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6 June 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

- U. S. Embargo Casts 'Shadow' on Bonn Summit
(Xia Zhimian; XINHUA, 3 May 85)..... 1

UNITED STATES

- RENMIN RIBAO Views Reagan Visit to Bitburg
(Dong Jun; RENMIN RIBAO, 3 May 85)..... 2
- GUANGMING RIBAO Views Reagan's 'Knotty Problems'
(Wang Deming, Ding Ke; GUANGMING RIBAO, 30 Apr 85)..... 4
- Reagan To Propose U. S.-Soviet Military Hotline
(XINHUA, 7 May 85)..... 6
- Briefs
Qingdao City-Long Beach Ties 7

SOVIET UNION

- PRC Magazine Restates Obstacles To Improved PRC-USSR Relations
(AFP, 22 Apr 85)..... 8
- Soviet Aggressor Troops Kill More Afghans
(XINHUA, 21 Apr 85)..... 9
- USSR Troops Kill 300 in Afghanistan 'Massacre'
(XINHUA, 4 May 85)..... 10

Briefs	
Troops, SS-20's in Afghanistan Denied	11
Inspection of Nuclear Facilities	11
SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC	
U Ne Win Has Promoted Sino-Burmese Friendship	
(XINHUA, 3 May 85).....	12
Briefs	
Singapore Delegation Visits Shandong	13
NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA	
Haig Urges Pressure on USSR Over Afghanistan	
(XINHUA, 19 Apr 85).....	14
XINHUA: 'Arafat Sees Decreased U. S. Hostility Toward PLO	
(XINHUA, 13 Apr 85).....	15
UN Seminar on Palestine Issue Ends in Beijing	
(Zhu Mengkui; RENMIN RIBAO, 1 May 85).....	16
PRC's Wu Xueqian Meets With Thai Foreign Minister	
(AFP, 17 Apr 85).....	18
Thai Spokesman on Wu Xueqian, Sitthi Talks	
(AFP, 17 Apr 85).....	19
Briefs	
More Afghan Refugees in Pakistan	20
Famine Relief to Sudan	20
Pakistan Rejects Afghan Protest	20
WESTERN EUROPE	
Peng Zhen, Zhao Ziyang Greet EEC Anniversary	
(XINHUA, 6 May 85).....	21
Briefs	
Belgian Prime Minister To Visit	22
Spadolini Concludes Visit to PRC	22
Ji Pengfei Meets Swedish Delegation	22
NPC Member to Turkey	23
NATO Desires USSR Arms Flexibility	23
Norwegian Prince Leaves Guangzhou	23
West German Visitors	23
Culture Ministry Delegation Leaves Athens	24
New Ambassador to England	24
Delegation Returns From Belgium	24

EASTERN EUROPE

Briefs	
Hungarian Commercial Delegation	25
Friendship Delegation Departs Romania	25

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Journalist Links African Drought to Colonialism (XINHUA, 4 May 85).....	26
Ethiopian Leader Says U. S. Relief 'Imperialism' (XINHUA, 9 Apr 85).....	28
Briefs	
Envoy Departs Ethiopia	29
Zaire President Meets New Ambassador	29
Nigerian Commissioner in Beijing	29
Yan Jici Meets Mali Delegation	29
Ziyang Meets Burundi Ambassador	30
Zanzibar President in Beijing	30

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Beijing Radio Talk Greet New Asian Listeners (Beijing to Southeast Asia and Southern Pacific, 4 May 85).....	31
--	----

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

China's One-Child Families Reach 35 Million (JIHUA SHENGYU BAN, 18 Jan 85).....	33
Beijing Sit-In Incident Resolved Through Talks (XINHUA, 4 May 85).....	34
Crackdown on Economic Crimes Urged (Wu Biao; ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO, 6 Feb 85).....	35
CPC Official Meets Tibetan Returnees in Beijing (XINHUA, 3 May 85).....	38
Justice Ministry Reports Law Publicity Campaign (XINHUA, 18 Apr 85).....	39
Enhancement of Party Spirit Discussed (Chen Yeping; LILUN YUEKAN [THEORY MONTHLY], No 1, 25 Jan 85).....	41

Abolition of 'Key' School System Under Discussion (CHINA DAILY, 14 Apr 85).....	53
Over 30,000 College Students Recruited Into Party (GUANGMING RIBAO, 24 Mar 85).....	55
Build-Up of Professional Personnel From Among Staff, Workers Urged (LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK], No 52, 24 Dec 84).....	56
Diversity in Modes of Staff, Worker Education Urged (Zeng Hui; LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK], No 52, 24 Dec 84).....	58
Increase in Staff, Worker Education Reported (LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK], No 52, 24 Dec 84).....	60
Plans Made To Double Intellectual Capability in Shanghai (Xu Jiazhu; LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK], No 52, 24 Dec 84).....	61
Progress in Secondary Vocational, Technical Education Outlined (ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO, 16 Feb 85).....	62
Shortcut to Professional Training Proposed (Liu Rongxuan; GUANGMING RIBAO, 19 Mar 85).....	65
Reforms in Higher Education Proposed (Zhu Zhaozhou; LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK], No 9, 4 Mar 85).....	67
CHINA DAILY Reports Farmers Welcome NPC Draft Inheritance Law (CHINA DAILY, 10 Apr 85).....	69
Song Renqiong Greets Calligraphers Congress (Yin Hongzhu, Jia Jinghong; XINHUA, 22 Apr 85).....	71

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Zhejiang's Wang Fang Fetes Hong Kong Journalists (ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 28 Apr 85).....	72
Su Yiran Attends Ceremony of Artists' Meeting (Shandong Provincial Service, 6 May 85).....	73
Zhejiang CPPCC Standing Committee Meeting Ends (ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 26 Apr 85).....	74
Reform, Development of Fujian's Higher Education Studied (Huang Yinqun; ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO, 26 Jan 85).....	75

Survey Finds Rural Couples Getting Married Earlier in Anhui (Shi Xiaofan; CHINA DAILY, 10 Apr 85).....	77
Improvements in Maternity, Child Hygiene in Shanghai (Sun Liji; JIHUA SHEGYU BAN, 8 Mar 85).....	78
Educational Reform Measures in Jiangsu Outlined (Zhu Zhilong, Gu Dingling; ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO, 9 Mar 85).....	79
Heilongjiang: Youyi County Restored in December 1984 (Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 6 May 85).....	81
Shandong Holds Meeting on Higher Education (Shandong Provincial Service, 23 Apr 85).....	82
Briefs	
Shandong: Workers' Sports Meet	83
Guinea-Bissau Official Feted	83
Fujian CPPCC Session Ends	83

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Hainan Rally Conveys NPC, CPPCC Sessions' Spirit (Hainan Island Service, 23 Apr 85).....	85
Role of Leading Cadres in Building Third Echelon Described (HUBEI RIBAO, 14 Mar 85).....	86
Leading Cadres' Duty in Implementing Policies Stressed (HUBEI RIBAO, 16 Mar 85).....	88
Guangdong Holds Meeting on Developing Old Liberated Areas (Guangdong Provincial Service, 3 May 85).....	90
Briefs	
Guangxi People's Congress Concludes	91
Death of a Guangzhou CPC Member	91
Death of a Guangzhou CPPCC Vice Chairman	91

SOUTHWEST REGION

Yunnan Cracks Down on Economic Crimes (Shen Jian; YUNNAN RIBAO, 5 Feb 85).....	92
Ningxia To Hold Regional People's Congress Session 30 Apr (NINGXIA RIBAO, 24 Apr 85).....	94
Dalai Lama To Send Fact-Finding Mission to PRC (AFP, 12 Apr 85).....	96

New Educational Campaign Announced (SICHUAN RIBAO, 4 Mar 85).....	98
Tibet Allocates Record Amount To Boost Education (XINHUA, 12 Apr 85).....	100
Sichuan Holds Meeting To Commend Retired Cadres (Sichuan Provincial Service, 18 Apr 85).....	102
Briefs	
Sichuan Training, School Work Conference	103
Kunming Delegation to Morocco	103

NORTH REGION

Shanxi People's Congress Session To Open 5 May (Zhang Xueqing, Li Jianrong; SHANXI RIBAO, 28 Apr 85)....	104
CPPCC Standing Committee Meeting 18-19 Apr (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 19 Apr 85).....	106
Zhou Hui Attends Official Memorial Service (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 8 May 85).....	107
Tianjin Holds Memorial Meeting for Song Jingyi (TIANJIN RIBAO, 2 Apr 85).....	109
Faster Child Development Tied to Family Planning (XINHUA, 6 Apr 85).....	111
Education of Party Members To Serve People Urged (Xing Chongzhi; HEBEI RIBAO, 18 Mar 85).....	112
Shanxi Strengthens Discipline Inspection Work (Du Tianwei, Hu Guo; SHANXI RIBAO, 28 Apr 85).....	121
Shanxi Secretary Attends Meeting for Advanced (Li Ligong; SHANXI RIBAO, 1 May 85).....	123
Implementation of Intellectuals Policy in Beijing Spotlited (Zhang Changyong; BEIJING RIBAO, 29 Mar 85).....	125
Beijing Inspects Implementation of Intellectuals Policy (Zhang Changyong; BEIJING RIBAO, 29 Mar 85).....	127
PRC University Announces New Programs for Students (Tan Li; CHINA DAILY, 5 Apr 85).....	129
Educational Reforms at Qinghua University Discussed (Lu Sen; ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO, 12 Mar 85).....	131

Beijing Plans Emphasis on Vocational Education (XINHUA, 10 May 85).....	136
--	-----

Hohhot Rectifies Cadres' Wrong Thinking (Wang Zenghai, Bao Wencheng; XINHUA, 3 May 85).....	137
--	-----

Briefs	
Beijing Plans School Reforms	139
Beijing Families Smaller	139
Third Session of Sixth Nei Monggol People's Congress	139
11th Meeting of Nei Monggol CPPCC Standing Committee	139
Xizhang Cadres in Nei Monggol	140
Tianjin Hosts Japanese Delegation	140
Anniversary of Antifascist Victory	140
Tianjin Holds Motion Disposition Meeting	140
Supplementary Members Approved	140

NORTHWEST REGION

Qinghai Meeting on Economic, Political Work (Qinghai Provincial Service, 19 Apr 85).....	141
---	-----

Region Recruiting Beijing College Graduates (XINHUA, 19 Apr 85).....	142
---	-----

Steps To Curb New Erroneous Practices Discussed (Pan Zhenggong; SHAANXI RIBAO, 1 Mar 85).....	143
--	-----

Managerial Reform in Institutions of Higher Learning Proposed (NINGXIA RIBAO, 28 Feb 85).....	144
--	-----

Overseas Tibetans Return To Settle in Qinghai (XINHUA, 19 Apr 85).....	146
---	-----

Briefs	
Xinjiang: 'Unhealthy Trends'	147

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

New Model 122-mm SP Howitzer (BINGQI ZHISHI [ORDNANCE KNOWLEDGE], No 2, 15 Mar 85)....	148
---	-----

82-mm Self-Propelled Mortar (BINGQI ZHISHI [ORDNANCE KNOWLEDGE], No 2, 15 Mar 85)....	150
--	-----

Briefs	
Heilongjiang Commanders	151
Jilin Leaders	151
Biographic Information	151

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

Ba Yi on Aggressiveness on Japanese Militarism (Ba Yi Radio to China, 9 May 85).....	152
Briefs	
PRC Leaders Resent U. S. Leaking Talks	153
American, Japanese Warships Not Welcomed	153

TAIWAN

Vice President Addresses U. S. Delegation (CNA, 4 May 85).....	154
Garrison Seizes, Bans Political Journals (Taipei Domestic Service, 11 May 85).....	156
Briefs	
Outgoing ROK Envoy	157

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CHENG MING on Comeback of Four PRC Literary Figures (Lu Shih; CHENG MING, No 4, 1 Apr 85).....	158
Taiwan 'Hong Kong Unit' Investigating Policies (Tim Hamlett, et al.; HONG KONG STANDARD, 5 May 85).....	165
Seminar Explores Taiwan Interest in Hong Kong's 1997 Question (Tim Hamlett, et al.; HONG KONG STANDARD, 5 May 85).....	168
Taiwan Supports 'Liberals' in Hong Kong Representative Body (Tim Hamlett, et al.; HONG KONG STANDARD, 5 May 85).....	170
Briefs	
PRC Delegation in London	172
Hong Kong Official's Visit	172
Envoys Invited for Tour	172

GENERAL

U.S. EMBARGO CASTS 'SHADOW' ON BONN SUMMIT

OW031624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 3 May 85

["Economic Summit Over-Shadowed by U.S. Embargo on Nicaragua (by Xia Zhimian)"--
XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bonn, 3 May (XINHUA)--Upon his arrival in Bonn for the economic summit of the seven Western industrialized nations on 1 May, U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced economic sanctions against Nicaragua. The embargo decision has sparked a prairie fire of criticism across the world.

One of the major topics of the summit is freedom of trade and an end to tariff and non-tariff barriers. It is not strange that the U.S. decision is regarded as a satire on the summit itself. The press here describes the embargo announcement as a shadow cast over the 11th annual summit.

Besides attending the meeting, Reagan is here for an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. Reagan's decision, which Bonn obviously does not agree with, was reportedly announced without consultations with his host beforehand. When White House spokesman Larry Speakes announced this decision at the U.S. Information Center, neither Chancellor Helmut Kohl nor Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who were receiving Reagan and George Shultz in Bonn at the moment, knew anything about it. So far, Bonn has been silent about the U.S. sanctions against Nicaragua, which indicates both West German embarrassment and dissatisfaction.

There is some question, in any event, as to whether the embargo will succeed, or in Speakes' words, change Nicaragua's policy. The United States has initiated economic sanctions against quite a number of countries. But none has achieved the desired aims of the United States. In some cases, such sanctions led to situations the opposite of those desired by the United States.

At the banquet given for the seven foreign ministers on Thursday evening, Secretary of State Shultz found no support for the trade embargo.

CSO: 4000/221

UNITED STATES

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6 June 1985

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS REAGAN VISIT TO BITBURG

HK060723 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 May 85 p 7

[Article by Dong Jun [2639 0689]: "Reagan's Visit to the Bitburg Cemetery Causes Trouble"]

[Text] United States President Reagan insists that after attending the summit economic conference of seven countries on 5 May he will visit and lay a wreath for the dead German soldiers at Bitburg Cemetery, southwest of Bonn near Luxemburg.

This item on the itinerary of President Reagan's planned visit to the Federal Republic of Germany was decided through consultations between the two countries and was approved by vote in the parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany. However, immediately following the official announcement there was extensive criticism and accusations at home and abroad because of the approximately 2,000 German soldiers killed in the later stages of World War II and buried at Bitburg, 49 were SS or Schutzstaffel members. The SS were the elite Nazi troops led by Himmler which were absolutely loyal to Hitler. In addition to combat, they also specialized in slaughtering Jewish people and innocent people in every European country.

The first organization which asked President Reagan to cancel his visit to Bitburg was the International Jewish Conference headquartered in New York and with branch organizations in 70 countries. Chairman of the conference Bronfman said that if Reagan really went there, Jewish people would not only demonstrate in front of the White House but also stage mammoth demonstrations around Bitburg Cemetery. U.S. congressmen from both the Senate and House of Representatives also made speeches one after another, saying that President Reagan "paying tribute to Nazi soldiers killed in battle" showed that "he is extremely ignorant of the meaning of World War II"; "he does not understand history"; "he brings disgrace on the United States"; and "he has betrayed the people of the United States." Two hundred and fifty-seven congressmen also jointly wrote a letter to Kohl, chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, asking him to cancel arrangements for Reagan's visit to Bitburg. The media in the United States also expressed great doubts about the wisdom of President Reagan's decision. The NEW YORK TIMES, THE WASHINGTON POST, TIME, NEWSWEEK, and so on, all published editorials criticizing this wrong step which Reagan was going to take, saying it would create protracted bad consequences.

The government and the public in Britain also expressed disagreement with Reagan's visit to Bitburg. By the end of April, there were already more than 100 members of parliament who had jointly signed a motion asking Reagan to cancel his plans. The motion says that Reagan's visit to the base "is a blasphemy to the souls of the Jewish people and many other dead people persecuted and murdered by Nazis, and is apathetic and unwise."

The British Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, also said that she agreed with people's criticism of Reagan on this issue.

The opinion of press circles in the Federal Republic of Germany is also not completely identical with that of the government and parliament. A rather influential newspaper SUEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG published an article saying that Reagan's visit would not demonstrate reconciliation, "but only deepen differences antagonism." [as printed] Most newspapers and periodicals hold that the German people should face history, and the ugliest chapters in the history books cannot be whitewashed by any means. Brandt, the former chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany said that "judging from historical angle, the inappropriate arrangement of the visit entails destructive behavior."

Both the Federal German Government and the White House hold that there is nothing wrong with the arrangement of such an activity; they have even said this is an important move for "reconciliation." Reagan also argued that he regarded these German soldiers as also being victims of the war unleashed by Hitlerian fascists. However, as of 2 April when Reagan set off to participate in the seven country summit conference, things had yet calmed down. Reagan, White House chief of staff, admitted that President Reagan felt "worried" about this. Another source said that Reagan might cancel the wreath-laying and the time of his visit to the cemetery would also be shortened to 18 seconds. [as published]

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UNITED STATES

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6 June 1985

GUANGMING RIBAO VIEWS REAGAN'S 'KNOTTY PROBLEMS'

HK071328 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 85 p 3

["International Commentary" by reporters Wang Deming [3769 1795 6900] and Ding Ke [0002 2688] in Washington: "President Reagan's Vexations"]

[Text] In the last 2 years, U.S. President Reagan encountered many knotty problems. As some diplomats here said, Washington's weather in April was sunny and enchanting, but this could not make Reagan relaxed and happy.

The budget deficit is a long-standing tough problem that has caused endless controversy. Although this is an important matter, the public has lost interest in it because of the tiring arguments over it. However, some noticeable developments have occurred around this problem recently. In the first months of this year, the U.S. economy showed a worrying situation, and the GNP in the first quarter grew by a mere 1.3 percent, which marked the lowest rate since the end of the last economic recession. Regan, White House chief of staff, exclaimed in great alarm: "This figure is very likely to portend another round of economic recession unless Congress adopts the President's scheme for reducing the federal budget deficit." Undoubtedly, the sharp fall in the GNP growth rate has brought more vexations for Reagan, who has been deeply vexed with the deficit issue.

In addition, the President was caught in a bind in two recent events. First, the Reagan administration's proposal for offering \$14 million of military assistance to the antigovernment Nicaraguan forces was once again rejected by Congress. Since 1983, the House of Representatives has voted against the administration's assistance scheme three times. This time, Reagan was faced with more intense opposition from the congressmen. This forced him to make a concession by agreeing to call this \$14 million offering "humanitarian assistance." But he still attached a condition to this arrangement. This is, if the Nicaraguan Government and the rebels failed to open their negotiations by 1 June, this amount would be turned into military assistance. The NEW YORK TIMES pointed out that Reagan's purpose was to lure Congress into approving this appropriation. Diplomats here generally hold that although the Reagan administration has changed its tactics, it will never change its established policy of overthrowing the Sandinist government. On 23 April, the House of Representatives put the assistance appropriation bill to a vote and voted it down. This dealt a bitter blow to the Reagan administration's Central American policy.

Second, public opinion in the United States opposed the arrangements for Reagan's trip to the FRG. In order to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory in the anti-fascist war, Reagan has decided to lay a wreath at the German military cemetery at Bitburg. Reportedly, the cemetery is where the remains of some 2,000 Nazi German soldiers, including 47 SS officers, were buried. This arrangement has evoked strong opposition from the Jewish community and veterans in the United States. On 17 April, thousands of American Jews held a mass rally to oppose Reagan's decision to visit the German military cemetery. Fifty-three senators jointly wrote a letter, strongly demanding that Reagan call off the planned visit to the Bitburg cemetery. However, Reagan refused to change his visit plans. In order to mitigate the public's resentment, he announced that on 5 May, the same day he visits the Bitburg cemetery, he would also visit the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. But this step taken by Reagan could not calm down the political storm. Some observers here regard this as a very unwise move that Reagan has taken. It may affect his image in the public at home. On 20 April, some 26,000 people demonstrated in front of the White House and the Capitol, condemning the Reagan administration's policy toward Central America and South Africa and opposing Reagan's visit to the Bitburg cemetery. According to reports, the April campaign of "peace, employment, and justice" will rapidly spread throughout the United States. This will again bring more vexations to President Reagan.

CSO: 4005/904

UNITED STATES

REAGAN TO PROPOSE U.S.-SOVIET MILITARY HOTLINE

OW071850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Madrid, 6 May (XINHUA)--United States President Ronald Reagan will propose a U.S.-Soviet military hotline as a new effort to ease tension between the two superpowers when he addresses the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, on Wednesday.

This was announced by White House spokesman Larry Speakes here today. "We see it as some sort of electronic hook-up between Washington and Moscow in order to provide a direct communications link on military activity," he said.

Speakes said that such a military hot-line would be useful in "unusual events," such as the shooting down of the South Korean airliner in 1983 and last month's conflict in East Germany between the American Army and Soviet guards.

Speakes disclosed that the idea had already been put forward to Moscow through diplomatic channels, but that the Kremlin "has not taken us up on it."

Speakes said that President Reagan will also suggest in his speech a renunciation of the first use of military force, both conventional and nuclear, by the two superpowers.

This suggested accord has actually been long sought by Moscow. President Reagan has hinted that it would be in exchange for Soviet concessions at the conference on disarmament in Europe.

Speakes described the proposal as an opportunity to see if Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev intends to work with Washington to reduce international tensions.

In New York, President Reagan's National Security Advisor, Robert McFarlane, said Reagan would announce in the speech that he has directed Secretary of State George Shultz to open talks with his Soviet counterpart on reducing tension. They are believed to discuss the hotline proposal when they meet in Vienna on 14 May.

CSO: 4000/221

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

QINGDAO CITY-LONG BEACH TIES--Qingdao City recently established friendly ties with Long Beach City, a coastal city in western America. Long Beach City is situated in the western part of California of the United States. With pleasant weather and long coastline, it has developed tourism. It has a deep-water port with an annual capacity of 50 million tons. Its major industries are petroleum exploitation and processing, and aircraft manufacturing. Zang Kun, mayor of Qingdao City, recently led a Qingdao City friendship delegation to Long Beach City and signed an agreement with the mayor of Long Beach City on establishing friendly ties between the two cities. The two sides also held discussions on future exchanges in the economic, cultural, and trading fields and reached an agreement on Qingdao's participation in the trade exhibition of the Pacific coastal areas to be held in Long Beach City late May. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 May 85]

CSO: 4005/904

SOVIET UNION

PRC MAGAZINE RESTATES OBSTACLES TO IMPROVED PRC-USSR RELATIONS

HK220834 Hong Kong AFP in English 0740 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Peking, April 22 (AFP)--A magazine here has reiterated three obstacles to better ties with Moscow, after Communist Party boss Hu Yaobang said he could not remember them, in what analysts said was a major gaffe.

PEKING INFORMATION, while quoting general remarks by Mr Hu about China's hopes for normalising ties, stressed that the traditional three obstacles still stood.

"Why should'nt we have friendly relations with a socialist country which shares the longest border with us?" The magazine quoted Mr Hu as saying.

The three obstacles to improved relations with the Soviet Union cited by Peking are the strength of Soviet forces on China's northern border, Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan and the Kremlin's support for Vietnam's Cambodian policy.

Top leader Deng Xiaoping had already reaffirmed last week that the obstacles still existed, after Mr Hu had said April 9: "I can't remember clearly what these obstacles are." Mr Hu had said there were only two conditions, which he stated in vague terms, for improving Sino-Soviet relations.

The two issues were "insecurity" on China's northern and southern frontiers, and Soviet respect for the independence of China's foreign policy. Analysts believed his remarks amounted to a major shift in China's position. Then when Mr Deng reaffirmed the old obstacles they felt Mr Hu had made a serious gaffe, a view strengthened by the article in the latest issue of PEKING INFORMATION.

"One of the major obstacles is the more than one million Soviet soldiers deployed" in the Soviet Union and "several hundred thousand more in Mongolia" along China's northern frontier, the weekly said. "To remove the other two obstacles standing in the way of normalization, the Soviets have been asked to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan and to stop their support of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea," the article said.

Mr Deng said last week that Moscow's support for Vietnam's intervention in Cambodia was the main obstacle. The Soviet Union "should start by removing this first obstacle," he told journalists.

SOVIET UNION

SOVIET AGGRESSOR TROOPS KILL MORE AFGHANS

OW211657 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 21 Apr 85

[XINHUA headline: "Soviet Troops Slaughter More Afghan People"]

[Text] Islamabad, April 21 (XINHUA)--Hundreds of Afghan civilians and guerrillas were killed by Soviet aggressor troops in northern Kunduz Province in the first three months of this year, according to the latest issue of an Afghan biweekly. In a recent interview with AFGHAN REALITIES, Ghulam Haider Khan, commander of a 2,500-strong guerrilla force of the Islamic Society, said that in early January Soviet troops bombarded three villages in Char Dara district of the said province, killing 560 villagers.

In February, Haider Khan said, the Soviet forces launched a massive ground-and-air offensive in the Gala Zal district. They airdropped troops directly from the Soviet central Asian republic bordering Afghanistan in addition to those called out from Mazari Sharif, the provincial capital of Kunduz. During the battle, 22 mujahids (holy war fighters), including two commanders, as well as 30 enemy troops were killed.

In the same month, a group of 15 Mujahids was wiped out when it was suddenly besieged by Soviet troops in Alchin area.

In another major battle taking place in the Shakh Dam area last month, the commander noted, 130 Soviet and Karmal troops were killed, in addition to 50 Mujahids and 115 civilians, mostly women and children.

In order to secure transport routes and check on the guerrillas, the Soviet-Karmal troops have damaged all houses, villages and vegetation within a few hundred meters of both sides of their trunk highways, said Haider Khan.

On major difficulties facing the resistance forces, he mentioned their lack of heavy arms, anti-aircraft guns in particular, and their shortage of doctors, medicine and food supplies.

CSO: 4000/200

SOVIET UNION

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6 June 1985

USSR TROOPS KILL 300 IN AFGHANISTAN 'MASSACRE'

OW041521 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Islamabad, 4 May (XINHUA)--Over 300 Afghan civilians died in an unprecedented massacre by the Soviet troops in Qarghaie District of Laghman Province, Eastern Afghanistan.

This was disclosed at a press conference here today by three Afghan eye-witnesses who took refuge in Pakistan recently.

The purpose of this inhumane operation, according to the Afghan refugees, is to depopulate this strategic district and hence deprive the Mojahedin (holy war fighters) of the vital support they have received from local people.

Qarghaie District is located along the Kabul-Jalalabad highway. There are normally 1,500 Mojahedin in the district who were off and on in control of the strategic Kabul-Jalalabad highway for the last three years.

On April 21, the Soviets surrounded the district with tanks and landed some 1,200 paratroopers. They pounded the area with heavy artillery and MI-24 gunships.

