially medium- and small-sized, enterprises of the two countries. This form of cooperation, instead of stressing formality, advocates solid cooperation based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit and the light of one's own conditions. Such a form of cooperation can work quite effectively and benefit both parties in cooperation. With tens of thousands of medium- and small-sized enterprises, our country has tremendous potential and offers vast vistas for such cooperation. Mr Werner Gerich, a retired expert from Duisburg--Wuhan's FRG partner, was appointed director of the Wuhan Diesel Engine Factory, the first "Western director" ever appointed to a state-owned enterprise in China. His high sense of responsibility and rich experience in running factories have been appreciated by the Chinese Government and the Chinese people.

To promote bilateral cooperation, the FRG has offered China free technological aid every year since 1981, with the funds granted as a gift increasing from DM15 million in that year to DM30 million in 1985. When visiting China last year, Chancellor Kohl announced an offer of DM50 million to China to finance cooperation projects from 1985 on. These cooperation projects will give a great impetus to the development of the relations between the two countries as well as to China's four modernizations.

Cooperation between the two countries is also fruitful in the fields of science and technology and culture and education. The two countries already signed an accord on scientific and technological cooperation and tens of agreements on trade-to-trade specialized cooperation, extending cooperation to more than 10 fields and scoring valuable results. Cultural exchanges between the two countries have been developed further and further year after year. Exchanges of visits between various literary and artistic organizations and exhibitions held in both countries have not only broadened both the Chinese and the FRG audiences' field of vision in respect of appreciation of arts but have also enhanced the friendship and mutual understanding between them. At present, more than 1,000 Chinese students and scholars--so far the largest Chinese contingent of its kind in Western Europe are studying or are engaged in advanced studies in the FRG. Considerable progress has been made in direct cooperation between Chinese and FRG institutes of higher learning in the past few years. So far more than 40 cooperation agreements have been signed between their colleges and universities. When visiting China last year, Chancellor Kohl said he hoped that exchanges between the youth of the two countries would be promoted and that China would send more students to study in the FRG. The Chinese authorities concerned showed a positive attitude toward the chancellor's suggestion, being of the same opinion that their cooperation in this field, as well as in other fields, has good prospects.

[HK250615] Reviewing past developments, we can find that cooperation between the two countries has scored great successes. Looking forward to the future, we see bright prospects for cooperation. China and the FRG have no fundamental conflicts of political interests between them. They share common or close views on many major international issues and have common interests in

safeguarding world peace. Although the two countries differ in their level of economic development, each has its own favorable conditions and its own demands. As the largest developing country in the world with rich resources and enormous markets, China needs to introduce advanced technology, equipment and funds. Meanwhile, as a developed industrial country with advanced technology and ample funds, the FRG needs to import raw materials and seek markets for its products. This provides good conditions for cooperation between the two countries. FRG products are strongly competitive with respect to quality, terms for technology transfer and various services, and enjoy a good reputation among Chinese customers. Therefore, China and the FRG can become good partners in cooperation rather than rivals in competition.

The open-door policy is a long-term national policy of China. After setting up four special economic zones, China has further opened 14 coastal cities and Hainan Island. This has created favorable conditions for further cooperation between the two countries and particularly for cooperation between their medium- and small-sized enterprises. We believe that in the wake of enhanced mutual understanding, more friends from FRG business and financial circles will come to invest, open plants, and run joint ventures or projects solely financed by their own capital.

During his visit to China last year, Chancellor Kohl said: When considering cooperation between our two countries, we must not only think of the present generation but also the later generations in the 21st century. Premier Zhao Ziyang also told Chancellor Kohl: the constantly developing friendship and cooperation between the PRC, the world's largest developing country, and the FRG, one of the world's developed countries, are of great significance reaching far beyond the territories of the two countries. We are sure that the sustained development of friendship and cooperation between China and the FRG, based on the spirit of equality and mutual benefit, will be advantageous to the later generations of the two countries, the economic prosperity of both, and the great cause of safeguarding world peace.

CSO: 4005/1100

EASTERN EUROPE

GDR OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON LI PENG'S VISIT

OW230636 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1645 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jun (XINHUA)--Herrmann, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, pointed out: Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng's visit to the GDR prominently shows "further developments have been made" in the GDR's relations with China.

According to a NEUES DEUTSCHLAND dispatch on 21 June, Herrmann made these remarks while delivering a report on the work of the Political Bureau to the 10th Plenary Session of the 10th Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany on 20 June.

Herrmann said: Honecker and the GDR's other leaders' "talks with Comrade Li Peng show that the GDR and China are interested in developing relations fruitfully and in a friendly way." He said: Both sides unanimously believe that safeguarding peace is the basic requirement of the policies of the two countries because socialist construction needs peaceful conditions in the outside world.

Herrmann pointed out: To develop bilateral economic and scientific and technological cooperation and trade between the two countries, both sides have made some specific decisions.

CSO: 4005/1077

EAST REGION

NEW CRITERIA FOR PARTY SECRETARIES SET FORTH

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Yu Zhiping [0060 1807 1627]: "A Good Answer to How To Become a Good Party Secretary in an Enterprise During the New Historical Epoch"]

[Text] Reform has presented a new task to the party secretaries of enterprises. While under the influence of the "leftist" line of the past, what they said was the last word. After the implementation of the factory chief responsibility system, should the enterprise's party secretary return the authority, release the authority or dictatorially employ the authority and hold fast the authority and clear the path for the factory chief, or remain indifferent and do nothing? The subject in this article, Lu Fawang [0712 4395 2489], wrote a good answer with practical deeds.

Lu Fawang is 53 years old and was transferred at the end of 1982 from the Changchun First Automobile Manufacturing Plant to be the party secretary of the Jinan Automobile Manufacturing Plant. Since the retirement of the plant's former chief, no replacement was assigned for a long time, and so Lu Fawang was relied upon by the plant's five deputy chiefs. At his own initiative, Lu Fawang summoned a meeting of the party committee and opened his heart by saying: "Authority is for accomplishing a cause. The authority of running a plant should be given to the plant chief, because his flexibility in command and speed in making a decision are beneficial to the plant. Although we are not an experimental unit for testing the plant chief responsibility system, we must positively create conditions for a transition to the plant chief responsibility system." He summoned all the five deputy plant chiefs after the meeting and returned to them the authority. He also warmly supported the first deputy plant chief in exercising the authority of the plant chief.

First deputy plant chief Zhang Shicheng [1728 0013 6134] was a young cadre selected for the job in last July. He felt great pressure in heading the work of the whole plant. Lu Fawang made positive suggestions and was Zhang's consultant in soothing his worries and solving his problems. At the eve of the Chinese new year, the plant's production was jeopardized by the plant's delay in producing a cogwheel part. Upon learning the problem, Lu Fawang left behind his wife who was still recuperating in a hospital after an operation and immediately took a train for Harbin with the plant's production office chief Chen Guoheng [7115 0948 1854]. Since Lu was familiar with the

people there, he speedily had a 1-year provisional contract signed with the Harbin Cogwheel Plant and in this way solved the big production problem of the whole plant for this year. Secretary Lu's initiative in supporting and helping deputy plant chiefs has resulted in a division of party and government work but not a division of the heart in the plant, thus opening up a new situation of unobstructed orders and a speedy development in production. During the first season of this year, the plant's value of production increased by 49.61 percent compared with that of a year ago, with a corresponding increase in the tax payment.

Comrade Lu Fuwang said: "The party organization is the fighting fortress of the enterprise, and the party secretary should be the spiritual supporter of employees. During the attacks by unhealthy winds, the secretary should first of all have in his heart a 'calming star,' which is the proletarian party spirit. He should not follow the prevailing wind nor be moved by his environment."

The above penetrating views of Comrade Lu Fuwang were summed up from his practice of boycotting unhealthy winds. Last year, when the society blew the unhealthy wind of using official funds to have Western-style clothing made for the employees of the plant, the latter were unable to resist the temptation and plant chiefs also wanted to comply with the employees' wish. Yet the Lu Fuwang, who had always respected the opinions of others, cast the veto. Not long after, there came the news of providing free lunches to employees and the latter got excited. Some said: "While no new clothing was approved, free lunches should be all right." Others said: "Because other plants are doing so, it should not be wrong to follow their example." In unifying the ideological cognition of the employees, Lu Fuwang presented his view to the meeting of the employees: "The provision of free lunches is equivalent to distributing part of the enterprise's profit. This practice of 'sharing the big pot of rice' contradicts the spirit of reform. By providing free lunches to the 16,000 employees of our plant at the rate of 50 cents per meal, more than 2 million yuan will be needed for a year. We will hurt the state by adding this amount of money to the cost of production. As a socialist enterprise, we cannot do this kind of thing to jeopardize the interests of the state." Each of his words hit the heart of every audience, and all agreed with him, thus putting an end to the storm.

Talent is the marrow of enterprise and is also the hope and the life of the enterprise. Yet the prolonged extreme leftist line and the worldly prejudice have chilled the heart of intellectuals. Against this situation, party secretary Lu Fuwang personally sent warmth door to door to incite their zeal, their trust in the party and their sense of responsibility to the enterprise.

Not long after his arrival at the Jinan Automobile Manufacturing Plant, Lu Fuwang heard of the requests of more than 10 engineering technical personnel for transfers. This information led him to visit the grassroots stratum, and he came to know accountant Zhang Yunying [1728 0336 5391] during the visits. This graduate of the Institute of Finance and Economics in the 1950's had diligently and painstakingly worked for the party for 30 years and yet was still a layman. When Lu Fuwang made an inquiry with the responsible person of

the planning and finance office, he was told that Zhang did not take the initiative to get close to party organizations as reflected in his not having submitted a single ideological report. Lu Fawang solemnly said: "An accountant tensely busy at work does not have the time to write ideological reports. A true ideological report should be his deeds!"

Lu Fawang's heart was not calmed after he walked out of the Planning and Finance Office, because the intellectuals he had contacted during the few days of visits and investigations could be very good comrades. They willingly worked hard without complaint and took infinite pain in the development of the automobile manufacturing industry, yet what they received in return were cold shoulders and obstacles; some were given tiny living quarters, others were left outside the front door of party organizations and still others were for a long time discriminated against. This situation could not be allowed to remain any longer! He immediately summoned an enlarged party committee meeting to start from the realities of this plant to study and formulate certain stipulations for solving the difficulties intellectuals were having in joining the party and acquiring living quarters, and at the same time to call on the party organizations of all levels to engage in the activity of sending warmth to intellectuals. After the meeting Lu Fawang and the members of the other party committees visited family after family to listen to the views and the requests of intellectuals and help them solve practical problems. The party organizations of all sections, offices and branch plants also took positive action in conscientiously carrying out the party's policy on intellectuals and launched the activity of "doing good deeds and sending warmth." Since 2 years ago, the entire plant has recruited 90 intellectuals into the party, 176 intellectuals have been promoted to leadership jobs of various levels and more than 100 intellectuals have had their living quarters situation improved. The party's warmth has melted the "ice and snow" in the hearts of the intellectuals. In return they have made contributions with fiery enthusiasm and creative labor to the development of new products and the operation and the management of the enterprise.

12739
CSO: 4005/990

EAST REGION

ACTIONS OF PARTY SECRETARY DISCUSSED

Salary Protested

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 85 p 2

[Letter to the editor by Si Xiuzhen [0674 4423 6297]: "My Salary Is Again Detained for 8 Months"]

[Text] I became the target of reprisals for having exposed the wrongdoings of the station's party branch secretary, Ju Xishan (7263 0823 0810). In June of last year, after an investigation by the upper-level leadership, the Zi Chuan District government issued a document calling for correcting the wrongs against me. On 10 September, DAZHONG RIBAO published the article "How Can 'A Single Hand cover the Whole Sky'?" to criticize the wrong deeds of Ju Xishan. Yet Ju Xishan refused the criticism and doubled his persecution of me.

Before the Chinese new year, Ju Xishan's son asked one of his schoolmates if he knew Si Xiuzhen. When told the affirmative, the son said: "You tell her that if she continues to make trouble, I will kill her with my knife. My father said that Ju Xishan and Si Xiuzhen cannot coexist in the local products substation." In July of last year, when Ju Xishan heard that the local products station of Zi Po Municipality would send people to handle the case, he immediately summoned some people and personally told each of them what to say in his efforts to create rumors about me and to deceive the upper-level leadership. In November of last year, after the Zi Chuan Local Products Substation had received the enterprise after inspection, Ju Xishan created the rumor in one of the youth meetings: "Si Xiuzhen even sent gifts to DAZHONG RIBAO and went through the 'rear door,' and DAZHONG RIBAO published in Ju Xishan's name 'I did not get scared' and will remain in my secretary's job as usual." In July of last year, Ju Xishan again detained my salary for 8 months. In his fear of exposure, Ju Xishan used 600-700 yuan of official funds during the process of enterprise acceptance after inspection, for feasting and giving each member of the acceptance delegation a folding umbrella. He has conspired to form allies and cliques among leadership groups and has created obstacles for the new leadership group after reorganization. I earnestly request an investigation by the leadership to clear me of the injustice I have suffered for 4 years.

Si Xiuzhen
Zi Chuan Local Products Substation
Zi Po Municipality

Cover-up Alleged

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Apr 85 p2

[Article by Liu Bingwu [0491 3521 2976]: "Still Trying To Cover the Sky with a Single Hand"]

[Text] In September of last year, this newspaper published a signed article "How Can the Whole Sky Be Covered with a Single Hand?" to criticize party branch secretary Ju Xishan [7263 0823 0810] of the Zi Chuan District Local Products Substation for taking reprisals against billing officer Si Xiuzhen [0674 4423 6297] for a small error of 3.60 yuan in her account by suspending her from work and detaining her salary, and for attempting to cover the whole sky with a single hand in his tiny kingdom.

For this reason Ju Xishan has many times sent people to complain to DAZHONG RIBAO that Si Xiuzhen's suspension from work and detention of salary were the result of her stubborn refusal to admit her mistake and that the decision on her job and salary was made by the Supply and Marketing Agency of Zi Chuan district and no reprisal was involved.

After the Chinese new year, Si Xiuzhen wrote to say that Ju Xishan continued to deal with her by reprisals.

This reporter recently visited the leadership of the Zi Chuan Local Products Substation, some of the masses, Ju Xishan, Si Xiuzhen, the comrades concerned in the Zi Chuan Ward government and the Zi Chuan Supply and Marketing Agency responsible for investigation upon receipt of Si Xiuzhen's complaining letter, and reviewed the original materials of their investigation. The result of the investigation proved that what Si Xiuzhen had stated in her letter was correct and that Ju Xishan has not only in the past "attempted to cover the whole sky with his single hand in his tiny kingdom" but has also remained indifferent to newspaper criticism.

In March 1980, a certain unit came to purchase a big cauldron at Si Xiuzhen's station. She wrote, erased and rewrote the bill, which resulted in an erroneous difference of 3.60 yuan. Si Xiuzhen claimed that the account was changed per the correction request of the warehouse keeper, but the latter denied this. Since there was no stipulation to require the retention of this correction request from the warehouse keeper, there is no evidence to identify the culprit.

According to the system of the Zi Chuan Local Products Substation, a bonus may be detained for having committed an error involving more than 5 yuan. Should Si Xiuzhen have her bonus detained in this case? Ju Xishan said it was optional, because together with the expense of the investigation, the sum exceeded 5 yuan. Si Xiuzhen disagreed and exposed some of the correction and theft cases in her parent unit involving Ju Xishan, who immediately got mad and tried to coerce Si Xiuzhen into confessing her mistake, which Si Xiuzhen refused to do. Ju Xishan then recommended that Si Xiuzhen's job be suspended and her salary stopped, and subsequently he obtained the approval of the individual leadership of the Zi Chuan District Supply and Marketing Agency. Last

year after investigation the Zi Chuan District government and the ward agency decided to make a correction. Since the decision contradicted Ju Xishan's will, he refused to take action upon receipt of the document calling for correction. He later on made a case regarding the place of rehabilitation by insisting that Si Xiuzhen leave the office to become a salesperson, but Si Xiuzhen disagreed. Ju Xishan then again detained Si Xiuzhen's salary already for a period of 8 months.

Ju Xishan's dictatorial work style was not only directed against Si Xiuzhen. When employee Ren Zhiming [0117 1807 2494] did not participate in unloading due to illness, Ju Xishan started an argument and a fight, and during the fight he ripped the front of Ren Zhiming's jacket in two. Afterwards he penalized Ren Zhiming. In the local products substation, Ju Xishan ignored the authority of its manager and deputy manager and required his own approval of all expenditures big and small.

There were also people who said good words about Ju Xishan, and some of them were leaders. Why? Some members of the Zi Chuan District Supply and Marketing Agency party committee were given the lumber that the local products substation had purchased from the Northeast; some were given firecrackers during the Chinese new year; a responsible person arranged to have his sick child work at the local products substation, and this child was often absent from work but received his salary and bonuses as usual. No wonder they had good words to say.

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EAST REGION

BACKGROUND ON RESIGNATION OF HONG MENGXUE

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Zhong Shanshan [6988 8913 8913]: "Why Did Hong Mengxue Leave?"]

[Text] A Controversial Figure

Four months ago, this event occurred at the Hangzhou Grail Oil Chemical Plant: Hong Mengxue [3163 1322 1331], who worked at the plant for 30 years, left his job to go to work at a village enterprise.

A worker leaving a plant is not really a serious matter. However, Hong Mengxue's departure from the plant affected a not inconsiderable number of people and elicited many comments:

Some people said that Hong Mengxue's departure was in order to make money!

Some people said that Hong Mengxue departed because the knowledge he gained through independent study was not respected and he suffered discrimination at the plant.

It really is a situation where too many opinions prevent a unanimous conclusion.

However, 4 months after Hong Mengxue left, Zhejiang Ribao published in a prominent place the news that Hong Mengxue had distinguished himself at a village enterprise; it said that in the 4 months that he had been the general director of engineering at the Hangzhou Fengrun Food Industrial Company, he set up and put into operation a "technological line producing many kinds of starches and sugars" of a domestically advanced level. The high quality malt extract produced by this production technology line filled the gaps within the province.

On 13 December of last year, Feng Rongbao [7458 1369 0202], director and senior engineer of the Shanghai Microbiology Research Institute and Hu Xuezhi [7579 1331 2535], director and senior engineer of the National Microbiology Institute made a special trip from Shanghai and carefully examined this production line's production circumstances and related scientific data. They thought that the production line layout was rational, the technology was advanced, it had a scientific basis and it showed much to be endorsed.

Can a worker possess a capability as great as this?

Can a plant let go such an able person as this?

Some readers in Hangzhou and the countryside also began to comment. Some comrades at the Hangzhou Grain Oil Chemical Plant still say that the news report had some inaccuracies and prepared to write a letter asking the newspaper to make corrections. To clarify the true facts, a reporter made further efforts to gather material and will accurately inform the readers about the people and events.

He Truly Has Genuine Talent

Hong Mengxue is 44 this year; he has only an elementary school education. At 15 he became an apprentice, and he has always been involved with maltose. In 1958, in a fortuitous opportunity, he was lucky enough to receive the guidance of a bright professor who had been mistakenly marked as a "rightist." He plunged headlong into a pile of books on inorganic chemistry, organic chemistry and biochemistry, combined it with practice in production and began to get involved in research on starches and sugars. Does independent study create talent? The reporter does not dare to presumptuously draw conclusions, but his achievements in scientific research can be enumerated briefly as follows:

From 1958 to 1960 he worked closely with Comrade Qiu Zhicheng [6726 1807 2052] and used sweet potato starch to ferment fa zhi cheng gong [3127 0455 2052.0501] butyric acid to solve the problem of raw materials for the production essence at that time.

In 1961 he cooperated with Qiu Zhicheng and other comrades to succeed in trial-producing artificial protein.

In 1966, he, Zhao Suiming [6392 3606 2494] and another comrade together successfully developed domestically the new technology to produce maltose, the "complete fermentation method." This ending more than 2,000 years of traditional techniques for producing maltose. The success of the research spread to the whole country, saving the nation large amounts of grain.

From 1969 to 1980 he worked in succession with Hu Wenjun [5170 2429 0689], Su Mingkun [5685 2494 0981], Wang Qian [3769 0241] and other comrades to successfully trial-produce an oral glucose of the dual fermentation method, technology to reclaim sugar residue, technology to make glucose from rice, fructose and dextrose syrup and other scientific research projects.

In 1981 he researched bacterium a--experiments on the heat resistance of starch enzymes; the results, applied to production, have saved more than 10,000 yuan each year.

In 1981 he cooperated with Xu Shurong [1776 3219 2837] and others to successfully trial-produce technology to make glutamic acid and dextrose from cassava starch.

Particularly deserving mention is that in 1981 he convened the Third National Conference on Starch and Sugar at the ancient city of Xian. He read out his treatise "Bacterium a--Experiments on the Heat Resistance of Starch Enzymes" before maltose experts who came from every part of the country, and received the praise of those attending. At the recommendation of those attending the meeting, the secretariat carefully considered Hong Mengxue's level of knowledge and entrusted him to write and revise the trial draft of "the national starch quality standards." The trial draft was promptly passed by the general meeting and moreover obtained the recognition of and popularization by the trade nationally.

In 1983 his research treatises "A Report on Experiments on Enzyme Liquefaction" and "Experiments on the Conditions for Fermentation of Barley Shoot Starch" were published one after another in "Industrial Microbiology" and other national learned publications.