About 5,000 infantry soldiers, after entering into the district, resorted to a wanton massacre of children, women and anybody at sight. They burned houses and farms as well.

A total of 365 civilians were killed and 90 others wounded in addition to 60 Mojahedin who died while resisting the paratroopers in the mountain side.

Around 2,000 farm animals and livestock have been decimated as a result of heavy bombings in the area.

So far some 300 families in the district have managed to migrate to Pakistan.

CSO: 4000/213

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

TROOPS, SS-20'S IN AFGHANISTAN DENIED--Moscow, April 24 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union today denied Western reports claiming the secret stationing of Warsaw Pact troops and Soviet SS-20 missiles in Afghanistan. The Soviet Army newspaper RED STAR described the reports as "anti-Soviet rumors," which alleged Bulgarian troops and Cuban troops from Angola have been sent to Afghanistan. The paper said the Soviet Union has deployed medium-range nuclear weapons only on its own territory; "there were no SS-20 missiles in Afghanistan in the past, nor are there any such missiles there now." Western diplomats based in Kabul said last Thursday 12 Soviet SS-20 missiles have been positioned in Western Afghanistan, in a remote, top security Soviet airbase at Shindand, 450 miles (720 km) West of Kabul. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 24 Apr 85]

INSPECTION OF NUCLEAR FACILITIES--Moscow, April 18 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has ratified an agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) allowing the latter to inspect some of its atomic stations and reactors, the Soviet news agency TASS reported today. Under the treaty signed in Vienna February 21, the IAEA officials will be permitted for the first time to visit some Soviet civilian nuclear facilities. The IAEA was founded in 1957 to promote the peaceful use of atomic energy. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0845 GMT 19 Apr 85]

CSO: 4000/200

U NE WIN HAS PROMOTED SINO-BURMESE FRIENDSHIP

OWO41341 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0917 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA)--International Figure: U Ne Win, chairman of the Burma Socialist Programme Party.

U Ne Win, chairman of the Burma Socialist Programme Party, was born on 14 May 1911 in (Beimia), a county in central Burma. He attended Rangoon University and once participated in an anti-British student movement. U Ne Win is one of the famous "30 persons of ideals and integrity" of Burma. He actively participated in the anti-imperialist struggle for national liberation. In 1941, he and Aung San, a national hero, together founded the Burmese Independence Army to resist the British imperialists' aggression. Later on, he took part in commanding and leading the Burmese people's anti-Japanese war. After Burma's independence in January 1948, U Ne Win served successively as the National Defense Army's vice chief of general staff, vice commander-in-chief and commander-in-chief, and as the chief of general staff of the armed forces. In March 1962, he became chairman of the Revolutionary Council, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and concurrently minister of national defense of the Union of Burma. In July 1962, he and other leaders of the Revolutionary Council founded the Burma Socialist Programme Party. At the "first national congress" of the Programme Party, he was elected chairman of the Central Committee. In March 1974, U Ne Win was elected chairman of the State Council, namely the president, of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. In November 1981, he resigned from the presidency and has since served solely as chairman of the Burma Socialist Programme Party.

U Ne Win is a distinguished leader of Burma, as well as an old friend, very familiar to and respected by the Chinese people. In January 1960, he and Premier Zhou Enlai signed an agreement in Beijing between the Chinese Government and the Burmese Government on boundary issues, satisfactorily settled the boundary problems left over from the past between the two countries, and laid a solid foundation for consolidating and developing Sino-Burmese friendship. In the past 30 years, Chairman U Ne Win has visited China 11 times and made important contributions to constantly strengthening the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Burma and the traditional paukphaw friendship between the Chinese and Burmese people.

CSO: 4005/881

JPRS-CPS-85-055
6 June 1985

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

SINGAPORE DELEGATION VISITS SHANDONG--At the invitation of Liang Buting, governor of the Shandong government, a 6-member delegation of the Singapore Integrated Industrial Limited Company arrived in Qingdao on 2 May. The delegation held talks on economic and technological cooperation with relevant departments of our province. Vice Governor Lu Hong met with the Singapore guests. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 May 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/881

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

HAIG URGES PRESSURE ON USSR OVER AFGHANISTAN

OW190243 Beijing XINHUA in English 0210 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Islamabad, April 18 (XINHUA)---Former United States secretary of state Alexander Haig today called for building up an international pressure on the Soviet Union for an early solution of the Afghanistan problem. "The Free world at large, the nations of the region, the nations of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Europe and North America must stay united in their insistence on Soviet withdrawal from the landlocked central Asian country," he said, while talking to newsmen at the airport before his departure for London after a 5-day visit to Pakistan. He said the demand for the withdrawal should be coupled with the demands for the self-determination by the people of Afghanistan and early return of displaced persons to their homeland.

The former American general who visited an Afghan refugee camp yesterday praised Pakistan for extending generous assistance to Afghan refugees who, he said, were victims of Russian aggression and were suffering because of Russian imperialism.

The former North Atlantic Treaty Organization commander who met Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo and Foreign Minister Yaqub Ali Khan, described U.S.-Pakistani relations as excellent. "I had been an active participant in Pakistan-U.S. relations in the last 20 years and I think that this relationship has never been better," he said.

Haig said he was leaving Pakistan with a deep sense of optimism for its future.

CSO: 4000/200

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

XINHUA: 'ARAFAT SEES DECREASED U.S. HOSTILITY TOWARD PLO

OW132110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Text] Amman, April 13 (XINHUA)--PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat told the press here yesterday that a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation would be formed to tour the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council to explain the contents of the Jordan-Palestine agreement reached by the PLO and Jordan February 11.

Summing up the achievements of his two days of talks with Jordan's King Husayn, 'Arafat said "The PLO and Jordan have made clear their standpoints," while also taking into consideration the views of other countries, especially in the Arab world.

In response to questions about his recent talks with a U.S. Congressional delegation, 'Arafat said "I doubt the credibility of the United States. The United States should take steps to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

Although the United States still refuses to hold talks with the PLO, its hostility toward the PLO has decreased, he added.

It was also reported that the executive committee of the PLO would meet here in the next few days.

CSO: 4000/190

UN SEMINAR ON PALESTINE ISSUE ENDS IN BEIJING

HK040650 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 85 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Zhu Mengkui [2612 1125 7608]: "A Just Voice-- Notes on the 10th UN Seminar on the Palestine Issue"]

[Text] The 10th UN seminar on the Palestine problem concluded satisfactorily in Beijing on 26 April. Some 150 specialists and representatives from 49 countries and some international organizations, together with the representatives of the PLO, conducted a heated and full discussion on the Palestine problem. They unanimously expressed the view that it was necessary to find a fair and reasonable solution to the Palestine problem--the core of the Middle East issue.

The PLO was once again affirmed by the participants at the seminar as the only legal representative of the Palestinian people. (Ibrahim), member of the National Council of the PLO and professor of politics at Northwestern University in the United States, pointed out that the leading role, organizational role, and representative legality of the PLO in the Palestinian people's struggle could not be replaced by anything else, and that any attempt to vilify and abolish the position of the PLO would be to no avail. Headed by 'Arafat, the PLO has devoted its efforts to strengthening unity among various forces of the PLO as well as unity between the PLO and the Arab World. Representatives of China and other countries condemned Israel and its supporters for attempting to solve the Palestine problem by skirting around the PLO, maintaining that this ignored the actual situation in the Middle East. They stressed that the PLO must take part in the whole process of solving the Middle East issue as an equal and important participant. Zehdi al-Tarzi PLO representative to United Nations, told this reporter: For a long time, the United States has used the right to veto on several occasions in the UN General Assembly to protect and connive with Israel's refusal to implement the resolutions on the Palestine problem. This is the main obstacle to resuming and exercising the legal national rights of the Palestinian people.

Some representatives and specialists appealed that it was necessary to mobilize Asian public opinion. They also made specific suggestions on how to strengthen contacts between the PLO and Asian countries. Over the past few years, while persisting in armed struggle, the PLO has made joint efforts

with some Arab countries to probe the possibility of solving the Palestine problem by the peaceful means of political negotiations. The representatives generally shared the view that it was necessary and feasible for the United Nations to call an international peace conference on the Middle East issue on the basis of the Arab Fez resolution adopted in September 1982. (Xia Fei Ke Hu Ti) [1115 5481 0344 5170 3676], PLA ambassador to Lebanon and representative of 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, said when being interviewed by this reporter that the conditions for calling a conference on the Middle East issue were ripe. The PLO will urge the permanent member-countries of the UN Secretary Council and other countries to persuade the United States to change its stand and accept the provincial on holding an international peace conference on the Middle East issue. The PLO is now consulting with Arab countries about sending delegations to the permanent member-countries of the UN Security Council soon.

The seminar was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity from beginning to end. It approved a letter for Chairman 'Arafat and a "Resolution to Voice Support" for the just struggle of the Palestinian people. At the closing ceremony, (Xia Fei Ke Hu Ti) told this reporter that although there are many difficulties, the Palestinian people will carry on their struggle until final victory with the support of the international community. He said solemnly and with deep feeling that China was the first friendly country to recognize the PLO and its representatives and that it had become the most important international pillar of the Palestinian people's just struggle. He hopes for ever growing militant friendship between the Chinese and Palestinian people.

CSO: 4005/880

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PRC'S WU XUEQIAN MEETS WITH THAI FOREIGN MINISTER

HK170332 Hong Kong AFP in English 0256 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Bangkok, April 17 (AFP)--Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, here on an overnight stopover en route to Indonesia, was meeting with his Thai counterpart Sitthi Sawetsila today on Hanoi's "five point proposal" for a settlement of the Cambodian conflict, sources said.

Wu told reporters at the airport last night that he agreed with Thailand's assessment of the Hanoi proposal for withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia as "an old tactic".

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has said Hanoi planned to withdraw one-third of its forces from Cambodia by the end of this year, half by 1987, two-thirds by 1990, with a total withdrawal by 1995.

Vietnam has fielded an estimated 150,000-170,000 troops in Cambodia since busting the Pol Pot regime in January 1979.

Mr Wu said he agreed with a statement by the Singaporean foreign ministry on Monday terming "almost blackmail" a Vietnamese warning that time was running out for negotiations on a political settlement in Cambodia.

Commenting on Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk's statement in New York that five million dollars in U.S. aid promised to the resistance was insufficient, the Chinese minister said this was Prince Sihanouk's "own opinion" and declined comment.

CSO: 4000/190

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

THAI SPOKESMAN ON WU XUEQIAN, SITTHI TALKS

HK170732 Hong Kong AFP in English 0716 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Bangkok, April 17 (AFP)--Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today reiterated Peking's willingness to upgrade its relations with Hanoi once Vietnam withdraws its troops from Cambodia, a Thai foreign ministry spokesman said.

Meeting with his Thai counterpart, Sitthi Sawetsila, on a stopover here en route to Manila and Jakarta, Mr Wu said obstacles to Sino-Vietnamese relations were Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia, its military challenge along its border with China, and its expulsion of some two million Chinese.

Ministry spokesman Sawanit Kongsiri said the 3-hour meeting touched on the nuclear arms race and regional stability.

He said it also dealt with a Sino-Thai trade agreement under which China has yet to purchase an agreed-upon three-four million dollars worth of Thai goods.

Investment exchanges between the two countries, and Thailand's 73 million dollar trade deficit with China last year, were also raised, he said.

Mr Wu told Mr Sitthi that China planned to send a trade delegation to the Soviet Union, but that the "three problems" that Peking has cited as a stumbling block to relations with Moscow still existed, the spokesman said.

Those problems are Soviet troops along China's northern border, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, and its support of Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia.

CSO: 4000/190

BRIEFS

MORE AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN--Islamabad, April 19 (XINHUA)--Over 10,000 Afghan refugees, including 1,000 Hindu Afghans, crossed into Pakistan last month, the newspaper MUSLIM reported here today. A large part of the fresh refugees came from Gandahar Province in southern Afghanistan with some 3,000 from Ghazni, Paktia and Nangarhar Provinces bordering Pakistan, according to official sources. The Hindu refugees came from the business community and entered Pakistan in such a huge number for the first time. They left the country because the business condition there was deteriorating. The newcomers were temporarily accommodated in the border town Chaman and its suburbs. They will be moved to tentage villages later. The number of registered refugees in Baluchistan had reached 900,000 by the end of March while the number of unregistered refugees was estimated at 150,000. Most of the unregistered live in Quetta city and other towns of the province. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 19 Apr 85]

FAMINE RELIEF TO SUDAN--Khartoum, 4 May (XINHUA)--China will grant 15,000 tons of maize to the Sudan as a relief to the drought-stricken people there. This was announced by Chinese Ambassador to the Sudan Liu Hua during a meeting today with Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah. The Sudanese prime minister expressed his gratitude to the Chinese Government and the hope for further development of the friendly relations between the two countries. About five million people, or one fourth of the country's total population, have been reportedly hit by the serious drought in the past four years. The Sudanese Government has asked the world community for help. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0134 GMT 5 May 85 OW]

PAKISTAN REJECTS AFGHAN PROTEST--Islamabad, April 15 (XINHUA)--The Pakistan Government rejected today a protest made by the Kabul authorities Sunday which alleged that on April 12 a Pakistan aircraft violated Afghan airspace over Torkham in the Nangarhar Province. "The frequent repetitions of such baseless charges only reflect an attempt by the Kabul authorities to shift the blame for developments within Afghanistan onto Pakistan," an official press release said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 15 Apr 85]

PENG ZHEN, ZHAO ZIYANG GREET EEC ANNIVERSARY

OW061920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--Peng Zhen and Zhao Ziyang today each cabled messages of congratulations to the European Parliament speaker and European Communities leaders on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of relations between China and the European legislature and EC.

Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, said in his message to president of the European Parliament Pierre Pflimlin that with the development in recent years of relations between Chinese and the European communities friendly exchanges between the Chinese National People's Congress and the European Parliament have increased steadily. "We appreciate the positive efforts made by the parliament in strengthening the relations between the parliament and China," he added.

He said that he wished the European Parliament continued success in promoting the unity of Western Europe.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said in a telegram to Giulio Andreotti, president of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, and Jacques Delors, president of the Commission of the Communities, that the establishment of relations between China and EEC is a great event in Sino-West European relations which has opened up broad prospects for cooperation between China and West European countries. In the past ten years, he said "our bilateral relations achieved a marked progress in the fields of politics, economics, trade and science and technology." This not only benefits the common interests of the people of China and the EEC member states, but also contributes to peace and stability throughout the world.

CSO: 4000/213

BRIEFS

BELGIAN PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT--Brussels, April 10 (XINHUA)--Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens said today his upcoming visit to China will promote closer cooperation between Belgium and China. Talking to the Chinese press on the eve of his departure, the prime minister said that past exchange visits at so high a level indicate that both countries are determined to strive for the development of bilateral relations. Martens, at the invitation of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, will pay an official visit to China from April 15 to 22. He visited China in 1978. The prime minister said that Belgium's policy toward China is to encourage industrial cooperation, technical transfer and investment. Diplomatic relations between Belgium and China were established in 1971. Martens noted that China's open-door policy and its cooperation with Europe have worldwide significance and constitute one of the factors in maintaining world peace and stability. He added that bilateral cooperation will benefit the realization of China's modernization and the technical progress of European countries. Martens concluded by saying that during his stay in China, he will hold talks with Chinese Premier Zhao on the current international situation and bilateral relations, particularly economic and trade cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 11 Apr 85]

SPADOLINI CONCLUDES VISIT TO PRC--Rome, April 10 (ANSA)--Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini wound up an official visit to China yesterday during which he had political talks with [word indistinct] chief of state and high-ranking government authorities. A statement released today said that the trip, which included visits to a unit of the Chinese Army and to the Italian community in China, would up with a lecture at the University of Canton. On his way back, Spadolini stopped in Hong Kong where he met with members of the local Italian business community. The defense minister also met the general vicar of the Hong Kong archdiocese [word indistinct] Father Secondo Einaudi and Father Ladany, founder and director of "China News Analysis". Before leaving from Rome, Spadolini visited the Studium Biblicum which was responsible for the Chinese translation of the four gospels. [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 10 Apr 85]

JI PENGFEI MEETS SWEDISH DELEGATION--Beijing, April 16 (XINHUA)--Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met a delegation from the Swedish Peace and Arbitration Society led by its president Tomas Magnusson here today. They exchanged

views on safeguarding world peace, realizing disarmament and opposing war. Established in 1883, the society is Sweden's earliest peace organization. Tang Mingzhao, vice-president of the Association for International Understanding of China, was present. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0950 GMT 16 Apr 85]

NPC MEMBER TO TURKEY--Beijing, April 20 (XINHUA)--Han Zheyi, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, left here today for Turkey to attend celebrations marking the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 20 Apr 85]

NATO DESIRES USSR ARMS FLEXIBILITY--Brussels, April 24 (XINHUA)--A high-level NATO group today expressed the hope that recent arms proposals by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will eventually be matched by genuine substantive flexibility, and that the Soviets will demonstrate a real readiness to move forward in the Geneva negotiations. Richard Burt, chairman of the NATO Special Consultative Group (SCG) and U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, said at a press conference after the meeting here today, "As the group has noted previously, the Soviets are constructing a substantial number of new SS-20 bases. It is now clear that since General Secretary Gorbachev announced his moratorium on April 7, this construction has continued, (particularly) in Western USSR." "We call on the Soviet Union to back up its public expressions of interest in radical reductions of offensive nuclear weapons through serious, substantive actions at the negotiating table," he said. The SCG reaffirmed that the position outlined in General Secretary Gorbachev's PRAVDA interview of April 7 could not serve as an acceptable basis for an agreement, since it would perpetuate current Soviet advantage of more than 8 to 1 in nuclear warheads under a mutual freeze, would diminish Soviet incentives to negotiate serious reductions in its already massive SS-20 force of 414 launchers, and would not constrain deployment of the highly-mobile missiles outside the "European zone" of the Soviet Union. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 24 Apr 85]

NORWEGIAN PRINCE LEAVES GUANGZHOU--Guangzhou, 3 May (XINHUA)--Norwegian Crown Prince Harald, Crown Princess Sonja and their party wound up their two-week visit to China and left Guangzhou for home this morning. Before his departure, Prince Harald told XINHUA that his meetings with Chinese leaders and the Norwegian energy seminar held in China during his visit were a new start for the further development of the Sino-Norwegian friendly relations and cooperation. Seeing them off at the airport were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhou Nan and his wife who accompanied the prince and princess on their visit. Prince Harald and his party arrived here earlier this morning after visiting Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Xian and Guilin. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 3 May 85 OW]

WEST GERMAN VISITORS--Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA)--Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, gave a banquet here today for an official delegation from Federal German's Friedrich Ebert Foundation led by Ernst J. Kerbusch. Kerbusch and his party arrived here on April 22, and later visited Tibet and Sichuan. Kerbusch told Qian Liren at the banquet that he appreciated the positive changes in Tibet economically, culturally and politically in recent years. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0858 GMT 5 May 85 OW]

CULTURE MINISTRY DELEGATION LEAVES ATHENS--Athens, 3 May (XINHUA)--The Chinese cultural delegation led by Cultural Minister Zhu Muzhi endorsed the 1985-87 China-Greece cultural interflow plan during its stay in Athens. The delegation visited the Acropolis in Athens, the Temple of Apollo and the Palace of Knossos on the island Crete. It also visited the museum dedicated to the memory of the great Greek writer N. Kazantsakis who was a good friend to the Chinese people. Zhu paid high tribute to the civilization of ancient Greece and expressed the hope that the friendship and cultural interflow between the two peoples would be continuously enhanced. The delegation flew to Vienna this afternoon. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0642 GMT 4 May 85 OW]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND--Hu Dingyi, newly appointed Chinese ambassador to Great Britain, presented his credentials to Queen Elizabeth II at the Buckingham Palace yesterday. After presenting the credentials, Ambassador Hu Dingyi and the queen had a cordial and friendly talk. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 3 May 85 OW]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BELGIUM--Beijing, 2 May (XINHUA)--The CPC delegation led by Wu Jinghua, member of the CPC Central Committee [CPCCC], returned to Beijing this evening after concluding a friendly visit to Belgium. Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPCCC and deputy director of the International Department of the CPCCC, and others greeted the delegation at the airport. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1412 GMT 2 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/880

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN COMMERCIAL DELEGATION--Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met a Hungarian commercial delegation led by Minister of Internal Trade Zoltan Juhar here today. Chinese Minister of Commerce Liu Yi and Hungarian Ambassador to China Laslo Ivan were present. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 3 May 85 OW]

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION DEPARTS ROMANIA--Bucharest, 2 May (XINHUA)--A delegation of the China-Romania Friendship Association left here today after winding up its two-week friendly visit to Romania. During its stay in the country, the delegation visited factories, museums and residents' homes. They also attended the May Day celebrations in the Romanian capital. Ion Stoian, secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, and Ion Popescu-Puturi, chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association, met with the Chinese guests. In an interview with Romanian reporters, Luo Shang-cai, head of the Chinese delegation, said that he and his colleagues enjoyed the love of friendship with the Romanians during the visit. The delegation arrived here on April 18. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 3 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/213

JOURNALIST LINKS AFRICAN DROUGHT TO COLONIALISM

OW041058 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA)--General Director of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Mu Qing, who made an African tour not long ago, said colonial domination and plunder of natural resources are the principal cause of famine, poverty and deterioration of the natural environment in Africa. He called for a world-wide effort to save the African people.

In a signed article entitled "Save Africa," carried by the latest issue of China's OUTLOOK WEEKLY, Mu Qing said wherever he went during his tour dried-up rivers and cracked land came to sight, evidence of the worst drought in Africa this century. About 30 countries are affected.

Famine victims are estimated at 150 million. Livestock has died, and even animals living in the famous games parks are in danger.

Mu said he was deeply impressed by the large press coverage of the miseries suffered by people fleeing the disaster. Many of them died of famine, heat stroke and various diseases on their flight through the seemingly endless desert.

He said he was told that Ethiopia was hit hardest. More than 95 percent of its land area--with a population of 9 million--is threatened with starvation. More than one thousand die daily in what the United Nations has termed "the biggest tragedy in the modern history of Africa," Mu said.

Another calamity is the worsening desertification, he pointed out. Chad has lost 200,000 square kilometers of cultivated land, and in Mauritania the percentage of arable land has been reduced to 2 percent, down from 20 percent in 60s. What is causing more worry is that the wave of desertification is moving southward at a speed of several kilometers a year. If it continues, as UN experts predict, the whole of Mauritania would be swallowed up.

The food produced in Mauritania, Mu went on, meets only 6 percent of the country's need. Only 4 to 5 million head of livestock out of 11 million survive. The "green covered" south has begun to change its color as trees wither and elephants and lions in large numbers disappear.

The countries affected by the ever worsening desertification increased to 34 from 16, with 6.9 million square kilometers of land threatened. If nothing is done, the desertification could erode the whole continent, Mu said in the article.

Drought, famine and desertification--the triple threat--have not only brought the African people catastrophe but also sent warning signals to other continents. Mu said it is important to appeal for aid to Africa, but it is more significant to draw a lesson from the disasters and seek a proper way to deal with them.

It is commonly believed that the changes in ecological equilibrium and damages to the natural plants are the direct cause of the disasters. However, it is indisputable that the 300-year-old colonial domination and frenzied plunder of African resources are the principal cause of the present consequences, Mu said.

"I believe that the grave drought and desertification can not be considered separate from the colonist plunder of African timbers and damage to the primeval forests," he said. Foreign timber companies in the continent purchase local timber at low prices set by the monopolies in the industrialized West, he noted.

The relief work will prove to be little help unless the African forests are kept intact. "I think the whole globe is one natural entity and to maintain its ecological equilibrium in general is the common task of the world's countries," he concluded.

The weekly magazine, also carried two other reports on the desertification in Africa, showing China's great concern for the situation.

CSO: 4000/213

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ETHIOPIAN LEADER SAYS U.S. RELIEF 'IMPERIALISM'

OW091358 Beijing XINHUA in English 1327 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 9 (XINHUA)--The chairman of the provincial military administrative council, Mengistu Haile Mariam said that the severe drought of last year in Ethiopia has been put under control.

Addressing the second regular plenary session of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia held here from April 8 to 9, he said that thanks to the mobilization of local efforts and international assistance, 338,984 drought-affected people have been moved from serious drought hit northern parts of the country to eastern and northwestern Ethiopia in the last five months.

Ethiopia has suffered severe drought over the past few years. About seven million people or one-fifth of the country's population were threatened with starvation. Famine has led to increased death rates, particularly in the northern provinces.

In his report, Mengistu condemned the United States saying, "American imperialism is expanding and strengthening its military bases in neighboring and adjacent regions with the aim of enhancing its influence."

"Under the cover of providing relief food aid to compatriots from the northern regions compelled to lead life as refugees, the imperialists were providing arms and supplies to the secessionists," he said.

CSO: 4000/190

BRIEFS

ENVOY DEPARTS ETHIOPIA--Addis Ababa, 2 May (XINHUA)--Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council, today met with outgoing Chinese Ambassador Zhao Yuan at the national palace. Mengistu expressed a desire to further develop relations of cooperations between the two countries, particularly in the fields of agriculture and medium-sized and small industries. On behalf of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, the Ethiopian Government and people, Mengistu expressed gratitude for China's assistance to the drought-affected people in this country, as well as for several developmental projects. During the reception for Zhao, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde was present. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1324 GMT 2 May 85 OW]

ZAIRE PRESIDENT MEETS NEW AMBASSADOR--Kinshasa, 4 May (XINHUA)--Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko called here today for continued efforts to develop friendly and cooperative relations between his country and China. He made the remark while receiving new Chinese Ambassador An Guozheng, who presented his credentials to the president. Meanwhile, An Guozheng also passed on greetings and a message from Chinese leaders that the Sino-Zairean relations will further develop. Since his arrival here in April, the new ambassador also paid a visit to the Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation M. Mokolo. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 4 May 85 OW]

NIGERIAN COMMISSIONER IN BEIJING--Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA)--Dr Ibrahim Gambari, commissioner for external affairs of Nigeria, and his party arrived here this evening from Guangzhou. Assistant Foreign Minister Zhou Jue was among Chinese officials greeting them at the airport. Gambari began his official visit to China in Shenzhen on May 5 as the guest of Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. This morning Gambari was awarded the degree of honorary professor of international relations by Guangzhou's Zhongshan University. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 7 May 85 OW]

YAN JICI MEETS MALI DELEGATION--Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)--Yan Jici, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, met a women's delegation from Mali here today. The delegation is led by Mme. Sow Rokiatou Sow, member of the central executive bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Mali National Union of Women. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1154 GMT 15 Apr 85]

ZIYANG MEETS BURUNDI AMBASSADOR--Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang today met Burundi ambassador to China David Mpfubusa [spelling as received] who will soon leave here for home at the end of his term of office. The meeting took place at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 12 Apr 85]

ZANZIBAR PRESIDENT IN BEIJING--Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--Ali Hassan Mwinyi, vice-president of the United Republic of Tanzania and president of Zanzibar, made a stopover here this evening on his way to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He was greeted and seen off at the airport by Rui Xingwen, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, Zhou Jue, assistant minister, Liu Qingyou, the Chinese ambassador-designate to Tanzania, Korean Ambassador to China Sin In-ha and diplomatic envoys of some African countries. After visiting Korea, Vice-President Mwinyi will pay an official goodwill visit to China from April 12 to 18. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 9 Apr 85]

CSO: 4000/190

BEIJING RADIO TALK GREETES NEW ASIAN LISTENERS

OW051231 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia and Southern Pacific 0900
GMT 4 May 85

[Excerpts] Dear listener friends: Beginning from today, two new programs beamed to Northeast Asia are added to our station's Putonghua broadcasts to overseas Chinese. They are aired daily from 0630 to 0700 [2230-2300 GMT] and 1700 to 1800 [0900-1000 GMT], Beijing time.