Hong Mengxue's successes through independent study are obvious and his achievements in scientific research are abundant. But what was his status at the Grain Oil Chemical Plant? Engineer? Technician? Skilled worker? No! He was not anything special. He was only a common worker!

Criticizing Personnel Titles Creates Disturbances

In 1983 the Hangzhou Grain Oil Chemical Plant began to evaluate the titles for technical personnel. A not inconsiderable number of comrades at the plant secretly supposed that this time Hong Mengxue could be judged at least an engineer.

Hong Mengxue himself also hoped to get an appropriate technical title.

However, the people thought incorrectly and Hong Mengxue himself also thought incorrectly.

One afternoon Hong Mengxue went to see a certain deputy secretary in charge of political thought and personnel work at the plant. In this deputy secretary's office the two began an exchange:

"I've heard. . . the plant is beginning to evaluate personnel titles?"

"That's right! But--" the other drew out his tone: "shop workers are not considered."

"For what reason?"

"This is the stipulation from higher up!"

One nose met the other. Hong Mengxue walked out of the office of a certain deputy secretary, and on the road he met the assistant plant director in charge of production. He went ahead and related his grievances to the assistant plant director. This assistant plant director thought that according to the spirit

of related provisions, a talented person like Hong Mengxue ought to be evaluated for a technical personnel title. He immediately wrote a report in his own name applying for a title for Hong Mengxue and specially went to see the certain deputy secretary. But unexpectedly the certain deputy secretary wrote a report too and the two did not correspond. This matter alarmed the Party branch secretary of the Grain Oil Chemical Plant. He went off to the municipal grain bureau and explained everything in detail, hoping that the municipal bureau leaders would personally intervene, but to no avail. At the same time, Comrade Zhu Zhangfa [2612 7022 3127] of the municipal grain bureau, in order to allow Hong Mengxue to be judged for a professional title, had raised his own views with the bureau's party committee, but the results also amounted to nothing.

Hong Mengxue was also too naive! Could he have forgotten the "examination dispute" of the past?

That was at the time of the 1979 wage increase, when an examination of staff and workers on "what one ought to know and ought to be able to do" was sought. Speaking according to reason, Hong Mengxue could have been excused from the examination, but that was out of the question! "Treat equally without discrimination," remember! The plant people maintained the section chief's long-time "strategy." Hong Mengxue had no alternative but to take the examination. The examination topic was "the technological process of starch and sugar production." Old friend Hong took a look and was struck dumb: wasn't this using the technology he created to test him? A kind of instinctual rebellious spirit made him leave aside the test topic and write five large pages at one stretch on international and domestic trends in sugar and starch development, his own ideas, and so on. When the examination paper was handed in, it was said it was "irrelevant to the subject." If it were not for the serious attention of the municipal grain bureau, which sent a member to become closely involved in the investigation and who, representing the bureau's Party committee, gave Hong Mengxue an "excellent," Hong Mengxue alone actually would have had to take a make up examination.

When he was not evaluated for a personnel title some people thought that he would be outraged by the injustice, but he was nothing of the kind. As long as he was able to work in the plant's technology section, where he could make the most of his abilities, then he was perfectly content.

In 1981 when he returned from participating in the Third National Conference on Starch and Sugar, he was very grateful. He thought that the plant having arranged for him to participate in a national conference meant that he was highly regarded and that this time he could always work in the technology section. When he returned to the plant he immediately threw himself into intense experiments on glutamic acid sugar made from cassava starch. Even though the object of the experiment and analyzing the drug both had toxins, he did not think much about this. Who could have known that just when his experiment was about to succeed, the deputy head of the maltose workshop, on the basis of the opinion of a certain party secretary, would inform him: return to work in the workshop, and you can be the assistant team leader.

Become the "assistant team leader"! What a great favor! He had encountered this kind of "person who is good at judging horses."

In fact, this kind of thing had occurred before. Although Hong Mengxue had many times produced new technology and new products for research in the sugar chemistry plant, these great efforts had not been able to change his circumstances. As a rule, at the conclusion of every experiment he returned to the workshop as a worker.

Once the plant considered making a kind of beverage like "Coca-Cola," and Hong Mengxue again was pushed forward to assume responsibility for this task. After many days of trial manufacture, the beverage was a success. In a comparison and assessment with 80 plants in the province engaged in the same trade, the Grain Oil Chemical Plant's product was judged to be one of the 3 best beverages. The provincial television station heard the news and hurried to the Grain Oil Chemical Plant, and the cameraman aimed the camera on Hong Mengxue. Just at that moment, the certain deputy secretary unexpectedly thundered before the large crowd, "Why was Hong Mengxue asked to make the beverage? Why wasn't an engineer asked to make it?"

Readers may wish to ask, why did the certain deputy secretary want to treat Hong Mengxue like that? It is said that Hong Mengxue had given his opinion to the plant's person in charge, exposing the faults of the past. Because of this matter, Hong Mengxue afterwards made an examination, and it could be that the certain deputy secretary did not forget this matter. Of course, hearsay after all is only hearsay.

"Kicking Aside" and "Repeatedly Requesting a Person to Take Up a Responsible Post"

There is a limit to the patience of any person.

On 2 July 1984, Hong Mengxue finally left the plant.

When the news spread, everyone explained the reason for his leaving from their own points of view. However, perhaps people are not aware of one detail from before Hong Mengxue left.

On a certain day before 2 July, Hong Mengxue told his wife his views on leaving the Grain Oil Chemical Plant and going to work at the village enterprise. All along his wife had complied with her husband and supported him, but this time she clearly expressed opposition. She said, "You are almost 50 years old and eat steady meals, but you want to forget it--why bother!"

Hong Mengxue listened to what his wife said. In fact, it was not that he wanted to leave his plant where he had worked 30 years! It was just that he felt that at the plant he would be unable to make the most of his ambitions. For this reason, this honest person thought of a foolish method. On 2 July, he submitted a letter of resignation to the plant section chief along with a

letter of appointment from the village enterprise, the Fengrum Food Products Plant. He thought to show in this way that he had professional skills after all, and that if this place would not retain a person, then he had a place that would, and that was all. He hoped that the plant would be able to consider his share of having worked more than 30 years at the plant, and retain him and use him.

But, he was wrong again.

"Leave the technical data behind. After you take up employment, do not come looking for us again!" The employment security section chief used a frosty tone and quickly ended the conversation.

At a meeting of cadres from technical offices, a certain deputy secretary flew into a rage: "What is so extraordinary about Hong Mengxue? Without him, the earth would turn just the same. He goes on like this, settling new accounts and old accounts at the same time!"

"Settle new and old accounts at the same time!" These words really make one shudder. One person then and there stood up and refuted this type of erroneous speech, and also received unfair criticism. Afterwards this comrade also handed in his letter or resignation.

On 5 July, a party committee member of the municipal grain company learned of this news, and personally hurried to the grain oil plant. He solemnly criticized the erroneous views of a certain deputy secretary and clearly conveyed that Hong Mengxue was a person of talent and should remain there. He furthermore arranged to speak with Hong Mengxue and indicated that he could send a college student to the Fengrum Food Products Industrial Company to substitute for him. The solicitude shown him by the party organization moved Hong Mengxue. He immediately indicated sincerely that he wished to remain working in the grain oil system.

However, encountering the following events exceeded expectations:

One was that Hong Mengxue not only did not return to the plant, he was also removed from the rolls by the plant department.

A second was that some people spread talk everywhere that Hong Mengxue had no ability, he just knew how to boast.

At the same time, Dong Chengde [5516 2110 1795], Party branch secretary of the Fengrum Food Products Industrial Company, "made three calls at the thatched cottage," requesting Hong Mengxue to come out of the mountains. He earnestly said, "the village enterprise is also called 'commune,' it is not called 'money,' but if you come work there, you will contribute your strengths on behalf of socialism just the same."

On 19 October Hong Mengxue went to work at the village enterprise. When the Fengrum Food Products Company called a special welcoming general meeting,

Dong Chengde, Party branch secretary, said at the meeting, "Hong Mengxue is our plant's treasure, our 'God of Wealth.' Everyone should respect him and call him Teacher Hong." Moreover, he declared on the spot that he was appointing Hong Mengxue to assume the posts of section chief of plant technology and general director in charge of trial-producing "many kinds of lines of starch and sugar production technology."

Hong Mengxue was at the Grain Oil Chemical Plant 30 years, yet he was never even a group leader of technological experimentation. Now he has assumed the post of technology section chief and has become general director. He has a place to display his abilities. He is very excited and is determined to use his energy to the utmost to do his work well. As soon as he assumed his duties, he threw himself into intense trial-producing work. Funds were insufficient, and an allocation from the plant supported him. Materials were insufficient, and the equipment section and supply section spared no effort to help him solve the problem. The staff was insufficient, and he chose people from the plant by name to train. He has a post and authority. He performs the trial-production work with great proficiency and the progress is rapid; in just a few months he has set up and started operations. The entire investment may be recovered in a year and the profit may reach 450,000 yuan.

At the conclusion of this investigation, the party branch secretary of the Hangzhou Fengrum Food Products Industrial Company wanted the reporter to pass it on that intellectuals who have ability but who are not put in important positions, regardless of whether they come from the cultivation of college or foster their ability through independent study, we welcome one and all!

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EAST REGION

VILLAGE ENTERPRISE WELCOMES HONG MENGXUE

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Hu Guanping [5170 0385 1627] and Zhong Shanshan [6988 8913 8913]: "We Welcome Talented People Like Hong Mengxue; At a Symposium Convened by This Newspaper, Cadres and Workers of the Hangzhou Fengrun Food Industrial Company Talk Extensively About Respecting Knowledge and Respecting the Learning of Talented People"]

[Text] On 3 January, the rural bureau of this newspaper convened a symposium at the Hangzhou Fengrun Food Industrial Company to find out about the working conditions since Hong Mengxue [3163 1322 1331] left the Hangzhou Grain Oil Chemical Plant for a town enterprise. The cadres and workers who attended the symposium all said that they warmly welcome talented people like Hong Mengxue and very much respect talented people like Hong Mengxue; with talented people of this type, their enterprise will definitely grow more and more prosperous!

Drawing Benefits From Respecting Talented People

When the symposium began, Dong Chengde [5516 2110 1795], secretary and manager of the company's Party branch, said excitedly that his enterprise is a village-run enterprise in the town of Jianqiao. Although it has been operating more than nine years, because it had used traditional technology over the long term, the quality of maltose produced was inferior and the price high, and it was not well received by consumers. Since Hong Mengxue arrived, an assembly line was set up under his direction that is of an advanced level domestically and able to produce many kinds of starches and sugars, and the appearance of the enterprise has changed very rapidly. From the raw materials going in to the products coming out, the assembly line carries out completely mechanized operations. One shift requires only 10 operators, the output can reach 6 tons, a 9 fold increase over the past, and the quality has also reached the standard of exported products. By the end of last year the company had already used the assembly line to produce 400 tons of maltose, and the product supply had fallen short of demand. This year the assembly line may produce 4,500 tons of all kinds of starches and sugars. It will transform 4,500 tons of rice and other grains and may contribute nearly 400,000 yuan in tax revenue to the state. The company will make a profit of close to 500,000 yuan. The comrades who attended the symposium all agreed: if a talented person of real ability and learning like Hong Mengxue were not employed, how could our enterprise have a today?

A Hero Does Have a Place to Display His Prowess

When speaking about the working conditions since Hong Mengxue came to the company, the comrades praise in unison his high sense of responsibility toward the enterprise and say that old friend Hong is now like a fish in water; a hero does have a place to display his prowess. Hong Mengxue saw that the technical competence of the workers was not high, then suggested that the company acquire books on science and technology, and furthermore gave workers lectures on the theoretical knowledge of producing starches and sugars. To improve product quality Hong Mengxue enhanced the methods for laboratory tests and increased the content of the laboratory tests of the physical and chemical aspects of starches and sugars. Particularly when installing the stages of technical lines that produce many kinds of starches and sugars, Hong Mengxue came to work early almost everyday and did not go home until 11 or 12 o'clock at night, working 12 or 15 hours in one day. On the day of a test run, Hong Mengxue hurried to the site at 3 o'clock in the morning and took responsibility to direct it. This kind of high sense of responsibility that Hong Mengxue has deeply moved the workforce of the entire plant. Young workers who studied technology with Hong Mengxue said, seeing teacher Hong working day and night, we must study harder, exert ourselves more!

We Hope More Hong Mengxues Come Here

The Fengrun Food Industrial Company completely respects a talented person like Hong Mengxue. Aside from providing special treatment in the area of wages and materials benefits, it principally achieved three conditions: all technical problems were handled by Hong Mengxue, they were not handled by the secretary, manager and other persons; Hong Mengxue handled them but they were not all done just by him--a service system was established for him and those above and below, to the left and right, all used their intelligence and abilities to the fullest to create this condition for him; leaders got off their high horses and listened with open minds to the opinions and criticisms of Hong Mengxue and other experts.

The comrades who attended the symposium said that they still have only one Hong Mengxue and would welcome more talented people like Hong Mengxue to come help them make the enterprise better and enable the village food products industry to attain even faster development.

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EAST REGION

RESPECT FOR KNOWLEDGE, TALENT URGED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 85 p 1

[Article: "What is Illustrated by the Departure of Hong Mengxue?"]

[Text] The news report, "Why Did Hong Mengxue Leave?", published today in this paper, raises a very important issue, which is that leading cadres absolutely must respect talented persons, be adept at recognizing talent, love talent and use talent.

Hong Mengxue can be considered a locally born and bred talented person in specialized technology. Although he has no diploma, he struggled hard to educate himself. He is a "high-ranking scholar." He truly has technological expertise and truly has solid achievements in his work. This kind of talented person, badly needed by the grain oil chemical industry, all throughout the long term was constrained by specific plant leaders who did not let him do technological work full time and did not value the results of his scientific research, to the point of making sport of his knowledge. This absolutely should not happen. Hong Mengxue is of a heart inclined to render service to repay kindness, but on the contrary he suffered all kinds of freezing irony and burning satire. How could this series of circumstances allow him to continue? How could he not leave? "If this place would not retain a person, then he had a place that would"; in this way he had no choice but to leave. This fully shows what the attitudes of the leaders were like; regarding the coming and going of talented people, it was the rise and decline of the enterprise that was of the utmost importance.

Our party has urged the comrades of the entire party time and again through official notices to respect knowledge, respect talented persons. Why do some people still cling to their own course today, considering intellectuals to be all "young daughters-in-law," stifling them if they wish, treating them coldly if they wish? One of the major reasons is that they do not truly understand the value of knowledge. When the party branch deputy secretary at the Hangzhou Grain Oil Plant said that if there were no people talented in technology like Hong Mengxue, "the earth would turn just the same," it clearly showed that he thought knowledge was an empty thing that one could do with or without. Since knowledge is an invisible thing, a priceless thing, then intellectuals "are not anything extraordinary," and especially people who study independently to develop their talent like Hong Mengxue are not anything extraordinary. Because

of this the implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals is not a great pressing matter. This is a big mistake. Although knowledge is invisible, not only does it have value, it has a very great value. Think a moment, if there were no accumulation of human knowledge, how could we have the civilization of today? If there were no breakthroughs in knowledge, how could there be a tomorrow for the four modernizations? These are questions of how to handle structural reform of the urban economic system and how to handle the Central Committee's "resolution," and they are questions about whether or not to maintain unanimity with the central authorities with regard to politics. To respect knowledge, to respect people of talent, is an important matter; leading comrades of every level absolutely must not be casual about this!

The village enterprise, the Fengrun Food Products Industrial Company, appropriately contrasts with the unit of Hong Mengxue's original location. They have taken Hong Mengxue to be a god of wealth and a treasure, convened a mass meeting to welcome him, entrusted him with important tasks, created conditions in every way and allowed him to make the most of his abilities. They understand very well the value of knowledge and talent. One person of talent, two kinds of circumstances; at the same time they have reflected the defects in our system. The good or poor development of a village enterprise concerns from start to finish the interests of the collective workers and staff. When we think about "making a fortune," there is only "vying for talent" and "vying for knowledge." Our enterprises of all the people depend on holding the "iron rice bowl" in both hands to get along smoothly and steadily. With or without talented people, they treat each other the same. This is not to mention the yearning for knowledge and talent. The oppression of talented people and the blows dealt from all kinds of abuse also come forth because of this. Therefore, the key is to restructure the economic system, to shatter the "iron rice bowl."

Hong Mengxue's resignation should be seen as a rational movement of talent. Allowing talent to move rationally is an important policy of the respect for and protection of every kind of talented person by the Party and the nation. Giving intellectuals the right to resign will help expose and isolate those leaders who attack and stifle intellectuals. The leaders of some units, one, do not know how to use talent, and two, are unwilling to let go. They make people live in "splints" suffering an injustice, and reason with them from above and below. But they do not hear, and under these conditions the intellectual can only leave his job. Since it allows people to make the most of their abilities, this way the country does not suffer damage and can rise away the "departmental system of ownership of talent" and transform that kind of "pond of stagnant water."

The matter of Hong Mengxue leaving his job and being hired away by the village enterprise can impart positive enlightenment to people, which is to take respect for knowledge and respect for people of talent as the basis for establishing an enterprise. As for some specific leaders of the Hangzhou Grain Oil Chemical Plant, however, they should learn a lesson from it even more so.

"When the wise stage an uprising, from disaster it becomes good fortune, and turns defeat into success." If because of this they can comprehend the pain of losing talent and the sweetness of obtaining talent, then they can yet be regarded as intelligent leaders.

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EAST REGION

PLANT PERSONNEL DISCUSS PROBLEMS OF VALUING TALENT

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Zhong Shanshan [6988 8913 8913]: "How Should We Draw a Lesson from the Departure of Hong Mengxue? Cadres and Science and Technology Personnel at the Hangzhou Grain Oil Chemical Plant Hold Two Consecutive Conferences, Conduct Lively Discussions Concerning the Problem of Valuing Talented People"]

[Text] On 4 January and 10 January, the Hangzhou Grain Oil Chemical Plant convened conferences with cadres and science and technology personnel to discuss the new report "Why did Hong Mengxue [3163 1322 1331] leave?" published in this paper, and to review the writer's essay. Through informal discussion and debate, the opinions of those attending the conferences gradually shifted toward unanimity. Everyone agreed that as for the question of valuing knowledge and valuing talented personnel, there truly are problems at the plant. It should earnestly review experiences, draw lessons and retain the "Hong Mengxues" who have not left, easing their minds that everyone has a place for their abilities.

To Use Talent One Must Value Talent

When informal discussions began, everyone launched into lively conversations on the question of how to value talent. An engineering technology worker said that the plant's way of dealing with this question is "pragmatic." As for the science and technology worker, just give him duties and ask him to perform them, but when he encounters difficulties no one cares. He said that the plant's assistant engineer, Zhao Zhiliang [6392 1807 5328], has twice had things stolen from his home in the last few years, and all of his winter clothes were taken. He made a report requesting an allowance of 20 yuan, but someone told lies against him. As for the housing problems of intellectuals at the plant, the attitude that "water leaking into the room at the head of the bed has nothing to do with the office" is found everywhere, but it has not been possible to get the needed improvements. Some people have raised the point that to use talent but not value it is to not regard intellectuals as human beings and to make fools of knowledge and talented people. This is the way people at the plant have been toward Hong Mengxue, and they have behaved similarly toward other science and technology personnel. One Hong Mengxue has already left; the key question is what to do about the "Hong Mengxues" in the

plant. How can we draw a lesson, what measures should we adopt, to genuinely begin to value and employ intellectuals, unearth their inherent potential and contribute to the "Four Modernizations."

Do Not Let "Treasures" Serve Again as "Straw"

When discussing the problems of "intellectual talent," Wang Shigen [3769 0013 2704], the plant director, said with deep feeling, "In the past, regarding the problems of intellectual talent, the influence of the 'left' in the plant was just as strongly present. Looking at an intellectual, we did not look at his ability but whether or not he was 'obedient,' and merely relied on the individual's likes and dislikes when deciding whether or not to put him in an important position. Our plant had a science and technology worker named Zhu Rongfu [4281 2837 3940], a college graduate working in a job suited to his special training. Because of the way a certain leader judged him, he was summoned to operate an air compressor. He operated it 7, 8 years, and many times had suggested that the plant improve the product structure and production facilities, but he did not obtain support. Yet after transferring to the Wanli Chemical Plant he immediately brought his role fully into play and received the praise of the city and the province for his results in science and technology. Here with us he was a bit of 'straw,' over there he became a 'treasure.' This kind of example still exists at our plant."

Some people raised criticism concerning the failure of the plant to sufficiently value the labor of the intellectuals: some leaders take no notice when an intellectual works overtime, but if he is one or two minutes late it is recorded in the account book. They do not understand the continuity of mental labor and do not see the difficult work outside of the eight hours on the job. The plant leadership should change the ways of leading the intellectuals, truly understand and comprehend them, and let the relations between the two gradually become harmonious.

Accepting the Newspaper Criticism with an Open Mind

During the general discussion on how to draw a lesson from the departure of Hong Mengxue, the deputy secretary who had formerly stifled Hong Mengxue indicated that he accepted the newspaper criticism and made self-criticism. He said that he made a mistake in the affair of Hong Mengxue. When he was happy he used him, when he was unhappy he kicked him away with his foot. His prejudice against intellectuals was one kind of "leftist" influence. Although he is a person who carries out the concrete, he wants to eliminate the "leftist" influence and seriously learn a lesson. A party member also suggested that when the party organization consolidates in the plant, it should make the question of respecting knowledge and talented people a major component of the consolidation.

Zheng Zuogen [6774 1563 2704], the party branch secretary, earnestly listened to everyone's opinion and afterwards said that we must quickly change the practice of "pragmatism" that was adopted toward people of talent in the past.

We must improve the treatment of intellectuals as much as possible, actively recruit intellectuals into the party and apply for and evaluate technical posts on behalf of comrades who become proficient through independent study. The plant also intends to establish a small organization to develop talent, especially to discover those comrades who have become proficient through independent study and make the most of their functions.

12895

CSO: 4005/594

EAST REGION

ANHUI CITY REGULATION ON 'UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES'

OW070634 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0730 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jun (XINHUA)--Seven-point regulation on drawing clear distinctions in accordance with relevant policies in the course of correcting new unhealthy tendencies (excerpts), formulated by the Bangbu City CPC Committee and submitted for it by the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee.

1. Draw a clear distinction between issuing bonuses in accordance with relevant state regulations or contracts on the one hand and indiscriminately issuing bonuses on the other. It is proper to use a percentage of profit as bonuses or to share such a percentage of profit by workers according to relevant state regulations or contracts; when the source of the bonus is legitimate and a bonus tax is paid according to regulations, this should not be regarded as an unhealthy tendency even if the amount of the bonus is a little more than usual. But fraudulent practices and illegitimate sources of bonuses, such as using production development funds, new product trial-manufacturing funds, workers' welfare funds, or enterprise reserved funds for bonuses or re-issuing bonuses in violation of state regulations and contracts must be rectified.

2. Draw a clear distinction between instituting floating wages in accordance with state regulations and indiscriminately raising wages. In practicing the output- or profit-related system of contracted responsibilities with time- or piece-rated wages, enterprises and institutions may float wages within the total wage amount; or they may float wages according to relevant state regulations and contracts when good economic results are achieved--these should not be regarded as indiscriminately raising wages. But if an enterprise floats wages for workers and staff members by resorting to deception in violation of financial and economic discipline when its economic results are poor or even when it suffers losses, it must be rectified.

3. Draw a clear distinction between making arrangements by party and government organizations for job-seeking young people to set up enterprises or to provide services for them on the one hand and engaging in trade or running enterprises for profit by party and government organizations on the other. When party and government organizations arrange employment for workers' and staff members' children by helping them set up enterprises or letting them provide services for such organizations (such as setting up printing houses, canteens, bathrooms, or barbershops), this should not be regarded as an

unhealthy tendency of engaging in trade or running enterprises for profit by party and government organizations provided such enterprises practice independent accounting and assume sole responsibility for their own profits or losses and their personnel, property, and materials as well as their production, supply, and marketing have nothing to do with such party and government organizations. But if party and government organizations set up enterprises for profit and if party and government cadres hold posts in enterprises, have a hand in their management and operation, become shareholders and draw dividends, or draw double play, they must be corrected.

4. Draw a clear distinction between the necessary entertainment in economic contacts and foreign affairs activities on the one hand and using public funds for extravagant wining and dining or for banquets and gifts. Giving dinner parties in such activities as holding business talks, signing contracts, obtaining technical consultations, inviting experts to give lectures, dealing with foreign affairs, advertising new products, and making contact with foreign businessmen should not be regarded as unhealthy tendencies. In so doing, attention of course should be paid to Beijing economical.

5. Draw a clear distinction between giving handsome rewards to those who have made important contributions on the one hand and indiscriminately issuing bonuses, indiscriminately raising wages, and rush-promoting cadres on the other. Giving more bonuses or handsome rewards to or promoting according to prescribed procedure those who have made important contributions in making inventions, creations, or technical innovations, tapping potential, saving energy, trial-producing new products, or improving product quality and economic results should not be regarded as an unhealthy tendency of indiscriminately issuing bonuses, indiscriminately raising wages, or rush-promoting cadres.

6. Draw a clear distinction between readjusting prices according to relevant state regulations and wantonly raising prices. Setting prices according to relevant state regulations and the pricing standards approved by pricing departments or in the light of current market prices permitted by the state should not be regarded as wantonly raising prices. The practice of wantonly raising prices or charges in violation of state regulations or taking advantage of readjusting the prices of pork and other farm and sideline products must be immediately rectified.

7. Draw a clear distinction between problems occurring in the absence of explicit stipulations and deliberate violations of regulations.

Particular attention should be paid to investigating and rectifying unhealthy tendencies in leading bodies and among leading cadres. In dealing with village and town, neighborhood, and collective enterprises, it is necessary mainly to assist them in improving their rules and regulations, doing a good job in fulfilling contracts, following the correct style and concept of management, and solving problems whenever discovered. It is essential to protect their enthusiasm for upholding reform and flexibly managing their enterprises. One should not hamper their initiative on the pretext of rectifying new unhealthy tendencies, much less should one be permitted to negate reform under this pretext.

EAST REGION

JIANGXI CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

OW060939 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] The 11th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee ended in Nanchang on 4 June. The meeting decided to convene the Third Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee on 21 June. Yang Yongfeng, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting.

The meeting unanimously approved a decision on convening the Third Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee and the draft agenda of the session. The meeting also approved the work report of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee, a work report on policy implementation, a report on handling motions, a decision on readjusting members of the motions work committee, and decision on not setting up a motions examination committee during the coming plenary session. In addition, the meeting approved a decision to nullify the eligibility of (Gong Lianjing) as a member of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, and a decision on the appointment of personnel of provincial CPPCC organs.

Attending the meeting were Provincial CPPCC Committee Chairman Wu Ping and Vice Chairmen Shen Hanqing, Liu Jianhua, Zhu Danhua, Li Shanyuan, Wu Tiyu, and Jin Liqiang.

CSO: 4005/1059

EAST REGION

BAI DONGCAI REPORT TO JIANGXI CPC CONGRESS

Quality of Leadership Stressed

OW250131 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] In his report to the Eighth Jiangxi Provincial CPC Congress, Comrade Bai Dongcai pointed out that it was imperative to strengthen leading bodies at various levels into strong collectives, which would go all out to promote the four modernizations and fulfill the new tasks with concerted effort.

Comrade Bai Dongcai said: The cause of building socialist modernization is a grand task, and its accomplishment depends on leading groups, who are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent, and on a vast number of cadres with similar qualities. Through readjustment, leading groups at various levels in this province have generally been strengthened. However, their average age is still too high, and their educational level is relatively low. Intellectual shortcomings have still not been completely overcome. We must firmly and prudently improve our cadre system in the spirit of carrying out reform work, boldly appoint many new people, and further adjust leading groups at various levels, in a planned and systematic way, to insure that leading cadres are more energetic, with a higher scientific and cultural level, and fervent pioneering spirit.

In selecting and promoting cadres, we should solicit opinions from all sides. We should examine their academic records and, what is more important, their actual working ability. We must not promote cadres merely based on seniority, but should pay attention to their actual ability. We must not demand perfection, but should attach importance to their intrinsic quality and essential aspects. We should be unprejudiced, and appoint only capable people. We should temper the new cadres, with more tasks, and examine them through their work. We should promptly transfer the unsuitable to other duties, and have the flexibility to assign cadres to higher or lower positions. We should continue to attach importance to the building of the third echelon, and create a regular contingent of reserve cadres. We should strengthen on-the-job training of cadres and establish a formal training system for them. We should also establish a regular system of examining and supervising leading cadres at various levels. In the future, old leading groups should be replaced by new ones on a regular basis, and we must warmly, enthusiastically, and properly resettle veteran comrades, and enable them to have a long and happy life. New cadres

should respect veterans, while veterans should support new cadres. They should show concern for and learn from one another and promote our party's great cause, pioneered by our predecessors, and forge ahead into the future with concerted effort.

Building of Spiritual Civilization

OW241215 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Bai Dongcai made a report to the Eighth Jiangxi Provincial CPC Congress. In dealing with stepping up the building of socialist spiritual civilization, he emphatically pointed out: While working for a high level of material civilization, we must strive to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization. This is a strategic principle for building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Comrade Bai Dongcai said: Both material and spiritual civilization are mutually conditional and have a common objective. The building of material civilization is a prerequisite for building spiritual civilization, and the building of socialist spiritual civilization promotes the building of material civilization and insures that the latter develops in the required direction. Practical experience shows that whether or not material and spiritual civilization can be built at the same time has a bearing on the success or failure of socialism. In the entire course of socialist modernization, it is therefore necessary to always persist in building both material and spiritual civilization at the same time. With economic construction as our central task, we should persistently educate the people in lofty ideals and organize them to observe strict discipline so that they will have ideals and morality and become educated and disciplined.

Bai Dongcai said: We are now in an era of great change, in which new situations and new problems emerge one after another. The people's thinking is active, and their understanding of things is not quite the same. Facts show that in the course of carrying out reform, invigorating the economy, and opening to the outside world, it is all the more necessary to strengthen ideological and political work. Extensive education in communist ideals and discipline should be conducted among the cadres and masses in order to enable them to clearly understand that what we are undertaking is socialist modernization and that our ultimate aim is the realization of communism. It is particularly necessary to educate the younger generation to have firm communist faith. Efforts should be made to publicize the party's general task and objective and to extensively educate the people in them so that each will concentrate his mind and energy on economic construction and work hard to fulfill the party's general task and objective. It is essential to step up the education of the cadres and masses in patriotism and collectivism and to educate them to correctly handle the relationship among the interests of the individual, the collective and the state and the relationship between the part and the whole and between immediate and long-term interests; to have the cardinal principles in mind and take the overall situation into account; and to be masters of the new socialist period.

Bai Dongcai stressed: Party committees at various levels should reform the content, forms and methods of ideological and political work according to the requirements of the new period and the actual conditions in reform and economic work. They should firmly do away with leftist influences and formalism characterized by falsehood, exaggeration, empty talk and oversimplified and uninteresting methods. With a definite objective in mind, they should do ideological and political work in a varied, vivid and interesting manner; this work should be appealing and convincing. In addition, they should vigorously develop various cultural undertakings. By developing education and science, the structure of knowledge, qualified personnel and technology in our province should be made to meet the requirement of doubling [fan fan] the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production. Efforts should be made to strengthen the development of democracy and the level system, an important guarantee for the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. It is imperative to conscientiously implement the party Central Committee's relevant policies and to continue the struggle against serious crimes in general and serious economic crimes in particular. Measures for tackling problems in a comprehensive way must be carried out in order to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in public order and to defend and promote the reform of the economic structure and the development of economic construction.

Report Approved

OW230837 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Resolution on the Work of the Seventh Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee Adopted by the Eighth Jiangxi Provincial CPC Congress on 15 June 1985

The Eighth Jiangxi Provincial CPC Congress has resolved to approve the report made by Comrade Bai Dongcai on behalf of the Seventh Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee. The congress is convinced that, since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee has firmly implemented the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies in the light of the actual conditions in Jiangxi and significant achievements have been made on all fronts. The report has reviewed the past work and summed up experiences and lessons in the spirit of seeking truth from facts. The goal put forward by the report to create a new situation in further promoting socialist modernization in this province and the policies and tasks to realize this goal explained in the report have embodied the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, are in accord with the actual conditions in Jiangxi, and reflect the common wishes of the people in the whole province. They will be the blueprints for the party's various work in this province in the coming years.

The 5 years from this congress to the next one are a critical period in invigorating the economy of this province in an all-round way. Guided by the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, we should rally even more closely around the party

Central Committee, hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, lead the people of the whole province to carry forward the party's fine work style and the honorable tradition of the old revolutionary base areas, work hard with concerted efforts, strive to realize various tasks set forth by this congress, and build a modern socialist Jiangxi.

CSO: 4005/1097

EAST REGION

JIANGXI CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING HELD 20 JUN

OW231401 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] The 12th Standing Committee meeting of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee was held at the Zhongshan Auditorium in Nanchang today. Wu Ping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, and vice chairmen Yang Yongfeng, He Shikun, Shen Hanqing, Liu Jianhua, Zhu Danhua, Wu Yongle, Wu Tiyu and Jin Liqiang attended the meeting. Comrade Wu Ping presided over the meeting in the morning.

The meeting adopted the agenda and work schedule for the 12th Standing Committee meeting of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee, heard explanations on accepting resignations and electing additional Standing Committee members, and help group discussions on the contents of the various items on the agenda.

Comrade Yang Yongfeng presided over the meeting in the afternoon.

The meeting adopted the agenda for the third session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee and made arrangements for the executive chairmen. The meeting adopted a namelist for group conveners of the third session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee, and discussed and adopted the decisions on setting up CPPCC liaison offices in various localities and on appointing directors at the liaison offices. The meeting also approved and accepted resignations, adopted through consultations a draft namelist of candidates to the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee, and adopted a namelist of additionally electing members to the fifth provincial CPPCC committee. The namelist on additionally electing members to the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee is as follows, in the order of the number of strokes of their surnames:

(Yi Teng), (Yi Xuezheng), (Wang Yan), (Wang Xuntai), (Wang Zhongyong), (Song Anlan), (Fen Jianjia), (Zhu Shengping), (Zhu Anqun), (Liu Yongsheng), (Su Min), (Du Bensheng), (Shen Pijiao), (Chen Yuan), (Song Minhua), (Yan Jingxiu), (Hu Huizhi), (Ying Helin), (Sun Lin), (Peng Youshan), (Xie Jianmin), (Chen Xudong), (Lei Shimao), (Liao Bin) and (Xiong Wenshu).

CSO: 4005/1097

EAST REGION

WAN SHAOFEN ATTENDS JIANGXI CPPCC COMMITTEE OPENING

OW250219 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The third session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee ceremoniously opened at the Nanchang Zhongshan Hall this morning. Seated in the front row on the rostrum were Chairman Wu Ping of the provincial CPPCC committee, and the committee's Vice Chairmen Yang Yongfeng, Lu Xiaopeng, Shen Hanqing, Liu Jianhua, Lu Liang, Zhu Danhua, Li Shanyuan, Wu Yongle, Wu Tiyu and Jin Liqiang. Provincial party, government and military leading comrades present at the opening ceremony were Wan Shaofen, Liu Fangren, Ni Xiance, Xu Qin, Di Sheng, Wang Shixian, Wang Zemin, Zhang Yuqing, Xie Xianghuang, Huang Xiandu, (Sun Xiyue) and (Chen Guifen). They warmly congratulated the session on its opening. Also seated on the rostrum were members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC committee and members of the national CPPCC committee who happened to be in Nanchang.

Comrades Wu Ping, Zhu Danhua and Wu Yongle presided over today's opening ceremony. Comrade Wu Ping declared the session open at 8:30 am.

The opening meeting first passed the agenda for the third session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee. Entrusted by the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC committee, Vice Chairman Shen Hanqing made a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee.

Yang Yongfeng, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, made a report on the implementation of policies. Lu Liang, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presented a written report on the handling of the proposals received since the second session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee.

A total of 605 members of the provincial CPPCC committee attended today's opening ceremony. Present as observers were 168 people, including members of national CPPCC committee currently in Nanchang; responsible persons of the provincial united front work department, the united front work departments of all prefectural and city party committees, provincial departments concerned; responsible persons of all provincial colleges and universities; and chairman of all city, county and district CPPCC committees.

CSO: 4005/1097

EAST REGION

JIANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS PREPARATORY MEETING

OW260608 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] The third session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress held a preparatory meeting at the Ba Yi Auditorium in Nanchang this afternoon. Ma Jikong, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

Today's preparatory meeting first adopted the agenda for the third session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress. The agenda is as follows:

1. To hear a government work report by Zhao Zhengyi, governor of the provincial people's government, and to adopt a resolution approving it;
2. to hear a report on the implementation of the 1984 Jiangxi Economic and Social Development Plan and the draft plan for 1985 by (Wang Ying), director of the provincial planning committee, and to adopt a resolution approving it;
3. to hear a report on Jiangxi's 1984 final accounts and the draft 1985 budget by (Li Tianpei), director of the provincial finance department, and to adopt a resolution approving it;
4. to hear a work report of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee delivered by Wang Zemin, chairman [as heard] and concurrently secretary general of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and to adopt a resolution approving it;
5. to hear work reports of the Jiangxi Provincial Higher People's Court and the Jiangxi Provincial People's Procuratorate delivered respectively by Liu Bin, president of the provincial higher people's court, and Chen Keguang, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, and to adopt resolutions approving them;
6. to adopt a decision on accepting the resignations of responsible persons of state organs in the province and to elect responsible persons of the province;
7. others.

The meeting approved the namelist of the presidium and secretary general of the third session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress. A total of 834 representatives attended today's preparatory meeting, and thus the quorum was met.

The namelist of the presidium and secretary general of the third session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress is as follows:

Presidium, 69 members, in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames: Wan Shaofen (female), Wan Zhaoxiang (female), Ma Jikong, Wang Shufeng, (Wang Youcai), Wang Zemin, (Wang Linde), (Mao Fengjiao) (female), (Wen Jinzhu), (Long Zhelong), (Shu Yongjiang), Bai Dongcai, (Lin Yan), (Zhu Fengxin) (female), (Liu Tianlan), (Liu Qichu), Xu Qin, (Xu Rujian), (Li Zhu), (Li Qishan), (Li Fengnian), (Li Jinnian) (female), (Li Yanling), Li Shanyuan, (Yang Guocai), (Su Yuandong), Wu Ping, (Wu Changgeng), (Wu Zhiqing), (Qiu Chengchi), (Wang Qixiu) (female), (Wang Chengdu), (Wang Jingying) (female), (Zhang Lie), (Zhang Fusheng), (Zhang Xinshu) (female), (Zhang Yulong), Zhang Yuqing, Zhang Guozhen, (Zhang Xiuxi), (Zhang Jincheng), (Zhang Zhengang), (Lu Dongwei), (Chen Guanzhen) (female), (Chen Minzhen) (female), Zheng Xiaoxian, (Shan Jichong), Zhao Zhijian, (Hu Zhaoxiang), (Hu Xinke), (Yao Qiwei), (Zhong Weilin), Xin Junjie, (Xu Hailian) (female), (Gao Dongmei) (female), (Guo Jibing), Huang Xiandu, (Zeng Shimei), (Zhang Wenchao), (Peng Shengji), (Gu Shiru), (Shu Zhihan), (Song Qinghe), Xie Xianghuang, (Lei Jinhua) (female), (Liao Yanxiong), (Huang Haishan), (Li Xibao) and (Qi Laixiang) (female).

Secretary General: Wang Zemin.

CSO: 4005/1097

EAST REGION

DELEGATES DISCUSS JIANGXI GOVERNOR'S WORK REPORT

OW262254 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Delegates attending the 3d session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress earnestly and enthusiastically discussed Governor Zhao Zengyi's report on the work of the provincial people's government today. The general consensus was that the government work report had assessed, on the basis of the facts, Jiangxi's economic situation of the past year and clearly defined new tasks for 1985. They said that the report had inspired them.

The delegates enthusiastically expressed their views on the strategy for Jiangxi's economic development. Delegate (Zhang Zhenggang), commissioner of Ganzhou Prefectural Administrative Office, said: Southern Jiangxi occupies an important place in the overall economic development of the entire province. The provincial government has, on many occasions, put forward measures for enlivening the economy in southern Jiangxi. This is a move of strategic foresight. He stressed the importance of solving three current problems: 1) Have a better understanding of southern Jiangxi, and clearly define our main objectives. 2) Make the best possible use of favorable conditions and avoid the effects of unfavorable ones, and replace poor with good quality. 3) Make the best possible use of funds to do a good job in developing old revolutionary areas.

Delegates from Nanchang city concentrated on discussing reform of the educational structure, the flow of qualified personnel, and the role of state-run commercial establishments. Delegate (Zhou Shaoshon), deputy director of the provincial education department, said: To do a good job in reforming the educational structure, leaders at all levels should seriously take part in discussing reform of the enrollment and job assignments systems, and strive to popularize general and vocational education as quickly as possible.

Delegates from Jian Prefecture concentrated on discussing the question of accelerating development of old revolutionary areas. The delegates said: To invigorate the economy in the old revolutionary areas, we must first adopt a flexible policy; second, give material and financial assistance to these areas; third, encourage vigorous development of diversified undertakings, and village and town enterprises.

Military delegate (Xu Baolina) made suggestions on the question of placement of, and employment for, demobilized military cadres.

EAST REGION

JIANGXI LEADERS ATTEND CPC CONGRESS CLOSING

OW241355 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The Eighth Jiangxi Provincial CPC Congress, which lasted 6 days, concluded successfully in Nanchang city on the afternoon of 15 June. The closing ceremony was held in the Bayi Auditorium.

Members of the congress presidium took their seats on the rostrum. Seated in the front row on the rostrum were Bai Dongcai, Wan Shaofen, Zhao Zengyi, Xu Qin, Wang Shufeng, Liu Fangren, Ni Xiance, Yang Shangkui, Fang Zhichun, Fu Yutian, Ma Jikong, Wu Ping and Wang Tie. Seated on invitation in seats reserved for distinguished guests on the rostrum were responsible persons of various democratic parties and nonparty personages Wu Tiyu, (Shen Hanging), He Shikun, Jin Liqiang, (Xue Shiliang), (Huang Jiandu), Li Zhu, Wu Yongle and (Chen Baijun), as well as Liu Bingyan, a RENMIN RIBAO reporter lecturing in Jiangxi, noted contemporary writer, and vice president of the Chinese Writers Association. Also present at the closing ceremony were specially invited representatives and observers. Comrade Ni Xiance presided over the closing ceremony.