When our station reporter relayed the above news to Mr Chao Puchu, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, vice chairman of the China-Japan Friendship Association, and chairman of the Buddhist Association of China, he was very delighted. Over the past 3 decades, Zhao Puchu visited Japan on 12 occasions. He said that the overseas Chinese in Japan gave him a great deal of assistance. Especially before the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations and setting up of the embassy, he relied mainly on the overseas Chinese as his translators and liaison personnel. They even handled affairs concerning his security. Zhao Puchu cultivated profound feelings for the overseas Chinese. He thanked the overseas Chinese in Japan for their assistance to him. He readily consented to the reporter's request for a radio talk to the overseas Chinese in Northeast Asia and Japan. Despite his advance age of 80 and busy social and academic schedules, he made the following radio talk for our listeners:

[Begin recording] Dear overseas Chinese, how are you? Beijing Radio has inaugurated two programs beamed to Northeast Asia for overseas Chinese. I would like to take this opportunity to extend my warm greetings to the overseas Chinese in Northeast Asia and Japan last April to accept a peace (?sports) prize. I view this peace prize as award not only for myself but for all peace-loving people in China and Japan. Of course, it is also for the large number of overseas Chinese who have worked for Sino-Japanese friendship and world peace.

Thanks to the tremendous work done by the large number of overseas Chinese in Japan, Sino-Japanese relations are at their best in a century. Your close association with the Japanese people has enabled you to establish a profound friendship with them. Together with the Japanese people, you have made great contribution to Japan's prosperity.

The present situation in China is excellent. The policy on freedom of religion is being effectively carried out. Realization of our three major tasks from the 1980's to the 1990's, that is, to achieve the four modernizations, bring Taiwan back to the motherland, and safeguard world peace, is also the common aspiration of the broad masses of overseas Chinese who love their country and native place. A large number of overseas Chinese are vigorously supporting the construction in their native place. The people of the motherland thank you for your support. There are a good number of overseas Chinese who have worked energetically to bring Taiwan's early return to the motherland and achieve the great undertaking of reunification. I earnestly hope that the broad masses of overseas Chinese will strengthen their unity and, making good use of their won advantages, make greater contribution to everlasting Sino-Japanese friendship, Taiwan's early return to the motherland, and world peace.

In conclusion, I wish the overseas Chinese good health and success in their careers. [End recording]

CSO: 4005/882

CHINA'S ONE-CHILD FAMILIES REACH 35 MILLION

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 18 Jan 85 p 1

[Article: "At Present Our Nation's Single-child Have Already Reached 35 Million"]

[Text] The reporter learned from the parties concerned with the State Family Planning Committee that according to the recently compiled statistics in 29 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities under central authority in the nation, the total number of single-child at present has reached 35 million. Among the couples of child-bearing age, the single-child home constitutes 21.2 percent. In other words, only one out of more than every four couples of child-bearing age are single-child families.

The statistics indicate that in the cities there are clearly more single-child homes. The ratio of new-born single-child in the cities is 83 percent and in the countryside it is 62 percent. Among the 35 million single-child in the nation, more than 24 million have received single-child certificates. The state and collectives give various kinds of preferential treatment to single child, regarding going to nurseries, starting school, medical care, housing, jobs, etcetera.

The comrade-in-charge and the parties concerned with the State Family Planning Committee told the reporter that the implementation of family planning is our nation's basic state policy and that the state will continue to encourage couples to have only one child. However our policy must establish a birth target on the basis of reason, protection of the masses and good work of the cadres, and with regard to the actual difficulties of couples and minority nationalities, taking the policy stipulations into consideration. At the same time, unplanned birth must be prohibited.

12883

CSO: 4005/630

BEIJING SIT-IN INCIDENT RESOLVED THROUGH TALKS

OW041642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 4 May (XINHUA)--The Beijing municipal leaders have resolved through consultation and persuasion an incident which involved a sit-in by some 300 former residents of the capital, who had been resettled in Shanxi Province over 15 years ago. They were seeking their former Beijing resident status.

After consultation with the city authorities, 220 of them have already returned to Shanxi, and the rest are leaving soon.

They went to settle in the Shanxi countryside around 1968 and later were assigned jobs in local factories.

However, rumors that they could regain resident status in the nation's capital prompted a group of them to travel to Beijing in mid-April. When they realized that this was not the case, they protested in front of the Beijing Municipal Communist Party Committee Headquarters, displaying banners stating their case.

In a meeting with them on 29 April, municipal party committee secretary Li Ximing and Mayor Chen Xitong pointed out that they were wrong in staging a sit-in demonstration, which was a common tactic during the turbulent years of the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976).

The leaders criticized them for putting their personal interests above those of the state and the people. They stressed that it was a glorious thing for skilled and educated people from the capital to work in the province.

Most of the protesters admitted their mistake at the meeting, and some left for Shanxi the same evening; there was no sit-in the following day.

Parents and relatives backed the government's stand by persuading the protesters to return to their duties in Shanxi and try their best to contribute to local modernization drive.

CSO: 4000/221

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CRACKDOWN ON ECONOMIC CRIMES URGED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 6 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Wu Biao [0124 1753]: "Economic Crime Demarcation Problem Demands Immediate Solution"]

[Text] Recently, the reporter made inquiries at some of the political and legal offices to probe into the economic criminal activities and some new conditions emerging following the economic development in the cities and countryside. Among the striking problems are certain economic criminals engaging in economic criminal activity under the guise of "enlivening the economy." We must pay close attention to this kind of situation.

Briefly, these criminal activities consist mainly of the following aspects:

First, by using the name of enlivening the economy, for what is actually extortion and acceptance of bribes, bribe activity is coming out into the open. After enterprises have expanded one's own authority, the question of product sales, the provision of raw and processed materials etc., are becoming the crux of the existence and development of enterprises, as some units "use money as a means and use goods to burst open the door," inventing all kinds of names to practice bribery. Purchasing agents and suppliers of some large enterprises are taking advantage of opportunities to extort various "benefit fees" and "hard work fees," with some of these "fees" reaching as high as several thousand yuan.

Second, some state workers having found ways through the reform loopholes, use their authority to engage in trade to obtain illegal profits to line their pockets with. With regard to the present level of reform, a small number of state offices and its workers are using all kinds of names for other units and individuals, to supply bank account numbers or certain kinds of conveniences, thereby obtaining a fairly large number of commissions, and some go so far as offering account numbers to embezzlers to assist them in illegally obtaining cash. There are still others who use their position to control commodities which are in great demand and engage in reselling them at a profit, seeking exorbitant profits.

Third, is using the weak points of the economic contract responsibility system to take advantage of opportunities to obtain illegal profits. This type of problem occurs for the most part in construction industries, small town enterprises and at the basic levels of supply and marketing cooperatives. Some of these units fabricate expenditures and make false reports of withdrawals while privately dividing up contract funds; some, in the process of fulfilling contracts, sell off collective property and divert it to other places to claim as their own; some use their position to engage in false contracts, seeking personal gain at the public's expense. Some criminals use the contracts to embezzle several tens of thousands of yuan.

Fourth is the rebuying and reselling of state goods in great demand and reselling them many times with a level upon level price increase, thereby obtaining a profit. Currently the means of production, automobiles, rolled steel, television sets, tape recorders, etc., and the means of subsistence have fallen short of demand. Some departments or personnel managing and selling these commodities are conspiring together with illegal elements, using each other to buy goods illegally and then reselling them at a price increase, thereby obtaining profits, and some criminals use these kinds of methods to obtain profits of more than 100,000 yuan.

Besides these, there are the greatly increasing economic criminal activities which infringe on the legal rights and interests of the "two households, one system:" smuggling along the coastal areas, buying to resell activities becoming internationalized day by day, the banding together and modernizing of techniques. It is especially worth noting that continued participation and assistance from state workers in smuggling is greatly increasing. These criminal activities have gained ground to some extent mainly because economic criminals are engaging in criminal activities under the guise of enlivening the economy. Some criminals have found ways through the loopholes of the reforms due to the difficulty over a period of time in distinguishing criminal and non-criminal lines of demarcation in the application of legal policies. Some cadres in the political and legal officers, fearing that they will become the "stumbling blocks" of the reforms during the temporary difficulty of the unclear lines of demarcation while drawing up policy application, have not become deeply involved in carrying out investigations, putting aside and postponing law cases, with the result that the above-mentioned cases have not been brought to justice in time. Some of the departmental leadership pay attention only to improving economic benefits, only watching how much money their own subordinate units earn, and how many "10,000-yuan households" their own areas produce, instead of taking responsibility for where the money comes from and how these "10,000-yuan households" become rich. Some cadres even appeal to subordinate levels with "do as much as one can within policy limits, act as quickly as one can when the policy is unclear, change ways of action with policy restrictions," which have encouraged economic crimes to a definite extent. Consequently,

some political and legal offices hope that all the levels of the administrative departments will vigorously promote the economic system reforms at the same time as enlivening the economy, while paying special attention to cracking down on economic criminals, stressing economic reforms on the one hand and suppressing economic crimes on the other.

Many political and legal cadres urgently need the related departments of the CCP Central Committee to strengthen investigation and study into these present types of situations, to intensify the formation of some regulations or detailed rules and regulations differentiating between criminals and those engaging in enlivening the economy so that the political and legal departments can crack down on crimes committed to even better protect the reform of the economic system in order for it to proceed smoothly ahead.

12883

CSO: 4005/630

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC OFFICIAL MEETS TIBETAN RETURNEES IN BEIJING

OW031614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 3 May (XINHUA)--Jiang Ping, deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the Communist Party Central Committee, met two Tibetans who had returned from abroad here this afternoon.

They are Gado Xexun, 39, and Lincang Jigme, 47, both former leaders of the "well-being society," also known as the "13-group organization," formed by Tibetans living abroad.

They returned to China early last March, together with Xexun's wife and parents, and Jigme's daughter.

They have decided to settle in Chengdu, the capital city of Sichuan Province.

Jiang Ping congratulated them on their return and encouraged them to work for the country's reunification and national unity.

The two returnees told Jiang of their feelings on returning to China after more than 20 years' wandering abroad.

Xexun said that he wanted to offer religious and cultural services to China's minority ethnic groups and hoped the government would help him to do so.

Present at the meeting was Ren Ying, vice-minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission.

CSO: 4000/221

JUSTICE MINISTRY REPORTS LAW PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN

OW180452 Beijing XINHUA in English 0338 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA)--A nationwide campaign to publicize legal knowledge is now in full swing, according to the Ministry of Justice here today. Nine books and textbooks on law edited by the ministry have been added.

Stress is laid on publicizing the constitution, criminal law and criminal procedural code, the marriage law, civil procedural law and other important basic state laws.

Many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have worked out plans and effective measures.

All institutions and enterprises should understand clearly the laws and regulations directly related to their work, a circular of the Liaoning Provincial Justice Department says. All party, Communist Youth League and cadre schools, the circular says, should run legal training classes regularly for cadres and workers. In addition, workers should lose no time to learn by themselves law either before or after shifts.

While in the countryside, the circular says, it is imperative to give full play to the role of broadcasting stations, peasants night schools and law publicizing volunteers. Retired cadres and teachers with legal knowledge can be invited to give lectures for the public.

The circular invites the public to visit exhibitions on legal knowledge, attend court hearings and discuss specific cases to gain practical legal knowledge.

The Hebei Provincial Justice Department will start this coming June to train one-third of the workers and staff in industrial and communications enterprises and financial and trade departments. About one-fourth of the peasants in townships and rural areas will be given lectures on law.

So far government institutions, mass organizations, schools, factories and streets and big villages in rural areas each plan to have two to five specially invited law publicizing volunteers.

Hunan Province will concentrate on giving government officials and young people legal education. An official from the provincial justice department

recommended literary and artistic creation on legal questions such as stage performances, novels, picture stories, films and TV plays.

Minister of Justice Zou Yu last August called for publicizing legal knowledge among all citizens by around 1990.

CSO: 4000/200

ENHANCEMENT OF PARTY SPIRIT DISCUSSED

Beijing LILUN YUEKAN [THEORY MONTHLY] in Chinese No 1, 25 Jan 85 pp 4-10, 38

[Article by Chen Yeping [7115 6851 5393]: "Some Current Problems in Strengthening the Building Up of Party Spirit"]

[Text] The issue of party spirit is an old one, but it is also a crucial one in the construction of the party in the new era. The general strengthening of party spirit and the constant raising of the level of consciousness of party members will enable our party to always maintain the nature of a proletarian vanguard, fully develop the party's role of core leadership, and guarantee the accomplishment of the party's historic mission. In the new historic era, our party is entrusted with the task of unifying and leading the different races of the nation to construct socialist modernization. The "Resolution of the Central Committee Concerning the Reform of the Economic System" adopted by the 3rd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee combines the basic Marxist-Leninist principles with our country's reality and designs a blueprint for the construction of a socialist economic system with Chinese characteristics which is full of life and vitality, so as to greatly develop the social productive forces and guarantee the completion of the historical tasks in the new era. This requires all the comrades in the party to be of one mind in struggling hard for the completion of the reforms and the "four modernizations." Our current party rectification campaign should accomplish the objectives of unifying ideology, rectifying work style, strengthening discipline and purifying the organization. A central question in all these is the question of strengthening party spirit. Therefore, every party member - old or new, general or in leadership positions - should without exception, self-consciously strengthen the building up of the party spirit according to the demands of the new situation and new duties.

Everyone knows that the party spirit of a political party is the highest expression of class nature and the concentrated reflection of its characteristics. The Communist Party of China is the vanguard of the working class, the true representative of the interests of China's different races and is the core of leadership of China's socialist enterprise. Our party's proletarian nature and its basic characteristics, developed through the long-term revolution and the practice of construction, which distinguish it from other political parties is its party spirit. It is also the party spirit which every party member must uphold and possess. Of course, because the party has

different duties at different historical stages, the concrete content and emphasis of the demands on the party members' party spirit are different. In the new historical era, the party spirit that party members should have is summed up and revealed in "Some Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" adopted by the 12th CPC Congress and the decisions in the party rectification campaign. The party regulations, the "Resolution" and the party rectification decisions make clear demands on party members and leading cadres. Such demands are comprehensive: political, ideological, business and stylistic, and the entire party membership, especially the leading cadres, must self-consciously temper themselves to become more mature in accordance with these demands. Judging from the present situation, I feel that the strengthening of the party spirit for us leading cadres, especially middle-aged and young cadres, should stress the following aspects.

1. Ideologically and Politically, We Should at All Times Maintain a High Degree of Uniformity With the Central Committee

To maintain a high degree of ideological and political uniformity with the Central Committee is a basic demand of a communist party member's party spirit and is also a unified political discipline which must be strictly followed. Our party is the vanguard of the working class; it has an unified program and regulations and a tight organizational structure from the center to the local areas. The party is not merely the sum total of individual members, nor is it a random federation of the units of party organization at various places. It is an organic unified entity organized according to the principle of democratic centralism. Therefore, all party comrades must, based on the full display of democracy within the party, insist on upholding the party's centralized unity and self-consciously maintain ideological and political uniformity with the party Central Committee. This is a prerequisite for our party's victory in the revolution and construction and the realization of the great ideals of socialism and communism. Without a high degree of ideological and political uniformity in the party, the party will become a sheet of loose sand and lose its fighting ability. To maintain uniformity with the central authority, the most important thing is to resolutely support and earnestly implement the party line. The ideological, political and organizational lines reestablished by the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the series of directions and policies formulated later have, through the experience of practice, proved to be entirely correct. To be in keeping with the central authority requires the resolute and creative implementation of the party line, direction and policy adopted since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Whether we can do this is the chief indicator measuring the strength of a party member's party spirit.

Most of our party's leading cadres have been through the training and test of actual struggle and will resolutely support and earnestly implement the party line, direction and policies; and with the improvement in the quality of the cadres, the self-consciousness to implement thoroughly the party line, direction and policies is constantly being raised. This is the true nature and the mainstream. Yet, we must see clearly that the following two conditions still exist among our cadre columns: first, a few of the party members and leading cadres, because they have upheld mistaken ideology and stand,

maintain a resisting attitude toward the party line, direction and policies and oppose them secretly while professing compliance publicly; some have even openly resisted. We certainly cannot tolerate such a situation. We should not only carry out serious criticism and ideological struggle but also administer the necessary disciplinary punishment; for those who stubbornly resist and refuse to change, we have to follow the regulations of the party rectification campaign and dismiss them from the party. I am not going to say any more on this. I shall focus my talk on the second condition. On the question of being in keeping with the Central Committee, some comrades, because of reasons of idelolgy and understanding, have maintained major or minor differences. Such a situation exists among both the old and young cadres and its chief manifestations are: some comrades are slow in understanding some of the party's important directives and policies, they act slowly, harboring doubts and lack the necessary firmness; some are still not used to integrating the realistic conditions of the local areas and departments to complete the tasks proposed by the Central Committee so that its correct policies and directions cannot be implemented successfully in their localities; some, proceeding from factionalism, departmental selfishness or personal preferences, fail to take the whole situation into account and adopt the attitude of "everyone according to his needs" in dealing with the Central Committee's policies and directions, carrying out only those they agree with or even opposing those that they find disagreeable.

Why is it that such differences exist among some comrades? Mainly, it is because there is not enough study of Marxist theories and the ability to distinguish right and wrong is weak; second, they fail to grasp firmly enough the fundamental Marxist principle of "everything proceeds from reality," and lack the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts; third, they have not gotten rid of the influence of factionalism. Therefore, to be able to resolutely and creatively implement the party line, direction and policies and to maintain a high degree of uniformity with the central authority, I feel that there are three most important points.

First, we must seriously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Marxism is our party's guiding ideology and the theoretical basis in the formulation of the party line, principles and policies. Many facts have proved that for us, the fundamental principles of Marxism have the importance of being a general guide and if we do not understand them, we cannot correctly and resolutely carry out in a thorough manner the party line, principles and policies and maintain a high degree of uniformity with the central authority. It is understood that at present, a few of the leading cadres do not have adequate understanding of the significance of studying Marxist theories and lack the necessary interest and enthusiasm; some comrades feel that they can still do their job well with or without studying Marxist theories. Such thoughts will prevent the strengthening of our understanding of Marxist theories and the enchancement of our self-consciousness in thoroughly implementing the party line, principles and policies. Our leading cadres at various levels have the responsibility to understand and change the world, and they are the leaders in the socialist enterprise. Therefore, they should not only study specialized technical knowledge and become specialists in their jobs but should also, in particular, study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong

Thought so as to become more mature and clear-headed statesmen and organizers. Only if we systematically understand the theories of scientific socialism, the history of dialectic materialism and the world view and method of materialism can we become politically mature leaders who will from beginning to end uphold the correct political direction and be adept in carrying out innovative work and solve all kinds of practical problems. As comrade Chen Yun has said, "Only with a revolutionary theory can a communist party member begin to find solutions in complicated matters and directions in constantly changing movements and do a good job in revolutionary work." This is true of a party member and even more so of leading cadres. Of course, the writings and works of Marxism have not and cannot specifically answer all the questions that we face today and we should therefore pay attention to learning the general pattern and the stand, viewpoint and methods in understanding and solving problems revealed there. Only then can we truly grasp the basic principles of Marxism and under new historical conditions, advance Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. I should say that all the comrades here have all the conditions to understand Marxist theories; most of the comrades are college graduates with higher educational levels and a better foundation of knowledge and they have definite practical training so that it would be easier for them to understand, digest and grasp Marxism-Leninism. But we should also be aware that some comrades have not joined the party and work for a long time, or that they have occupied leading positions for only a relatively short period; in general, by comparison, they lack the systematic training in the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism and they do not have enough ability or are not adept in using Marxist principles to solve actual problems. This does not matter as long as one does not become blind in his actions and is determined to compensate for his inadequacy in this regard through diligently studying Marxist theories. He can constantly raise his level of understanding in the theories and policies of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Second, we must uphold the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts. This point is closely related to the first. The crux of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought is to proceed from reality, to link theory with reality and to seek truth from facts. I feel that this is very important. Since our party has suffered from doctrinairism and bookishness while some comrades have been fettered by empiricism, this experience and lesson is worth remembering. Today, without the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts, we cannot construct socialism with Chinese characteristics. Our country is vast and the development of the economy, politics and culture at various regions are not even and very different. If we do not proceed from reality and mechanically copy or transmit Central Committee policies and directives, thinking that that is to act according to principles and in keeping with the central authority, then, even though our intention is good and we keep ourselves busy all the time, our work will not bring forth good results. In criticizing Wang Ming's [3769 2494] doctrinairism, Chairman Mao said, "We should say that to be without a scientific attitude is to be without the attitude to integrate Marxist-Leninist theories and practice. This is called lacking or being inadequate in the party spirit." We must learn to use Marxist thought and method to guide our work, be diligent in going in depth into reality and the masses to investigate and study new conditions and questions, combining the center's line, direction and policies with local realities and departments and proceeding from this, to build up and strengthening the party spirit. After the 3rd

Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the line, direction and policies formulated by the Central Committee based on bringing order out of chaos are themselves products of using a scientific attitude to insist on combining Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought with the concrete reality of the new era. If we deviate from the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts, we cannot understand their true nature correctly, still less talk about their thorough, correct and creative implementation. The decision on the reform of the economic system adopted at the 3rd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC central Committee is another example of seeking truth from facts. Only with this scientific attitude can we grasp its true nature thereby enhancing our self-consciousness in thoroughly implementing this very important Marxist document. Third, we must insist on eradicating the influence of factionalism. The decision in the party rectification campaign points out, "Among some party members and cadres, the factionalism originating in the 10 years of turmoil has, up to now, not yet been overcome. They still replace the party spirit with factionalism, use factions to draw the line, appoint people by favoritism, exclude outsiders, form cliques to pursue selfish interests, seriously jeopardizing the party's unity and hinder the thorough implementation of the party line, principles and policies." Now, there are fewer people who uphold factionalism; but the influence of factionalism exists not only in the basic levels but also in leading organizations, not only among the young cadres but also among the old. The influence of factionalism is especially serious when personal questions are involved. For example, in the organizational reform and adjustment of leading bodies, some comrades do not follow the cadre "four modernizations" policy and often appoint people based on factions. The Central Committee has directed that as far as the "three kinds of people" are concerned, no matter what the faction, they have to be completely gotten rid of. However, some insist that one faction is correct and only work to purify the other factions. The Central Committee has repeatedly demanded the correction of unhealthy influences, but some, aided by the web of relationship formed by factions, try to boycott this; the Central Committee has decided to attack serious economic crimes and other criminal activities, but some, based on factionalism, sympathize with and protect criminal elements. Factionalism directly contradicts the party spirit. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out long ago, "We must insist on struggling against factionalism," "as for factionalism, the leadership should have a clear attitude and that is resolute opposition." Our leading cadres must seriously carry out the thorough negation of the education of the "cultural revolution" and the active ideological struggle against the concept of factionalism. If we do not thoroughly negate the "cultural revolution" and eradicate factionalism, we cannot strengthen the party spirit, thoroughly implement the party line, principles and policies or maintain a high degree of uniformity with the central authority. Of course, with the rapid developments especially in a historical transitional period, it is inevitable that some of our comrades will, on matters of ideology and understanding, have some differences with the central authority. From the standpoint of the party organization, it should strengthen ideological education and help the cadres to deepen their understanding of the party line, principles and policies. From the standpoint of the leading cadres themselves, they should strictly demand themselves to step up the building up and nurturing of the party spirit so as to further enhance the self-consciousness in thoroughly implementing the party line, principles and policies. We should

not ignore the difference that has emerged this time and fail to seriously sum up the experience and lesson. Next time when there is new problems, the difference will reemerge and we can never catch up. I hope that the comrades will seriously look back and analyze how each of us has thoroughly implemented the party line, principles and policies ever since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, sum up the experience so as to strengthen and enhance the party spirit and really maintain a high degree of ideological and political uniformity with the Central Committee at all times.

2. Self-consciously Serve the People Wholeheartedly

Our party was created and exists for the working class and the people's interests. It is the honest representative of the interests of China's different races and except for the interests of the working class and the broad masses, the party itself has no special interest of its own. To serve the people wholeheartedly is our party's basic objective and centrally reveals our party's party spirit. Every party member must uphold this basic objective, firmly establish the thought of serving the people wholeheartedly and always put the interests of the broad masses in his mind. In a recent meeting convened by the Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang said, "When we think or act, we have to keep our eyes on the 1 billion people; we must always understand the people's wishes, and be adept in combining the people's immediate and long-term interests so as to wholeheartedly become the people's servants," and "to enrich the country and the people in a quicker and better way is the crux of what the Communist Party of China thinks and does."

I feel that from the standpoint of us leading cadres, to establish correctly the thought of wholeheartedly serving the people's interests should begin with the following:

First, we must insist on the supremacy of the interests of the party and the people to which individual interests should unconditionally yield. Comrade Liu Shaoqi has discussed this question clearly in "On the Training of a Communist Party Member." He said, "A communist party member should, at any time and on any issue, think of the party's collective interest first and should place the party's interest in the front position and individual issues and interests in the subordinate position." Judging from the present situation, some comrades sometimes are unable to do this completely in the handling of the relation between individual preferences and the party's needs and individual gains and losses and the party's interests. For example, some comrades think that to engage in party political leadership work has no future and is not as attractive as being engaged in technical and specialized work. We know that the selection of large numbers of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres with specialized skills and knowledge to be the party's political leading bodies to realize the "four modernization" of leading bodies is a tactical measure to step up the pace of the "four modernizations." We can say with certainty that without the "four modernization" of the leading bodies, we cannot achieve the "four modernizations." Therefore, the interests of the party and the people lie in the selection and promotion of large numbers of middle-aged and young cadres into the leading bodies. Our consideration of this question proceeds from this point. Of course, this is not to say that

we should ignore individual interests and skills. The approach which fails to consider the individual's specialized skills is wrong. Our reform of the cadre system is to achieve the objective of making use of one's special talents so as to unify the development of the party enterprise and the special talents of the cadres. We have repeatedly stressed that we must consider the whole picture in selecting party leading cadres from intellectuals with specialized skills. For the comrade with knowledge in a certain specialty who is in the stage of being promoted and developed and who may be more beneficial to the four modernizations if he stays in his original position, we should respect his wishes so as to avoid suppressing his special talents and waste qualified personnel. For the comrade who has been promoted but who has not been used appropriately or who is not good at doing party leading work, we should make appropriate adjustments. If an individual possesses the conditions for party political leadership positions and the work is necessary, then one should unify individual interests with the needs of the enterprise and link up his future with the future of the party and the nation. In fact, there is no conflict between specialized technical knowledge and party political leadership work. The prerequisite for leading cadres is the possession of a higher educational level and specialized knowledge. Many specialized technical cadres who join the party political leading bodies exhibit a strong sense of responsibility and political enthusiasm toward the cause of the party and the people and use their specialized technical knowledge in party political leadership work, constantly seeking to improve and make valuable contributions. For them, the issue that there is no future for professional cadres to engage in party political work does not exist because basically, they put their individual interests in a subordinate position and link their individual future with the future of the party and the nation closely. There are some comrades who feel that they will be "getting the worse of it" engaging in party political leadership work. In a certain sense, to engage in party political work is indeed "getting the worse of it." Such work is arduous; it keeps one busy all the time so that there is no time to take care of household matters, no energy to help the children study and there is little time to rest. It is really hard work. It is true that the party organization should take care of and be concerned about the cadres and help them solve their actual difficulties and those of their family lives. From my standpoint of a leading cadre, I feel that we should have the spirit of having hardship first and enjoyment later and sacrificing oneself willingly for the party enterprise. To be able to do this is an expression of a high level of revolutionary consciousness and of the party spirit.

Second, we should exercise our authority correctly. All our cadres, whatever their ranks, are servants of the people, having only the duty of correctly exercising the authority entrusted to them by the party and the people, to work for the happiness of the people and the masses and not the authority to use their position to pursue personal interests. The majority of the leading cadres are like this. Many new groups, once they assume their duties, come up with the decision to "improve the leadership style and strengthen individual construction," and they publicly announce these regulations to mobilize the masses to carry out supervision. They do not use their authority to pursue personal interests or seek personal privileges. They are upright and honest and are praised, trusted and supported by the masses. Yet we should

also be aware that among our cadres, some have forgotten the objective of serving the people wholeheartedly and they take advantage of the convenience of their positions to use all kinds of ways to pursue their personal interests and those of the people around them. Some seek special privileges in housing, promotion, education, obtaining employment or arranging jobs for themselves and their friends and relations, violating the law and discipline. Some use the opportunity of reform to seek private gains at public expense, promoting relatives and friends and engage in "deception" in the name of hiring. Some direct their sights only to money and using the convenience of their work to engage in business or run enterprise, monopolizing profitable transactions, drawing dividends from "dry stocks" (also called "power stocks") and taking advantage of the country and the people. The facts show that changes in positions and power can enable the real servant of the people to even more fully develop his talents and intelligence for the good of the people; but such changes can also increase the personal desires of certain people and make them follow the crooked path of pursuing their personal interests. Here is a question of how to treat and use correctly the authority given by the party and the people. Every cadre, especially newly appointed leading cadres, must remember firmly the party's objectives and strictly demand himself to strengthen party spirit, to self-consciously obey party discipline and state laws, to work selflessly for the public interest and never to use one's authority and position to pursue personal interests or those of his friends and relatives. Comrade Hu Yaobang has said, "One should absolutely never do anything that is against the party and the people's interests. No matter how profitable it may be, one must not get involved; otherwise, one's whole life is destroyed." There is a lesson here. Individual newly promoted leading cadres, because of the relaxing of their ideological training, end up with an increase in individualism and fall. This is a warning which should arouse our sharp vigilance. As has been pointed out in the 3rd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the more we revitalize the economy, the more we should pay attention to resisting the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology and to preventing and overcoming the corrupt phenomena of using one's position and authority to pursue personal interests.

Third, we should stand firm on the principles of the party spirit and struggle against every act which harms the welfare of the party and the people. To be a leading cadre, it is not enough just to preserve one's purity. We have the duty to develop our authority and role to struggle against any unhealthy influence and corrupt phenomena harmful to the welfare of the party and the people. This is the duty entrusted to us by the party and the people. At present, unhealthy influences and corrupt phenomena still exist and they are quite serious in some areas where intricate webs of relationship have been formed and they will continue to exist in the future. Also, we have to realize that because you are leading cadres with position and power, unhealthy influences will attack you; may be some relatives and friends will try to form ties with you, to talk about personal relationship, to open the back door and seek favors. Faced with these unhealthy influences, whether one has the courage to insist on principles and whether one can correctly use one's authority to begin criticism and struggle is an important indicator of the strength of a cadre's party spirit. Many leading cadres have, in this regard, exhibited strong party spirit. They stand tall and struggle against the unhealthy

influences, establishing a healthy atmosphere and dare to take charge, to intervene and to fight hard. For example, in one of the provincial mapping departments, individual cadres there colluded with certain cadres in units above, below or around them. In the last few years, they, employing every means possible, used their position to seek special privileges for their family members, children, relatives and friends in hiring, raising wages and arranging employment, creating an intricate web of relationship and linkages for mutual exploitation and convenience, seriously violating the law and discipline. It was a total mess. After the formation of the new body which stressed principles and not face, a cleaning up and investigation of these unhealthy influences was carried out. At present, the facts have been clarified and is being taken care of. However, there are some comrades who dare not take on the unhealthy influences because they are afraid of this and that. To use their own words: first, they are afraid that they will be labelled "arrogant" (newly appointed and making criticism already), "ungrateful" (turn around and criticize old comrades who have helped them in their appointment), "ambitious" (to get rid of old comrades and grab power); second, they fear that to offend their superior will make their position difficult, to offend their colleagues will mean that they will have less help and to offend their subordinates will result in fewer votes; third, they fear that the old comrades will say, "those who enjoy success when young wag their tails," or their superiors will say, "creating disunity gives a bad impression" and that their colleagues would passively slow down work and see them make a fool of themselves. Therefore, they adopt a "three-steps" approach toward unhealthy influences: distance oneself so as to play it safe; get involved a little bit so as to take into consideration other's feelings; and learn to do a little under the name of "for the collective." If such a situation does not change, then there is the danger of becoming vulgar and acting like a sordid merchant. We should realize that if we do not create a good party spirit, the reform cannot be carried out smoothly. If you are not determined to struggle against things that are wrong, they will not automatically disappear. Instead, they will constantly influence and interfere with you, and indeed, like a "ghost", they will harass you and tempt you to submit. Even if you want to preserve your purity, you will often be unable to do so. Of course, it is not easy to struggle against unhealthy styles and evil influences and we will often meet some resistance which can be quite strong at times. Even some people will step forward to try to persuade you and apply pressure on you to abandon your principles. Therefore, in struggling against unhealthy influences, we must have courage; at the same time, we have to study the methods and to have more ideological education work. For the questions that should be investigated, we should examine the facts clearly, make sure they are correct and handle appropriately what needs to be done. As long as we uphold the truth, act fairly, and be honest and sincere, even if a few people criticize you and spread rumors, you do not have to worry because ultimately, you will receive the support of every upright, especially the old, comrades, the protection and support of the party organization and the backing of the masses.

3. Be Courageous in Reform and Keen To Innovate

I feel that to be courageous in reform and keen to innovate is an important manifestation of the party spirit in the new era. Our party is a revolutionary party founded according to the revolutionary theories and style of Marxism-Leninism. To get rid of the old and create the new, to be thorough in revolution and to always stand in front of the historical tide to push the society forward is one of the most notable characteristics of us communists. In the period of the democratic revolution, this characteristic of our party is mainly manifested in its leadership of the people of all races to carry out the overthrowing of the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism and to thoroughly destroy the old system so as to create a new China. In the socialist period, especially after the party has shifted its focus to economic construction, the basic duty of us communists is to develop greatly the productive power, achieve the four modernizations and quickly develop our country into a highly cultured and democratic socialist country. This requires the reform of the production relationships and the series of links and various aspects in the superstructure which are not suitable for the development of the productive forces. We should self-consciously perfect the socialist system so that its superiority can be manifested constantly. Therefore, whether we can stand in front of the reform at all times and promote the smooth development of the reform is an important indicator measuring the strength of the party spirit of every communist party member and leading cadre in the new historical era. We must study earnestly and be determined to follow through with the Central Committee's decision concerning the reform of the economic system, recognizing that in this reform lies the basic interest of all the people and the party. We should throw ourselves into the reform, playing the role of the model vanguard, and diligently work for the total victory of the reform.

To become a courageous reformer and innovator, we must continue to liberate our thought, eradicate the influence of "leftist" ideology, destroy the old concepts and conventions formed during the long period of the old mind, and arouse an active, upward-looking and enterprising spirit to overcome those habitual forces of being complacent, lazy in thought, being afraid of change and always sticking to conventions. After the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we would be successful in bringing about great historic changes because we rely on a liberating ideology, breaking through the serious long-term bondage of the erroneous "leftist" ideology and carry out a series of far-reaching changes appropriate to our country's conditions. To create completely a new situation also requires the continual emancipation of thought. Practice in the past few years has proved that whenever the leading cadres have been more successful in eradicating the influence of the "left" and in the emancipation of thought, the reform will have gone farther, the work more solid, the results more noteworthy and production more developed. The experience of Shashi in Hubei, Changzhou and Shougang in Jiangsu and their respective units have fully proved this point. But we should know that when the party finished the work in bringing order out of chaos in the guiding ideology, it does not mean that everyone of us has also finished the task. At present, some comrades exhibit a lack of courage when confronted with the new situation of total reform, holding the attitude that "it is better to be

the carriage than the engine of the train" or "to walk 10 long steps than take 1 with risk" and become meticulous, careful and overcautious in their work. This is basically because they have not completely gotten rid of the influence of "leftist" ideology and the stricture of some old concepts and conventions: for example, the concept of the communes being larger in size and collective in nature, the management ideas of small producers, the concept of equal wage bonuses, the concept that common prosperity is the same as prospering at the same rate, the concept of belittling knowledge and the intellectuals, and the idea that the selection of cadres should be based on background and seniority. Without completely divorcing from the old concepts, we cannot establish a new concept appropriate to the new situation and have the courage to get rid of the old, create the new, and advance and develop. Even in areas where the reforms have been going well, it does not mean that the task of reform is completed. Only when the leading cadres there continue to liberate their thought and have a broad perspective will the reform become deeper and all work elevated to a higher level. To become a leader with the courage to reform and innovate also requires a resolute spirit. Through the ages, the realization of every important reform and the emergence of every historically significant new situation have not been smooth. If we want to create completely a new situation and search for a socialist path with Chinese characteristics, we would certainly meet with all kinds of difficulties. Moreover, since the influence of the old concepts is still relatively strong at present and the question of reform is very complicated, the task of reform is arduous. It is exactly because of this that we demand that the leaders of the new era must possess the drive to overcome every difficulty and a resolute and indomitable leadership style. The character and style of not making final decision on questions clearly understood, moving away when encountering opposition, stopping when there are difficulties, making compromises when things do not work out, or being afraid after a few setbacks is not appropriate for the leaders of a new era. Since reform is an exploratory and innovative enterprise which is extremely complicated and has a mass nature, there will bound to be mistakes in the work. We have to be adept in summing up experiences, to continue to advance and to possess from the beginning to end the drive to keep on fighting in spite of setbacks. We cannot lose the drive to be courageous in making reforms or the confidence to explore and march forward because there are some mistakes. To become a leader who dares to make reforms and innovate also requires hard work and study. We have to implement the open door policy, the revitalization of the economy, the contract responsibility system, and the reform of the economic system, the organization and the cadre system. To us, this series of reforms is new and with the deepening of the reform and the advance in the four modernizations, we will encounter many new things and questions. Our present knowledge and experience in leading the total reform is not adequate. Although some comrades have definite specialized scientific knowledge, yet it is still not enough when compared with the demands of the new situation. As some comrades have said: we have the authority to make final decisions but we still do not have the ability to do so. The way to resolve this is to use a strong revolutionary drive to learn diligently Marxist theories, specialized scientific knowledge and modern scientific management; we should learn from the books, from reality, from the masses, and from those who know so as to constantly enhance our own leadership abilities.

The strengthening of the party spirit cannot be separated from practice and our individual efforts in practice. Practice is the standard which tests the strength of the leader's party spirit. Everyone understands this and I am not going to talk about it. We believe that the comrades here are able to recognize clearly the significant responsibility entrusted to them by history and that they will vigorously demand themselves to work even harder to build up the party spirit according to the "Party Regulations," the "Guiding Principles" and the "Central Committee's Resolution on Party Rectification" so as to become qualified leaders of the new era, possessing a strong party spirit, real ability and learning and the courage to make reforms.

12380

CSO: 4005/583

ABOLITION OF 'KEY' SCHOOL SYSTEM UNDER DISCUSSION

HK140252 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by CHINA DAILY staff reporter]

[Text] The abolition of the current "elite" key-school system in primary and secondary education is currently being discussed, while education departments are blaming the low quality of elementary education and shortage of teachers.

Professor Qian Weichang, president of the Shanghai Polytechnic University pointed out that one of the main reasons for the poor quality of the elementary education is education departments are only able to concentrate on certain so-called "key" schools.

Standards in elementary education determine the quality of the country's workforce and cadre ranks. Some 70 to 80 percent of officials are middle school graduates and they have a farreaching influence on society. Many of the unhealthy tendencies which appeared in the current economic reforms are traceable to officials who have not properly understood how to proceed.

In an interview with a TUANJIE BAO (UNION JOURNAL) reporter during the third session of the Sixth CPPCC, Qian pointed out that the attention which has been paid to key schools in recent years has also meant neglect for the majority.

Under the key school system, he said, a child's future is decided at the age of six or seven. Entering a key primary school is the start of a career through other key schools and finally to university. Children who go to non-key primary schools are likely to enter ordinary middle schools, because of the poor quality of their primary school education.

Between 80 and 90 percent of pupils study in ordinary schools. But the best teachers and educational resources go to the top schools.

He also pointed out that the examinations children take to enter middle school are too narrow. Instead of concentrating on Chinese and mathematics alone, they should include other subjects such as history and geography which give an indication of the breadth of the pupil's knowledge.

Education departments however, complained about the shortage of qualified primary and middle school teachers and say they are only in a position to supply good teachers to a few schools.

An official from the Beijing Education Bureau pointed out that the middle schools in the city are short 2,700 teachers every year, and in primary schools the shortfall amounts to 1,400.

This means that some schools cannot offer courses such as music, art, history, and geography.

CSO: 4000/190

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OVER 30,000 COLLEGE STUDENTS RECRUITED INTO PARTY

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] According to data from relevant departments, party organizations at the nation's 902 institutions of higher education last year recruited over 30,000 new party members from among graduates, undergraduates and vocational students. The number represents a substantial increase over 1983.

The recruitment of party members from among college students last year was unusual in a number of ways. First, instead of delaying recruitment until students graduate, as in the past, party organizations now intensify their work on freshmen and take extra care to liberate themselves from the old dictum, "observe freshmen, select sophomores, train juniors and develop seniors." They also admit junior students who are qualified for membership. Second, there has been a new emphasis on the training and education of college students who apply for membership. Through a variety of methods geared to the different characteristics of students at different grades, including party constitution study groups, discussion groups on basic party knowledge, and short training courses in summer and winter vacations, party organizations have effectively strengthened the training and education of students. Third, most newly recruited party members are of good quality. In accordance with the strict requirements for party membership specified in the party constitution, party organizations at all institutions of higher education have successfully recruited into the party outstanding and hardworking students who both have excellent academic performance and are committed to socialism and communism and concerned with the collective. An overwhelming majority of new party members from Qinghua University, Beijing University, Huazhong Engineering College and Shanghai Jiaotong University belong to the Communist Youth League and are class cadres. Fourth, most party committees at institutions of higher education have included in their agendas the recruitment of party members among university students, drawing up plans and exercising oversight. They are now giving more attention to the Communist Youth League to ensure it reaches its potential and are actively helping party organizations in their education, training and observation of intellectuals.

12581

CSO: 4005/761

BUILD-UP OF PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL FROM AMONG STAFF, WORKERS URGED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 52, 24 Dec 84 pp 40-41

[Text] The professional personnel who will be active on every front after 1990 are without a doubt the young people of today. However, will they be able to undertake this important historical responsibility? Will simply relying on the training provided by today's universities and vocational secondary schools satisfy our needs?

A responsible person from the All-China Staff and Workers Education Management Commission explained that in Shanghai, for example, according to preliminary estimates, by 1990, an additional 536,000 professional personnel of all types will be needed. But during this period, full-time universities and vocational secondary schools will only be able to supply 231,000 people, so how will they make up the other 305,000 people? The relevant Shanghai departments believe that while enrollments at the regular universities and vocational secondary schools should be expanded, they must adopt staunch and effective measures, focus on in-service training for staff and workers, step up the intellectual development of young and mature staff and workers between the ages of 25 and 40 and build up a large body of professional personnel from among them.

This responsible person pointed out that conditions in Shanghai were universal in China. In recent years, due to the rapid development of economic reform in the cities, the implementation of the policy of relaxing restrictions toward the outside world and the challenge of the new technological revolution, the need for qualified personnel on all fronts grows constantly larger and the urgency of educating staff and workers throughout China has become the order of the day.

According to a general survey, the present state of Shanghai's professional personnel is: among 1,540,000 young people, ages 26 to 30, only 56,000 are professional personnel with schooling at the vocational secondary level or higher or technical personnel titles, which is a mere 3.64 percent; among 548,000 middle-aged people, ages 41 to 45, 93,000 are professional personnel, which constitutes 16.97 percent. After 1990, today's middle-aged intellectuals will become old and young intellectuals will become middle-aged. If training of qualified personnel is not stepped up today, in the last 10 years of this century, during the critical moment for the vigorous development of the economy, a shortage of professional personnel will appear.

Looking at the whole country, after 1990, not only will the backbone of professional personnel in many departments and enterprises age at the same time, for whom there will be comparatively fewer successors, but this problem also exists in the ranks of the skilled workers. With the continuous retirement of old workers and the children of staff and workers of an earlier period "taking their places," the composition of the skilled ranks in the corps of workers will become less suited to the needs of production development. This requires that within 7 or 8 years we must treat the strengthening of staff and worker education as strategically important, otherwise it will have a serious effect on the vigorous development of the economy.

This responsible person emphasized that to build up a large body of qualified personnel from among staff and workers, we must reform staff and worker education. Reform will help mobilize enthusiasm for running schools, teaching and studying and help develop more and better qualified personnel faster. Many departments and enterprises in various provinces and municipalities have come up with several good suggestions on this, such as:

1. While recognizing the importance and urgency of working hard on developing staff and worker education, the state should also make legislation. It should be stipulated in explicit terms, as it is in the "Enterprise Laws," that staff and worker training is an important responsibility of factory directors. In addition, we should set about drafting "Staff and Worker Education Laws" or "Provisional Regulations on Staff and Worker Education," to provide a legal basis for staff and workers receiving education.
2. Integrate staff and workers education more tightly with building the economy. Staff and worker education cannot simply be equated with carrying out education based on records of schooling, but should focus especially on integrating training with the staff and workers' positions and job requirements, the enterprises' technical changes, technical development, rebuilding and expansion and promotion of a modernized management system.
3. Integrate training with worker personnel management and the assignment system. Every government policy should help to raise the staff and workers' enthusiasm for study.
4. Gradually form a multi-level, multi-standard system for running schools for staff and worker education, to be supported by the cities, especially large and medium-sized cities.
5. Further implement the policy on intellectuals with regard to teachers of staff and workers, raise their social and political standing and, as soon as possible, resolve their problems with professional title assessment, unfairly low wages and treatment and enhance their training.
6. Improve the management system of staff and worker education and conscientiously resolve such problems as the current excess of leaders and dispersal of forces.

12534

CSO: 4005/405

DIVERSITY IN MODES OF STAFF, WORKER EDUCATION URGED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 52, 24 Dec 84 p 41

[Article by Zeng Hui [2582 6540] of the All-China Staff and Worker Education Management Commission: "To See Results in Staff and Worker Education, Administer a Diversity of Schools"]

[Text] In recent years, the vigorous development of the economy and the importing of new technology has added new impetus and vitality to staff and worker education throughout China and more and more staff and workers are demanding cultural and technical-vocational study. The the BEIJING WANBAO of 1 December alone there were over 21 advertisements to recruit students for continuation schools (or classes) run by various segments of society, with a wide variety of courses taught, from foreign languages, computers and law to drafting and accounting, and this was only one little corner of staff and worker education throughout China.

Take a look at the partial statistics for 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, plus 57 departments and commissions of the central authorities, for 1983:

Over 22,470,000 staff and workers in these units have participated in largely systematic cultural and technical-vocational study of all levels and types, which constitutes 25.7 percent of the total number of staff and workers.

There were 11,940,000 people who graduated or completed courses in staff and worker (or after-hours) schools (or classes) of all levels and types, among them were 228,000 staff and worker graduates of institutions of higher education, 258,000 graduates of secondary vocational schools and 5,790,000 who were given technical training.

In addition, last year, 4,790,000 cadres of all types within the industry and communications and commerce systems nation-wide engaged in rotational training, which was around 50 percent of the total number of similar cadres. Of these, 520,000 leading cadres in enterprises at the county level and above went through rotational training, which was around 80 percent of the total number of similar cadres. More than 9,890,000 young and mature staff workers made up classes to come up to elementary or middle school standards of education, with a 38 percent rate of qualification; 6,980,000 people made up elementary technical classes to meet the standards, with a 33 percent rate of qualification.

At present, the scope of staff and worker education throughout China is still constantly expanding, not only in schools run by state and government departments and enterprise units, but also in schools run by trade union organizations at all levels, various learned societies, democratic parties and people in all social circles. The educational mode has expanded from the classroom instruction that dominated in the past to other forms, such as broadcast, television, correspondence and reading courses and self-study coaching. Of these, the Central Television University has the broadest scope, with 1,200,000 regular students now, and it has provided the state with 160,000 graduates over the last four years. Over 800 staff and worker (after-hours) universities throughout the nation have been examined, approved and put on record by the relevant political economy departments, with more than 1,500,000 people in attendance. There are more than 10,000 staff and worker secondary vocational schools throughout the nation that principally train elementary technical personnel and ordinary management cadres, with more than 1,000,000 people in attendance.

In addition, staff and worker training has started to change its orientation from popularization to the raising of standards and to integrate increasingly closely with the economic drive. It seems imperative that larger numbers of society be mobilized and more forms for administering staff and worker education be adopted.

12534

CSO: 4005/405

INCREASE IN STAFF, WORKER EDUCATION REPORTED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 52, 24 Dec 84 p 41

[Text] There has been an obvious change in recent years in the attitude of a great many of the staff and workers of the Capital Iron and Steel Company toward cultural and technical-vocational study, from "I should study" to "I want to study." Through September 1984, more than 86,300 company people had participated in cultural and technical-vocational study of all levels and types, which constitutes 76 percent of the total number of staff and workers and exceeds the number of people who were involved in study in all of 1983.

In order to effect modernized management, technological progress and higher economic benefits, Capital Steel constantly makes higher demands on the cultural and technical levels of its staff and workers. For example, because they had imported from abroad a lot of advanced equipment, some production processes were entirely computer-controlled and this required 1,000 personnel with knowledge of computer technology to program, manage, operate and maintain them. Aside from a certain number of graduates of institutions of higher education who had been assigned there, the majority of this body of professional personnel would receive their training within the company, thus giving the staff and workers an urgent sense that "if I do not understand and use computers, I will become obsolete," which heightened their zeal for study. At present, company-trained personnel with computer skills are playing an active role in production and work positions and some of the university graduates among the staff and workers are inventive and creative.

Capital Steel has always valued investment in intellectual capability and expenditures for staff and worker education has increased yearly. This year alone they invested more than 400,000 yuan to start a television vocational secondary school. The company now has 13 schools of all levels and types, with more than 470 full-time teachers and more than 60 computers used to teach. More than 1,700 people study through television, reading and correspondence courses offered together with three universities. It is estimated that the number of people in the company involved in cultural and technical-vocational study will increase next year and will reach 80 percent of the total number of staff and workers.

12534

CSO: 4005/405

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PLANS MADE TO DOUBLE INTELLECTUAL CAPABILITY IN SHANGHAI

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 52, 24 Dec 84 pp 40-41

[Article by Xu Jiazhu [1776 1367 2691]: "Three Plans To Double Intellectual Capability in Shanghai"]

[Text] The results of Shanghai's large-scale general survey of qualified personnel reveal that while Shanghai was believed all along to be dominant in the area of qualified personnel, the current proportion of qualified personnel in the natural sciences and technology within the total number of staff and workers has fallen to eighth place in the nation, behind Beijing, Shaanxi, Guizhou, Qinghai, Sichuan, Hubei and Guangxi. To adapt to the increasing need for a greater number of qualified personnel, the Shanghai Municipal Qualified Personnel Estimate Office has produced three plans to double intellectual capability in Shanghai before 1990.

1. A Plan to Double Enrollments in Senior Middle Schools

These last two years, the number of young people, ages 15 to 17, entering senior middle school was around 60,000 (including general senior middle schools, vocational secondary schools, technical schools and vocational senior middle schools), with a rate of entry of 37.5 percent. By 1990, the entry rate for senior middle schools should reach 75 percent, which would be nearly double.

2. A Plan to Double the Scope of Training at Institutions of Higher Education

By 1990, there should be 159,000 students in Shanghai's general institutions of higher education, which would be double the number of 1983. To effect this plan, the number of students enrolled in regular courses and professional courses should increase 8 percent a year. The number of students in Shanghai's institutions of higher education for adults was more than 40,000 in 1983 and should reach 101,000 by 1990.

3. A Plan to Double the Total Number of Professional Personnel

In 1983, Shanghai had 486,000 professional personnel of all types, which should reach 972,000 by 1990, which would be double. However, by 1990, around 50,000 people will have retired, so it will actually require an increase of 536,000 people. To do this training must be carried out through every type of educational form.

12534

CSO: 4005/405

PROGRESS IN SECONDARY VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL EDUCATION OUTLINED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 16 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "China's Secondary Vocational and Technical Education Progresses Rapidly in Order To Meet the Demands of Urban and Rural Economic Reform"]

[Text] China's urban and rural economic reform and the new circumstances it has generated have expedited the development of secondary vocational and technical education. In 1984, there were 16,900 secondary vocational schools, agricultural and vocational high schools, technical schools and secondary vocational schools for adults in China. These schools recruited 2.22 million students and their enrollment totaled 4.53 million. In 1984, 32.3 percent of China's secondary school students were vocational and technical students--an increase from 7.6 percent in 1978. The unitary structure of secondary education has witnessed preliminary changes.

In 1984, there were 3,301 secondary vocational schools in China--211 more compared to the previous year--and 546,100 students were recruited by these schools--68,300 more than, and a 14.3 percent increase over, the previous year. Total enrollment reached 1,322,500 students--179,200 more than, and a 15.7 percent increase over, the previous year. In the same year, 375,900 people graduated from these schools. The following statistics describe the 3,301 secondary vocational schools in China in detail: (1) There were 2,293 secondary technical schools--64 more compared to the previous year. They recruited 350,900 students--64,500 more than the previous year and 5.6 percent above the targeted number. The enrollment reached 811,200 students--122,800 more than, and a 17.8 percent increase over, the previous year. During 1984, these schools produced 237,700 graduates. Secondary vocational schools were able to make progress through consolidation and reform and put an end to a passive state of affairs whereby for 6 consecutive years they could not fulfill recruitment targets and witnessed a slow development. (2) There were 1,008 secondary normal schools, which recruited 195,200 students--3,800 more than, and a 2 percent increase over, the previous year. Enrollment reached 511,300 students--56,400 more than, and 12.4 percent increase over, the previous year. They produced 138,200

graduates. The total number of teachers and staff members employed by secondary schools was 379,000, among which 161,000 were full-time instructors--4,700 more than the previous year. The number of employed staff members also increased to 15,000.