The meeting first approved resolutions on reports on the work of the Seventh Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Commission. Comrade Wan Shaofen delivered the closing address at the meeting amid warm applause.

Comrade Wan Shaofen said: A number of new comrades have joined the provincial party committee and the provincial discipline inspection commission. This is a step forward in reforming the leading bodies of our province so that they will become more professional, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent. The new young and middle-aged cadres must set stricter demands on themselves, actively engage in studies, and improve their political and professional qualities. It is necessary to build the new leading bodies into fighting ranks which have a strong party spirit, are united, diligent, enterprising, practical, accessible, devoted to the people and dedicated to the great cause of increasing national strength and prosperity and revitalizing Jiangxi.

Comrade Wan Shaofen said: The prime task that faces us after this meeting is to actively mobilize personnel to extensively and thoroughly propagate the

guidelines of the meeting among party members and the people in the province, so that the goals, principles, policies and key tasks laid down by the meeting will take root in the people's hearts and become a cause for common action for Communist Party members and the people. All localities, departments and units should take effective measures in accordance with actual needs and serve the overall interest of revitalizing Jiangxi.

Comrade Wan Shaofen said: In order to implement the goals and tasks laid down the congress, our party organizations and all Communist Party members should, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, resolutely carry out Comrade Hu Yaobang's instructions on developing Jiangxi's economy at a slightly faster pace than the national average, and on invigorating the local economy and opening to the outside world in a bolder way.

In conclusion, Comrade Wan Shaofen said: [Begin recording] Comrades, Jiangxi is an old revolutionary base. The party and the people of our province have glorious revolutionary tradition and have made great contributions and sacrifices for the revolution. We should inherit and carry forward this glorious revolutionary tradition, and strive to build a new modern socialist Jiangxi. We believe that the revitalization and rapid development of Jiangxi are bound to succeed because they are carried out in a timely manner in a geographically favorable place and with the support of the people. Now I would like to announce the successful conclusion of the Eighth Jiangxi Provincial CPC Congress. [end recording]

CSO: 4005/1097

EAST REGION

LIANG BUTING RECEIVES RETURNED VOLLEYBALL TEAM

SK070920 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Jun 85

[Text] On the morning of 6 June, at the provincial Physical Culture and Sports College, Liang Buting, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and honorary chairman of the Provincial Volleyball Association, and Li Changan, governor of the province, received the leaders, coaches, and all members of the provincial man's volleyball team that had victoriously returned from the 10th (Daordebate) International Friendship Invitational Tournament held in France.

The French international invitational tournament of men's volleyball has been carried out regularly. In addition to the provincial team, other participants included five strong teams, from Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France. Our provincial team won the championship at the tournament.

At the reception, Comrade Liang Buting stated: Our visit today is aimed, first, at extending congratulations on your success, second, at expressing cordial regards, and third, at giving further encouragement to you. He urged them to have the lofty aspiration of surpassing the Asian record and to strengthen their training work in order to win still greater honor for the people throughout the province. All staffers and members of the provincial men's volleyball team unanimously expressed their determination to wrest still better achievements in further tournaments in order to live up to the expectations of the leadership and the provincial people.

CSO: 4005/1059

EAST REGION

SHANDONG: QIN HEZHEN'S PEOPLE'S CONGRESS WORK REPORT

SK240508 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 85 pp 1, 3

[Report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress given in Jinan by Qin Hezhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, at the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress on 29 May 1985]

[Excerpts] Fellow deputies: Entrusted by the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, I am going to deliver a report on the work of the Standing Committee since the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress to the session for discussion.

1. On the Construction of Legality.

Since the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress has successively formulated, discussed and adopted six local regulations in accordance with the constitution and relevant state law in line with our province's specifications and actual demands and on the basis of the principle of being prudent and paying attention to work quality.

1) The Standing Committee formulated and issued "A Provisional Regulation Concerning the Shandong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee's Procedure in Formulating Local Regulations."

2) The Standing Committee discussed and adopted "A Provisional Regulation Concerning Shandong Province's Urban Construction and Overall Development." The regulation has been issued and implemented by the provincial people's government. "The Provisional Regulation of the Shandong Provincial People's Government Concerning Urban Construction and Overall Development," adopted at the 15th Standing Committee Session of the 5th Shandong Provincial People's Congress on 10 July 1982, was simultaneously abolished.

3) The Standing Committee examined, discussed and adopted "A Provisional Regulation Concerning Price Supervision" that has been issued and implemented by the provincial people's government. Simultaneously "The Provisional Regulation Concerning Handling Price Hikes in Arbitrary and Disguised Manners," adopted at the eighth Standing Committee session of the fifth provincial

people's congress on 8 October 1981 and issued and implemented by the provincial people's government, was abolished.

4) The Standing Committee examined, discussed and adopted "A Provisional Regulation Concerning Protecting Legal Rights of Rural Specialized Households" that has been issued and implemented by the provincial people's government.

5) The Standing Committee examined, discussed and adopted "A Provisional Regulation Concerning Food Sanitation Management for Food Peddlers and Urban and Rural Trade Fairs" that has been issued and implemented by the provincial people's government.

6) The Standing Committee examined, discussed and adopted "A Provisional Regulation Concerning Rewarding and Punishing Working Personnel of State Administrative Organs." The regulation has been issued and implemented by the provincial people's government.

2. On Discussing and Deciding Major Items in Different Fields of Our Province

Since the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, the Standing Committee has concentrated on economic construction to listen to and has discussed 11 work reports given by the provincial people's government and relevant departments under the provincial government, and formulated appropriate resolutions and decisions in line with different actual conditions.

[SK240528] In order to mobilize the departments concerned to further achieve the reform of the commodity circulation system and to accelerate the development of township- and town-run enterprises, the Standing Committee, successively listened to and discussed the provincial people's government's report concerning the situation of and the opinions on the reform of the commodity circulation system on the basis of conducting investigations and studies; and a report of the provincial bureau in charge of developing a diversified economy and township- and town-run enterprises concerning the province's situation in the development of township- and town-run enterprises.

After promulgating the "Decision on the Reform of the Economic Structure" adopted at the 3d plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the Standing Committee conscientiously studied and discussed the decision. In order to conscientiously study the decision well and to insure enthusiastic and steady progress in the reform of the economic structure, the Standing Committee listened to and discussed the provincial people's government's report concerning the province's problems in the reform of the economic structure, "a provisional program for reform of the economic structure in 1985." and the provincial financial department's report on the state enterprises' tax reform work. Standing Committee members approved of the provincial people's government's reports and the provisional programme for the reform of the economic structure.

In order to further implement the principle of enlivening the domestic economy and opening to the outside world, the central authority decided to further

open 14 coastal port cities, our province's Qingdao and Yantai included. Resolutely implementing the correct policy decision of the central authority will exert tremendous influence over accelerating the pace of our province's economic construction. Thus, the Standing Committee listened to and discussed the provincial people's government's report concerning the work of further opening Qingdao and Yantai cities to the outside world. Standing Committee members affirmed the provincial people's government, and departments concerned have done a great deal of work in implementing the central authority's directives and simultaneously encouraged leaders concerned at all levels to conduct work with creativeness in line with the actual conditions of the two cities in our province to insure a rapid and steady progress in the opening work and a comprehensive development of our province's economic work.

In accordance with the rules set forth at article 111 of the constitution and the spirit of the central authority's relevant directives, the Standing Committee listened to the provincial civil administrative department's report on setting up village people's commissions and set forth "A Decision Concerning Several Issues on the Establishment of the Village People's Commissions."

Standing Committee members held: Since the 3d plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province has done a great deal of work in protecting the legal rights of women and children and scored great achievements in it. However, at present, criminal activities of violating the legal rights of women and children still continued to occur. In accordance with relevant laws, including the constitution, the marriage law, and criminal law; and in line with the province's actual conditions, the Standing Committee set forth "A Resolution on Protecting the Legal Rights of Women and Children," stressed to vigorously disseminate the important significance of protecting the legal rights of women and children, and set forth several measures for protecting them.

In order to promote our province's rural scientific and technological development, cultivating scientific and technological talented personnel is an urgent task. After listening to the report concerning accelerating the development of the rural secondary technological education delivered by the provincial educational department, the Standing Committee unanimously held that along with rural economic development, our need for scientific and technological experts is more and more urgent. In order to enliven agriculture, we need not only senior specialists but also a large group of junior and middle-grade technological and management personnel and a large group of new-type peasants with cultural and technological knowledge. Therefore, we must fully understand the essence and urgency of accelerating the development of rural secondary technological education and attend to the work consciously.

[SK240536] Along with the gradual development of the reform of the economic structure, it is necessary to properly reform the scientific and technological system. It is an important matter relating to the overall situation of the province's four modernizations. So, the Standing Committee listened to and discussed the provincial scientific and technological commission's report concerning the situation of scientific and technological work and the opinions

on further reforming the scientific and technological system. While affirming previous achievements in scientific and technological work, Standing Committee members urged governments and departments at all levels to show more concern for the development of scientific and technological undertakings; to really attach strategic importance to the work; to conscientiously implement all policies, including the policy toward intellectuals; to conscientiously implement the principle of "relying on science and technology to conduct the economic construction and gearing scientific and technological work to economic construction"; to resolutely and gradually reform scientific and technological systems that do not meet the needs of the situation; and to basically solve the problems of scientific research work being divorced from production so as to better serve economic construction.

Achieving personnel appointment and dismissal from work in line with legal procedure is an important function of the People's Congress at all levels and their Standing Committees endowed by the constitution and the law. Over the past year, the Standing Committee successfully decided or approved the appointment of 281 state staff members to the provincial people's government, the provincial people's court, and the provincial people's procuratorate; and removed or approved the removal of 53 state staff members from the provincial people's government, the provincial people's court, and the provincial people's procuratorate in accordance with the regulations in the organizational laws of people's procuratorates at all levels; and a provisional regulation concerning personnel appointment and removal set forth by the provincial people's government.

3. On Organizing and Instructing the Term-Shift and Electoral Work of the People's Congresses at the County and Township Levels

In accordance with the terms of office provided by the constitution and the local organizational law and the relevant regulations of the NPC, the term-shift and electoral work of county and township people's congresses should have been finished by the end of 1983. In view of conducting the organizational reform and establishing the township political power at that time, the second session of the sixth NPC Standing Committee decided to assign the electoral work to the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and to conduct the work by the end of 1984. Thus, in line with our province's actual conditions the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee decided to finish term-shift and electoral work of the county and township People's Congresses by the end of 1984. Their terms of offices were calculated from 1984. [SK240541] In line with the province's plan, all localities enthusiastically engaged in the electoral work of the county and township People's Congresses. By November 1984, 136 counties (cities and districts) and 3,368 townships (towns) across the province elected new People's Congresses and held their first sessions of the new People's Congresses.

The special characteristics of the electoral work were: First, time was pressing; second, a lot of work was done; and third, tasks were heavy. In line with the province's plan, all localities generally linked the electoral work with the work of separating government functions from the management of production

in the communes and establishing township political power, linked the electoral work of county People's Congresses with that of township People's Congresses, linked the electoral work with the organizational reform and the readjustment of leading bodies, and linked the electoral work with production and the work in all fields. By so doing, manpower, financial resources and material resources were saved; the work in all fields were mutually promoted; and better achievements were made.

According to statistics of 136 county-level units, 96.3 percent of the people casted votes, 0.5 percent higher than the last election. The newly elected people's deputies at the county and township levels were fully qualified and advanced. Many excellent figures engaged in the socialist modernizations on all fronts were elected as people's deputies. The number of intellectual, women, young and minority deputies increased by varying degrees over those of previous congresses. The newly elected leading bodies of the county and township People's Congresses basically conformed to the "four requirements" for cadres. New steps were made in restructuring the ranks of cadres. Besides, in accordance with the reform of our province's administrative divisions, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee organized and instructed the electoral work of the newly built city People's Congresses under the jurisdiction of the province. Deputies of the city People's Congresses were timely elected and the city People's Congresses were held.

4. On Maintaining Links With Deputies

Since the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, the Standing Committee has conscientiously implemented "A Provisional Regulation on Maintaining Links With the Deputies to the Provincial People's Congress," and made prominent efforts to do the following few tasks. First, the Standing Committee handled motions proposed by deputies in a timely manner. Second, the Standing Committee conscientiously handled deputies' suggestions, criticisms and opinions. Third, the Standing Committee conscientiously accepted and handled the work of answering letters and receiving visits from the deputies and the people. Fourth, the Standing Committee paid attention to visiting deputies and holding deputies' forums. Fifth, the Standing Committee organized people's deputies to conduct inspections, investigations and studies.

Besides, in order to strengthen the relations between different local People's Congress Standing Committees and between People's Congress Standing Committees and their deputies, in line with the motions proposed by deputies and through the discussions and decision of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, six liaison offices in charge of the People's Congress work were established in Dezhou, Liucheng, Huimin, Linyi, Heze and Taian Prefectures.

[SK240840] 5. On Summing Up and Exchanging the Work Experiences Between the People's Congress Standing Committees at Different Levels Across the Province

It has been about 5 years since the local People's Congress Standing Committees at different levels were successively established from 1979. Through practices in this period, all localities have explored and accumulated some experiences

in Standing Committee work, but they are unable to systematically or timely sum up these experiences. In order to deeply study and conscientiously implement Documents No 8 and No 9 of 1984 of the central authorities, to better understand the situation, to exchange experiences, to learn from others' strong points to offset their own weaknesses, and to create a new situation in the work of local People's Standing Committees the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held the first provincial experience-exchange meeting of the city and county (district) People's Congress Standing Committees last October.

After the meeting, all cities and counties (districts) across the province adopted various forms to conscientiously relay and implement the guidelines of the meeting. They generally reflected that this meeting had enthusiastically expedited the work of creating a new situation in the work of the local People's Congress Standing Committees.

In addition, last November the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee sent its first friendly visiting delegation to Japan at the invitation of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Representative Assembly.

Fellow deputies:

Since the second session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, the Standing Committee has made new progress in the work, but there have been many shortcomings in our work. We lacked systematic investigations and studies, failed to understand the wishes and desires of the people, failed to solve the problems that the people ask to be solved, failed to firmly attend to propaganda and the education on legality, failed to enable economic legislation to suit the actual needs, and failed to organize deputies to inspect and supervise government work. We must ceaselessly correct our shortcomings. At present, the whole province is deeply implementing the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and is steadily carrying out overall reform of the economic structure with the focus on urban areas in line with the principle of "being steadfast, being prudent in fighting the first battle and being sure to win." The situation is surging ahead and bringing about changes day after day. The tasks ahead of us are arduous and glorious. We have decided to do our work solidly, to be brave in creating a new situation, to better exercise our lofty duties embodied by the constitution and in law, to conscientiously implement all resolutions set forth at the third session of the sixth NPC and the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, and to make contributions to developing socialist democracy, perfecting socialist legality, making the people rich, making Shandong flourish, and working toward the rejuvenation of China.

CSO: 4005/1098

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS 11TH MEETING

OW091207 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] The Standing Committee of the 5th Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee held its 11th meeting this afternoon. The meeting listened to a briefing given by Gao Feng, secretary general of the provincial CPPCC committee, on the group discussion of the third session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee. After discussion, the meeting adopted the draft of the political resolution of the third session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, the draft of a resolution on the report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, and the draft of a resolution on the report of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee on implementation of redress policies.

After listening to an explanation by Liu Dekun, director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC committee, the meeting discussed and then adopted the draft of a namelist of candidates for some vacancies of vice chairmen of the Fifth Provincial CPC committee and members of its Standing Committee. It also discussed other issues.

Wang Jiayang, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting. Present at the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee Tang Yuanbing, Zhang Renzhi, Cao Bao, Zhu Zhiguang, Zhou Chunhui, Jiang Cisheng, Qiu Qinghua, and Zhan Shaowen.

CSO: 4005/1059

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS TO BEGIN 5 JUNE

OW061305 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] A preparatory meeting for the Third Session of the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress was held at the Great Hall of the People this morning. Li Fengping, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, announced. All preparations for the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress have been completed. According to the decision adopted at the 13th Session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the session will open on 5 June.

Chen Anyu, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over today's preparatory meeting. Amid the deputies' warm applause, the meeting approved the namelist of the presidium and secretary general of the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. The meeting elected Li Fengping and 76 others as presidium members and Chen Anyu as secretary general of the session. The meeting also approved the agenda of the session.

The agenda includes hearing and discussing Provincial Governor Xue Ju's report on the work of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government, hearing and discussing a report by Chen Jingye, chairman of the Provincial Planning and Economic Commission, on a draft of Zhejiang's 1985 economic and social development plan; examining and approving Zhejiang's 1985 economic and social development plan; hearing and discussing a report by Wu Jian, director of the Provincial Finance Department, on the province's 1984 final accounts and a draft of Zhejiang's 1985 financial budget; examining and approving the province's 1984 final accounts and the province's 1985 financial budget; discussing a draft of provisional regulations on Zhejiang's 9-year compulsory education system; hearing and discussing a report by Chen Anyu, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress, on the work of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; hearing and discussing a report by Zhang Xueyi, president of the Provincial Higher People's Court, on the work of the Zhejiang Provincial Higher People's Court; and hearing and discussing a report by Zhang Shixiang, chief procurator of the Provincial People's Procuratorate, on the work of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Procuratorate.

The preparatory meeting also approved the namelist of the financial budget and final accounts examination committee of the Third Session of the Sixth

Provincial People's Congress and the namelist of the session's motions examination committee.

Liu Dan, Liu Zizheng, Shang Jingcai, Li Yuhua, Wu Zhichuan, Wang Qidong, Zhu Zuxiang, Yu Jiye, and Xing Zitao, vice chairmen of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, were present at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/1059

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG LEADERS ATTEND CPPCC SESSION CLOSING

OW111352 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee successfully closed in Hangzhou this afternoon. Chairman Wang Jiayang; Vice Chairmen Tang Yuanbing, Cai Bao, Zhu Zhiguang, Jiang Ximing, Zhou Chunhui, Jiang Cisheng, Qiu Qinghua, and (Zhang Shaowen); and Secretary General (Gao Feng) attended the session. Provincial party, government and military leading comrades Wang Fang, Xue Ju, Ma Jiliang, Tie Ving, Chen Zuolin, Cui Jian, Yu Jiayi, Xu Qichao, and Kang Mingcai attended the session and greeted its closing. Also attending the session were Mao Qihua, Zhang Renzhi, (Peng Ruilin), (Chen Li), and (Li Dekun) director of the United Front Work Department under the Provincial CPC Committee. Tang Yuanbing and (Zhang Shaowen), vice chairmen of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the session.

Voting by a show of hands, the session additionally elected (Wang Chengzhi) and (Sun Delin) as vice chairmen of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, and (Zhang Zhiwei), (Sun Yaolu), and (Xu Lisheng) as standing committee members.

The session adopted a political resolution of the Third Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, a resolution on the work report of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, a resolution on the work report on implementation of policies, and a report on the examination of motions by the Third Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee.

The session approved the resignations of Comrades Zhang Renzhi and (Sun Jiayi) as vice chairmen of the Provincial CPPCC Committee. The session also approved the resignations of Comrades (Chen Xuezhao) (female), (Gu Chunlin), (Wang Tianhe), (Tong Chao), (Han Xiande), and (Li Binhong), as standing committee members.

Comrade Wang Jiayang, chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, addressed the session. He said: The Third Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee has successfully completed the various items on the agenda and the session has been a great success. With profound patriotism and a sense of responsibility as masters of the nation, the Provincial CPPCC Committee members have lively discussed reform of the province's economic, scientific and technological, and educational systems, and presented many good suggestions, many constructive opinions for improving the work of the Provincial CPPCC Committee.

EAST REGION

LI CHANGAN ELECTED NEW SHANDONG GOVERNOR

OW031516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Jinan, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--A former engineer was elected governor of Shandong Province by the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress today.

Born in 1935 in Liaoning Province, Li Changan, a college graduate, once worked as deputy chief engineer of a factory. He then held a number of senior posts including vice-minister of the former Seventh Ministry of Machine-Building.

He is concurrently alternate member of the party Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Shandong Provincial Party Committee.

Speaking to XINHUA after his election, Li said Shandong welcomes foreign firms to help renovate its existing enterprises, develop its Yellow River Delta and start building materials, coal and petrochemical projects.

Five vice-governors were also elected today. The new governor and his five deputies have an average age of 54.3 years, compared to 57.3 years for the former governor and his six deputies, according to a spokesman for the provincial government.

The former governor, Liang Buting, had resigned for another job, the spokesman said.

Four of the new provincial leaders are college graduates, while the old provincial leading body had three.

CSO: 4005/1059

EAST REGION

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI AT STONE-LAYING CEREMONY

OW050059 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jun 85

["On-the-spot" report on the ceremony for laying foundation stone for the Provincial Children's Activities Center on 1 June]

[Excerpts] Dear children, today is International Children's Day. From the beautiful banks of the Xijianghu in Nanchang City, we extend our festive greetings to children throughout the province. The ceremony for laying the foundation stone for the long-awaited Jiangxi Provincial Children's Activities Center, will begin soon.

Today's ceremony is presided over by Liu Bin, vice governor and vice chairman of the Provincial Children's Foundation.

Amid laughter and the sound of firecrackers and gongs, leading comrades of the provincial and city party, government, and military organs, Bai Dongcai, Xu Qin, Zhao Zengyi, Ni Xiance, Wan Shaofen, Di Sheng, Liu Bin, Shen Hanging, Li Shanyuan, (Li Aichun), and (Huang Andong) shovelled earth around the foundation stone.

CSO: 4005/1059

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG GOVERNOR STRESSES EDUCATION REFORM

OW101021 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee and the provincial government held a meeting on 1 June to relay the guidelines of the National Educational Work Conference. At the meeting, Provincial Governor Xue Ju emphasized: the reform of the educational system is a matter of prime importance which determines whether the construction of our socialist modernization will be a success or a failure. It is an urgent and essential strategic task. Leaders at all levels must pay keen attention to doing as good a job in education as in economic work.

Analyzing the situation in Zhejiang, Governor Xue Ju said: In the past few years, we have greatly deepened our understanding of the importance of qualified personnel and knowledge. Many leading cadres have come to understand the truth that without knowledge or qualified personnel, economic and other construction are out of question. However, considering the demand set by the party Central Committee which stresses that to promote socialist construction we must rely on education and improve the quality of the entire nation, many cadres are ideologically lagging far behind. He pointed out: While attaching great importance to qualified personnel, we must never resort to luring each other's qualified personnel with good pay, or luring schoolteachers who are urgently needed, because this will inevitably affect the rational flow of qualified personnel. We must fully understand the importance of the 9-year compulsory education system and vocational education. We must cast away the outworn concept still existing in our minds that vocational education is no good.

The meeting was presided over by Luo Dong, member of the Standing Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the Provincial Party Committee. Zhong Ru, director of the Provincial Education Department, relayed the guidelines of the National Educational Work Conference to the more than 1,500 meeting attendants.

CSO: 4005/1059

EAST REGION

FENGHUA COUNTY CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S SECRETARY

HK050633 Beijing ZHANGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1450 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Hangzhou, 4 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--In the morning of 31 May, the CPPCC Committee of Fenghua County, Zhejiang Province, held a party marking the 80th birthday of Wang Rizhang, former aide and secretary of Chiang Kai-shek.

In his early days, Wang Rizhang studied oil painting in France. After returning to China, he was appointed department head of Western painting in the Shanghai Fine Arts School and the Xinhua Fine Arts School. During the 1930's and 1940's, he was appointed to such posts as aide and secretary to Chiang Kai-shek, major general-leader of the 4th team of the KMT military commission's aides' office, and principle of Xihu Fine Arts School, Hangzhou. Currently, he is the advisor to the Central Committee of Chinese KMT Revolutionary Committee, vice chairman of Fenghua County CPPCC Committee, vice chairman and member of Fenghua County KMT Revolutionary Committee.

The birthday party was held at Xiaowangmiao Town, Wang Rizhang's hometown. Responsible people of the Fenghua County CPPCC Committee, the United Front Department of the Fenghua County CPC Committee, and the Fenghua County KMT Revolutionary Committee attended the party and pressed silk sheets and anti-theatrical couplets. Also, his former colleagues from the KMT Executive Yuan, Vice Chairman of the CPPCC Qian Changzhao and his former classmates in France, and Chairman of Chinese Artists' Association Wu Zuoren presented poems and paintings to him. Wang Rizhang and his wife, who just returned from meetings held in Beijing and Jinan, were radiant with joy when receiving people's congratulations.

CSO: 4005/1059

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI DEPUTIES INSPECT FAMILY PLANNING WORK

OW111300 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 85 p 2

[Dispatch by correspondent Chen Xiaohong]

[Text] The inspection of Shanghai's family planning work by some deputies of the Municipal People's Congress and members of the Municipal CPPCC Committee came to an end yesterday. In addition to listening to briefings by the Municipal Family Planning Committee, the People's Congress deputies and CPPCC Committee members also held discussion meetings and interviews in factories, neighborhoods, and villages of eight districts, counties, and bureaus. Those who took part in the inspection also included Yang Kai, adviser to the municipal people's government and chairman of the Municipal Family Planning Committee, and Wu Jian and Zhang Yan, responsible comrades of the departments concerned.

The results of the inspection have convinced the People's Congress deputies and the CPPCC Committee members that in the past year Shanghai has gradually straightened out its guiding principles and that its family planning work is basically in line with the central authorities' guideline of fulfilling the population plan in a fair and reasonable way. The municipal authorities have corrected the malpractice of demanding uniformity in everything by some organizations in implementing birth control measures, handling marriage registration, and enforcing childbirth policies. They have conducted a survey of the people's wishes with regard to childbirth and held interviews with couples of childbearing age. With the survey and the interviews as a basis, the municipal authorities have ensured the implementation of childbirth policies by every household and approved the requests of some couples for being allowed to have a second child upon justification of their requests.

During the inspection, the People's Congress deputies and CPPCC Committee members affirmed and spoke highly of the good deeds of some units. For instance, Changing District corrected some units which had been giving improper rewards and punishments: For 20 years, the health clinic of Songuin Township had prevented bad after effects in family planning work; Hangtou Township practiced a system of responsibility in family planning under which "personal responsibilities are set, personnel performances are appraised, and rewards are given according to performance"; the textile industrial department showed concern for infertile workers; Shanghai Iron and Steel Works No 10 did patient

ideological work among the masses and firmly overcame difficulties; and Wai-wang and Liantang Townships actively ran nurseries, kindergartens, and nursing homes to serve peasants.

The People's Congress deputies and the CPPCC Committee members pointed out that the technical family planning force among rural medical units is comparatively weak and that some retired medical personnel in Shanghai should help rural health clinic personnel improve surgery skills for family planning work. The deputies also pointed out that 70,000 families of individual traders and craftsmen in Shanghai have not yet been placed under the family planning management system, that the number of unauthorized second childbirths is rising again, and that there are some problems involving the education and upbringing of only sons and daughters. We should pay attention to these weak links.

CSO: 4005/1059

EAST REGION

JIANGXI LEADERS SEND OFF STUDENT PILOTS

OW150757 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Our province's task of enrolling student pilots has been successfully completed, and the mission assigned by the higher authorities has been overfulfilled. The Provincial People's Government and the Provincial Military District held a grand meeting yesterday evening to warmly send off over 110 student pilots. They left today for various posts to defend the motherland. Of the student pilots, 66 percent are student-cadres and three-good students, and 99 percent are CYL members.

Attending the send-off meeting were Liu Bin, vice governor and head of the provincial leading group for enrolling student pilots; Wang Baotian, commander, and Wang Guande, political commissar, of the Provincial Military District; (Shen Zhouxiang), Wu Yaojin, Li Yanling, Wang Zhenting, Chen Yi, (Liu Zimin), (Tan Bingqu), and other leading comrades, as well as (Yang Pusheng), deputy commandant of the Naval Aviation School, who came to our province to meet the student pilots. Comrades Liu Bin and Wang Zhenting spoke at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/1059

EAST REGION

ZHOU KEYU, HAN PEIXIN AT MEETING IN JIANGSU

OW140312 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] An on-the-spot meeting to promote the establishment of more service centers for military families ended in Nantong City on the afternoon of 12 June. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Provincial People's Government and the Provincial Military District.

Attending the closing session of the meeting were Zhou Keyu, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; Guo Linxiang, political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region; Xiang Xhouzhi, commander of the Nanjing Military Region; Han Peixin, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee; and Wang Jingmin, (Chen Yuping), Li Zhizhong, Wei Yu, (Xue Zhen), Zhen Shen, and Yue Dewang.

In his speech at the closing session, Zhou Keyu, deputy director of the General Political Department, said: Comrades Guo Linxiang and Xiang Shouzhi and I visited the Haimen handkerchief plant, and we were deeply moved by a briefing on how the plant had set up a service center for military families.

On behalf of Comrade Yu Qiuli and the General Political Department, Comrade Zhou Keyu extended warm greetings to those attending the meeting and thanked Nantong City for setting up service centers for military families and promoting the establishment of more centers, something new designed to support the army and give preferential treatment to military families, and which has received popular support and boosted soldiers' morale.

Comrade Zhou Keyu pointed out: Nantong City's promotion of the establishment of more service centers for military families fully meets a requirement recently set by a leading comrade of the Party Central Committee for respecting, cherishing, and supporting the armed forces. This on-the-spot meeting, jointly sponsored by the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government and the Provincial Military District, will certainly produce a tremendous influence throughout the province and other parts of the country as well as in the armed forces and will receive broad attention and a warm welcome.

In conclusion, Comrade Zhou Keyu said: The local governments and peoples cherish the armed forces, from which we, members of the armed forces, will derive strength and by which we will be educated. We will further strengthen

our spirit and work more conscientiously. We will resolutely accomplish the task of army structural reform and reduction-in-strength reorganization laid down by the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission and do our part in army building and in safeguarding the four modernizations.

Comrades Guo Linxiang and Xiang Shouzhi also addressed the closing session. They set specific requirements for improving and developing service centers for military families, strengthening army building, and supporting local construction.

On behalf of the Provincial People's Government and the Provincial Military District, Han Peixin, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, presented a commendatory banner to the Nantong City Guidance Committee for Serving Military Families.

CSO: 4005/1059

EAST REGION

JIANGSU LEADERS MEET SOLDIER'S SUPPORTIVE WIFE

OW131407 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Last night in Nantong City, Zhou Keyu, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; Xiang Shouzhi, commander of the Nanjing Military Region; Guo Linxiang, political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region; Han Peixin, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, and other leading comrades warmly received Comrade Huan Hongyan, a specially invited delegate attending the on-the-spot meeting for popularizing "servicemen's family service centers."

Huan Hongyan, who works at the city and district sub-bureau of the Yancheng City Public Security Bureau, overcame family difficulties and resolutely supported her husband in fighting along the Laoshan frontier. On 3 May, she wrote a touching letter to the commanders and fighters at the Laoshan frontier, sending along a silk banner which she skillfully embroidered herself. This has greatly aroused the heroic fighting spirit of the commanders and fighters along the frontier areas.

At the meeting, Deputy Director Zhou firmly shook her hands and said. How are you, Comrade Huan Hongyan? I have read your letter. It is very good. It embodies lofty sentiments.

Commander Xiang said: A lot of our comrades must learn from you. Your husband fights on the frontline while you maintain public order in the rear area. Both frontline and rear areas share the same goal of safeguarding the motherland.

On learning that she came from Yancheng City, Secretary Han laughingly said: Deputy Director Zhou and I both came from Yancheng, too. It seems that we fellow-townsmen have gathered together.

Political Commissar Guo added: Yancheng City is an old base area with a glorious revolutionary tradition.

Deputy Director Zhou Keyu candidly reminisced: Jiangsu has produced several good examples. As a Jiangsu native, I also feel very proud. The leading cadres also asked about Comrade Huan Hongyan's family situation and praised her for setting a good example for families of servicemen.

CSO: 4005/1059

16 July 1985

EAST REGION

LIANG BUTING SPEAKS AT FORUM OF VETERANS

SK130441 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 12 June, the Provincial CPC Committee held a forum at Jinan's Nanjiao Guesthouse attended by veteran comrades who had stepped down from the leading posts of the Provincial Advisory Commission and the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPPCC Committee. The Provincial CPC Committee extended warm regards to the veteran comrades and heard their opinions.

The forum was presided over by Comrade Liang Buting, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee. Su Yiran, chairman of the Provincial Advisory Commission, was the first speaker at the forum. He said: Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the Provincial Advisory Commission has helped the Provincial CPC Committee do much work over the past 2 years, and has made contributions to party rectification and organizational readjustment. In the future, the Provincial Advisory Commission should continue to help the Provincial CPC Committee in some work, and put forward good ideas in order to develop the excellent situation of Shandong.

In his speech, Comrade Liang Buting spoke highly of the revolutionary achievements of the veteran comrades. He said earnestly: The Provincial Advisory Commission has done much work over the past 2 years thanks to the concerted efforts of veteran comrades. In the future, we hope that veteran comrades will continue to help the Provincial CPC Committee in its work within their capacity.

He said: Our past achievements are the results of our concerted efforts. We have confidence in making Shandong's work successful in the future. Our confidence is based on our unity.

In conclusion, he wished the veteran comrades good health and happy, long lives.

Attending the forum were Jiang Chunyun, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee; Feng Lizu, Standing Committee member of the Provincial CPC Committee; Li Farong, deputy secretary of the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; Li Zhen, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Zhu Qimin, adviser to the provincial government; and Li Zichao, chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee.

EAST REGION

XIANG NAN ADDRESSES FOREIGN AFFAIRS PERSONNEL

OWL20325 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 85 p 1

[Text] "Be more open to the outside world and be stricter with oneself," "Foster lofty morals, abide by discipline, build up extensive knowledge, and be natural and graceful," these are the demands set by Comrade Xiang Nan on foreign affairs personnel at yesterday's provincial meeting on foreign affairs work.

Comrade Xiang Nan said that, since our province adopted special policies and flexible measures in 1979, the scope of opening to the outside world has become greater and greater, and foreign affairs work has become more and more important. Our province's foreign affairs work should take the foreign policy adopted by the CPC Central Committee as its guiding ideology and, focusing on the central task of economic construction, pay special attention to collecting information, providing services and importing technology for the four modernizations. All departments dealing with foreign nationals and organizations should closely cooperate, and work hard to fulfill these tasks. All foreign affairs personnel should set stricter demands on themselves, study harder, increase their knowledge about Fujian, the nation, and the world in a systematic way, vigorously study their professions, law, and foreign languages, and continually enhance their ideological and moral quality.

The provincial meeting on foreign affairs work was held in Fuzhou from 22 to 24 May. More than 100 responsible comrades of relevant departments and units dealing with foreign personnel attended the meeting. Wen Fushan, advisor of the provincial government, presided over the meeting. Qi Huaiyuan, assistant minister of foreign affairs, made a special trip to Fuzhou to attend the meeting and spoke. Tian You, director of the provincial foreign affairs office, delivered a report at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/1059

EAST REGION

BAI DONGCAI AT MEETING ON JIANGXI PARTY CONGRESS

OW110549 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] A preparatory meeting of the Eighth Jiangxi Provincial CPC Congress was held here this afternoon, according to a report by correspondents (Wang Dimin) and (Cu Zhengxiang) of this station.

Comrade Bai Dongcai presided, and Comrade Xu Qin announced the meeting agenda. The meeting elected a 67-member Presidium of the upcoming Provincial CPC Congress, and elected Comrade Xu Qin secretary general of the congress. A 19-member committee for examining the credentials of delegates to the congress was approved by the meeting. The committee is headed by Comrade (Liu Fangren) with Comrades (Wang Guande) and (Xu Wenlou) as deputy heads.

The meeting adopted the following three-item agenda for the upcoming provincial party congress:

1. Examine and adopt the provincial party committee's report to the Eighth Jiangxi Provincial CPC Congress.
2. Examine and adopt the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Commission's work report.
3. Elect the Eighth Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Advisory Commission, and the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Commission.

The meeting also adopted the credentials examination committee's report on the qualifications of delegates to the upcoming Provincial CPC Congress.

Plenary sessions were held this morning by the delegations to the Provincial CPC Congress to elect leaders and deputy leaders of the delegations, discuss the namelist of members of the Presidium and the secretary general of the upcoming Provincial CPC Congress, as well as that of the Credentials Examination Committee, and deliberate on the congress agenda.

CSO: 4005/o059

EAST REGION

FUJIAN MEETING STRESSES EDUCATION REFORM

OW070645 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The Fujian Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting in Fuzhou this morning of responsible persons of provincial committees, offices, and bureaus as well as democratic parties to convey the resolutions of the national conference on educational work. Zhang Yumin, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee, made a report to convey the resolutions.

He pointed out: Currently, the main principles for reform of the educational system are to enforce the 9-year compulsory education step by step; greatly develop compulsory vocational education; reform college enrollment and the system of job assignment for college graduates; expand decisionmaking powers of institutes of higher learning; increase investment in education, and solve major developments in our educational cause on the basis of the economic development.

Cheng Xu, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, was the last to take the floor. He said: The national conference on educational work is an extremely important conference. The party Central Committee's decision on reform of the education system is a programmatic document supplemental to reform of the economic structure and the wage system. We must study and implement it very conscientiously. He stressed: party organizations and governments at all levels throughout the province must strengthen their leadership over educational work. All trades and departments must give more concrete services to the cause of education and to teachers. He expressed the hope that democratic parties would make greater contributions in training more and better useful persons for educational development on the strength of their large reserves of intellectuals.

CSO: 4005/1059

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

COMFORT GROUP MET--A Fujian Provincial Government comfort group left Fuzhou for Xizang by a special plane on 2 June to comfort engineering personnel from Fujian assisting construction projects in Xizang. Prior to their departure, Governor Hu Ping spoke to comrades of the comfort group: Our assistance to the construction projects in Xizang, which is a result of the central authorities' trust in our province, demonstrates the grand unity among various nationalities in the country as well as close cooperation between the coastal and interior areas. [Excerpt] [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Jun 85 OW]

SHANGHAI BUSES NOW CARRYING ADVERTISEMENTS--Shanghai, 13 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Advertisements carried by public vehicles, which disappeared more than 30 years ago, reappeared on Shanghai streets during the last 10 days of April. In the busy streets such as Nanjing Road, Huaihai Road, and Yanan Road, some 30 buses and trams carrying advertisements can be seen shuttling back and forth. The advertisements are on both sides of the vehicles. The Shanghai Refrigerator Plant and the Shanghai Yuanchang Stapler Factory were the first two enterprises carrying such advertisements. It has been learned that some foreign firms are also discussing with relevant advertising on public vehicles with relevant departments in Shanghai. There will soon be 70 such vehicles in the streets, and the number will increase to 250 next year. [Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0212 GMT 13 Jun 85 HK]

SECRETARY ISSUES WELFARE MEDALS--A grand ceremony to issue "Zhangshu" [camphor tree] medals for promoting women and children work, sponsored for the first time by the China Welfare Association, was held in the Literary and Art Hall of Shnghai on the afternoon of 14 June. Comrade Hu Lijiao issued medals to the five winners (Wang Zhuzhen), (Zhang Leping), (Chen Bozhui), (Sui Zufe), and (Ren Rong). Young pioneers presented red scarves and flowers to the winners. Comrade Kang Keqing sent a letter of congratulations from Beijing. The gold-plated bronze "Zhangshu" medal derives its name from the fragrant camphor tree, a plant deeply loved by the late Comrade Soong Ching-ling. "Zhangshu" medals will be issued once annually on 14 June, the date the China Welfare Association was founded. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 15 Jun 85 OW]

JIANGXI PARTY CONGRESS PRESIDIUUM SESSION--The Presidium of the Eighth Jiangxi Provincial CPC Congress held its first meeting here this afternoon. The

meeting was presided over by Comrade Bai Dongcai. It approved the formation of the Presidium's 14-member Standing Committee, the namelist of the Congress' deputy secretaries general, the agenda, and the namelist of the executive chairmen's division of work. Members of the Presidium's Standing Committee are Bai Dongcai, Wan Shaofen, Zhao Zengyi, Xu Qin, Wang Shufeng, (Liu Fangren), Ni Xiance, Yang Shangkui, Liu Junxiu, Fang Zhichun, Fu Yutian, Ma Jikong, Mu Ping, and Wang Tie. The deputy secretaries general are (Liu Fangren), (Wang Dezhi), (Zhang Fengyu), and (Wang Tiande). [Text] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jun 85 OW]

JIANGSU-JAPAN JOINT VENTURE--An agreement and constitution was signed this morning on a Sino-Japanese joint venture, the (Nanhe) Plastic Material Chemical Company Limited. The company will be built at the Changzhou Packaging Materials Plant. [Summary] [Nanjing JIANGSU Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 85 OW]

SHANGHAI-JAPAN JOINT VENTURE--The Shanghai Taipingyang [Pacific Ocean] Hotel Company Ltd., "Shanghai's First Sino-Japanese venture, was inaugurated yesterday. The company has decided to invest U.S. \$60 million in building a 27-story 5-star hotel, with 750 rooms in Shanghai. The construction is scheduled to be completed in 1987. [Summary] [Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 18 Apr 85 p 1 OW]

LAWYERS EXAMINATION HALL INSPECTED--Jiangsi Province's first unified qualification examination for lawyers in 1985 was held in Ganzhou, Fuzhou, Nanchang, Shangrao, Jiujiang and Jian cities, as well as at the provincial cadres school on political and law affairs on 20 June. A total of 406 people took the examination, including 95 female comrades. This morning, Wan Shaofen, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and lawyer, (Wan Huomei), member of the provincial CPC committee and chairman of the provincial women's federation, and (Fan Youxian), director of the provincial justice department and lawyer, called on the examinees at the examination hall in Nanchang. [Text] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jun 85]

WAN SHAOFEN ATTENDS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS---Third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress held its second plenary session this afternoon. Executive Chairman Zhang Yuqing presided over the meeting. The meeting heard a report by (Wang Ying), chairman of the provincial planning commission, on the execution of the 1984 economic and social development plan of Jiangxi Province and on the draft plan for 1985. It also heard a report by (Li Tianpei), director of the provincial finance department, on the province's 1984 final accounts and the draft budget for 1985. Other executive chairmen of the second plenary session were Wan Shaofen, Bai Dongcai, Ma Jikong, Xu Qin, Wang Shufeng, Wang Zemin, Xie Xianghuang, Xin Junjie, Zhang Guozhen, Zheng Xiaoxian, Huang Xiandu, Zhao Zhijian, (Peng Shunxi), (Lu Yongjiang), (Liu Qichu), (Xu Rujian) and (Wu Changgeng). [Text] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jun 85]

16 July 1985

JIANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PRESIDIU--The presidium of the third session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress held its first meeting at the Ba Yi Auditorium in Nanchang this afternoon. The meeting discussed five items on the agenda and elected 14 permanent chairmen of the presidium: Wan Shaofen (female), Bai Dongcai, Ma Jikong, Xu Qin, Wang Shufeng, Wang Zemin, Zhang Yuqing, Xie Xianghuang, Xin Junjie, Zhang Guozhen, Zheng Xiaoxian, Huang Xiandu, Zhao Zhijian and (Peng Shengji). The meeting drew up a namelist of executive chairmen for panels under the presidium. The meeting decided to appoint (Tian Chonglu), (Zheng Tiegeng) and (Wu Dezhu) as deputy secretaries general of the meeting and adopted a work schedule for the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress. The meeting set 1800 on 27 June as the deadline for the presentation of motions. Ma Jikong, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the presidium meeting. [Text] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jun 85]

CSO: 4005/1097

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG JOURNAL CARRIES LIN RUO SPEECH ON LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

HK200747 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The GUANGDONG FAZHI ZAZHI [QUANGDONG LEGAL SYSTEM JOURNAL] which was published today, carries the speech of Lin Ruo, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, on popularizing general legal knowledge in our province.