Agricultural and vocational schools were able to achieve progress during 1984 because they adopted a variety of educational formats based upon the needs of urban and rural economic development, particularly those of the third industry. There were 7,002 independent agricultural and vocational schools--1,521 more than the previous year. The number of agricultural and vocational classes offered by general-course high schools reached 11,982--1,945 more than the previous year. Also in 1984, agricultural and vocational high schools recruited 939,000 students--182,200 more than, and a 24 percent increase over, the previous year. Enrollment reached 1,744,900 students--524,800 more than, and a 43 percent increase over, the previous year. In the same year, 278,400 people graduated from agricultural and vocational high schools. According to partial statistics, at present agricultural and vocational schools offer courses in approximately 400 specialized subjects, including agronomy, agricultural machinery, agricultural plumbing, finance and accounting, statistics, preschool education, health care, cooking and tourism. The number of teachers and staff members employed by agricultural and vocational high schools was 161,800 among whom 103,800 were full-time teachers. Compared to the previous year, the number of teachers and staff members increased by 49,400; the number of full-time teachers, 30,300. Agricultural and vocational schools also employed 13,000 part-time instructors.

In 1984, there were 3,465 technical schools in China--22 more than in the previous year. They recruited 309,000 students--35,000 more than, and a 12.8 percent increase over, the previous year. The enrollment reached 639,000--114,000 more than, and a 21.7 percent increase over, the previous year. During this year, 187,000 people graduated from technical schools. The number of teachers and staff members employed by technical schools was 187,000.

In 1984, China's vocational secondary schools for adults witnessed progress and development. There were 3,171 adult vocational secondary schools of various kinds, which recruited 425,000 students (comparable to the level of general-course secondary schools.) Enrollment reached 827,000, and 167,300 people graduated from these schools: (1) There were 19 secondary vocational schools of broadcasting and television, which recruited 67,600 students and whose enrollment totaled 102,000. (2) There were 1,350 vocational secondary schools for staff members and peasants, which recruited 141,300 students--40,800 more than in the previous year. Enrollment reached 218,700--21,800 more than, and a 11.1 percent increase over, the previous year; 32,000 people graduated from these schools. (3) There were 30 secondary vocational schools

of cadre management, which recruited 3,100 students and whose enrollment totaled 3,300. (4) There were 1,782 schools of advanced studies for teachers, which recruited 213,000 students and whose enrollment reached 503,000. These schools produced 135,300 graduates during 1984. The number of teachers and staff members employed by adult secondary vocational schools was 94,700, among which 47,300 were full-time and 16,100 part-time teachers.

12680

CSO: 4005/703

SHORTCUT TO PROFESSIONAL TRAINING PROPOSED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Liu Rongxuan [0491 2837 2537]: "A Shortcut to Professional Training"]

[Text] There has been a longstanding imbalance in China's higher education between undergraduate education and professional training. In recent years, a number of advanced industrial professional schools have been reopened and new ones built. But the ratio between undergraduates and professional students in engineering schools is still 9:1, a gap which actually seems to be widening in some localities because of the flurry of upgradings of professional schools. This phenomenon is highly unfavorable to the development of the diverse range of experts at various levels which society needs.

How do we solve this urgent problem? As I see it, we must readjust our policy and take measures to stabilize, consolidate and develop existing professional schools, vigorously promote professional colleges with a shortened curriculum, staff universities, TV universities, correspondence training and evening universities. Also, we should encourage whole-day undergraduate institutions to offer professional training. Not only will it exploit the full potential of whole-day institutions, but it will also help turn out more better-qualified people faster, and at a lesser cost. We should go all out to promote it.

Today, we have more than 900 regular institutions of higher education. The average student: faculty ration is 4:1, even 3:1 at some key colleges and universities. If we increase the ratio to 5.5:1, we can accommodate an additional 450,000 students. Huanan Normal University conscientiously lived up to the spirit of the national conference on higher education and actively exploited every potential. Its approach to education is multi-level, multifarious and diversified. As a result, it doubled its enrollment from 6,000 in 1982 to 12,000 in 1984. If all schools are equally energetic in exploiting their potentials, their enrollments can expand substantially. This means turning out more experts in the end. The operation of a professional school or university involves raising funds, recruiting staff and putting up buildings. All this is time-consuming as well as difficult because you cannot recruit students right away. By contrast, if we let existing institutions go in for professional training, we save time because they do not have to start from scratch; after some readjustments, they will be all set to go.

Undergraduate institutions, particularly key colleges and universities, have better faculty and are in a stronger position to offer an education and train better professional students. Qinghua University graduated 60 people in metal cutting and instrumentation in 1954. Eight of them were selected to undergo further training in the Soviet Union, 20 took up teaching at colleges and universities and have now become deputy department heads, teaching and research section chiefs, associate professors and lecturers; and a dozen or so joined industry and are now either in charge of factories or chief engineers or their deputies. All are highly qualified people. When colleges and universities offer professional training, they can use existing equipment and facilities. This is also true for teaching materials for basic courses and professional courses, with some modifications. In this way, we can cut down on investments and economize. Moreover, benefits accrue to the institutions themselves. Overstaffing has been an old, stubborn problem at colleges and universities. Not only does it affect teachers' economic benefits and chances for promotion, but it also militates against the rationalization of the structure of our expert community and any attempt to make the faculty younger. An expansion in enrollment helps solve the problem of overstaffing. By adding professional training to colleges and universities, we give undergraduates eliminated from the regular curriculum another option. Conversely, outstanding professional students can be admitted into the regular curriculum. In the future, when a young person decides to enter college or goes in for professional training, the act will not seal his fate. Grafting professional training onto colleges and universities diversifies our expert selection methods, thereby mobilizing the enthusiasm of undergraduates and professional students.

12581

CSO: 4005/762

JPRS-CPS-85-055
6 June 1985

REFORMS IN HIGHER EDUCATION PROPOSED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 9, 4 Mar 85 p 41

[Article by Zhu Zhaozhou [2612 2340 3166]: "Institutions of Higher Education Should Readjust Structure, Management"]

[Text] How can China's higher education produce more and better qualified people faster to meet the needs of the four modernizations? President Shi Weixiang [0670 4850 4382] of Northwest Jiaotong University has proposed that we:

1. Readjust the proportions of experts we are turning out and set up a rational structure.

The modern economy is a large integrated system. A nation or region requires for its development a full range of experts in the right proportions. At present, the structure of higher education in China, including engineering education, and the proportions of experts it is producing are not geared to satisfying the needs of economic and technical developments. Subject-wise, our supply of experts in science, engineering, medicine and agriculture is relatively plentiful. By contrast, arts, law, finance, economics and management are producing a much smaller number of experts. There are far more single-discipline colleges than integrated, multidisciplinary institutions, a situation unfavorable to economic development and the promotion of frontier sciences and other new subjects. Turning to the vertical fourfold division among students in professional schools, undergraduates, candidates for Master's degrees and Ph. D. candidates. First, there is an unevenness between professional students and undergraduates. Take the enrollments at engineering colleges, for instance. The ratio between undergraduates and professional students is 9:1. Hence the imbalance between the supply of engineers and that of technicians in industry and enterprises. A second imbalance occurs in the ratio between undergraduates and graduate students: the number of candidates pursuing master's degrees in the entire nation is less than 5 percent of the number of undergraduates. Here Northwest Jiaotong University has been a little experiment. We have overhauled and updated a number of traditional disciplines and subjects, introduced new ones, increased the number of departments from 9 to 18 and added a management engineering college and a graduate school. From a multidisciplinary industrial university, we have become a comprehensive university which offers not only full training in mechanical, electrical, civil and chemical engineering but also a variety of arts, science and management courses.

2. Reform the educational management system by demarcating responsibility for the three kinds of institutions.

Among China's existing 900 institutions of higher education, 36 are directly under the Ministry of Education and 250 are operated by various departments under the party Central Committee. Only 37 institutions have more than 5,000 students each. Most are on a fairly modest scale, each with fewer than 1,000 students, involve limited investments and produce unsatisfactory results.

To speed up the development of higher education, we must, on the one hand, dismantle the present management system in which institutions are the property of individual departments. In its place we can have a system where universities are run by either the state, the province or the municipality and where the institutions are independent entities. There should be a rational division of labor among the institutions regarding the type of experts they train and at what level. The potentials of longstanding institutions should be fully tapped. On the other hand, power should be delegated wherever appropriate and the president given full responsibility for capital construction, personnel, finance, teaching and external affairs so that he is in a position to make his institution vigorous, dynamic, competitive and unique.

3. Give students a broadened education. Pay attention to the training of ability.

Faced with the new situation, we must ask much more of our engineering and technical experts. As far as intellectual development is concerned, we must ensure that our students acquire a broad grounding in basic theories and extensive knowledge. In the process of training an expert, we must pay particular attention to the nurturing of ability. Knowledge is the foundation and prerequisite of ability, while ability is putting knowledge to work in analyzing and solving problems. They are interdependent and mutually reinforcing, forming a link in dialectical unity. Teaching involves the dissemination of knowledge, of course, but even more important is the imparting of study methods. As they say, "Show them how to fish instead of giving them a fish." One of the basic teaching principles in higher engineering education, therefore, is dual emphasis on knowledge transmission and ability training. What is the mix of ability an engineering student should have? There is no consensus on this issue among people in higher engineering education in China. Most believe that it should be a combination of things, including a capacity for self-directed studies, adeptness in problem-solving, organizational and managerial skills and innovativeness (or a budding creative ability). Our experience is that people thus solidly equipped can move ahead in their work and come up with new ideas. For a graduate making his entry into society, his ability, or the lack of it, is going to have a decisive influence on his entire life. Chen Huibo [7115 1920 3134], senior engineer at Taiyuan Heavy Machinery Plant, was one for independent thinking and self-directed study even as an applied mechanics student at Northwest Jiaotong University. I believe his learning initiative is an important reason behind his invention of a steel roller and his capturing the National Invention First and Second Prizes. We must preserve and promote our traditional emphasis on basic theories and practice, create every favorable condition and do our best to cultivate students' abilities in order to make available for the four modernizations the most brilliant people.

CHINA DAILY REPORTS FARMERS WELCOME NPC DRAFT INHERITANCE LAW

HK100417 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] Farmer deputies to the National People's Congress (NPC) on Friday deliberating the draft inheritance law called it "timely and appropriate".

The economic interests of the specialized farmer households could now be guaranteed for a lifetime and be inherited, said Cao Yingxiang, who specializes in raising fish in Xiuning County of Anhui Province.

Contracts formerly were valid for only a few years.

The inheritance right to individual contracts heightens confidence in investing. After contracting an acre of paddyfield in 1980, he dug a pond and invested 15,000 yuan last year to raise fish.

He also invested in a duck processing workshop and a vineyard, and plans to borrow 400,000 yuan to invest in a down garment workshop this year.

Zhang Wengsheng from Henan Province runs a riverside orchard of nearly 40 hectares with an investment of 100,000 yuan.

He hoped that his children would make a success of their life through their own labor and not depend on his money. He said he planned to leave most of his money on his death for social welfare.

Zhu Gaihuan, a rural coal [as published] from Henan Province, called attention to the protection of women's rights under the draft law which stipulates the surviving spouse as the main inheritor.

Daughters traditionally do not inherit and widows who remarry lose the right to the property of their deceased husbands.

This was a demonstration of inequality between men and women, said Yang Ruxian, a farmer from Sichuan who runs an urban service center.

He shamefacedly said that he had originally intended to act like this. Now he had changed his mind, recognizing that his 18-year-old daughter had contributed to his success. He reported some 90,000 yuan in fixed assets, including a farm produce shop, a food processing workshop and duck farm.

Part of his wealth should be attributed to his daughter who, therefore, was entitled to inherit.

He said a growing number of girls involved in commodity production were no longer confined to family duties. Their interests would be protected by the inheritance law.

Inheritance disputes had increased in the rural areas in recent years, said Shi Shengzhong from Sichuan Province. He attributed this to greater farmer prosperity. "An inheritance law is indeed necessary," he said.

Also, a group of senior citizens here on Saturday admonished young people against craving for their parents' property although it was necessary for China to have an inheritance law.

The speakers who aired this view are members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

Ke Lin, a writer and a member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Association for Promoting Democracy, said the inheritance law was aimed at formalizing the kind relationship in a socialist society of care and concern for each other.

"This is not just a matter of inheriting some money or property," he added.

While agreeing that the right of children to inherit should be protected, Ke Lin argued that the most precious thing a parent left to his or her children was ethical principles. "The important thing is to teach our children to be self-reliant, and they should work hard and not count on a legacy," he said.

Liao Mosha, vice chairman of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the CPPCC, said that the feudal influence of thousands of years always placed men as superior to women. The draft law would help change this attitude. "This reflects social progress," he added.

Professor Wu Dakun from the China People's University, also a member of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, said that the draft law suited actual conditions in China such as big families.

He especially agreed to the provision in the draft that support and assistance to the old would be considered in handling a legacy. "Thus, the fine tradition of the Chinese people is to be continued with the force of law."

Gu Zhizhong, a veteran journalist, urged that attention be paid to education of the younger generation in socialist ethics and ideals.

CSO: 4000/190

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SONG RENQIONG GREET'S CALLIGRAPHERS CONGRESS

OW230639 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1443 GMT 22 Apr 85

[By reporters Yin Hongzhu, Jia Jinghong]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA)--The second membership congress of the Chinese Calligraphers' Association was opened in the Dayabao Hotel in Beijing today. More than 250 delegates from 29 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions happily gathered together with the calligraphers of Taiwan origin and those from Hong Kong and Macao to discuss matters of vital importance to the reinvigoration of China's calligraphy.

Song Renqiong, Xu Deheng, Zhang Aiping, Zhou Yang, and Xia Yan sent congratulatory messages and inscriptions to the congress. They earnestly hope the calligraphers and seal-cutting artists will make still better efforts to develop calligraphy and make contributions in building socialist spiritual civilization.

Zhou Erfu, vice chairman of the Chinese Calligraphers' Association, presided at the opening ceremony. Chairman Shu Tong made a report entitled "Popularize Education, Make Creation Flourish and Raise the Contemporary Art of Calligraphy to a New Level."

Since the first congress in 1981, the Chinese Calligraphers' Association has expanded its membership to a total of over 1,300 people. Branches of the association have been established in 23 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions.

CSO: 4005/904

EAST REGION

JPRS-CPS-85-055
6 June 1985

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG FETES HONG KONG JOURNALISTS

OW070057 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, and Xue Ju, governor of this province, met with, and feted, a visiting group of journalists from Hong Kong and Macao at the Hangzhou Hotel here last night.

Before the banquet, Wang Fang and Xue Ju met all members of the group and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

Wang Fang said that the current visit to Hangzhou of friends from journalistic circles in Hong Kong and Macao symbolized their support for construction of Hangzhou City and Zhejiang Province. After briefing the visitors on the progress of Zhejiang's economic construction, he urged them to give wider publicity to this Chinese province, and the city of Hangzhou, through the medium of the press, to help promote the development of this province. He raised the hope that friends from journalistic circles in Hong Kong and Macao would send correspondents to Zhejiang to cover local developments here. You Zhuolin, deputy leader of the visiting group, thanked the host for the warm hospitality accorded members of the group, and said that he would keep Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and foreign friends better informed of the situation in Zhejiang, as well as in Hangzhou.

Present were responsible persons of this province and Hangzhou City, Chen Fawen, Luo Dong, Li Dexin, Xu Qichao, Zhong Boxi, and Yang Zhaodi as well as leading members of the provincial foreign affairs office and the provincial reporters association.

Friends from journalistic circles in Hong Kong and Macao have, in the past few days, visited factories, villages, and schools in Hangzhou and toured Xihu, Qiandaohu, and Fuchunjiang scenic spots. They will leave Hangzhou for home tomorrow.

CSO: 4005/882

EAST REGION

SU YIRAN ATTENDS CEREMONY OF ARTISTS' MEETING

SK070457 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] The fourth representatives' meeting of the Chinese Artists' Association opened at Jinan's Nanjiao Guesthouse on the morning of 6 May. Wu Zuoren, acting chairman of the Chinese Artists' Association, attended the opening ceremony. Also attending were Su Yiran, secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee; Jiang Chunyun, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and concurrently secretary of the Jinan City CPC Committee; Zhang Zhi, deputy commissar of the Jinan Military Region; and responsible comrades of the provincial and Jinan City propaganda, literary and art, and cultural departments. Nearly 500 representatives and specially invited representatives attended the meeting.

Comrade Liu Kaiqu presided over the opening ceremony. Comrade Wu Zuoren gave an opening speech. Congratulatory letters and messages sent by central leading comrades, including Xi Zhongxun, Fang Yi, Gu Mu, and Kang Keqing and Zhou Yang, chairman of the Chinese Federation of Literary and Art Circles, were read at the opening ceremony. Comrade Lu Maozeng spoke at the opening ceremony. On behalf of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and the People's Government, he expressed warm congratulations to the meeting and extended warm welcome and regards to the representatives from all quarters of the motherland. He also extended respects to veterans of the art circle and noted artists who had rendered support to Shandong's artistic work, and wished the meeting many successes.

Comrade Hua Junwu gave a report on the work since the third representatives' meeting of the Chinese Artists' Association entitled "Unite, Go All Out, and Create a New Situation in Artistic Work."

Prior to the meeting, leading comrades of the province, the Jinan Military Region and Jinan City met with all the comrades of the presidium of the meeting.

CSO: 4005/882

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

OW070031 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee concluded its ninth meeting on 25 April. The meeting adopted a "Resolution on Making Serious Efforts To Study and Implement the Documents of the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress and the Third Session of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference." It also made a decision that the Third Session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee be convened in early June.

Wang Jiayang, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered a speech before the conclusion of the meeting. He said: CPPCC committees and their members at all levels in our province should make serious efforts to study the documents of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC and the Third Session of the Sixth National Committee of the CPPCC, give full play to the CPPCC's function of "political consultations and democratic supervision," and integrate theory with practice. In connection with the socialist modernization program and the economic structural reform, they should conduct investigations on various special subjects and give full play to their role as a source of talent in making suggestions so as to greet the convocation of the Third Session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress and the Third Session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Present at the meeting were Vice Chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee Tang Yuanbing, Zhang Renzhi, Cai Bao, Wu Youxin, Zhu Zhiguang, Jiang Ximing, Jiang Cisheng, Qiu Qinghua, and Zhan Shaowen as well as Secretary General Gao Feng. The deputy secretary general of the provincial CPPCC committee, heads of the United Front Work Departments of some prefectural and city CPC committees, as well as chairmen of certain prefectural and city CPPCC committees attended the meeting as nonvoting participants.

CSO: 4005/882

EAST REGION

REFORM, DEVELOPMENT OF FUJIAN'S HIGHER EDUCATION STUDIED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 26 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Huang Yinqun [7806 0603 2504]: "Fujian Provincial Party Committee Studies the Issue of Development and Reform of Higher Education"]

[Text] Dispatch from this newspaper December 28 of last year, the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee convened a meeting for the Standing Committee to specially hear reports on the education work situation. The Provincial CCP Committee's First Secretary, Xiang Nan, stressed that education must be greatly developed and further steps taken in the adoption of guidelines of "liberation", mobilizing the initiative at every level and in every department, with more administrative levels, more channels of communication and more ways to run schools, and with support for the democratic parties and individuals running schools.

The study carried out by the committee in regard to the development plan proposed by the Provincial Higher Education Office pointed out that the scale of development for the Fujian Provincial normal and advanced levels of education will exceed the average level in the nation, increasing to 17,000 by 1990 from 6000 students enrolled in school in 1980; expanding to 55,000 from 22,000 students in school in 1980; and with graduates belonging to higher schools in the province reaching 2100 by 1990. At the same time as the numbers are increasing, we must pay close attention to readjusting the internal structure of higher education, expand the ratio of technical schools with the ratio of students in undergraduate, technical and special secondary schools attaining 2:3:6 by 1990, as well as determine the extent of expansion based on the existing schools and set up 10 to 20 special secondary schools.

The conference agreed in principle with the eight measures of higher education reform proposed by the Provincial Higher Education Office which are:

--Implementation of the day student system. Beginning this year, all new students in the Fuzhou urban area will be day students.

--Undergraduate universities will increase the establish vocation departments, selecting and enrolling those with the best examination results from among the students who failed the higher examination to study for three years and charging them day student tuition, not including assignment, while recognizing university and technical degrees of those whose examinations are up to standard.

--Allow the personnel from specialized households and small town enterprises to go to high school to "study with the class," paying approximately 600 yuan tuition each year without the necessity of participating in the entrance examinations and issue them certificates (not diplomas) upon completion of study after the required number of years.

--Try out the university student "mid-term selection" system. The undergraduate "three and four system", whereupon two years after starting school, university students will immediately take an examination and the outstanding students will continue studying for two years until graduation at the undergraduate level; the relatively poor students will continue to study for one year and will be used for vocational job assignments when they graduate. At the same time, a small number of outstanding vocational graduates (principally vocational teachers) will switch over to undergraduate courses to continue further study.

--Reform of the graduate job assignment system. 25 percent of university graduates practice compensatory assignment, with each undergraduate receiving 6000 to 8000 yuan, and vocational students receiving 4000 to 5000 yuan to supplement insufficient state educational funds.

--Reform of the administrative system. Under the premise of fulfilling the state plan, grant schools even more authority to run the schools in regard to planning, teaching, personnel matters, engagement in advanced studies, funds, capital construction, etcetera, and set up a special allocation fund for the chancellor.

--Teaching reform. Carry out the appointment of teachers to positions system, set up the academic year credit system and the teacher assessment system, reduce class time, increase and establish elective courses and strengthen practicality and teaching links etcetera.

--Smash closed up ways of running schools and encourage scientific personnel to go out from school departments to join work in mines and enterprises, special economic zones, small town enterprises, specialized households, individual households and to sign a scientific and technological cooperation contract. Permit seniors students in school to utilize after class time and holidays to promote social practice and social service activities. Encourage the work-study system with achievements entirely coming from the effort of oneself. Enlarge the jurisdiction of high schools opening them up to the outside with cultural exchange activities. Establish a Fujian Provincial Students Studying Abroad Scholarship Fund Committee and also set up an office in Hong Kong.

EAST REGION

SURVEY FINDS RURAL COUPLES GETTING MARRIED EARLIER IN ANHUI

HK100401 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 Apr 85 p 3

[Special to CHINA DAILY by Shi Xiaofan]

[Text] Young people in some of China's rural areas tend to get married at a younger age, according to a report.

Some have broken the marriage law by getting married earlier than the legal age, says the report in the bimonthly "The Young Generation".

An investigation of 73 youths in Dangshan County, Anhui Province, showed that 19 males got married under the age of 22 and six females under 20, the minimum ages for marriage as stipulated by the marriage law of China.

The investigation on the 44 males and 29 females who got married between 1981 and 1983 also showed that early marriages increased year by year.

The ages of the 11 males married in 1981 ranged from 23 to 27, but those of the nine married in 1984 was 20 to 21.

It no longer takes years for farmers, who have become better off, to save enough money to marry, points out the report in the Shanghai-based magazine.

More and more parents begin to look for spouses for their sons and daughters even before they have finished middle school. More babies are born, disrupting China's current policy of family planning.

CSO: 4000/190

IMPROVEMENTS IN MATERNITY, CHILD HYGIENE IN SHANGHAI

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 8 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Sun Liji [1327 4409 1015]: "Continuous Improvements in Maternity and Child Health in Shanghai"]

[Text] Relevant departments in the municipality of Shanghai have revealed that women and children in rural and urban Shanghai are enjoying improving health in the wake of progress in maternity and child hygiene. According to 1984 statistics, the percentage of women who died in childbirth has dropped to 0.22 while infant mortality rate has fallen to 14.84 percent. At the same time, the average life expectancy of women has risen to 75 years.

With the widespread adoption of new delivery techniques, towns and villages in the Shanghai area have effectively prevented the occurrence of tetanus among newborn infants. To accommodate those women who want a hospital delivery, the municipality has devoted a major effort to increasing maternity beds, which now exceed 7,000. Not a single case of tetanus has broken out since 1983.

A municipality-wide general survey on women's diseases, primarily aimed at cancer prevention, has been launched. According to statistics from relevant departments, the incidence of cancer of the cervix has dropped from 19.92 per 100,000 in 1978 to the present rate of 9.02 per 100,000.

An extensive prenatal health checkup program is also being carried out. A large number of maternity care personnel from grassroots medical units visit and examine pregnant women at home, thus strengthening the health care for this section of the population.

To protect the health of newborn infants, maternity and child care workers now visit and examine them at home at regular intervals, inoculating and immunizing them against infectious diseases. After this measure came into effect, infant mortality rate declined to 14.84 percent.

Maternity and child health centers in the municipality have also set up premarital clinics which offer medical checkups, publicize sex hygiene and eugenics and disseminate contraceptive information. In 1983, more than half of the young newly-weds voluntarily asked for medical checkups.

12581

CSO: 4005/762

6 June 1985

EDUCATIONAL REFORM MEASURES IN JIANGSU OUTLINED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 9 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Zhu Zhilong [2612 0037 7127] and Gu Dingling [7357 7844 4544]:
"Four Reforms and Six Tasks for Improving Education in Jiangsu"]

[Text] Four reforms and six tasks were proposed for 1985 at a conference held recently by the Education Department of Jiangsu Province for the heads of municipal education bureaus.

The reforms put forward are:

-- reform in the management and leadership of elementary and secondary education. There should be a broad diffusion of responsibility to fully mobilize the enthusiasm for intellectual investments among the localities, departments, factories, mines and other enterprises, villages and the masses. At the provincial, municipal and county levels, educational expenditures are to rise at the same rate as government spending at the appropriate level. Villages should seriously implement the "Circular concerning the Diversification of Funding Sources for Rural Schools" issued by the State Council. People's governments in rural areas are to levy an education surtax. In cities, factories, mines and other enterprises are to raise funds for education. The provincial government is considering and will announce plans for the levy of the education surtax and the raising of funds.