Lin Ruo held: The CPC Central Committee has proposed that 5 years' time be used to popularize general legal knowledge. Guangdong is an open province and must take a step first in this aspect. Comrade Lin Ruo held: The necessity of creating a stable social environment is an important condition for opening to the outside world and for carrying out reform. Foreigners, overseas Chinese, and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots who come to our province to invest in factories, to embark on commerce, trade, cultural, and technological exchanges, and to tour and the carrying out of our reform all require a stable social environment, particularly an environment with good social order. Therefore, while penetratingly striking blows at serious crimes and economic crimes, party and government departments at all levels must tidy up social order in a comprehensive way, must strengthen publicity of the legal system, and must help the masses and cadres study and know the law and strengthen their concept of the legal system so that they can cultivate good customs and the social practice of conscientiously abiding by discipline and the law.

Comrade Lin Ruo hoped: In the course of popularizing the general legal knowledge, all people throughout the province must strive to become citizens who abide by discipline and the law.

CSO: 4005/1077

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI REGIONAL ORGANS SET UP CONSULTANCY GROUPS

HK200851 Nanning Quangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Over the past few days, the delegates attending the Fifth Regional CPC Congress have been talking about the news that regional organs have improved their work style by setting up five consultancy groups to deal with economics, science, education, and culture, politics and law; united front work, overseas Chinese affairs and nationality affairs, and organizational and personnel affairs, so as to warmheartedly serve the delegates. This is very good.

By the time this reporter issued this dispatch this morning, the consultancy groups had received 33 delegates. The questions raised by the delegates covered a wide range of subjects including finance, planning, capital construction, communications, loans, animal husbandry, education, science, technology, public health, nationality affairs, overseas Chinese affairs, and politics and law. The comrades of the consultancy groups have patiently listened to the opinions raised by the delegates, seriously answered their questions, and helped them solve their problems.

CSO: 4005/1077

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI MEETING CONVEYS PARTY CONGRESS SPIRIT

HK270627 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The CPC committee of the regional organs held a meeting of backbone party members in the regional government hall yesterday to convey the spirit of the fifth regional party congress. The meeting stressed: Party members in the regional organs must set an example for those throughout the region.

Regional CPC committee secretary Chen Huiguang and Standing Committee members Zhong Jiasuo and Guo Xiquan and 1,300 party members in the organs attended the meeting.

Comrade Chen Huiguang made a speech. He said: The central idea in this congress was to mobilize the party members and people of the region to strengthen unity, work hard at reform and strive for a transformation in Guangxi's economy as soon as possible. We must tightly grasp this central idea in studying the documents of the congress. Comrade Chen Huiguang stressed: To achieve a transformation in Guangxi's economy as soon as possible, the most important thing is to rely on the party members and people of the whole region to unite as one and work in concert to building the four modernizations. This is the current overall situation in Guangxi. The regional CPC committee must become a model of unity and an example for the leadership groups at all levels. Those present here today are leaders and backbone party members of various units and departments. They must take the lead in stressing party spirit, the overall situation, and unity, and influence and lead forward the party members and cadres of the regional organs by their own model actions. They must make allowances for each other and avoid getting entangled in certain old historical scores. They must unite as one to look ahead.

It is necessary to seriously improve work style, utter less empty talk, and do more practical work. It is necessary to regularly go into the frontline of the four modernizations drive to investigate, study, solve the new problems and sum up new experiences, setting an example for the whole region in improving work style.

CSO: 4005/1096

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI HOLDS MEETING ON BANNING PORNOGRAPHIC VIDEOS

HK270303 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Jun 85

[Text] The political and legal committee and the regional CPC committee held a regional telephone meeting last night. The meeting conveyed the decision of the regional CPC committee, which agreed to launch a mammoth campaign of seriously banning the showing of pornographic videotapes.

The telephone meeting was attended by (Tao Aiyong), deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee; (Lin Chaoxin), Standing Committee member of the regional CPC committee; as well as responsible comrades from the region's propaganda department, political and legal committee, judicial and public security organs, trade unions, youth and women's organizations, educational departments, cultural departments, radio and television departments, industrial and commercial departments, and customs service. Responsible comrades of the political department of Guangxi Military District also attended the meeting.

The meeting was convened to further implement the State Council regulations on seriously banning pornography. Comrade Wang Guangyu, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee's political and legal committee and director of the regional public security department, delivered a speech at the meeting.

He said: Recently, we eliminated pornographic videotapes, but the problem has not been completely settled. Therefore, from now on, the party committees and governments at various levels must attend to the issue personally and set up offices for the task. Under the condition of a centralized operation, all departments concerned must work out specific plans and do well in the following areas:

First, cadres at all levels must seriously study the spirit of the State Council regulations. They should profoundly understand that the task of seriously banning pornographic materials and videotapes plays an important role in the current work of seriously hitting at crimes and promoting comprehensive supervision. The task is also significant for safeguarding the economic structural reform, as well as the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

Second, all organs, organizations, schools, military units, enterprises, institutions, towns, townships and neighbor committees must hold mass rallies, at which leaders of the units should personally announce the regulations and

relevant notices of the State Council. They should mobilize the masses on a large scale to actively ban pornographic items and videotapes. Any unit or individual who possesses pornographic items and videotapes must hand over all of the items and videotapes to the authorities before 15 July. Anyone who smuggles, produces, dubs, sells, or publicly shows pornographic videotapes, must confess his acts to the public security organs before 20 July. Anyone who consciously hands over pornographic items and confesses his acts within the time limit may be dealt with leniently. On the other hand, anyone who refuses to hand over pornographic items or to confess his acts within the time limit will be seriously and promptly dealt with in accordance with the law.

Third, we must act according to law when examining and investigating cases. We should make a clear distinction between pornographic items and nonpornographic items, and nobody is allowed to enlarge the scope.

Fourth, the judicial and public security organs must treat as the focal point at the present stage the task of hitting at criminals who smuggle, produce, dub, sell or publicly show pornographic videotapes and who make use of pornographic items for hooliganism. The organs must promptly try the criminals who are awaiting sentencing and promptly close their cases.

Fifth, we should thoroughly consolidate the videotape showing centers, and really strengthen our supervision over the centers. From now on, all party, government and military organs are prohibited from running or jointly running videotape showing centers. Neither are they allowed to contract out any videotape showing center to other people for operation.

At the end of the meeting, Comrade (Tao Aiyang) also made a speech.

CSO: 4005/1096

CENTRAL--SOUTH REGION

HENAN HOLDS MEETING OF JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION, PRESS SOCIETY

HK240737 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The third council of the Henan Provincial Journalists' Association and the second council of the Henan Provincial Press Society held their first meeting in Zhengzhou yesterday and today. Some 80 council members of the press units at the provincial level, the press units of the central authorities in Henan, the newspapers of all prefectures and cities, the broadcasting and television departments and their affiliated organizations and all university newspapers attended the meeting. The meeting listened to the work reports of the last councils and, through consultation, elected the presidents, vice presidents and standing council members of the present councils.

Liu Zhengwei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee; and Hou Zhiying, provincial CPC committee Standing Committee member and propaganda department director, attended this afternoon's meeting and spoke. They expressed the hope that all journalists throughout the province will seriously study Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech on the party's press work, will actively and creatively act well as the mouthpiece of the party, will persist in the truth of news and in seeking truth from facts, and will stress professional ethics. They must insure that newspapers will not make false reports, will not cover up facts, will not exaggerate bad news, and will tell the truth. They must strengthen reporting positive news and must also pay attention to critical reports. The journalists' association and the press society must organize the press units in our province to exchange experiences in press work and must strengthen contacts among journalists. They must do well in conducting education in journalism, promote the building of the ranks of journalists, work hard to enhance the level of the journalists in our province, and make still more contributions to invigorate the Central Plains and the four modernizations.

Others attending this afternoon's meeting were (Yu Youjian), deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, and responsible comrades of the HENAN RIBAO, Henan Broadcasting and Television Department, and the Federation of Henan Provincial Social Sciences.

CSO: 4005/1096

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HENAN CELEBRATES ISLAMIC FESTIVAL--On the morning of 20 June, the Muslims in (Huangcheng) Hui Nationality District, Zhengzhou city, celebrated the Lesser Bairam. Leading comrades of the province and city, such as Liu Zhengwei, Song Yuxi, Yao Minxue, Fan Lian, (Hou Ziyun), Cui Guanghua and (Tao Guhong), went to a mosque at (Beida) Street to extend season's greetings to the Hui's. When the leading comrades of the province and city arrived at the mosque, the Hui's spontaneously lined up and warmly applauded to welcome them. Comrade Liu Zhengwei shook hands with an old man, (Wangxiaoqian Mawanghua), and said cordially: We warmly extend season's greetings to the Hui's. It is hoped that in this new year, various nationalities will be more united; the nationalities' economies will become more prosperous; and the well-being of various minority nationalities will be further improved. [Excerpts] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 20 Jun 85]

HUNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION--The 13th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Changsha this morning. The meeting decided that the third session of the Sixth Hunan Provincial People's Congress will be convened in Changsha on 1 July. Guo Sen, vice chairman of the Standing Committee, presided at the meeting today. Also present were vice chairmen Wu Zhiyuan, Ji Zhaoqing, Luo Qiuyue, Qi Shouliang, Shi Bangzhi, Kong Anmin, Chen Xinmin, Chen Yuntian, Xie Xinying and Li Tiangeng. [Excerpts] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jun 85]

HENAN PUBLIC SECURITY MEETING--From 20-24 June, the province held the first work meeting on public security and discipline inspection. At the meeting, Song Zhaosu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and secretary of the provincial CPC committee political and legal committee, pointed out: All public security organs throughout the province must change their focus from the building of the ranks to the noble idea of being the people's police force. The political and discipline inspection departments of public security organs at all levels must shift their work to this line. They must seriously implement the principle of harsh punishment when dealing with some cadres-policemen who violate discipline and commit crimes. The departments should strengthen the education on ideals and observation of discipline, as well as on the legal system, so as to promote improvement in the work style of the party and the police force. [Text] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 24 Jun 85]

HUNAN CPPCC MEETING IN CHANGSHA--Today the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee held its 11th meeting. The participants studied documents in the morning and held a meeting in the afternoon. The meeting was presided over by Cheng Xingling, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, and Yang Difu, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. A resolution was adopted at the meeting to hold the third session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee in Changsha from 29 June-10 July. During the meeting, all the members attended the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress as observers. Also adopted at the meeting were the agenda, schedule, the method for dividing groups, and a namelist of group conveners of the third session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee and a namelist of the newly elected members of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee. Attending today's meeting were Tong Ying, Rang Mingde, Ling Minyou, Lu Huilin, Yuan Xueshi, Peng Mingding, Xu Junhu, (Chen Xiaochuan), Cao Guozhi and Jiang Yaxun, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jun 85]

COMPILATION OF CPC HISTORICAL DATA--On the eve of the 64th anniversary of the founding of the CPC, the provincial CPC committee transmitted a report by the CPC historical data collecting committee under it on compiling a series of books about the history of the CPC in Hunan Province, calling on all localities to collect, collate and study CPC historical data and do a good job in compiling a series of books about the history of the CPC in Hunan Province. The province has provided the central authorities with the data needed for compiling a series of books on CPC history. In addition, the province is planning to compile 22 books on the history of the CPC in Hunan. The compiling work is being stepped up. Of the 22 books, volumes 1 and 2 of "Historical Data on the Workers Movements in Hunan" will soon be published; the books "The Pingjiang Uprising" and "The Pingjiang Incident" are now being printed; and the book "The Changsha Communist Group" has been compiled. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jun 85]

CSO: 4005/1096

SOUTHWEST REGION

WU JINGHUA, YIN FATANG HONOR MEMORY OF XIZANG MARTYRS

HK141555 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] On the morning of 13 June, Wu Jinghua, secretary of the regional CPC committee; and Yin Fatang, former first secretary of the regional CPC committee, went to the martyrs cemetery in Lhasa to pay their respects to the martyrs and to lay wreaths. The satin ribbon read: Dedicated to the martyrs who devoted themselves to the liberation and building of Xizang.

Comrade Wu Jinghua and Comrade Yin Fatang cherished the memory of the great achievements of the martyrs. Facing the kiosk of the martyrs, they each expressed their own desires. Comrade Wu Jinghua said: One of the main things I thought about after I came to Xizang is deeply cherishing the memory of the martyrs who devoted themselves to the liberation and building of Xizang. In their personal history, regardless of whether their merits or demerits were great or small, they gave their whole lives for the unity, prosperity, and civilization of Xizang. As a successor and a responsible person of the regional CPC committee, I must carry out the martyrs' behests and under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and together with the party, government, army, people, and the masses of various nationalities and circles in Xizang, must do Xizang's work well. I must act as a servant for the prosperity of Xizang and for the happiness of the people. I must fulfill the obligations which a communist party member should fulfill.

Comrade Yin Fatang, who is about to leave Xizang for work in the interior, was exceptionally excited today. He said: You martyrs who devoted yourselves to the liberation and building of Xizang! You made outstanding contributions toward the revolution and construction of Xizang. The party and the people will forever cherish your memory. Although I shall leave Xizang soon, I shall never forget the people and construction in Xizang and your merits.

Accompanied by the work personnel of the cemetery of the martyrs, Comrade Wu Jinghua and Comrade Yin Fatang went to the tombstones of (Xia Furen), former deputy secretary of the Xizang Palace CPC Committee; and (Luosang Chicheng), former secretary of the regional CPC committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government, and stood in silent tribute.

CSO: 4005/1077

SOUTHWEST REGION

KUNMING RALLY MARKS CRACKING OF MAJOR CRIMES

HK180951 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] The Kunming City Public Security Bureau held a rally this afternoon to commend or reward over 200 public security personnel, as well as local cadres and people, who took part in cracking five major criminal cases.

Since February this year, there had been such major crimes as the explosion case in (Gao Qiao), the case of stealing guns in (An Ming), the case of shooting people dead in Dongchuan and so on. These crimes took place in Kunming and Dongchuan and so on. These crimes took place in Kunming and Dongchuan cities. After the crimes were committed, the public security bureaus in Kunming City and the counties and districts concerned, as well as public security personnel working on the first front at grassroot level, closely cooperated with each other. With a high sense of responsibility and the revolutionary spirit of not being afraid of shedding blood or of sacrifice, they acted bravely throughout the struggle. With the support of the masses, they promptly cracked these cases, thereby contributing to safeguarding social order.

Among the people who were commended and rewarded in today's gathering, nine were presented Second and Third Class Merit Citations, 36 were commended. In addition, two peasants were honored with the title of the city's advanced element in maintaining social order.

When presenting medals, certificates, and gifts to them, responsible persons from the provincial and city departments concerned encouraged everyone to make further efforts, and to make new contributions to achieving a fundamental turn for the better in social order.

CSO: 4005/1077

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG LEADERS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO CPPCC MEMBER

HK190727 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] On 17 June, Wu Jinghua, secretary of the regional CPC committee; Yin Fatang, former first secretary of the regional CPC committee; Pabalha Geleg Namgyai, vice chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee and of the regional CPPCC committee; Duojietaidan, secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional people's government; Yangling Duojie, secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional CPPCC committee; Ba Sang, secretary of the regional CPC committee; Li Wenshan and (Mao Rubai), deputy secretaries; Jiangcun Luobu and Dan Zeng, standing committee members; Shengqin Luosangjianzan, Jiangzhong Zhaxiduoji, Peng Zhe and Samding Doje Pamo, standing committee vice chairmen of the regional people's congress; Jiangcuo and Jipu Pingcuocideng, vice chairmen of the regional people's government; Liu Yongkang, deputy commander of Xizang military district; Zheng Ying, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee and head of the regional CPC committee united front department; Lamin Suolang Lungzhu, Jimzhong Gyaincain Puncog, Danzeng Jiacao, Lhalu Cewang Doje, Yongzeng Tudeng Tangba, Huokang Suoshu Bianba, (Changmai Gongshebaimo) and Qaba Gaisang Wangdui, vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee; and other responsible comrades were deeply grieved when paying last respects to the remains of Lhawa Dara Tubdain Daiter, member of the sixth national CPPCC, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee and head of the regional bureau for religious affairs. In addition, they conveyed to his relatives their sincere solicitude.

CSO: 4005/1077

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN HOLDS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE ON EXCHANGE OF TALENTED PEOPLE

HK140701 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] The provincial conference on exchange of talented people, which was held in Chengdu from 5 to 8 June, pointed out that the exchange of talented people should be carried out under leadership and in an organized way on the premise of serving the overall situation of the four modernizations and bringing into full play the role of intellectuals and in strict accordance with relevant policies and regulations formulated by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the provincial CPC committee, and the provincial government.

In the preceding period, a handful of areas and units engaged in the wrong practice of recruiting professional technicians without requiring any administrative formalities. This went counter to the basic principle of reasonably exchanging talented people, gave a bad name to the exchange of talented people, and disrupted the smooth progress of reforms, and must be corrected resolutely.

At the conference Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech on some policies on the exchange of talented people in our province.

The conference pointed out that no units or departments are allowed to engage, under any excuse in the wrong practice of recruiting professional technicians without requiring administrative recommendation letters, household registration transfer certificates, grain ration transfer certificates, wage transfer certificates, and party and CYL membership credentials transfer certificates, and no units or departments are allowed to recruit professional technicians at their discretion. In cases in violation of this, it is necessary to affix responsibility to the personnel and leading cadres concerned.

CSO: 4005/1077

SOUTHWEST REGION

CIRCULAR ON IMPLEMENTING REFORM OF EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE

HK190241 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] According to YUNNAN RIBAO, the provincial CPC committee recently issued a circular urging party committees at all levels to conscientiously implement the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reforming the educational structure.

The circular pointed out: The decision of the CPC Central Committee on reforming the educational structure is another very important one of the central authorities following the adopting of two important decisions on reforming the economic structure and the scientific and technological structures. Party committees at all levels must mobilize all cadres, party members, and teachers to serious study and conscientiously implement it.

The circular also put forward the following major requirements: First, we should seriously study and propagate the important remarks of the central leading comrades made at the national work conference on education. We should seek a common understanding when implementing the decision on reforming education. We should heighten our understanding on developing and reforming education. Through studying, we must place education in a strategic position and conscientiously grasp it well.

Second, we should know the real situation in education in local areas. In connection with the requirements of the decision, and by proceeding from reality and summing up experience, we should work out plans for developing education in local areas, as well as formulate and implement various specific measures adopted by the education reform decision.

Third, party committees at all levels must seriously do more practical work for the educational undertaking. They should greet the first teachers' festival, which falls on 10 September this year, by doing practical work.

CSO: 4005/1077

NORTH REGION

BEIJING MAYOR ON CONTROLLING POPULATION GROWTH

SK180550 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 85 p 4

[Text] This morning Mayor Chen Xitong introduced Beijing Municipality's experiences in controlling rapid urban population growth and the overconcentration of population at a summit conference of major world cities. His speech aroused the universal interest on the part of public figures from various countries.

In his speech Mayor Chen said: Since the 1950's the process of urbanization of the world has accelerated and the number of major cities has been increasing. The scale of cities has expanded unceasingly. Despite the great achievements scored by the people in urban construction and management, new contradictions and difficulties have still emerged successively, and some are becoming increasingly acute. The rapid population growth and the over concentration of population are where the problems of the cities lie.