-- an all-out effort to reform the structure of secondary education and to develop professional education. We should make a major effort to transform whole-day vocational secondary schools into the core of professional secondary education and set up professional secondary schools specializing in the training of management and technical cadres. Building on their existing foundation, agricultural technical secondary schools are to recruit an additional 60,000 students this year, bringing their combined enrollments to 160,000. Professional education in cities should be geared to the development of tertiary industry. With their experience in running vocational courses, all municipalities and counties should operate multidisciplinary and flexible agricultural vocational secondary schools. If it is a trade in which women are competent, recruit as many female students as possible. If it is a trade that is perfectly suited to women, consider setting up a women's agricultural secondary school. We must make sure the key agricultural

professional schools are properly run. As far as the 4-year junior high schools in rural areas are concerned, students there should be given instruction in both cultural and technical subjects. An experimental tracking system should be carried out among third-year students in rural junior high schools and third-year students in regular senior high schools. Under this system, students are to specialize in either regular subjects or professional ones. Graduates from agricultural secondary schools should be selected through a combination of recommendations and examinations for admission to staff universities, the TV university and other institutions of higher education geared to technical needs. We should continue to build up our staff technical secondary school.

-- vigorous reform in teaching and the management system within schools. Schools experimenting with comprehensive reform should conscientiously sum up their experience and make their reforms more sophisticated. Leading cadres in schools must be properly rectified. A good responsibility system must be established and perfected. Every school should take its own realities as its point of departure and go in for teaching and education reforms enthusiastically.

-- reform in the wage system of elementary and secondary school teachers. This should be a serious and careful job, a further step in implementing the party's policy on intellectuals. We must strengthen leadership, organize support and concentrate on the reform of the wage system of elementary and secondary school teachers. Solve the housing difficulties of urban elementary and secondary school teachers. In rural areas, teachers' housing is the responsibility of the appropriate county or village. During the first half of this year, we must come to grips with the allocation of the second batch of elementary and secondary school teachers, commend 300 progressive workers in elementary and secondary education and 200 progressive workers in education for peasants. We must celebrate in a grand style our first "Teacher's Day." In September, we must continue with our province-wide publicity campaign to educate the people to respect teachers and love students.

The six tasks put forward at the conference are: strengthening and developing teacher training; popularizing elementary education and eliminating illiteracy; improving the quality of junior and senior secondary education; creating favorable educational conditions by ensuring "a safe building for every school, a room for every class, and a desk and chair for every student;" and expanding the work-study program and developing educational science research.

12581

CSO: 4005/762

EAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG: YOUYI COUNTY RESTORED IN DECEMBER 1984

SK070533 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] This morning, peoples of all circles in Youyi County ceremoniously assembled to celebrate the restoration of Youyi County. With a total population of 130,000 and a total area of 250 square km, Youyi County takes the production of grain and soybean as the key link, and is the place where the Youyi Farm--a large mechanized farm well-known throughout the country--is located. Since its founding 30 years ago, the Youyi Farm had established a county-level leadership system on two occasions; both were abolished afterward.

To suit the needs of the economic structure reform, the province, with the approval of the State Council, decided last December to restore Youyi County and build it into an area which integrates government administration with enterprise management and which is under the dual leadership of Jiamusi City and the provincial bureau in charge of state-run farms. This shows the bright prospects for Youyi County in developing modernized agriculture, and opens up a vast world in which the county can strengthen cooperation with other places under unified planning and can further develop grain production.

(Chen Wenhua), secretary of the county CPC Committee, and (He Shishen), acting head of the county, said to the masses that during this year, in the course of building political power well, great effort will be made to exploit the country's favorable condition to initiate many family-run farms in order to continually play an exemplary role in developing mechanized agricultural production.

CSO: 4005/882

SHANDONG HOLDS MEETING ON HIGHER EDUCATION

SK240301 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] On 17-22 April, the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial educational department held a meeting in Yantai to discuss issues on developing higher education and opening to the outside world.

Presidents, specialists, and professors from about 70 institutions of higher learning in and outside the province fully discussed the issues on reforming and developing higher education and opening to the outside world by linking theory with practice.

Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Vice Governor Ma Changgui made important speeches at the meeting.

Representatives participating in the meeting held: Breaking with the closed way of running institutions of higher learning and of opening to the outside world is a requirement for reforming the economic structure, implementing the work of making education cater to three fields, establishing a socialist higher educational system with Chinese characteristics, and making higher education better serve economic and social development. Thus, we should further emancipate our minds, eliminate leftist influence, and accelerate the reform of the higher educational system. We should widely open avenues for conducting international exchanges and cooperations.

Representatives participating in the meeting unanimously held: It is an important social function of the institutions of higher learning to serve the work of opening to the outside world, disseminating the significance of opening to the outside world, and studying and answering new situations and new questions emerging in the process of opening to the outside world, and should put into play their functions of offering new ideas and information by using the good achievements and talented personnel in order to provide theoretical basis for the party and the state to formulate policies, to guarantee economic and social development, to offer information to social service, and to offer new ideas for invention and creation. And they should also concentrate their tasks on establishing a body which links teaching with scientific research and production to change the scientific research achievements of institutions of higher learning into productive force and to support the economic developmental zones to conduct economic and technological development and the open areas to develop education, science and technology.

Attending the meeting were more than 250 people, including responsible persons of the Ministry of Education, the Academy of Sciences of China, the Central Educational Scientific Research Institute, higher educational departments and bureaus of six provinces and municipalities, and relevant departments in Yantai and Qingdao.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG: WORKERS' SPORTS MEET--The second Shandong Provincial Workers' sports meet came to a successful end. The ceremonious closing ceremony was held at the provincial gymnasium on the evening of 4 May. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Su Yiran, Lu Maozeng, Li Changan, Li Zhen, Jiang Chunyun, Yang Xingfu, Yang Yanyin, Zhou Zhenxing, Xu Shulin, Gao Keting, Li Farong, Qin Hezhen, Xu Leijian, Ma Changgui, Li Zichao, and Zhou Xingfu, as well as responsible comrades of Jinan city, including Zhai Yongbo, and He Zonggui, and responsible comrades of the relevant provincial departments attended the closing ceremony. Responsible comrades of the Jinan Military Region, including Rao Shoukun, Chen Renhong, and Zhang Feng, as well as responsible comrades of the various arms of the services also attended the closing ceremony. Ma Changgui, chairman of the committee in charge of the sports meet's organizational work and vice governor, delivered a closing speech. [Excerpts] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 May 85 SK]

GUINEA-BISSAU OFFICIAL FETED--Governor Xue Ju [Zhejiang] met with and feted Paulo Correia, first vice chairman of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, and his wife at the Hangzhou Restaurant yesterday evening. The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Governor Xue Ju extended a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from Guinea-Bissau and wished them a pleasant tour of Hangzhou. Vice Chairman Paulo Correia briefed the governor on the economic development of Guinea-Bissau and thanked the host for his lavish hospitality. Present at the banquet were Governor Xue Ju's wife, Zhu Mingxi, and responsible persons of provincial departments concerned. The distinguished Guinean guests arrived in Hangzhou from Beijing on the afternoon of 23 April for a visit to the city and will leave here for Nanjing on 27 April. [Text] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 85 p 1 OW]

FUJIAN CPPCC SESSION ENDS--The 10th Standing Committee Session of the 5th Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee, which concluded yesterday, decided to convene the Third Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee in Fuzhou on 25 April. The 10th Standing Committee Session of the 5th Provincial CPPCC Committee began on 21 April. The session adopted, in principle, the work report of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee,

the report on work of handling motions since the Second Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, and adopted the agenda and schedule for the Third Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee. The session elected, through consultations, the following persons members of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee: Lin Tongchun, Zhang Yinmeng, Wu Yongyuan, Yang Zhenshu, Zhang Dusheng, Li Chenghua, Bai Xibi, Chen Jiazhen, Wang Deyao, Chen Zhongying, Hou Wenjiang, Chen Yiliang, Shen Jinshou, Wei Weishan, Zhan Lixiang, Hong Rushi, Zheng Zhengguang, Su Wu, Miao Zhan, and Yang Liwei. The session also adopted the namelist of non-voting attendants of the Third Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee. [Text] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/882

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

JPRS-CPS-85-055
6 June 1985

HAINAN RALLY CONVEYS NPC, CPPCC SESSIONS' SPIRIT

HK231514 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Yesterday, the Hainan Regional CPC Committee and the Regional People's Government held a rally of cadres of Hainan and Haikou subordinate organs to convey the spirit of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC and of the Third Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee. The rally was presided over by (Chen Yinghao), responsible person of the Hainan Regional People's Government. (Zhou Zheng), deputy to the Sixth NPC and chairman of the Hainan Regional Federation of Overseas Chinese, and (Zhao Guangju), member of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee and head of the Hainan Regional People's Congress Preparatory Group, respectively conveyed the spirit of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC and the Third Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee.

After Comrades (Zhou Zheng) and (Zhao Guangju) conveyed the spirit, Comrade (Chen Yinghao) spoke at the rally, demanding that all units must seriously organize their cadres and workers to study well the documents of these two sessions, must implement their resolutions and decisions, must pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone, must unite as one, must further do well in reform and opening to the outside world in our region, and must speed up development and construction in our region.

CSO: 4005/836

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

ROLE OF LEADING CADRES IN BUILDING THIRD ECHELON DESCRIBED

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by staff commentator: "Leading Persons Must Handle the Matter Personally -- Third Talk on Doing a Good Job in Building Our Third Echelon"]

[Text] The principal responsible person of the provincial party committee has repeatedly stressed at the third echelon building work promotion conference for organs directly under the jurisdiction of the province: the heads of all units must carry out the building of the third echelon with their own hands.

Then, why must these leading persons do it this way?

First of all, this is determined by the important status and role of our third echelon building work. Building our third echelon and resolving well the replacement of the old by the new among members of our leading groups are big matters relating to the long-range running and stability of our party and state and the rise or decline of our four modernizations. If our leading persons should refrain from handling such matters of extreme importance, what else would they handle? Second, leading persons handling the third echelon personally is required in doing a good job in leadership work. Comrade Mao Zedong used to say, "The responsibilities of a leader are, first, to provide ideas and, second, to use cadres." This is most insightful. A person failing to use and nurture cadres well absolutely cannot serve well as a leader. And building our third echelon well, keeping in hand a reserve of enough cadres of all kinds and of fine qualities are, in turn, the key measure for nurturing our cadres well. Once this key measure is grasped, then the whole situation would be kept lively. This shows that if a leader fails to personally grasp the building of the third echelon, then it would constitute malfeasance, dereliction of one's responsibility and misapplication of policy!

Meanwhile, we must also see that building our third echelon is not the same as handling an ordinary business undertaking; it is closely related to one's own unit's leading group building. If the leader fails to handle it personally, it would be very hard to move it forward. The reason why at some of the units directly under the jurisdiction of the province, progress had been slow in the initial stage lies precisely here. After the provincial party committee convened the promotion conference, the leaders in many units started to handle the matter personally; then the situation became significantly

different, resulting in a radical change from the passive approach of the past. Facts have proved that it simply won't do if the leader fails to personally handle the matter.

If we say that the leaders of slow progressing units have failed overall to handle matters, that might be too unfair. The question lies in that they failed to put the task really in their own hands and merely "took command" but refrained from "launching the expedition," stretching out their palms and striking a gesture to handle, but actually making no move. This was of course no way to make a go of the matter. We hope that such leading comrades would send in their "real horses" by making up their minds to put up definite time and energy, not only to make arrangements, carry out inspection, listen to reports but also use their own hands and move their feet to go deep down among the masses to discover talents, evaluate cadres, contact objects, and implement the matter one by one. Only thus can they produce results.

Some comrades say, this leader here has only two hands; but now I am so busy that I can't really spare either of them. Indeed, as the leader the matters one needs to handle are many. But, the busier one becomes, the more one needs to concentrate one's energy to handle problems of a fundamental, pivotal and strategic nature; only thus can one grasp the essential links and master the whole situation. The principal responsible comrade of the provincial party committee has taken up the matter personally, repeatedly presided over the study of this task, repeatedly listened to reports, concretely provided guidance, and repeatedly sought out reserve cadres for a discussion in personally evaluating and training our third echelon. Since leading comrades of our provincial party committee can do so, why can't we do the same?

Of course, comrades and departments sharing the management of this task must also take the initiative to handle it specifically. With the leaders putting this task in their hands, it by no means suggests that the responsibility of comrades and departments sharing the management of this task may be reduced, and still less that the work that should be undertaken by comrades and departments sharing the management of this task is thereby taken over. When the leaders have begun to pay attention and make their move, then we comrades and departments sharing the management of this task should demonstrate the initiative of our own consciousness to gasp such a big matter in the manner of each shouldering his own responsibility.

9255

CSO: 4005/837

LEADING CADRES' DUTY IN IMPLEMENTING POLICIES STRESSED

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Responsibility of Leaders Is To Implement Policies"]

[Text] The party's policies are its life. Our practice since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee has proved that the series of policies adopted by our party Central Committee for the magnificent goal of realizing our socialist modernization accord with China's reality and constitute policies that would make our country strong and our people rich.

The responsibility of leaders at all levels is no other than resolutely implementing the party's policies. This is not a very easy matter and it won't do if we just hold meetings, discuss a little and issue some appeals; we need to concentrate our energy, understand thoroughly the spirit of the policies, study actual situations, perceive the mood of the masses, and then proceed from the reality in our own corner and come up with effective measures and approaches for implementing those policies. If leaders cannot master policies, and if they cannot come up with concrete measures to turn those policies into actual action by the masses, then it would be impossible for them to organize and mobilize the masses in order to struggle for the realization of the party's overall tasks, and then it would constitute the most severe case of dereliction of our duty.

Today, our country is carrying out a masses-type, extremely complicated reform. In order to do a good job in this reform in an orderly and step-by-step manner, most comrades rely on our policies to provide attentive guidance, and to avoid following a roundabout way as much as possible. But there are also a small number of comrades whose eyes have become blindfolded because of individual interests and interests of their own small units. Their energy is not spent on implementing the party's policies well but on coming up with ideas that would help discover loopholes in our policies and in our reform so as to harvest personal gains therefrom. Once their "ways of dealing with the policies" are in shape, unhealthy winds would immediately start to blow from their nests.

What are these "ways of dealing with policies" designed to deal with? First of all, they are designed to deal with our state. Some party or

government cadres would not openly show their face by secretly participating in commercially run enterprises; some would strike up connections between those within and those without to buy from, and sell back to the state materials in short supply; some would concoct fancy pretexts and put on new guises to issue money and goods at random; some would resort to falsehoods and play the game of deception by reporting public funds used on gifts as conference expenses; some would set up private "little treasuries" to supply the necessary money for their extravagance and random subsidies; and some would resort to sudden promotions and upgradings in order to raise wages at random. In a word, they take the state as "the Tang monk's flesh," not minding at all to carve it by all crooked means so as to fatten themselves and their small units.

These "ways of dealing with policies" are also used to cope with the consumers. Some seek, not by determination or hard work through our reform, to develop our production, improve our economic results or enhance the welfare of the masses, but, by fixing their eyes on the pockets of our consumers, raising prices at random, issuing lotteries and reward-attached sales slips at random and by relying on devious methods to grab extra profits and benefit themselves at the expense of the consumers.

The various policies adopted by our party all take the interests of the state and the interests of all the people as their point of departure and destination. But the ways to deal with these policies adopted by certain comrades, as mentioned above, take the private interests of individuals and small units as their point of departure and destination. Hence in adopting these ways of dealing with our policies these comrades adopt, whether consciously or inadvertently and whether admittedly or not, are bound in the end to damage the interests of the state and the masses. As the leader of a department or a unit, should one seek the interests of the masses of one's own department or unit? Of course he should, but the question lies in how to "seek" them. If he strictly carries out the party's policies, does a good job in our reform, turns his eyes inward, strengthens his management, taps his production potential, and really achieves "raising production by one inch and increasing people's welfare by one tenth thereof," then this kind of "seeking" would not only maintain and develop the interests of the state and all the masses, but also realize and develop the interests of one's own department or unit; only thus can one be said to be following the right path. Our economic situation in the countryside has become better and better in the past few years; not a few peasants have turned from poor into rich ones. What has mattered here is precisely our policies. Therefore, a person genuinely devoted to the seeking of interests for the masses (including the masses of one's own unit) should become a model in implementing the party's policies.

Implementing the party's policies is the duty of leaders at all levels and also the discipline by which they must all abide. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said: "The highest standard of abiding by our party discipline and laws of state is to really protect and resolutely implement the policies of the party and the state." The attitude of feigning compliance while violating the policies of our party and state, implementing when they suit our taste but finding ways to deal with them when otherwise is not permitted by either our party discipline or the laws of our state. The correct attitude of leaders at all levels in treating our party's policies is: measures to implement these policies must not fall short, whereas ways to deal with them must never be concocted.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG HOLDS MEETING ON DEVELOPING OLD LIBERATED AREAS

HK031545 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] A provincial conference on old liberated areas construction work was held in Meixian City from 27 to 30 April. Liu Tianfu, member of the Central Advisory Commission, and Yang Li, Vice Governor, spoke at the conference. They demanded: In the construction of the old liberated areas, all places must give prominence to the key point; must resolutely correct egalitarianism, the viewpoint of purely taking care and giving relief, and the idea of reliance; must concentrate funds and materials to really help the most difficult old liberated areas develop production by stages and in groups; and must help the people in the old liberated areas get rich as soon as possible.

Liu Tianfu and Yang Li unanimously emphasized: With a view to speeding up the economy in the old liberated areas, it is necessary to continue to implement the policy of giving special preferential treatment to the old liberated areas. We must open more to the outside world in policy, must relax policies still more, and must help the people in the old liberated areas vigorously engage in farming, in the breeding, processing, and mining trades, and in diversification and must develop commodity production by fully utilizing local resources in accordance with the special features of localities.

They demanded: All places must put the construction organs in the old liberated areas on a sound basis, must strengthen leadership, must further define the guiding ideology in the construction of the old liberated areas, must really control and use funds and materials well for supporting the construction of the old liberated areas, and must make concerted efforts to build the old liberated areas well.

The conference discussed and studied the problems of further implementing the policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy and of helping the old liberated areas change from the self-supporting and semiself-supporting economy to relatively large-scale commodity production.

CSO: 4005/881

6 June 1985

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CONCLUDES--The 14th meeting of the 6th regional people's congress standing committee concluded in Nanning this afternoon. Vice Chairman Zhong Feng presided. The meeting passed a resolution on popularizing common knowledge of the law throughout the region. Also present were Chairman Huang Rong, and vice chairmen Li Yindan, Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, Ye Fusun, Zhao Mingjian, Wei Zhangping, Zhang, Huaiyi, and Qin Zhenwu. [Excerpts] [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 May 85 HK]

DEATH OF A GUANGZHOU CPC MEMBER--Huang Li [7806 4409], former deputy director of the propaganda department of the Guangzhou Municipal CPC Committee and standing committee member of the Eighth Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress, dies of heart disease on 30 Mar 85 at the age of 64. [Summary] [Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 85 p 1]

DEATH OF A GUANGZHOU CPPCC VICE CHAIRMAN--Feng Boheng [7458 0130 1854], vice chairman of the Sixth Guangzhou Municipal CPPCC Committee and vice chairman of the Guangzhou Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, died of cerebral hemorrhage on 3 Mar 85 at the age of 70. A memorial meeting was held on 21 of the same month. [Summary] [Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 85 p 1]

CSO: 4005/913

YUNNAN CRACKS DOWN ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Shen Jian [3088 7035]: "Strengthening Law and Discipline Inspection Work, Guaranteeing Citizen's Democratic Rights"]

[Text] Since last year different levels of our province's People's Procuratorate, in accordance with the State Constitution and the provisions of the People's Procuratorate's organization rules, have enthusiastically promoted law and discipline inspection work and achieved good results. Last year the entire province's inspection offices altogether received and heard more than 900 legal and inspection cases, registered and investigated 310 cases among them with the court instituting proceedings against 288 people. The investigation and sentencing of these cases has protected the democratic and personal rights of citizens.

Last year, our province's inspection offices at serious levels relying firmly on different levels of the standing committee membership, and with the support of departments concerned and the masses, dealt a severe blow simultaneously to serious criminal offences and economic criminal activities, handling matters in strict accordance with the law and principle of equality for everyone before the law. Surmounting difficulties, eliminating obstructions and undaunted by power and influence, they enforced the law impartially, conscientiously and earnestly investigating a group of criminal cases of those illegally taken into custody, illegally searched, framed with false charges, neglect of one's duty, major accidents due to negligence, violations of citizens's communication freedom, etc. Diqing Zang Autonomous Prefecture Construction Bank Vice President Li Shuyan, after having received some benefits from one of Dali's capital construction labor contractor, Zhang Zuocai, without checking whether Zhang had the capacity to repay when he applied for payment for the goods, promptly affixed his seal as guarantee from the Prefecture Construction Bank, resulting in Zhang Zuocai swindling 40,000 yuan as payment for the goods from Dian County Agricultural Bank. After Zhang took the money, he squandered almost all of it and caused the state to sustain heavy economic losses. Zhong Dian County People's Procuratorate carried out

an investigation and instituted proceedings from Zhong Dian County People's Court against Li Shuyan in June of last year for the crime of neglect of one's duty and sentenced him according to the law. The swindler Zhang Zuocai also received a severe sentence.

In regard to individual political and legal cases involving extorting a confession by torture and bending the law for the benefit of relatives or friends which create serious consequences, inspection offices will also handle matters strictly according to the law, enforcing examination and punishment with absolutely no covering up and conniving. Examination and punishment of these cases guards the sanctity of the constitution and law and protects citizens' democratic rights, receiving the masses' high opinion.

12883

CSO: 4005/630

NINGXIA TO HOLD REGIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION 30 APR

HK031433 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 85 p 1

[Report: "Standing Committee of the 5th Regional People's Congress Holds Its 11th Meeting, Adopting Decision on the Opening of the Third Session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress and Other Affairs"]

[Text] The standing committee of the Ningxia Regional People's Congress held its 11th meeting in Yinchuan yesterday. The meeting adopted a decision on holding the 3d session of the 5th regional people's congress on 30 April in Yinchuan.

Ma Qingnian, chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee, and Ma Youde, vice chairman of the standing committee, respectively presided over the meeting in the morning and in the afternoon. Other vice chairmen Li Shemin, Guo Wenju, Peng Linbo, Liang Feibiao, and Feng Mao also attended the meeting. Also attending the meeting were Ma Sizhong and Yang Huiyun, vice chairmen of the regional people's government, and responsible people of the regional departments, the regional higher people's court, the regional people's procuratorate, and various departments of the regional people's congress.

The standing committee meeting deliberated and adopted the decision on the date for the opening of the third session of the fifth regional people's congress and discussed the proposed agenda for the regional people's congress session and some relevant affairs. The proposed agenda is: Listen to and discuss a speech for conveying the spirit of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC; listen to and deliberate the regional people's government's report on the draft plan for the social and economic development in 1985; deliberate and approve the regional plan for social and economic development in 1985; listen to and deliberate the regional people's government's report on the 1984 financial accounts and the 1985 financial budget; deliberate and approve the 1984 financial accounts and the 1985 financial budget; listen to and deliberate the work report delivered by the regional people's congress standing committee; listen to and deliberate the work reports delivered by the regional higher people's court and the regional people's procuratorate.

Yesterday's meeting also listened to a report on the handling of the opinions and proposals put forward by deputies attending the second session of the fifth regional people's congress, and discussed the draft work report that the regional government will deliver to the third session of the fifth regional people's congress.

The 11th meeting of the 5th regional people's congress standing committee will continue today.

CSO: 4005/880

DALAI LAMA TO SEND FACT-FINDING MISSION TO PRC

HK121308 Hong Kong AFP in English 1304 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] New Delhi, April 12 (AFP)--The Dalai Lama, spiritual leader of six million Tibetans, will send another fact-finding mission to China this year, to study conditions in his former homeland which he fled 26 years ago, his office said today.

The delegation will travel through China and will visit places in Tibet, but will not hold any official talks with Chinese authorities, the office said in a statement issued here.

This will be the sixth Tibetan delegation to visit China since rapprochement moves began between the Tibetan god-king and the Chinese in 1979.

The moves started after the living Buddhist deity said publicly that he would give up his demand for an independent Tibet if he was convinced that the majority of Tibetans were happy under Chinese communist rule.

Friday, China said it had agreed to the latest trip. The statement here did not say when the delegation would leave or who would be in it.

Rapprochement suffered a setback when the second refugee delegation was asked to cut short its visit by the Chinese, following a demonstration of support for Tibetan independence by about 2,000 people in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa on 20 July 1980.

Another delegation, led by the Dalai Lama's younger sister, Pema Gyalpo, which was already in Tibet, also cut short its visit and returned to India, the temporary home of some 100,000 Tibetan refugees, who fled Chinese rule with the Dalai Lama.

The fifth delegation, headed by Minister Juchen Thupten Namgyal visited China last year and said they were unable to accept Chinese conditions for the eventual return of the Dalai Lama to Tibet.

China had told the delegation in November that the Dalai Lama could settle anywhere in China, except Tibet, provided his followers gave up the idea of an independent Tibet, which is an autonomous region of China, Tibetan sources here said.

Another major condition was that the Dalai Lama should declare he was willing to work for China's unification and national unity, the sources said.

The conditions were unacceptable to the Dalai Lama, the sources said.

CSO: 4000/190

SOUTHWEST REGION

JPRS-CPS-85-055
6 June 1985

NEW EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN ANNOUNCED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "The Provincial Party Committee Will Conduct an Educational Campaign This Year Aimed at Cultivating Among Cadres and Party Members a Willingness To Serve the People Wholeheartedly"]

[Text] The Sichuan provincial CPC committee has recently drawn up a plan to conduct an educational campaign during this year among the cadres and party members in our province in order to enhance their willingness to serve the people and lay a solid foundation for our effort to promote a good work style within the party, assure the successful implementation of reform measures and expedite our endeavor to "make the people in Sichuan wealthy and elevate the status of the province." The provincial party committee instructed that this educational campaign be conducted first among leading cadres and then among ordinary cadres and party members. Those agencies that have already completed party consolidation should add this instruction to their agenda; those in the midst of party consolidation should devote time to this issue. District and township cadres and cadres whose grades are higher than those working in factory and mine workshops should take turns attending lectures.

This educational campaign aims at achieving four objectives: (1) Cultivate among cadres and party members a willingness to serve the people wholeheartedly and correct newly developed erroneous practices. (2) Strengthen the sense of socialist democracy and respect and defend the democratic rights of the public. (3) Deepen the cadres' trust in the legal system so that they can set good examples by being law-abiding citizens. (4) Make cadres and party members understand fully the socialist commodity economy and guide the public to work hard and become prosperous. The provincial party committee stressed that in conducting this campaign, we should educate by positive example and make sure that our criticisms of people are fair; we should refrain from putting labels on people and being particular about details. We should guide leading cadres and party members into reviewing and

summarizing past experiences voluntarily in order to raise their consciousness, change their work style, promote unity and work together for the realization of the four modernizations.

The provincial party committee has instructed its organizational and propaganda departments on the specifics of this campaign.

12680

CSO: 4005/703

SOUTHWEST REGION

JPRS-CPS-85-055
6 June 1985

TIBET ALLOCATES RECORD AMOUNT TO BOOST EDUCATION

OW121849 Beijing XINHUA in English 1548 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Ihasa, April 12 (XINHUA)--Nearly 10 percent of Tibet's 1985 expenditures is earmarked for education, according to an official of the autonomous region today.