After specifically analyzing the reasons for the recent sharp population growth in Beijing Municipality, Mayor Chen said: The sharp population growth has created a series of difficulties for urban construction and management. Despite our strenuous efforts, the strained situation in housing, hotels, water and power supply, and communications still remain very prominent. Over the past 35 years we have built new housing with a total of 204 million square meters of floor space, as large as the size of five Beijings before the establishment of New China. However, this housing still cannot meet the demands of urban development. As for residential housing in particular, an annual average of more than 4 million square meters of new housing was constructed the past few years. But the average per-capita living space has not increased much. The high concentration of urban population has brought great difficulties for us in building residential housing, moving residents out of their houses, and transforming the old city. Therefore, if we fail to adopt effective measures to control urban population growth in a planned way, it will be impossible for us to smoothly solve a host of existing problems as well as those that will crop up in the future. If we allow the population to grow unchecked, it will bring serious consequences to our future generations. He said: We are happy that the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee has summed up several decades of experiences in building Beijing and has stipulated clear and definite principles and policies for the construction and development of Beijing Municipality. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have also given

clear and specific instructions regarding the overall plan for Beijing's urban construction. These principles, policies, and instructions have placed the control of population growth in an important place. At present we are drawing on successful domestic and foreign experiences and will gradually put these state policies and instructions into practice in line with the actual situation in Beijing.

Mayor Chen summarized Beijing's experience in controlling its acute urban population growth into four aspects:

1. Beijing has formulated a long-term urban development plan with the focus on controlling the scope of population. Being the capital of China with more than 1 billion people, Beijing must have a certain scope in urban development. However, its scope of development must fit its urban nature and functions as the political and cultural center of China. In addition, since Beijing Municipality is situated in the arid region of North China, its scope of development will also be restricted by water supplies and by other environmental conditions. Based on this reality, the population of Beijing Municipality should be limited to about 10 million by the end of this century. Our various specific city development plans should be formulated in accordance with this basis.
2. Beijing has controlled the natural population growth, encouraged people to have fewer births but to raise healthier babies, advocated the practice of one child per couple for a certain period of time, and has given preferential treatment to those families which have persisted in practicing family planning as encouragement. At present the family planning rate of the city outskirts has already reached 90 percent, and that of outlying areas and counties 85 percent. The increase in the birth rate has been basically brought under control in a planned manner.
3. Beijing has strictly restricted immigration. Over the past few years rural reform has resulted in the rapid development of agricultural production. A great number of peasants have freed themselves from the single-product planting system and given up their farmland, which they had plowed for years, to shift their direction to diversified undertakings and to engage in industry, commerce, the service trades, building industry, communications, and transport businesses. Last year some 720,000 peasants in Beijing were engaged in non-agricultural work. It is expected that in the future a considerable number of peasants will free themselves from agricultural production. This is a good trend demonstrating that the rural areas of China have become more prosperous and that peasants have become more wealthy. However, in order to avoid a large number of peasants moving into the urban areas, Beijing Municipality has decided to speed up the construction of satellite cities and towns, vigorously develop township enterprises, move some urban industrial units to townships and towns in a planned manner, closely link urban industrial units with those of the rural areas, and gradually form small cities and towns scattered all over the municipality. This will enable peasants who have given up or are going to give up agricultural production to engage in other work in their neighborhoods, enabling them to leave their land but not their hometowns and to work in factories but not to work in towns. By doing so, we cannot only

avoid increasing the burden on the cities, but also can narrow the gap between cities and townships. Meanwhile, Beijing Municipality has adopted administrative and economic means to restrict the spread of enterprises and establishments that cannot meet the demands of the nature of a capital city. Particular attention has been given to restricting enterprises and establishments from other localities moving into Beijing in groups. Heavy industrial enterprises which have already been constructed in Beijing and which do not conform to the characteristics of the capital, particularly those that have caused pollution and disruption to the people, should be transformed or moved out of the city in a planned and step-by-step manner so as to achieve the goal of scattering and decreasing the urban population.

4. Beijing has adopted the mode of "large cities and suburban districts." Over the past 30 years and more Beijing Municipality on five occasions has expanded the scope of the suburban areas under its direct jurisdiction. At present, the area under the control of the municipality has been expanded to 16,800 square kilometers from 707 square kilometers during the early liberation over the economy and politics of the city outskirts and suburban areas under its direct jurisdiction. The expansion of these suburban areas has provided greater room for dispersing the urban population, preventing population from moving into the city, and rationally distributing the population; made things convenient for transforming the old city and developing and building the new city proper in a planned manner; and opened up good prospects for stimulating the development of the rural economy and strengthening cooperation with neighboring areas.

At the end of his speech Mayor Chen said: China is a developing country. We still lag far behind the demands of modernization in urban administration and construction. Many of our issues are still in an exploratory stage and many aspects are still in a backward state. We take delight in absorbing advanced experiences in urban modernization from other countries and wholeheartedly welcome persons of our same trades or occupations to give suggestions for the construction of Beijing and to provide effective cooperation for our work in various spheres such as in urban planning, construction, and administration.

Mayor Chen's speech won warm applause.

CSO: 4005/1077

NORTH REGION

BEIJING: PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

SK270534 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The Standing Committee of the eighth municipal People's Congress held its 21st meeting on 10 June. The four items on the agenda of the meeting are: 1) Examine and discuss the "Draft of Beijing's Provisional Organizational Regulations on Rural Village Residents' Committees." 2) Listen to and discuss the report made by the municipal people's government on implementation of the "PRC's Law on Medicine Management." 3) Listen to the report made by the municipal people's government on price reform. 4) Decide on some personnel changes.

On the morning of 10 June, all members listened to the explanation of Vice Mayor Feng Mingwei on "Beijing's Provisional Organizational Regulations on Rural Village Residents' Committees," and examined these regulations. The members unanimously maintained: Since 1983 when suburban Beijing residents' committees established in various districts and counties have done lots of work to support township people's governments in fulfilling local work. To give better guidance to and strengthen the construction of village residents' committees and to suit the rural economic structure reform, we should formulate a set of organizational regulations. The members offered some specific suggestions for revising the draft organizational regulations.

This afternoon, the meeting listened to Vice Mayor Han Boping's report on Beijing's price reform. He made a report on the readjustment of prices, on the new problems emerging in the relaxation of control over prices, and on the specific measures adopted by the municipal people's government since 10 May. The members maintained that it is completely necessary to conduct price reform. The members also offered some suggestions on how to achieve success in price reform.

Zhao Pengfei, vice chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were Vice Chairmen Pan Yan, Ma Yaoji, Wen Jiasi, Pu Jiexiu, She Diqing, Zhang Dazhong, Li Guang, Xing Jun, Rong Yi and Xia Qinlin.

The meeting continues on 11 June.

CSO: 4005/1095

NORTH REGION

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING CONTINUES IN BEIJING

SK270555 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The 21st meeting of the 8th municipal People's Congress Standing Committee continues on 11 June. The meeting listened to the report of Vice Mayor Chen Haosu on implementation of the "PRC's Law on Medicine Management." Members participating in the meeting conscientiously examined the report, agreed to the measures adopted by the municipal people's government, and offered many positive suggestions for developing the medicine administration and inspection organs, for strengthening the management and production of medicines, and for developing the medicinal technological ranks. The members unanimously maintained that we must resolutely check production and the marketing of false and poor-quality medicines and prevent the unlawful practice of deceiving the people on the excuse of curing diseases. Serious offenders must be punished severely and strictly. As for those who violated criminal law, their criminal liabilities must be pursued. The meeting unanimously adopted the resolution on conscientiously implementing the "PRC's Law on Medicine Management."

The meeting also listened to the explanation made by Vice Mayor Feng Mingwei on the "Draft Provisional Organizational Regulations on Rural Village Residents' Committees," and unanimously adopted these regulations after making some necessary revisions according to the members' opinions.

In line with the suggestions of Mayor Chen Xitong, the meeting decided to appoint Lu Yincheng [7120 1342 3397] chairman of the Beijing Municipal Scientific and Technological Committee, and Bai Youguang [4101 2589 0342] director of the agricultural and forestry office under the municipal people's government.

The meeting also adopted some other personnel changes.

CSO: 4005/1095

NORTH REGION

HEBEI PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

SK260304 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] The 13th Standing Committee session of the sixth provincial People's Congress opened in Shijiazhuang City today.

The agenda of this session is to decide on the date of the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress; to work out a draft agenda and a schedule of the third session of the sixth Hebei Provincial People's Congress; to work out a draft namelist of the Presidium and secretary-general for the congress session; to work out a draft report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Hebei Provincial People's Congress; to hear a report by the credentials committee of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress on the credentials of deputies; to adopt a draft regulation on electing members of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress and the provincial people's government at the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress through a supplementary election; and to discuss some reports and to make some related decisions.

The plenary meeting, which was held this morning, adopted a decision on the date of the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress. The decision reads: The third session of the sixth Hebei Provincial People's Congress will be held in Shijiazhuang on 19 June.

The meeting heard and adopted a report by the credentials committee of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on the credentials of deputies.

This morning's meeting was presided over by Liu Bingyan, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. He gave a speech on the ways to make this provincial People's Congress Standing Committee meeting and the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress successful. Also attending the meeting were Sun Guozhi, Yue Zongtai, Ge Qi, Liu Ying, Zhao Zhuoyun, Wang Yu, Han Qimin, Du Benjie, Ding Tingxin and Wang Youhu, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Liu Zhiqi, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, and responsible persons of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee organs attended the meeting as observers.

NORTH REGION

BEIJING GRANTS LENIENCY TO LABOR-REFORM CRIMINALS

SK260444 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] This morning, the municipal higher people's court, the municipal people's procuratorate, the municipal public security bureau, the municipal judicial bureau and the municipal management committee on labor re-education jointly held a meeting at a prison to honor the policy of giving leniency to those who confess their crimes and awarding those who inform on offenses. A total of 20 criminals and persons undergoing labor re-education were given lenient treatment and mitigation of sentence, paroled, or released from labor re-education before expiration of their sentences because they confessed their secret crimes, showed real signs of repentance, informed against other offenders, and rendered real meritorious services. At the meeting, a department concerned issued these criminals ruling letters of adjudication, certificates of release, or notices of release from labor re-education.

After informing about an arson case which had been verified, a criminal guilty of robbery and who had been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment had his sentence reduced by 5 years. After confessing his secret offense of stealing a huge sum of money, (Fu Yonglu), a criminal guilty of stealing and harboring stolen goods was exempted from criminal sanction according to law. At the meeting, he said with tears: After laying bare the crime which had lain like a dead weight in my mind for 7 years, I feel relaxed from head to foot. The government actually means what it says, and actually tries every possible means to reform and redeem criminals like us. From now on, I will do more good turns for the people in order to remedy my fault.

On behalf of the political and legal organ, Liu Yunfeng, president of the municipal intermediate people's court, called on persons undergoing labor reform and re-education to clearly understand the current situation, thoroughly confess their secret crimes and faults, expose other evildoers and evil deeds, do away with the old and set up the new, and strive to turn over a new leaf as early as possible.

CSO: 4005/1095

NORTH REGION

XINZHOU COMMITTEE ATTENDS TO RECRUITING INTELLECTUALS

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Mao Cai [5399 2088], Zhang Meiming [1728 5019 2494] and Miao Liansheng [5379 6647 3932]]

[Text] Working from the vantage point of the four modernizations and the quadrupling of output value, the Xinzhou prefectural CPC committee treats the recruitment of intellectuals into the party as a top priority. Out of a total of 2,806 party members it recruited last year in the prefecture, 1,327 are intellectuals, 47.3 percent of the total, making the prefecture the foremost in the whole province of Shanxi.

Whether or not we can quadruple the output value depends largely on knowledgeable and capable people. Early last year the prefectural CPC committee discovered that many people were prejudiced against intellectuals. Some comrades find intellectuals so "arrogant and aloof from politics" that they might very well tarnish the progressiveness and purity of the party if they are admitted into the party. Some who still have the image of the undesirable family background, complicated social relations and a history of political problems of intellectuals are afraid to recruit them into the party lest they be held responsible when the situation changes in the course of time. In March of last year, the Xinzhou prefectural CPC committee asked the party organizations and party members at all levels to discuss these specific topics: "Why do we say the intellectuals are a part of the working class?" "How do we treat the intellectuals?" "Are they expert but not red when they spend more time on professional matters than on politics?" This has enabled the party organizations, party members and cadres of the whole prefecture to combine knowledge and politics and to realize that the recruitment of intellectuals into the party is required by the four modernizations. The the CPC prefectural committee visited the basic levels to cultivate the friendship of the intellectuals in order to understand their difficulties. It sent out inspection teams on three different occasions to study the cultivation of intellectuals for party membership, to identify the problems involved and to provide them encouragement and assistance.

At the same time, they have tightened the procedure of screening and approval and asked the party organizations at all levels to see to it that the more intellectuals they recruit for party membership, the stricter should be their screening and approval procedure so as to prevent "unrestricted access" and preserve the quality of party members. They have also promoted the advanced experiences of others in order to enhance this particular task.

16 July 1985

NORTH REGION

SHANXI POWER INDUSTRY BUREAU RECRUITS INTELLECTUALS

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Suo Jianshe [4792 1696 6080]]

[Text] Editor's Note: The intellectuals are the wealth of the party and the state. They need the party just as the party needs them. To recruit intellectuals into the party is an extremely meaningful step in building up the party as powerful core to lead the socialist modernization. The party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership and place this particular task on their daily agendas in order to uphold the scientific attitude of respecting knowledge and capable people. Learn from the provincial power industry bureau, which works enthusiastically to help intellectuals join the party and overcome difficulties in recruiting intellectuals into the party.

The Shanxi power industry bureau's party organization, which has conscientiously carried out the party's policy toward intellectuals, has found a satisfactory solution to the problem of admitting intellectuals to CPC membership. Last year it recruited 209 intellectuals into the party, or 57.2 percent of all the party members it recruited in the whole year.

The bureau's party organization worked attentively to eradicate the "leftist" influence and to rectify those prejudices which had been formed in the past as it proceeded with the recruitment of intellectuals into the party. When its electric power repair service plant discussed the applications for party members submitted by Du Naijian, its chief engineer, and Qiao Zengyun, its deputy chief engineer, some CPC party members and workers who were under the spell of "leftist" ideology said the quality of party organization would decline if they were admitted into the party. There were also those who raised a great fuss about trifling matters. To cope with the situation, the plant CPC committee asked everyone to study the documents on implementing the policy toward intellectuals since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It made use of party lectures to educate everyone on party membership criteria and the need to seek truth from facts and encourage everyone to uphold a scientific attitude of respecting knowledge and capable people. Finally, they voted unanimously to admit these two as probationary

party members. Sun Shengfu, a senior engineer of the Institute of Electric Power Survey and Design, had been denied party membership for a long time because of his "past political problems." In view of his actual performance and many years of applying for party membership, the CPC committee of the institute admitted him as a party member after verifying his problems. When Sun Shengfu took the oath of party membership with 14 other engineering technicians in front of a party flag, he said with tears in his eyes: "The party's policy toward intellectuals has given me a new life and new vitality and I will spend my remaining years to contribute even more to the four modernizations."

5360

CSO: 4005/883

NORTH REGION

LIAOWANG EXAMINES IMPROVED, MODERNIZED TIANJIN

OW230710 Beijing XINHUA in English 0648 GMT 23 Jun 85

[Text] Tianjin, June 23 (XINHUA)--The urban environment of Tianjin is being improved and modernized rapidly, according to this week's issue of OUTLOOK magazine.

Only three years ago, "motor vehicles were travelling slower than bicycles" in the big city because of traffic snarl-ups. But since then, city authorities have widened 14 roads, built new highways covering two million square meters, and constructed 13 bridges and 11 overpasses, which have all helped to improve traffic flow.

Housing shortages were a major headache after the 1976 earthquake. Many citizens had to live in temporary sheds as the shock shattered 70 percent of residential homes.

Intensive construction between 1981 and 1984 completed buildings with a total floor space of 13.7 million square meters, and helped all the people living in sheds to move into new homes.

Regarding environmental protection, 403 factories have reduced pollution through renewing equipment or technical transformation. Another 90 enterprises which discharge large quantities of pollutants have been moved out of the city proper, while 300 electroplating workshops have been ordered to close. In addition, the city has completed a waste-water treatment plant and a gas plant to supply 100,000 households with the clean fuel.

While making efforts to construct new buildings, Tianjin authorities have renovated many older ones. Zhang Shiqing, chief engineer in charge of real estate in the city, said: "Architecture represents solidified history... We have a duty to protect our historical treasures." The city has repaired nearly 1,000 historical buildings, including some in Roman and Greek as well as traditional Chinese styles.

For the future, the municipal government plans to turn the old city proper into a political, information, financial, trade, cultural and scientific center, while pollution control is being stressed in the industrial sections developed since 1949. New industrial enterprises will be erected in the coastal district where water resources are rich and transport facilities are good.

CSO: 4000/294

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

SK280426 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Excerpts] After completely fulfilling the items on the agenda, the 12th meeting of the Sixth Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Hohhot city on the afternoon of 27 June. Batubagen, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the afternoon's session of the meeting.

Attending today's session were the vice chairmen of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, including Li Wen, Hao Xiushan, He Yao, Chao Luomeng, Butegeqi, Alatanaoqier and Hu Zhongda.

At today's session Batubagen delivered a summation in which he stated: During the meeting, members conducted earnest and careful examination and discussion concerning various regulations, rules and draft plans in line with the spirit of the state regulations and rules concerned and by bearing in mind the actual situation. They demonstrated their serious attitude toward legislative work and displayed their rigorous spirit in this regard.

During the examination and discussion at the meeting members and the participating comrades put forward a large number of good opinions and supplementary acts in connection with the regulations and rules, draft plans and the reports concerned. These opinions and proposals have great significance in improving or perfecting the regulations, rules and plans.

In conclusion, the meeting unanimously approved by a show of hands the trial regulations governing the work of the congress Standing Committee, the trial measures of the congress Standing Committee for approving the personnel changes of the state apparatus, the trial provisions of the congress Standing Committee with regard to formulating local regulations and rules, the regional provisions of protecting the legitimate rights of women and children, the abolition of the temporary measures involving fees for civil lawsuits, the temporary measures of the people's courts at all levels on fees when dealing with economic disputes and cases, and the namelist of the government's personnel changes.

Attending today's session as observers were Bai Junqing, vice chairman of the regional people's government, and responsible comrades from the regional higher people's court, the regional people's procuratorate, the regional planning commission, the regional economic commission, the regional agricultural commission, the regional labor and personnel department, the regional geological bureau, and the regional mining administration bureau.

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL HERDSMEN MODERNIZE WAY OF LIFE

OW211532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Hohhot, June 21 (XINHUA)--More and more herdsmen in the Hulun Buir League, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, are getting the hard work done by machine, instead of by hand as in the past, said a local government official.

The 9,000 households of herdsmen in the league now have 2,400 trucks and tractors, and 2,900 grasscutters. Some 6,000 households have fenced in their grassland allotments and have built pens, sheepfolds, grass-storage sheds and houses. They have also sunk wells.

The local government plans to help all the households fence in their grazing land by 1987, the official said.

Previously, the herdsmen, with their mobile tents and wooden-wheeled carts were vulnerable to storms and other calamities as they wandered in search of rich pastures.

In recent years, the government has carried out a policy of assigning stocks and grasslands to the herdsmen.

Also, herds of 130,000 privately-owned "sanhe" dairy cows, fine-quality cattle, have been introduced to the Hulun Buir grassland, the best in China with its ten million hectares of grass and adequate rainfall.

With these cows producing 80,000 tons of milk annually and the income from factories and workshops, the official said, the herdsmen have greatly improved their living standards, and now have reached an income of 800 yuan per capita.

CSO: 4000/294

NORTH REGION

PUBLISHING INDUSTRY THRIVING IN NEI MONGGOL

OW221050 Beijing XINHUA in English 1040 GMT 22 Jun 85

[Text] Hohhot, June 22 (XINHUA)--A big expansion of Inner Mongolia's publishing industry in recent years has flooded bookshops here with works in the ethnic minority language, according to a local official.

Since 1980, 35 million copies of 2,500 different books have been published in Mongolian--or almost 18 books for every Mongolian in the autonomous region, which has a population of about two million.

Books on science, technology, medicine, languages, literature, history and children's stories have been published.

Some works, including a history of the Mongolian ethnic group and recipes of Mongolian medicines, have aroused great interest in China and abroad for their academic value, said the official.

The publications also include translations of Chinese and foreign classics, including "A Dream of Red Mansions," and children's fairy tales.

Of the region's five publishing houses, three deal totally in publications in the Mongolian language.

The Inner Mongolia Education Publishing House publishes half a million copies of textbooks a year, on subjects such as science, technology, agronomy, medicine and liberal arts.

The textbooks are also sent to Mongolian classrooms in eight other Chinese provinces and autonomous regions.