Authorities in Tibet have allocated a record 73.74 million yuan on education this year, almost 10 percent more than last year. It is aimed at training more skilled youngsters to meet the region's economic needs, said Wang Wan Jun, director of the autonomous regional finance bureau.

More than 600 students graduated from the region's colleges and technical schools, and 500 school graduates were assigned to work here last year. But the numbers fell far short of the demand for skills created by economic growth, Wang said.

In addition to boosting its education budget, improving school conditions and raising teaching standards, regional authorities here have invited more than 2,500 teachers from 14 provinces and regions to work here.

This year about 1,300 Tibetan children have been sent to study at special classes in middle schools in Shanghai and nine other provinces and cities.

Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan Province, Lanzhou, the Gansu provincial capital, and Beijing will set up three special schools to train Tibetan students this year, and a full-fledged university of [as received] will soon be established in Tibet.

To encourage more Tibetan children to study, the regional government has increased grants to 39 yuan per month for college students, 32 yuan for secondary technical school students and 24 yuan and 18 yuan for middle and primary school children, respectively.

From now on, all ethnic minority children will receive grants for school, Wang said.

All children in primary schools run by counties and districts in Tibet are provided with food, lodging, and clothing by the state.

According to Wang Wan Jun, the central government subsidized Tibet with a total of 7.855 billion yuan between 1952 and 1984, including 382 million yuan for education.

Tibet now has three colleges, 13 secondary technical schools, 55 middle schools and 2,475 primary schools, teaching 158,000 students and pupils.

CSO: 4000/190

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN HOLDS MEETING TO COMMEND RETIRED CADRES

HK190928 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The provincial conference to commend retired cadres and comrades engaged in work concerning veteran cadres opened at Chengdu's (Jinniu) Guest-house yesterday. Attending the conference were over 200 veteran comrades from all parts of the province, comrades in charge of work concerning veteran cadres in all provincial organs, prefectures, cities, and autonomous prefectures, and representatives from the units concerned.

Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech at the opening ceremony.

On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and government, he extended his congratulations to the conference, paid regards to retired veteran comrades, and, through the comrades, extended cordial regards to all retired cadres in the province.

After reviewing the political and economic situation in the country and the province, Nie Ronggui said that the province has a glorious revolutionary history and has cultivated and tempered a great number of outstanding cadres in the protracted revolutionary struggle. Over the past several decades, the vast number of veteran cadres have rendered meritorious service to the party and people in the revolutionary struggle for creating a new China and have made great contributions to the socialist revolution and construction, thus winning the respect and admiration of the broad masses.

Nie Ronggui said: Our country has now entered a new historical period. We are now confronted with new tasks and demands in the work concerning veteran cadres. We must further understand the importance of properly carrying out the work concerning veteran cadres, strengthen the party's leadership over this type of work, continue to solve concrete problems in political treatment and the daily life of retired cadres, further carry out activities which can give full play to the remaining efforts of veteran cadres and are conducive to their health, and strive to create a new situation in the work concerning veteran cadres.

CSO: 4005/845

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

SICHUAN TRAINING, SCHOOL WORK CONFERENCE---The provincial conference on cadre training and party school work, which ended in Wenjiang County on 17 April, pointed out that in future cadre training, it is necessary to lay equal stress on college education and secondary technical education. At present, it is particularly necessary to firmly grasp secondary technical education for cadres. We must employ both the method of cadres quitting work to study and the method of giving cadres in-service training. Stress should be laid on giving cadres in-service training. We must vigorously develop in-service training among cadres, correspondence courses, self-study examinations, and in-service television and radio broadcast education in particular. Great efforts should be made so that by 1990, 40 percent of the cadres under 45 years of age in the province can reach the cultural level of a college student and 60 percent of them can reach the level of a secondary technical school student or a senior middle school student. At present, the stress should be laid on developing secondary technical education for cadres. From this year to 1990, some 78,000 cadres in the province will be given training in secondary technical education each year. [Text] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 19 Apr 85]

KUNMING DELEGATION TO MOROCCO--Yesterday morning, the Kunming City Government goodwill delegation left for the Kingdom of Morocco via Beijing by plane to pay a friendly visit. At the invitation of (Alami), chairman of the Chechaouen City Affairs Committee in the Kingdom of Morocco, the 5-person Kunming City Government goodwill delegation, headed by (Pan Yingsheng), acting mayor of Kunming City, is going to Morocco to attend the signing ceremony to establish a sister-city relationship between Kunming City and Chechaouen City. He Bo, chairman of the Kunming City People's Congress Standing Committee; Vice Chairman (Jiang Feng); Vice Mayor of Kunming City Li Daikang; and Pan Dingsu, director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office, went to the airport to see them off. [Text] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 May 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/880

SHANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION TO OPEN 5 MAY

HK070645 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 85 p 1

[Report by Zhang Xueqing [1728 7185 7230] and Li Jianrong [2621 1696 2873]:
"Third Session of Sixth Provincial People's Congress To Open 5 May"]

[Text] On 27 April, the 12th meeting of the 6th provincial people's congress standing committee was held in Taiyuan.

The agenda of the meeting included: relaying the spirit of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC; approving the decision on the date for convening the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; working out agenda (draft) for the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and deciding the list of the members of the presidium and secretary general (draft) of the session; discussing examination reports on the qualifications of the newly elected people's deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; deciding the list of the members of the committee in charge of the proposals raised at the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; approving the list of persons attending the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress as nonvoting delegates; approving the work report of the provincial people's congress standing committee to be submitted to the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; listening to and discussing a report by the environmental protection investigation committee under the provincial people's congress standing committee on the situation in environmental protection in our province; listening to a report by a delegation of the provincial people's congress standing committee on a visit to Saitama Prefecture in Japan; approving appointments and removal of personnel; and other matters.

On the morning of 27 April, Vice Chairman Huo Fan presided over the meeting. Chairman Yuan Bosheng relayed the spirit of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC, and Vice Chairman Ma Guishu explained preparatory work for the Third Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

A decision was made by a meeting of the chairman and vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee on increasing the number of people's deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress from 926 to 930.

Attending the meeting were 44 persons, including Vice Chairmen Feng Sutaο, Ren Yinglun, Chen Sigong, Wang Bichen, Jiang Yi, Guo Qinan, Wei Yunyi, and Wang Wenzhang, and other members of the standing committee. President of the provincial higher people's court Zhao Yaoren and deputy chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate Lian Zhongren attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

CSO: 4005/881

NORTH REGION

CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING 18-19 APR

SK200427 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] The 11th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th regional CPPCC Committee was held in Hohhot on 18-19 April. The meeting decided to sponsor the third session of the fifth regional CPPCC Committee in Hohhot on 22 April. The meeting also discussed and adopted the draft work report of the Standing Committee of the fifth regional CPPCC Committee, the draft work report on motions handled since the second session of the fifth regional CPPCC Committee, the report on the work of nonparty CPPCC members, the draft agenda and the draft schedule of the third session of the fifth regional CPPCC Committee, and list of members of the fifth regional CPPCC Committee. Nominated by the secretary-general of the regional CPPCC Committee, and approved by the Standing Committee of the regional CPPCC Committee, (Xu Wenxiang) was appointed deputy secretary-general of the regional CPPCC Committee.

Shi Shengrong, chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee; and Chen Bingyu, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee, respectively presided over the meeting on 18-19 April. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC Committee, including Han Ming, Li Shuyuan, Liu Zhenyi, Baoyanbatu, and Yun Zhaoguang.

CSO: 4005/836

NORTH REGION

ZHOU HUI ATTENDS OFFICIAL MEMORIAL SERVICE

SK090557 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 85

[Excerpts] On 15 April, Naqinshuangher, vice chairman of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee, died of illness in Hohhot City despite all life-saving efforts. He was 86 years old.

This morning, the memorial service for Comrade Naqinshuangher was held at the mourning hall of the Daqingshan Revolutionary Cemetery in Hohhot City. Presenting wreaths to the service were Ulanhu, vice president of the PRC; the National CPPCC Committee; the United Front Work Department under the CPC Central Committee; the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; the autonomous regional CPC Committee; the autonomous regional advisory commission; the autonomous regional People's Congress Standing Committee; the regional People's Government; the regional CPPCC Committee; the regional military district; the regional level departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus; the democratic parties; and the mass organizations. Also presenting wreaths to the service were the Jirem League Administrative Office; the Jirem League United Front Work Department; the Hure Banner People's Government; and the United Front Work Department under the Hure Banner CPC Committee.

Presenting wreaths to or attending the service were leading comrades of the regional party, government, army, and CPPCC organs, including Zhou Hui, Bu He, Qian Fenyong, Batubagen, Tian Congming, Shi Guanghua, Cai Ying, Li Xiangyi, Ma Zhenduo, Wang Duo, Zhang Pengtu, Lin Weiran, Shen Xinfu, Ke Ligeng, Li Wen, Hao Xiushan, Sun Lanfeng, Zhou Beifeng, He Yao, Seyinbayar, Chao Luomeng, Butegeqi, Alatanaoqier, Hu Zhongda, Liu Zqnhui, Bai Junqing, Zhao Zhihong, Liu Yiyuan, (Huyilebagen), Shi Shengrong, Chen Bingyu, Wu Ligeng, Yang Lingde, Han Ming, Wei Zhaorong, Li Shuyuan, Liu Zhenyi, Bayanbatu, and Yun Zhaoguang; Kui Bi and Ting Mao, members of the Central Advisory Commission; Kong Fei, Standing Committee member of the National CPPCC Committee; and veteran comrades who had long worked for Nei Monggol, including Wang Zaitian, Peng Sike, Zhao Zhanshan, Wang Jiangong, Wu Daping, (Xu Yongcun), Wang Haishan, Liang Yiming, and (Li Sen). Presenting wreaths to or sending condolence messages to the service were friends of Comrade Naqinshuangher working outside the region, including (Li Gui), (Wu Zhaoheng) and his wife (Lin Yuxing), (Zhao Chi), (Gao Qiqin), and (Li Hongfan) and his wife.

Wu Ligeng, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee and director of the United Front Work Department under the regional CPC Committee, presided over

the service. Batubagen, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a eulogy in which he stated: The native place of Comrade Naqinshuangher is Hure Banner in Jirem League. In September 1945, he joined the revolution. He served successively as commander of the sixth detachment under the Liao-Ji military region; commander of the second division under the Nei Monggol Armed Forces; commander of the Monggol-Han United Armed Force under the Liao-Ji Military Region; deputy commander of the Nei Monggol Military District; vice chairman of the Eastern-Nei-Monggol Prefectural Administration Office; commander of the Jerim League Military Subdistrict; and vice chairman of the Nei Monggol Executive Committee. He was elected deputy to the fourth and fifth NPC and to the first, second, third, and fourth regional People's Congresses; Standing Committee member of the second and third regional CPPCC Committees and vice chairman of the fourth and fifth regional CPPCC Committees. [passage omitted]

For his desire to be a CPC member, the CPC Central Committee approved his application on 2 March 1985. The ashes of Comrade Naqinshuangher was placed in Daqingshan cemetery on the same day.

CSO: 4005/931

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN HOLDS MEMORIAL MEETING FOR SONG JINGYI

SK070557 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] A memorial meeting for Comrade Song Jingyi, former member of the Secretariat of the municipal CPC Committee, vice mayor, and retired cadre, was held at the great theater of the municipal cadres' club on the morning of 25 April.

Presenting wreaths were the general office of the CPC Central Committee, the general office of the State Council, the Organizational Department of the CPC Central Committee, the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the People's Bank of China, the Construction Bank of China, the Agricultural Bank of China, the China Commission for Promotion of Foreign Trade, the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, the Hebei Provincial People's Government, the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, the Tianjin Municipal Advisory Commission, the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the Tianjin Municipal People's Government, the Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee, the Tianjin Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission, the Tianjin PLA Garrison, the PLA units stationed in Tianjin, people's organizations in Tianjin, all prefectural, county, and bureau, party and government organs in Tianjin and departments, commissions, and offices of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and the municipal government.

Sending messages of condolence and presenting wreaths were Yao Yilin, Hu Qili, Yang Chengwu, Lu Zhengcao, Cheng Zihua, Wang Bingqian, Huang Huoqing, Wu De, Xiao Siming, Chen Weida, Lin Tie, Li Jiebo, Zhang Chengxian, Zhao Wucheng, Wu Yannong, Huang Zhigang, Zheng Tuobin, Ma Hui, Fang Zhizhong, Fan Jin, Yin Zhe, Cao Gang, Hu Shaoheng, Li Ding, Yang Zhengmin, Zang Boping, Gong Chengxiang, Shi Deli, Wu Bo, Cao Hongtao, Liu Aifeng, Rong Zihe, Yu Mingtao, Wang Yaoting, Han Qimin, Ding Tingxin, Liu Ying, Wang Huanru, Zhang Kerang, Shang Zijin, Zhang Hoa, Wang Xiaoyi, Zhang Liang, and Ma Ruihua.

Also presenting wreaths were the Shenze County CPC Committee, the county People's Congress Standing Committee, the county People's Government, the county CPPCC Committee, the Xiguluo township party committee, the township government, and the Beiyezhuangton village party branch of Xiguluo township, in Shenze County.

Presenting wreaths at the memorial meeting were Ni Zhifu, Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, Tan Shaowen, Lan Dakai, Zhang Huaisan, Guo Chunyuan, Chen Bing, Li Yanwu, Wang Peiren, Yang Jingheng, Bai Hua, Xiao Yuan, Liu Zengkun, Song Zhenchun, Wang Xundong, Ji Zenghui, He Guomo, Chen Yiyi, Xing Yanzi, Zhao Jiang, Pang Xiuting, Wu Zhen, Li Zhongyuan, Zhao Jun, Lu Da, Xu Ming, Fan Quan, Han Tianyao, Shi Jian, Nie Bichu, Yao Jun, Liu Jinfeng, Mao Changwu, Wang Enhui, Zhao Jinsheng, Yang Tianshou, He Zongqian, Yu Songting, Kang Tiejun, Tan Songping, Zhu Biao, Zheng Wantong, Lu Xuezheng, and responsible persons of people's organizations, all districts, counties, bureaus, and departments under the municipal CPC Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and the municipal government.

Presenting wreaths at the memorial meeting were good friends of the deceased, including Wang Lei, Luo Yuchuan, Wang Wenbo, Zhou Huamin, Zhang Fengshi, Wang Jinshan, Dai Jinong, and Wei Mingsen. [passage omitted]

Li Ruihuan, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and vice mayor, presided over the memorial meeting. Zhang Zaiwang, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, delivered a memorial speech. [passage omitted]

Visiting Comrade Guo Jingyi at the hospital before and after Comrade Song Jingyi's death were Ni Zhifu, Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, Tan Shaowen, Yan Dakai, Zhang Huaisan, and Guo Chunyuan.

CSO: 4005/931

NORTH REGION

FASTER CHILD DEVELOPMENT TIED TO FAMILY PLANNING

OW060910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0842 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 6 (XINHUA)--The psychological development of Beijing children is developing faster today than 20 years ago because of better infant health care and early education, resulting partly from the success of China's family planning work, a psychologist said here today.

In comparison with an eight-item survey made in 1964, a recent sample survey on the same items indicates that the counting ability of the three-five-year-old group has increased by 78 percent, said Kuang Peizi, associate researcher of the Psychology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, who organized both surveys with assistant researcher Chen Shuangshuang.

Kuang said 811 children aged from three to seven were tested in the two surveys.

The color-naming age shown in the recent survey is four-and-a-half years, as against six in 1964, she added.

The children's dexterity, and their ability to memorize pictures, locate positions, tell the time, and classify toy bricks have improved by 15 to 35 percent.

Kuang and her assistant attributed the progress in children's intelligence to the "one-child policy" which ensures better health and education for children.

China's large-scale family planning program started in the early 1970's.

CSO: 4000/190

NORTH REGION

EDUCATION OF PARTY MEMBERS TO SERVE PEOPLE URGED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Mar 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Xing Chongzhi [6717 1504 2535]: "Educate Party Members and Cadres To Serve the People Wholeheartedly Under the New Situation"]

[Text] Every comrade from the day he starts working knows that the Chinese Communist Party serves the people. The masses also know from long practice that since its founding more than 60 years ago the Chinese Communist Party has served the people. Our party's constitution and our constitution provide that serving the people wholeheartedly is the basic goal of our party and our country. This is the basic principle of Marxism and is the basic symbol that distinguishes our party from any of the political parties of the exploiting class. Our party constitution clearly stipulates: "Members of the Chinese Communist Party must wholeheartedly serve the people and do not hesitate to sacrifice their all to struggle for the realization of communism throughout their lives." It also stipulates: "Members of the Chinese Communist Party are everlastingly humble members of the working class. Besides the personal interest and the authority to work within the limits prescribed by the system and by policy, all Communist Party members do not seek any selfish gain or privilege." An absolute majority of party members have long been practicing this basic goal of the party. However, it is true that some people have become apathetic and have even abandoned this goal. The current renewal of the reeducation of party member cadres in wholeheartedly serving the people has important implications.

The Two Reasons for Currently Bringing Forward the Reeducation of Party Members in Wholeheartedly Serving the People

The first reason is due to the damage done during the 10 years of internal turmoil. The "cultural revolution" quite seriously corroded the ideology of party member cadres, and it shrank the big goal of some party member cadres in struggling for communism and expanded their small goal of struggling for self-interest. Some party member cadres, due to the profound impact that the "cultural revolution" had on them, have undergone a malignant inflation of individualism. They do not correctly employ the authority and the working conditions given them by the party and the people to work for the interests of the masses and instead seek by all means selfish profits for themselves and their small groups. Before the "cultural revolution," very rarely would a

party member go to the leadership for help with personal problems. During the 1950's no comrade would dare say that he should be promoted by so many grades; even if one or two people did, they were bound to be curbed by public criticism. Yet today people openly ask for government jobs, for authority, for prestige, for promotions and for more remuneration. These people do not blush and seem "full of reason"; they accuse, do not attend office and complain if what they ask is not satisfied. They do not get the criticism they deserve, yet win the admiration of some people because they can make a fuss and "act up." This is where the seriousness of the question lies. Since the 3d Plenum of the party's 11th Central Committee and after having brought order out of chaos, eradicated the "leftist" influence and implemented the education of thoroughly negating "the cultural revolution" and of correcting party work style and discipline, apparent changes have occurred but we have not had the basic changes.

The second reason is that under the new situation a new unhealthy wind has appeared. Since the 3d Plenum of the party's 11th Central Committee, our party has carried out a series of new policies, especially reform and the open door, which are very important decisions in speeding up our country's four modernizations and constructing a socialism with Chinese characteristics. However, under this kind of new situation some party members, in the name of "reform" or "making a good job of the economy," started a new unhealthy wind; some of them make use of their authority to engage in business and illegally buy and sell at a profit the materials of the state that are in short supply; some of them evade taxes; some of them violate the state's pricing policy by recklessly quoting high prices and increasing prices; some of them counterfeit medicines, trademarks and counterfeit bicycles to harass the socialist market and jeopardize the interests of consumers; some of them deal with no substantial commodities and are named "briefcase companies"; some of them invent pretexts for the indiscriminate issuing of money or materials; some of them spend government money like water in feasting guests and sending out gifts; and some of them suddenly carry out job transfers and give promotions upon hearing of the reform of basing salaries primarily on job category. All these unhealthy winds are strong and spread very fast, and their manifestations are different in each province, locality, county and village. Against these questions, the party Central Committee and the State Council have distributed a series of bulletins, documents and decisions to ban them. The guiding ideology of the provincial party committee on this question is definite. On 10 July of last year, upon discovering that some organs in Chengde engage in business with official funds, the provincial party immediately cabled to order a stop. In mid-July, Comrade Gao Yang [7559 2254] brought up this question again in a standing committee meeting, and then the provincial party committee and the provincial government issued a series of documents. At present, the comrades of the municipalities and counties are conscientiously carrying out the guidance of the party's Central Committee and provincial committee. However, we should see that many comrades underrate the seriousness of this unhealthy wind which appears under the new situation. Some units do not forcefully implement the guidance of the party Central Committee and provincial committee, and they resort to deception, perfunctory work and non-compliance with orders and bans and go about their own way. All these activities cannot be tolerated by party discipline and government discipline.

The new unhealthy wind has three characteristics. The first is that some units cheat the state, harm the collective, swindle other people and fatten themselves. The second is that some units engage in unhealthy practices in the name of reform, of "making a good job" and of "working for the interests of the masses." The third is that the number of participants is many, the offense is serious in nature and correction is difficult. Some people engage in illegal business under the cloak of a legal name. In some cases even the leaders are participants, and some actions are even collectively decided upon by the entire party organization or the plant chief.

The causes of the unhealthy winds are many, the most basic one being that some party member cadres have forgotten or violated the basic goal of wholeheartedly serving the people. They place particular and personal interests above those of the party and the people and for the sake of short-term and personal interests they do not hesitate to harm the interests of the party and the people. The common illness of these ideology and behavior is the pursuit of selfish profit, which deviates from the goal of wholeheartedly serving the people, the ideals and the morality of communism and is a manifestation of a serious impurity of party spirit. Without a resolute correction, the reform of the economic system cannot be smoothly carried out, the "four modernizations" construction will suffer a severe loss, the goal of "quadrupling and becoming comfortably off" can hardly be realized, the party's organism will be hurt and a large number of cadres will be wrecked--in fact, some cadres have already been wrecked. Therefore, correcting the new unhealthy wind, strengthening party spirit, reinforcing discipline and propelling and guaranteeing reform should be grasped as the outstanding task in doing a good job in the second stage of party rectification. No matter if the party rectification work has been completed, all units should mobilize the whole party to inspect and then correct unit by unit. No talk of relationships, friendships, "officials helping each other" and appeasement and tolerance should be permitted. Party spirit can hardly prosper without curbing the unhealthy wind. Model cases should be used to educate party members and cadres to serve the people wholeheartedly, so that each party member remembers well the goal of the party, and insists on placing the interests of the party and the people above everything, and positively not cheating the public for the self, not hurting the government to benefit individuals and not harming others for selfish gains.

We forcefully advocate that simultaneously with the construction of a material civilization, we should construct a socialist spiritual civilization, so that the people of all nationalities in our country will become people who possess ideals, morality, civilization and discipline. Against the new unhealthy wind currently in the party and the society that obstructs and harasses the reform of the economic system and against the weak ideals and slackness in discipline of some party member cadres, we especially need to stress ideals and discipline. To test if a Communist Party member possesses the important symbol of communist ideals, we should see if he complies with "The Decision" of the 3d Plenum of the 12th Party Central Committee and resolutely walks on the reform path to contribute everything for the prosperity of the motherland and the people. The highest standard in observing discipline is the strict implementation of the policies and the orders of the party and the state so

that an order or ban is complied with. This is the basic guarantee in doing a good job in reform and in implementing the four modernizations. The ideals and discipline of our party members and cadres should be proved by the tests of various practical struggles. The life and death test of the years of war is over; the biggest test after the founding of the People's Republic, the calamity of the 10 years of "the cultural revolution," is also over; and the stern test that confronts us now is the attitude against the various unhealthy winds under the new situation, which is a discernible test. Some comrades forget that they are Communist Party members, forget the long-range ideals of communism, talk of money first and engage in hurting the public for selfish gains. This means that they have lost the war in the battlefields of the four modernizations drive and have become deserters. The party committees and organizational components of all levels should devote attention to examining the manifestation of each party member cadre in this test, and those involved in serious problems should be removed from leadership posts and be given the necessary party or government disciplinary penalties, in an effort to penalize the minority to educate and save the majority. We definitely cannot appease nor tolerate the vice nor demolish our own bulwarks. Only in this way can we educate the vast number of party member cadres in a more effective manner and firmly establish the ideology of wholeheartedly serving the people.

Making the Country Strong and the People Prosperous Is the Primary Standard in Testing If We Serve the People Wholeheartedly

In the new historical epoch, wholehearted engagement in the four modernizations to make the country and the people prosperous is the primary content and the primary symbol of serving the people. Therefore, each of our party member cadres in his post should resolutely comply with the line, guiding principle and policy of the party's Central Committee to bring the vast masses along to prosperity. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out that everything should center on the four modernizations, and the standard for weighing the correctness of our work should be that it be beneficial to the four modernizations. Comrade Hu Yaopang also stated many times that making the state and the people prosperous in a speedier and better manner is the central question of the thoughts and ideas of the Chinese Communist Party. In January of this year, Comrade Hu Yaopang pointed out upon hearing the local, municipal and county briefing of Baoding: "To lead the vast number of people to strive and struggle in speedily making the state and the people prosperous is the concentrated manifestation of the ideological consciousness of all Chinese Communist Party members and is the most important standard in weighing the degree of consciousness, the quality of work and the ability of our cadres." To find out if each party member cadre has firmly established the ideology of wholeheartedly serving the people during the new historical epoch, we mainly look at what has he done and contributed to making the country and the people prosperous. To find out if the work of a unit or a party general branch serves the people, we mainly see if it complies with the policy of the party Central Committee in leading the masses to prosperity. At present, some people have forgotten this basic goal of making the country and the people prosperous, think only of the private interests of a small group or an individual, act in ways harmful to the party and the people and simply ignore the interests of the party and the state only if there is a gain to achieve. We therefore should

educate party member cadres not to act against the interests of the party and the people under any circumstance, no matter how many gifts are involved in such an action. Besides refraining from such acts, we should also carry out a serious critical education against wrong doers.

To serve the people wholeheartedly is to comply with the policy and the decision of the party Central Committee in making the masses prosperous. The reform should be carried out in accordance with the spirit of "The Decision" of the party Central Committee. All party member cadres should stand at the forefront of reform and be energetically forging ahead, creating anew and so dealing with concrete matters and advancing toward the goal of "quadrupling and being comfortably well-off." The reform must not deviate from the "decided" path, lest mistakes be committed. The party member cadres in plant and mine enterprises should act like Comrade Ma Shengli [7456 0524 0448], Chief of the Shijiazhuang Paper Mill, in outstandingly accomplishing the task given by the party and the state in contributing more to the state. The party member cadres in the rural areas not only should work hard to become prosperous but should also bring along the masses to prosperity. When our party advocates having some people become prosperous first, it means that those who become prosperous early should help the people who become prosperous late so that everyone will be prosperous; it does not mean a division into two extremes. A basic principle of our party is to make everyone prosperous. We hope that all the party member cadres play their exemplary vanguard role in complying with the policy of the party in bringing along the masses to prosperity.

Establish the Ideology of Wholeheartedly Serving the People; At Present a Good Job Should Be Done in Establishing the Relationship in Five Aspects

The first aspect is the correct handling of the relationship between the particular situation and the general situation. The realization of the party's general task and general goal is the greatest general consideration. As Comrade Hu Yaopang stated, we should discuss the big things, understand the whole situation and manage one's own trade. The work of a component is part of the four modernizations construction. The particular situation and general situation are interdependent, and the particular cannot be detached from the general. Each party member must consciously obey the whole situation, not depart from it, much less harm the general situation. In this regard Comrade Mao Zedong has given much guidance and has pointed out: "Communist Party members must understand the rationale that the particular must obey the general. If a certain view seems practical in the particular situation but not the general situation, the particular situation should be given up in favor of the general situation." The words and deeds of each party member, especially the party's leadership cadres of all levels, should start from the general situation beneficial to the four modernizations program and start from the interests of the party, the state and the people to take care of the general situation, to bear in mind the whole interest and to act in strict accordance with the party's guiding principle and resolutely correct the deeds which harm the state's interests and benefit the interests of his own unit or small group.