CSO: 4000/294

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING--On the morning of 24 June, the 12th Standing Committee session of the 6th Regional People's Congress held its 2d plenary meeting. Batubagen, chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen Li Wen, Hao Xiushan, He Yao, Chao Luomeng and Butegeqi. At the meeting members listened to the report made by (Buhechaolu), vice chairman of the regional agricultural committee, on the implementation of the regulations concerning grassland management. (Buhechaolu) said: Being the first economic law of the region, the regional regulations on grassland management were implemented beginning on 1 January this year. The implementation of these regulations has greatly mobilized the initiative of the vast number of herdsmen in utilizing, protecting and building the grassland, thus promoting the construction of grassland. Practice proves that these regulations are correct and feasible. Attending today's meeting as observers were responsible comrades of the regional higher people's court, the regional people's procuratorate, the regional planning committee, the regional economic committee, the personnel department under the regional CPC committee, and the regional geological and mineral bureau. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jun 85]

NI ZHIFU ATTENDS TIANJIN CONCERT--In order to celebrate the first anniversary of the publication of XINWAN BAO, the concert "Song of Xinwan" staged its first performance at the municipal people's gymnasium yesterday evening. Ni Zhifu, secretary of the municipal CPC committee; Zhang Zaiwang, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee and chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; Xiao Yuan, member of the Standing Committee and director of the propaganda department of the municipal CPC committee; and Shi Jian, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, watched yesterday evening's performance. [Excerpts] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 Jun 85]

TIANJIN STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER DIES--Comrade Ma Jirong, member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, vice chairman of the Tianjin branch of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal CPPCC committee, and deputy secretary-general of the municipal CPPCC committee, unfortunately died of a sudden heart attack on 7 June 1985 at the age of (?75). Emergency efforts were to no avail. A ceremony to pay last respects to the remains of

Comrade Ma Jirong was held at the funeral parlor in Haikou Road this morning. Yesterday evening Chen Bing, chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee; Han Tiányao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress; Zhao Jinsheng, Zhou Ru, Huang Difei, Huang Yusheng, Yang Tianshou, Tan Songping, Kang Tiejun and Liao Canhui, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC committee; Zhou Xumin, responsible person of the Tianjin Garrison District; Wu Tinggiu, member of the Standing Committee of the national CPPCC committee, as well as veteran comrades, including Wang Enhui and Ha Litian, paid last respects to the remains of Comrade Ma Jirong and extended deep condolences to his relatives. [Excerpts] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 Jun 85]

TIANJIN EXECUTES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES--This morning, the municipal intermediate people's court passed a death sentence on (Wei Chengfu) and (Zhu Hao), counterrevolutionary criminals who were workers at the Dagang oil field. In 1983, they organized a counterrevolutionary clique among the personnel of the Dagang oil field, including (Du Shuchun), a driver at the oil field, in an attempt to carry out sabotage activities by killing public security cadres and policemen in order to steal their guns, writing counterrevolutionary leaflets and collecting dynamite and detonators. On 14 October 1983, (Du Shuchun) obtained dynamite and detonators in an attempt to go to Beijing Municipality to carry out sabotage activities. When he was found by the public security patrolmen in the Xiebeijiao Street of Hongqiao District, (Du Shuchun) blew himself up on the spot, killing one patrolman and wounding two. This morning, counterrevolutionaries (Wei Chengfu) and (Zhu Hao) were escorted to the execution grounds and shot to death. [Text] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 25 Jun 85]

CADRES SENT TO GRASSROOTS--A group of 41 promising young inexperienced cadres of provincial level organizations left for basic level organization for practical training on the 11th of this month. The average age of this group of young cadres is 33 years. All of them are college graduates except three, who are middle vocational school graduates. They all have a promising future because 10 of them carry the rank of bureau chief or deputy bureau chief in the provincial organizations, 4 are section rank cadres and the rest are key cadres of various organizations. But they share on weak point: because they were sent from their schools to work in the organizations, they lack practical training and work experience at the grassroots level. When they go down this time, nine of them will serve as deputy secretaries of county party committees or as deputy county magistrates, some will serve as deputy secretaries of town CPC committees or deputy chiefs of town governments and some will serve as deputy section chiefs of grassroots enterprises. The organization department of the provincial CPC committee met with these 41 comrades in an informal discussion session on the 7th of this month. [Text] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 85 p 1] 5360

JINGFU AT LAW OFFICE OPENING--Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA)--A law office opened here today to deal with international trade and civil cases involving foreign interests and law. It is the fourth approved by the Justice Ministry. It will cover domestic and international trade, transportation, exploitation of natural resources, financing, debentures, taxation and insurance and act as attorney in litigation, arbitration, mediation and conciliation. It supersedes the legal advisory office of China International Economic Consultants Inc. (CIEC). The inauguration ceremony was attended by National People's Congress Standing Committee vice chairman Rong Yiren and state councilor Zhang Jingfu. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 26 Jun 85]

CSO: 4000/294

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING OFFICIAL STRESSES STATISTICS IN MODERNIZATION

HK140424 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Jun 85 p 4

[Text] The Chinese modernization programme needs solid information and civil affairs departments in particular need to improve their statistics work. At a recent civil affairs seminar, Zou Zonghui from the Liaoning Province Civil Affairs Department presented a paper on this subject.

He stressed the need for figures to be studied carefully and cautioned against relying on statistics alone. Without supporting information, statistics can be misleading or one-sided.

But carefully-conducted analysis cannot only reveal problems and contradictions in the work of civil affairs departments, but may also shed light on the nature and causes of social phenomena.

The operation of the responsibility system in the cities and in the countryside could be evaluated using statistical analysis, to see how the lives of the less advantaged members of society are being affected.

This would focus on whether any improvement has been registered among ex-servicemen, poor households and childless old people. Local civil affairs departments would also be better equipped to draw up welfare plans for the future with figures on mental institutions, old folk's homes, family planning and public security and other social welfare institutions.

The management of civil affairs departments is also worth studying. In 1982 a survey in Liaoning Province revealed that civil affairs work was costly and depended too heavily on state subsidies.

Like other welfare sectors, civil affairs departments should aim for maximum economic benefits with the least possible investment. The distribution of state relief would take place on a more cost-effective basis with the help of thorough statistical analysis.

Analysis of the patterns and trends in marriage, divorce, population studies in general would also be useful in China's economic and cultural development.

Zou recommended a comprehensive approach to data analysis. He stressed the need for gathering a wide range of information before embarking on any serious research. The more statistics that can be collected and the more systematically they are analysed, the more successful our work will be.

Figures alone, however, are often inadequate. Historical and background materials need to be added to illuminate today's problems. Comparative material from other regions, provinces and even other countries are also of value.

Comprehensive surveys need to be combined with case-studies, which are helpful in providing concrete detail.

Finally, civil affairs staff need to become more policy-minded so that they are better-equipped to apply government policies in their everyday work.

CSO: 4005/1059

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING ESTABLISHES MAN AUTONOMOUS COUNTY

SK080427 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] On 7 June, Xinbin Town, which is among green hills, was crowded with 25,000 people from various social circles dressed in festive clothes. They were happily dancing and singing in celebration of the founding of Xinbin Man Autonomous County. Attending the celebration were the provincial delegation headed by Zuo Kun, vice governor of the province, and the Fushun city delegation headed by (Su Haiquan), mayor of the city. Xinbin County, a beautiful and richly endowed area, is the birthplace of Man nationality. On 17 January 1985, the State Council approved the founding of Xinbin Man Autonomous County. At the celebration rally, Vice Governor Zuo Kun delivered a speech on behalf of the leading organs of the province, in which he extended warm congratulations on the occasion to the people throughout the county. After the rally, an hour-long parade joined by the masses was held. Among those who attended the celebration in order to extend congratulations were the representatives from the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Nationalities Affairs Commission under the NPC Standing Committee, the Beijing Municipal Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Jilin Provincial Nationalities Affairs Commission, and from the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional Nationalities Affairs Commission; and noted personages of Man nationality.

CSO: 4005/1059

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG CALLS FOR COMBATTING CRIME

SK080430 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 7 June, the Provincial CPC Committee sponsored a telephone conference, urging various prefectures and cities to deeply implement the spirit of the national and provincial public security work conferences, to do a good job in conducting reforms and enforcing the open-door policy in order to enliven the economy, to wage a struggle against serious crimes or economic crimes, and to successfully consolidate public security in a comprehensive way.

The conference pointed out: During the 20-month period since the struggle against serious crimes or economic crimes, the province has scored a 38.7-percent drop in criminal cases from the period's and a 40.7-percent drop of other cases. A large number of localities have reached a better level in this regard over other historic periods. This fact is obvious to all and must be acknowledged. However, by no means should we overestimate the situation. Since the beginning of 1985, the province has incurred the following few bad trends in public security, which merit our attention: 1) Serious criminal cases are prominent, 2) The serious economic crimes are prominent, 3) The inner problems of enterprises are prominent, 4) Crimes committed by juveniles or committed by released prisoners are prominent, 5) The influence out-dated bourgeois ideas are prominent, and 6) Accidental disasters are prominent.

The conference stressed that efforts should be made to resolutely overcome the bad trend of slackening efforts to deal blows to serious or extremely serious criminal cases and to adopt effective measures to strictly deal blows to serious economic crimes. A good job should be done in realistically implementing various measures to consolidate public security in a comprehensive way. Efforts should be made to strengthen the work of preventing violations and maintaining social peace and to resolutely wage a struggle against public security accidents and disasters.

CSO: 4005/1059

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ISSUES ANNOUNCEMENTS

SK081240 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 85 p 1

[Text] On 22 May, the Provincial People's Congress issued the following two announcements:

Announcement No 1 states that the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, on 22 May, elected the new chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and supplementary vice chairmen and members of the Standing Committee. The namelist of these elected personnel is as follows:

Chairman: Li Jianbai

Vice chairmen: Zhao Zhenhua and Zhang Ruoxian

Members (in the order of number of strokes in the surnames): Wu Fanglin [6762 2455 2651], Li Dongguang [2621 2639 0342], Wu Lianfen [0702 5571 5358], Hou Lisan [0186 4539 0005], and Guo Guangbo [7559 0342 3134].

Announcement No 2 states that the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress approved the following namelist of governor and vice governors of the Provincial People's Government:

Governor: Hou Jie

Vice governors: Liu Zhongli and Jing Bowen.

CSO: 4005/1059

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

YINGKOU CITY ELECTS NEW PERSONNEL--The Third Session of the Ninth Yingkou City People's Congress came to an end on 21 May. The session elected Wang Shixian [3769 0013 6343], Feng Gang [7458 0474], Li Jian [2621 7003], and Qin Kai [4440 0118] as vice chairmen of the city People's Congress Standing Committee through a supplementary election. It also elected Xu Shilian [6079 0099 1670] as mayor of Yingkou City, and Zhang Lifan [1728 0448 5672] and Chang Yi [1603 5030] as vice mayors through a supplementary election. The Third Session of the Sixth Yingkou City CPPCC Committee ended successfully on 21 May. Wu Xianzhou [0702 2009 0719] was elected chairman of the city CPPCC Committee, and Ying Ruochi [5391 5387 3069] was elected vice chairman of the city CPPCC Committee through a supplementary election. [Text] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 85 p 1 SK]

GUO FENG ATTENDS PREPARATORY MEETING--On the afternoon of 7 June, a preparatory meeting for the Sixth Provincial CPC Congress was held in Shenyang City. Comrade Guo Feng presided over the meeting that approved the agenda of the congress and the namelists of the congress' presidium and secretary general and of the Credentials Committee. The meeting also heard and approved the report given by Xu Shaofu, chairman of the Credentials Committee, with regard to the credentials of deputies. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 7 Jun 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/1059

TAIWAN

PRESIDENT PREDICTS ANOTHER UPHEAVAL ON MAINLAND

OW271301 Taipei CNA in English 0932 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Text] Taipei, June 27 (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo predicted the possibility of another upheaval on the Chinese mainland that would make the "cultural revolution" look pale in comparison.

The president made the forecast in a speech before military and civil administration officials on Kinmen during his inspection trip there last week.

Conceding that the Chinese Communist regime is undergoing changes, President Chiang said no matter how it may change, it will remain communist.

"The more changes the communists try to make, the greater will be the chaos (on the mainland). The changes may result in an upheaval even more cruel and madder than the "cultural revolution," President Chiang said.

"In contrast," he continued, "we have been making continuous progress with great confidence."

The president went on to list the many noticeable construction projects on Kinmen such as a new harbor, an underground movie theater and an underground hospital hewn out of granite.

"Now every family (on Kinmen) has not only electric lights and tap water but also a color TV set and a refrigerator. All these achievements were not foreseen before," President Chiang pointed out.

In his earlier speech to garrison troops and civil administrators on Matsu, President Chiang noted with satisfaction the impressive progress on the island since he visited the island bastion five years ago.

President Chiang inspected Kinmen and Matsu within one week recently. His speeches to the military and civilian officials there were released Wednesday by the Central Standing Committee of the Kuomintang of which the president is the chairman.

CSO: 4000/295

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

SHANGHAI AUTHORITIES ARREST TAIWAN 'SPY'

HK120937 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 10 Jun 85 p 2

["Special Dispatch by WEN WEI PO reporter from Shanghai: "Shanghai Uncovers Taiwan Spy Case--Chen Liping Recently Sentenced According to Law"]

[Text] The State Security Bureau in Shanghai municipality recently arrested Chen Liping, a special agent, according to law.

Chen Liping, female, 33, was a Chinese student studying in Japan at her own expense since 1981. In Japan, she became acquainted with Taiwan KMT special agents Tsai, Chou, and Sun, and under their instructions, actively carried out espionage activities and received payment. She also accepted the tasks assigned to her by the Taiwan KMT special agents and carried out espionage activities in our country, damaging the country's security.

After this case was uncovered by the state security organ in Shanghai, she was sentenced according to law by the Shanghai Intermediate People's Court some days ago.

CSO: 4005/1061

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

WEN WEI PO CARRIES STORY OF TAIWAN 'SPY'

HK120939 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 10, 11 Jun 85

[Two part "Special Article" by Shen Wen [3947 2429]: "The Fall of a Traitor--
The Story of Chen Liping"]

[First Part, 10 Jun 85 p 2]

[Text] Chen Liping, 35, [as published] was born in a cadre's family. In 1980, when she was studying Japanese at the Shanghai Foreign Trade Institute, a small-scale fashion fair was held in Shanghai, and she was appointed a temporary interpreter at the fair since she was a student of Japanese.

During the fair, she became acquainted with a Japanese businessman by chance. After several contacts, they became a pair of "godfather and goddaughter." At the latter's request in 1981, the former sponsored her to study in Japan. She first took a refresher course in Japanese and was then admitted to Kansai University after passing the examinations.

In school, she got to know a "student" from Taiwan, whose family name was Sun. As Sun often talked with her and paraded his extensive learning before her, Chen Liping liked to associate with him. Their relations became closer and closer as both found that they were alike in temperament. Once, Sun told her that his father was a KMT general and his family was rich, and that after finishing their courses they could both go to Taiwan. After that, Chen Liping decided to make Sun her lifelong companion, and very soon they lived together.

Later, Chen Liping also became acquainted with some other Taiwan "students" through Sun, including Tsai and Chou. The latter often accompanied her to restaurants, cinemas, and scenic spots. They also sent her some gifts. All this made her very happy.

In Chen Liping's second year in Japan, Tsai and Chou began their offensive. At first, they went to Tokyo together to see a lady, who had come from China and had settled down in Japan. The lady's husband was a businessman, and Chen Liping already knew her when she was in Shanghai. In a mysterious manner, Tsai and Chou said that they wanted Chen to help them. They urged her to advise this lady and her husband to do something for Taiwan, and told her that the success in this matter would also be good for her. In a threatening tone, they also said: "You may consider it carefully whether you will help us or not, but in this place, it is easy for us to do whatever we like. "Your

relations with Sun we now know to all. Simply for this reason, the mainland will never forgive you." After hesitating for a while, Chen Liping finally complied with their request.

[Second and Final Part, 11 Jun 85 p 22]

[Text] However, knowing clearly about the espionage activities of Chen Liping and others, the lady and her husband flatly refused her request. But Chen's behavior this time was appreciated by the KMT special agents. For the first time, they formally paid her for her espionage activities. Since then, Chen Liping started her criminal espionage career.

Publishing a Large Number of Anti-Communist Articles

In Japan, the KMT special agents publish an anti-communist journal, the SPRING THUNDER. Although all the articles in this journal were published in the names of mainland students, they were not really written by the students from the mainland. Once, after Chen Liping joined the special agents organization, Tsai handed her more than 20 anti-communist articles and asked her to revise and finalize the manuscripts. Being overwhelmed by the unexpected favor, she read over all the manuscripts, but found that the rumors about the slanders of China had went so far that nobody could believe it. So, in the name of mainland students studying in Japan, she write a series of anti-communist articles and published them in the SPRING THUNDER. During the period of the KMT's "12th National Congress," she also wrote an anti-communist article in the name of mainland students studying in Japan and published it in CHUNG-YANG JIH-PAO [CENTRAL DAILY NEWS] to express her loyalty to the KMT.

Press-Ganging Others to the Special Agents' Circle

Chen Liping fell deeper and deeper in the criminal quagmire. The Taiwan KMT special agents made use of her ability to easily become acquainted with other people to recruit new members. A passing acquaintance of her's, who also came from Shanghai for advanced studies in Japan, and who had some family problems, was thus recruited by her into the circle of special agents by using both hard and soft tactics. Chen Liping also kept up correspondence with some old schoolmates, teachers, and colleagues in Shanghai under the pretext of exchanging experiences in studies and making friendly contacts. From the letters she received, she knew something about China's internal situation and the ideological state of her friends. Then she introduced Tsai, Chou, and other Taiwan KMT special agents to her friends as "pen friends."

Later, after giving her a special training as well as secret codes, addresses for correspondence, and assumed names, the espionage agency let her slip into Shanghai as a traveling visitor to carry out further espionage activities.

After she returned to Shanghai, she went everywhere to contact her friends and kept close contact with her confederates in Japan. To avoid being discovered, they exchanged letters through businessmen and visitors traveling between China and Japan. At the same time, the Taiwan KMT special agents often remitted

money to her for her espionage activities. But all this could not deceive the state security organ in Shanghai. After grasping evidence of her crimes, the State Security organ adopted measures against her.

Arrested in Shanghai for Committing Crimes

One evening last autumn, Chen Liping, with her long hair draped over her shoulders, wearing a silk blouse and a colorful skirt, and carrying a yellow incense bag like a pious Buddhist, mingled with the passengers in the waiting room at Shanghai's Shiliupu pier. However, before she could board a ship, some State Security cadres appeared before her. "Are you Chen Liping?" "Yes," A shiver ran over her body when she replied. "You are under arrest." Thus, this Taiwan KMT special agent was arrested according to law by the State Security cadres.

Chen Liping, who volunteered to act as the people's enemy, has finally met with her due fate.

CSO: 4005/1061

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

WEN WEI PO SLAMS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL POWERS BILL

HK270418 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 27 Jun 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Clinging Obstinate to Their Course, Bewildering the People-- Commenting on the Third Reading and Passage by the Legislative Council of the Powers and Privileges Bill"]

[Text] Amid a clamor of opposition from public opinion, the Hong Kong Legislative Council yesterday nevertheless held the third reading of the council's "Powers and Privileges Bill" and passed it.

Opposition to this bill has arisen from all sectors since the bill was proposed. More than 50 legal, political and professional groups have raised doubts about various provisions of the bill and called for the deferment of its third reading. However, the authorities declared that these public views were "unable to give proper reasons" and "cannot represent popular opinion," and they hastened to get the bill passed. This behavior cannot but cause people to harbor suspicions over the authorities' self-styled respect for public opinion and over the Hong Kong Government's motives in pushing political reform.

When proposing this bill, the former chief secretary stressed that its role was merely to systematically write the existing powers and privileges into law and change customary law into statutory law, so that the elected legislative council members who would start to enter the council in September would know more clearly that they had some assurances. However, many of the groups and individuals who have proposed in recent days that the third reading of the bill be deferred and have put forward many amendments are none other than candidates for the legislative council functional groups and for seats on the electoral college. Since they preferred to voice their views more slowly and wished to avoid making mistakes by speaking rashly, how could the authorities turn a deaf ear to the views that they earnestly presented?

Recalling the time when this bill was first proposed, the Hong Kong Government announced that it was a technical bill; it held that the people would have no interest in it, and so there was no need to hold prior consultations or even to translate its cumbersome legal jargon into Chinese and publish it in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. Later, however, as people came to realize that the bill was strongly political in nature and represented a major change in Hong Kong's political structure and therefore came forward with strong comments on it, the

authorities were compelled to promulgate the bill point by point. The people could then understand that the bill copied many of the contents of similar bills passed in various former British colonies. Many critics naturally felt deeply unhappy that the authorities had acted in such a rash and arbitrary fashion in drafting an important bill so closely related to the people of Hong Kong and with such a far-reaching impact on Hong Kong. This is one side of the question. On the other hand, many critics held that there were many improprieties and errors in the actual contents of the bill. The bill raises to a very great and inappropriate degree the powers and privileges of the legislature, and once passed into law, far from just "systematically writing the existing powers and privileges into law," it would transform the Hong Kong Legislative Council from a consultative organ into a body equivalent to a parliament in other countries. Such a change does not accord with Hong Kong realities and also harms the long-term interests of Hong Kong. It cannot be denied that people were right and reasonable in raising these criticisms and views. The authorities should have dealt with this in a cool-headed way, readily accepted good advice, and wisely deferred the third reading of the bill, in harmony with public opinion. People cannot help feeling very bewildered that the authorities did not act in this way.

Hong Kong has now entered the transitional period. The idea of "one country, two systems" and the guarantee of "no change for 50 years" after 1997 put forward by the Chinese Government represent an important cornerstone for preserving Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. Political reforms carried out in Hong Kong during the transitional period must ultimately be drafted with the participation of representatives of the people of Hong Kong and they must accord with the spirit of the basic law of the special administrative region, approved by the people of Hong Kong after repeated discussion. By ignoring public opinion and insisting on giving the "Powers and Privileges" bill its third reading, the legislative council has not only damaged people's confidence in the authorities; its attempt to create a fait accompli in this fashion also runs counter to the Sino-British Joint Declaration and the intention to preserve Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

CSO: 4005/1099

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