The second aspect is the correct handling of the relationship between the immediate interest and the long-range interest. When we think and act, we

should mind the present and also the future and should integrate well the people's immediate interests with their long-range interests. For the sake of our long-range interests, we should comply with "The Decision" of the 3d Plenum of the 12th Party Central Committee to do a good job in the reform of the economic system to achieve the speedy prosperity of our country. This is the interest of the people of the whole country and is in the immediate as well as long-range interest. Comrade Hu Yaopang reported to the party's 12th National Congress: "Under any circumstance the elevation of the people's livelihood in the urban and rural areas can only rely on developing production and not on reducing the state's capital that is essential to construction, otherwise; it would harm the basic and long-range interests of the people." Each area, each component and each Communist Party member should handle well the relationship between immediate interests and long-range interests so that while looking at the present, the whole situation is also taken care of and the whole interest is also borne in mind.

The third aspect is the correct handling of the relationship between becoming prosperous early and becoming prosperous late. When we say that we permit some of the people to become prosperous early we mean that they may rightfully become prosperous through their own labor in accordance with the party's policy and the government's order. Having some people become prosperous early is a rule in development, since it is impossible for all the households in one village to become prosperous at the same time. Those people who are able and patient and know operations and management will become prosperous quickly. Therefore, the policy of encouraging some people to become prosperous first matches the realities. This is the only path on which the whole society can walk to common prosperity. At present, certain party member cadres get jealous at seeing the peasants become prosperous and the workers receive more bonuses, and they want to become prosperous also. However, they take the crooked way and engage in dishonest practices instead of the righteous path. When some cadres of party or government organs take advantage of their authority to engage in business and operate enterprises and are in need of money for capital, they go to the bank for loans or use the organ's operation fund. Some stores transfer popular commodities to cadres of the organs for sale and keep the unmarketable ones. There are even cadres who organize their own children and unemployed youths to sell them automobiles and equipment at the official price so that they can resell them at a high price. Is this a classic case of "keeping one's eyes wide open when seeing money and forsaking righteousness when a profit is at stake"? While our ancients even understood how "to worry before the world worries and to enjoy after the world enjoys," how can we Communist Party members be inferior to our ancients? When the country becomes strong and prosperous and the people prosperous, what does it matter to become prosperous a little bit late? This, however, does not mean that party and government cadres should suffer poverty but that they should lead the people to prosperity first and themselves later. This relationship should be explained well. The slogan "to suffer first and enjoy later" is exactly what we should advocate now. Mr Lu Xun said: "Obediently and willingly be the oxen tended by a child." Our cadres are the old oxen who diligently work to lead the masses to prosperity.

The fourth aspect is the correct handling of the relationship between the prosperity of the individual and the prosperity of the state. Once the state and the people become prosperous, it is easy to solve the problem of the individual. We have the saying that while there is water in the big river, small rivers overflow. When the country becomes prosperous, the people's living standard will improve, and enterprises in public welfare will increase. Each party member cadre should understand this rationale of correctly handling the relationship among the state, the group and the individual and should definitely not recklessly harm the interests of the state and the people in order to make individuals prosper.

The fifth aspect is to distinguish clearly the relationship between becoming prosperous in the righteous way and in the crooked way. The former is to become prosperous by complying with the policy of the party Central Committee. To become prosperous in the crooked way is not justifiable. Party member cadres not only should refrain from doing so but should also carry out struggles against the people who have become prosperous through the crooked way. We must comply with the party's policy and the government's laws and regulations to become prosperous with our own labor and must not engage in speculating and profiteering or illegal purchases and sales for profit to cheat the state and hurt the people.

The correct handling of the above relationships is based on the correctness of one's world outlook. Our party member cadres should never forget to reform the world outlook, establish the ideology of wholeheartedly serving the people and conquer individualism and the corrupt ideologies of all exploitative classes.

Continue To Improve the Ability To Serve the People

To bring along the masses to prosperity, party member cadres should first of all possess this ability themselves, but at present many of our comrades lack knowledge in this respect. According to the survey by the propaganda department of the Gaocheng County party committee, of the 209 full-time cadres in 3 villages and townships and 3 units directly under county control, 40 percent of the cadres have a good ideology and the ability to bring the masses along to prosperity, and 50 percent of them subjectively desire to serve the people, work diligently and honestly, yet do not have sufficient knowledge and are low in civilization and poor in ability. Therefore, the assistance to approximately 50 percent of the full-time cadres and to the large number of rural party members to improve their ability is an important task of the party committees of various levels.

Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that our cadres "lack two things, one being the lack of modern scientific civilization knowledge and the other being the lack of practical experience and also the practical experience to carry out modernization construction." He called on the vast masses of cadres to work hard in this respect. Our party member cadres, especially the leadership cadres, should be the model in our studies. Those cadres younger than 50 years old and with academic achievements lower than the junior middle school level should make up for their low academic level and at the same time learn some specialty, at least one specialty per person. This is a very practical task

that must be well grasped. We should help those illiterate party members who are rather young in age to absorb some civilization, since they will have a hard time in becoming prosperous if they are even unable to read newspapers.

Party Member Cadres Should Play the Exemplary Role in Correcting the Unhealthy Wind

All the party member cadres should have a persistent party spirit and carry out in an exemplary way the party's guiding principle and policy and the government's laws and regulations. All the party member cadres should act in accordance with the guidance of the party Central Committee and the stipulations of the State Council to walk on the path of the party's policy and the state's laws and regulations, and they should not deviate from this path. They should bring into full play their positive attitude, initiative and creativity under this premise.

Those party member cadres who have engaged in unhealthy trends should voluntarily and thoroughly make corrections. Those who have made economic gains should return the profits or engage in self-criticism as the situation warrants. Those few who still ignore the guidance of the party Central Committee, go their own way or dish up in a new form to work perfunctorily and do not comply with orders and prohibitions should be handled in accordance with party discipline, and the handling should be serious and should not be a precedent that cannot be repeated.

Party member cadres should take the lead to engage in struggles against the unhealthy wind that harms the interests of the party and the people. At present, some party member cadres are listless, dare not touch the evil and the wicked and are afraid of this and that. Some comrades said: "I am already 50 or 60 years old and am due for retirement. Why bother to antagonize people?" Others have their tenure of office coming up soon, are afraid to lose the votes and therefore want to wait. How can a party member cadre take this worldly-wise and playing-safe attitude toward this wicked and crooked wind? When one conducts no struggle against the unhealthy wind, he naturally wins the satisfaction of the people who are part of the unhealthy wind but the vast ranks of party member cadres are dissatisfied. What honor would one get from receiving the votes of those who are part of the unhealthy wind but losing those of the vast mass of righteous party member cadres? Therefore, each party member cadre should be at the standpoint of party spirit to start from the interests of the party and the people and engage in resolute struggles against all the unhealthy winds and should positively not be indifferent to nor ignore what he sees.

The party's leadership cadres of all levels have on their shoulders the heavy duty of leading the vast masses to engage in the four modernizations construction. Each leadership cadre should serve the people wholeheartedly and be exemplary in correcting the unhealthy wind.

What is an exemplary role? In the case of a leadership cadre, he should first be righteous in refraining from making use of his authority for selfish gains and from making exceptions and should be surrounded by a healthy atmosphere and

have clean hands. Only in this way can he win the confidence and support of the masses. Second, he should want to be the public servant. To lead is to serve. Irrespective of the rank they hold, all our cadres are the people's public servants and handymen. They should diligently and cautiously work for the welfare of the people, serve the development of production and refrain from "making selfish gains as soon as he acquires the authority" or from "making no delay in making use of his authority." They should correctly utilize the authority given them by the party and the people to be just, honest and clean and playing no favorites nor bending the law to favor relatives. Third, he should have the courage to grasp, handle and antagonize the various unhealthy winds and other undesirable tendencies that harm the interests of the state and the people, instead of letting the unhealthy winds develop. A becoming leadership cadre not only should refrain from engaging in unhealthy wind but should also be bold in curbing it. Fourth, he should carry out without making a discount and the slightest ambiguity the party's policies and the government's laws and regulations. This is one of the symbols to test if we maintain unanimity with the party Central Committee and if our party spirit is strong.

Each Communist Party member and revolutionary cadre should strive to be the model of wholeheartedly serving the people.

12739

CSO: 4005/805

SHANXI STRENGTHENS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK

HK090907 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 85 p 1

[Report by Du Tianwei [2629 1131 1218] and Hu Guo [5170 2654]: "Provincial Discipline Inspection Work Conference Stresses Affixing Responsibility of Leaders for Failure to Correct Unhealthy Practices"]

[Text] In the new situation, the main tasks of our province in straightening out party style are to effectively correct new unhealthy trends, raise the ideological level of party members, strengthen party spirit and principles, and promote and ensure the smooth progress of economic structural reform. This was put forward by the Provincial Discipline Inspection Work Conference, which concluded on 27 April.

The conference transmitted the spirit of the National Discipline Inspection Work Conference held in Zhengzhou, analyzed the situation of party style in the province, exchanged experiences, explicitly defined new tasks for the present discipline inspection work, and commended a number of advanced collectives and individuals who had achieved marked results in straightening out party style.

The conference held that in correcting unhealthy trends in the new situation, first, it is necessary to enhance our understanding. New unhealthy trends are characterized by abusing power for personal gain, and the root cause is that some party members have poor party spirit. Second, it is necessary to resolutely correct unhealthy trends and to take this work as an important item of party rectification. Party committees will be held responsible for failure to correct new unhealthy trends in a timely manner. If discipline inspection commissions fail to inspect and supervise the work of correcting new unhealthy trends, they will also be held responsible for such negligence of duty. Third, it is necessary to seriously handle problems. Various localities should seriously deal with big problems and influential typical cases rather than nab "persons of little importance." It is all the more necessary to seriously deal with cases of refusing to carry out orders and implement prohibitions and even of defying the policies and decrees of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. Fourth, it is necessary to strengthen education. Through examining, handling, and correcting new unhealthy trends, various localities should educate party members on party spirit, party styles, party discipline, aspiration, morality, and discipline so as to fundamentally improve the poor political quality of party members. Fifth, it is necessary to make clear distinctions in applying

policies. It is necessary to make specific and practical analysis of various types of unhealthy trends, to differentiate between their nature, and treat them on their merits.

The conference emphatically pointed out that it is necessary to understand the correction of new unhealthy trends from the high plane of party spirit and principles. Rampant unhealthy trends are always related to leaders. It is necessary to solve the problems of leading organs and leading cadres at the county level and above. In addition, it is necessary to straighten out the guiding principles for discipline inspection work and do a good job in carrying out education in party spirit and principles as well as in the sense of organization and discipline. It is necessary to educate party members to overcome the ideological trend of "doing everything for money" and to foster the mentality of wholeheartedly serving the people and dedicating oneself to realizing the ideal of communism. It is necessary to energetically bring the province's discipline inspection work to a new stage.

This conference was convened on 22 April. Present at the conference were some 400 responsible comrades of discipline inspection commissions of cities, prefectures, and counties in the province as well as of discipline inspection groups of provincial departments, commissions, and bureaus. Li Ligong, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee; Zhang Jianmin, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee; and Zhang Houmo, deputy director of the third office of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, spoke at the conference. Liu Songqing and Zhao Weiji, deputy secretaries of the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, made a work report and a concluding speech, respectively.

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NORTH REGION

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6 June 1985

SHANXI SECRETARY ATTENDS MEETING FOR ADVANCED

HK140637 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 85 p 1

[Report: "Li Ligong Speaks at Provincial Meeting To Award Advanced Units and People"]

[Text] 30 [April]--This morning the provincial Labor Emulation Committee and the provincial Federation of Trade Unions held a meeting in the provincial capital to award workers who have made innovations in the course of reforms. At the meeting, 28 advanced individuals were presented with the "1 May Labor Medal" from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; while some 2,000 advanced collectives and individuals were commended by the province.

The meeting was attended by leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial military district, such as Li Ligong, Lu Gongxun, Zhang Guangyou and Bai Qingcai. On behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, Vice Governor Bai Qingcai delivered a report entitled "Be a Pioneer of the New Era." He said: We first extend warm congratulations and season's greetings to the participating representatives of the advanced collectives and individuals, and through you, to all workers of the province. Then, he said: As in other places in China, the province's situation is very good in terms of politics and economics. Last year, the province's gross industrial and agricultural output value increased by 16.8 percent compared with the previous year. The province fulfilled and overfulfilled last year's economic and technical targets. In addition, the output value of such major industrial and agricultural products as grain, cotton, oil, raw coal, pig iron and chemical fertilizer was increased a year ahead of schedule to the level assigned by the Sixth 5-Year Plan. This year, the situation is continuing to improve. These achievements are being made by the province's people, who under the leadership of the Provincial CPC Committee and government, have emancipated their minds, have struggled hard, and have carried out reforms in an innovative and coordinated way. These achievements are also inseparable from the efforts of the participating representatives of innovative, advanced collectives and individuals, as well as the exemplary role of the province's model workers on various fronts. In all, this meeting commended 2,027 advanced collectives and individuals. Of that figure, 28 advanced personages were presented with the "1 May Labor Medal" from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; 22 collectives and 13 individuals were honored with Special Merit Citations; 129 collectives and 109 individuals were honored with

First Class Merit Citations; 351 collectives and 329 individuals were honored with Second Class Merit Citations; and 372 collectives and 674 individuals were honored with Third Class Merit Citations.

At the meeting, the provincial leadership, acting as the proxy, presented medals and certifications to winners of the "1 May Labor Medal." They also presented citation certificates to the province's outstanding representatives. Zhang Hongcai, manager of the Yangquan steelworks; Ma Jiliang and miner Tian Zhen of the Datong mining bureau; and Liang Kejun, deputy chief engineer of the Taiyuan No 2 pharmaceutical works, made speeches at the meeting.

At the meeting, Li Ligong, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech, in which he put three requirements before the advanced personages.

First, the advanced personages should lead the masses to overcome the tendency of only stressing speed and neglecting economic results. Otherwise, it will mean waste and losses. Therefore, we must try every means to improve the economic results.

Second, the advanced personages should lead the masses to check some people who take advantage of the opportunity to engage in new malpractices. In addition, they should make new achievements in the work of correcting the new malpractices.

Third, the advanced personages should lead the masses to do well in production. Since the beginning of this year, some factories, mines and enterprises have not done well in the work; and there have been quite a few bad examples. It is hoped that the comrades will strengthen their safety education, strictly observe labor discipline, and manage to safeguard safe production, high efficiency, and high speed simultaneously.

CSO: 4005/931

IMPLEMENTATION OF INTELLECTUALS POLICY IN BEIJING SPOTLIGHTED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Zhang Changyong [1728 7022 0516]: "Considerable Progress in Intellectuals Work Achieved Throughout the Municipality"]

[Text] This reporter has recognized from the just concluded municipal conference on intellectuals work that, during the past few years, there has been considerable progress in the municipality's intellectuals work: The number of their ranks admitted into the party has made up nearly a quarter of the total newly recruited party members; a large contingent of intellectuals has assumed leadership posts, and part of their difficulties in finding housing and being separated from their family has been resolved...

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, party organizations at all levels in the municipality have continued to eliminate the influence of "Leftist" ideas and endeavored to implement the party's intellectuals policy. The political and social status of intellectuals have markedly improved. According to statistics by concerned departments, during the past 6 years the intellectuals in the municipality who were recruited into the party numbered as many as 24,700, making up 23.7 percent of all newly recruited party members. Among these newly recruited party members, the proportion of professional technical personnel and other intellectuals has increased from 16.04 percent in 1979 to 28.1 percent last year. Among the People's Congress delegates, CPPCC committee members, and labor models and CYL committee members elected or selected through consultation at all levels, the proportion of intellectuals has invariably increased by a large margin. For instance, among this year's selected labor models in the municipality, the proportion of intellectuals has increased to 36 percent from last year's 21 percent. A large contingent of both virtuous and talented and able-bodied intellectuals has embarked upon leadership posts. Take the situation of the last 2 years as an example, on the basis of more than 1,700 intellectuals having been promoted to serve at posts from the branch level and up in 1983, 3,884 were again promoted in 1984, a more than 100 percent increase. Last year, relevant departments of the municipality analyzed the leading groups of 134 of the municipality's scientific research, cultural and public health units and universities and colleges, and it was found that 76 percent of the people had university and college level or above educational background; among those serving as college presidents and institute directors, the figure was as

high as 96 percent. By the end of last year, among the 152 cadres who entered the leading groups of key large and mid-sized enterprises in the municipality, 146 were intellectuals with university or college level education.

The municipal party and government organizations at all levels have also proceeded from their current situation to take care of and look after the living conditions of the intellectuals and, to the extent possible, to help them solve certain actual difficulties. During the 5 years from 1980 to 1984 [as published], the municipality gave priority to solving the difficulties of more than 11,000 intellectuals in which case the husband and wife were living in different places and thus enabled the "cow boys" and "weaving girls" to come happily together. Under the condition of severe housing shortage, the municipality has in each of the past few years taken out some housing to solve the intellectuals' difficulty in finding their housing accommodations. During the last year alone, the municipality allocated special funds to build 50,000 square meters of housing for the intellectuals, and also 100,000 square meters of housing for the middle and elementary school teachers separately. Many units at the basic level, when allocating housing, likewise did their best to look after the intellectuals. During the last 2 years alone, there were more than 30,000 households of intellectuals from various units in the municipality moving into new housing or having their housing changed. As a result, their housing conditions have greatly improved.

9255

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6 June 1985

NORTH REGION

BEIJING INSPECTS IMPLEMENTATION OF INTELLECTUALS POLICY

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Zhang Changyong: "Beijing Municipality Once Again Thoroughly Inspects the State of Intellectuals Policy Implementation"]

[Text] It was proposed at the municipal conference on intellectuals work concluded on 27 March that this municipality must once again carry out an overall inspection of the state of its intellectuals policy implementation.

Li Ximing [2621 6932 6900], secretary of the municipal party committee, and Sha Hong [3097 3163], deputy secretary general of the central organization department came to the conference and spoke. Comrade Li Ximing said, intellectuals work is not just the concern of the organizational department and the leading departments; we must gradually establish in our society as a whole the new custom of respecting knowledge and respecting talents. In implementing our intellectuals policy, we must both look at how the problem left behind by history has been solved, whether or not their work and living conditions have improved, and, more importantly, also see whether the role of everyone of them has been brought into full play. An important question in our current implementation of our intellectuals policy is how to succeed in having everybody exert his talent and demonstrate his wisdom and intellect, how to support and encourage the "outstanding" personalities among them to stand out.

The conference studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech at the national scientific and technological work conference, summed up in the manner of seeking truth from facts the state of our municipality's implementation of our intellectuals work during the past few years, affirmed our achievements, and at the same time also emphatically pointed out that, today, there are still certain leading cadres in a few units who fail to really ideologically take intellectuals as a part of the working class so as to treat them on an equal basis; as a result, there is still a "dead corner" in the rectification of our unjust, false and erroneous cases of litigation. At certain basic level units, intellectuals still encounter obstacles in entering the leading groups; some set up all kinds of obstacles on the question of intellectuals' joining the party, purposely find fault with them, and there are also individual leaders who look at the intellectuals' contributions but fail to see them or even satirize and attack them.

In order to speed up our pace in implementing our intellectuals policy and put our municipality's intellectuals work ahead, the conference asked that, beginning now and until June next year, all organizations and all units must put emphasis on grasping the following aspects of work and also carry out an overall inspection of these aspects of our work: 1. Concentrate our forces to once again comprehensively straighten out and reinvestigate the cases of litigation of those intellectuals who suffered persecution and who were erroneously treated so as to continue to thoroughly rectify all unjust, false and erroneous cases; 2. whether or not personnel have made mistakes or committed crimes in the past or today, where children and relatives are still implicated and hence their schooling, employment, admission into the party, admission into the CYL, and promotion to cadre positions have come to be affected, their cases must all be corrected after this overall inspection; 3. plans must be made according to relevant regulations on materials and properties confiscated and private houses appropriated during the "cultural revolution" and have them returned as soon as possible; 4. the problem of fine intellectuals facing difficulties in joining the party must be basically solved this year, and efforts should be made to strive for its fundamental solution next year; 5. in the case of high-ranking intellectuals and personalities with influence in the intellectual circles for whom honorary posts need to be arranged, such arrangements must be properly made; 6. as for those units in which the masses have expressed considerable opinions about, no work improvements have been made and intellectuals policies have not been implemented, efforts must be made to replace those leading cadres who both lack cultural knowledge and fail to understand the policy.

The current inspection will be divided into three steps in its progression: during the first half of this year, our principal concern will be to understand clearly the general situation and to formulate regulations; during the latter half, we shall comprehensively launch our inspection; during the first half of next year, we shall wind it up, verify, and register its completion. Jin Jian [6855 7003], head of the intellectuals policy implementation inspection leading group of the municipal party committee and deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, summed up the proceedings for the conference. Li Qiyan [2621 0366 3508], member of the standing committee of the municipal party committee and concurrently head of its organizational department, and Lu Yucheng [7120 1342 3397], member of the standing committee of the municipal party committee, attended the conference.

9255

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NORTH REGION

PRC UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCES NEW PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS

HK050208 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 5 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Tan Li]

[Text] In a bid to break new ground in the country's education reform, China's leading university has announced plans to allow students to transfer from one department to another and introduce joint bachelor degrees for graduates.

Ding Shishun, president of Beijing University (Beida), was applauded by more than 1,000 student delegates at a recent rally, when he announced the reform program.

The program also includes cutting down class hours, increasing the number of elective courses, offering more opportunities for students to combine their studies with practice and engaging better teaching staff for basic training courses.

Education reform has recently become a hotly debated subject among college students in Beijing. According to the All China Students Association, college students are particularly concerned about competence in their future careers. They are therefore making strong demands for the reform of the current teaching program which needs to catch up with modernization. More and more students want to take part-time jobs not to earn money but to prepare themselves for work.

Arts students, generally speaking, are more anxious for reform than the science students, according to a leading official from Beijing Higher Education Bureau. This is because large sections of the social science courses offered at universities are obsolete and no longer apply to modern China.

The quick response of Beijing University authorities to their requests was well received by students. A detailed plan of rules and regulations will soon be published and implemented.

The Education Bureau official said that education reform began in Beijing's colleges in 1983, with initial emphasis on the reform of college management rather than the education process.

Many changes were made to encourage incentives among the staff, and students felt that they were being neglected. Education reform should now be put on the agenda, the official pointed out.

He added that reforming the system of teaching is a comparatively more difficult task for education reform in general.

CSO; 4000/190

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS AT QINGHUA UNIVERSITY DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 12 Mar 85 p. 3

[Article by Lu Sen [0712 2773]: "Strengthen Reform in Education and Improve the Quality of Experts"]

[Text] To meet the needs of the four modernizations and live up to the spirit that education must "be geared towards modernization, the world and the future," we have for some time been reforming the teaching system at Qinghua University. Our reforms are essentially in the following three areas:

I. The departmental system and the structure of our fields of study. By reforming the departmental system, we have transformed Qinghua University into a comprehensive institution which emphasizes engineering but also incorporates science, management and some arts courses into its curriculum.

This is a major reform in the nature and structure of the institution since it became a multidisciplinary engineering university in the wake of departmental changes in 1952. If engineering is to turn out people of an even higher caliber who can make even greater contributions, its curriculum must increase their knowledge in economic management, heighten their political culture and make them more skilled in interpersonal relations. This is where science, management and arts come in. At the same time, to achieve any real and long-term improvements in the standard of the university, we must also build up science, management and arts in their own right, train experts in these disciplines and produce relevant research results. This is a vital national need. The university has taken or is taking the following steps to create new disciplines or new departments.

1. Increasing the number of departments in applied science, management and arts. Scientific departments created recently include Applied Mathematics, Modern Applied Physics, Biology and Technology. In management and arts, we have established such departments as the School of Economic Management, the Department of Foreign Languages and the Department of Social Science.

2. Reforming and readjusting the original departmental system and discipline structure. Departments and disciplines in "new technology," eg., computer science, wireless and automation, are encouraged to develop along the lines of integration, digitalization and artificial intelligence. "Traditional" departments and disciplines, such as those in mechanical engineering, electrical

engineering, architecture, civil engineering and water conservancy, have had a long history at our university and are well-established. But since nothing can stay the same decade after decade, they must be reformed on their existing foundation. New technology, processes, materials and theories must be incorporated. The three theories of information, systems and control must gradually be made part of our teaching plan and research program, as the need arises. Microelectronics must be emphasized, particularly as it affects these three aspects of basic industries: production control, data processing and computer-aided design or manufacturing. The microcomputer should be more extensively used. Besides computer languages, microcomputer theory and applications should be included in the core courses of most disciplines.

3. Developing integrated and multidisciplinary programs to meet the trend of modern science and technology towards the merging of arts and science, and the integration of science and technology. For this purpose, we have established such disciplines as environmental engineering, information engineering, biophysics, biochemistry, biomedical electronic engineering and genetic engineering, and corresponding research institutes (offices).

So much for horizontal integration. Within any single discipline, our aims are to improve the quality of our undergraduates and expand graduate enrollments. It is also our goal to establish a school of continuing education. Over the past few years, Qinghua University has successively organized over 200 courses and classes of all kinds with a combined enrollment of over 13,000. Recently, the Ministry of Education has approved our plan to set up a school of continuing education with accommodation for 3,000 students.

II. The educational system and teaching plan. Reforms in this area are necessary to raise quality all round and stress the nurturing of expertise.

Adopted in 1980, the current teaching plan has done much to bring order out of past chaos and ensure basic teaching quality. But some problems still remain. First, overcrowding. Too much time is spent on classroom instruction, which amounts to 3,200 hours during a student's undergraduate years. On average, class instruction takes up 22 hours per week, even as many as 25 hours in some cases. Second, rigidity. Only 3 to 5 percent of overall instruction time are devoted to electives, so there is little room for individual development or for instruction tailored to meet the needs of particular students. As a result, outstanding students feel hemmed in, while slow students are overburdened, and both end up lacking initiative. Third, the structure of courses must be readjusted and teaching materials continuously renewed. Owing to the above short-comings, our students are still deficient--in independent studies and practical abilities while at school, and in their adaptability and innovativeness while at work.

For the above reasons, we are not revamping the teaching plan for 1985. The first step we will take is to reduce instruction time by 20 percent, so that the weekly average will drop to 18-19 hours. Coupled with a simultaneous increase in the time devoted to nonclassroom instruction, this will change the ratio between classroom instruction to nonclassroom from 1:1 to 1:2. We will also increase the proportion of teaching time reserved for electives to

20 percent or above. A second step is to strengthen practical training, giving students more opportunities to use their hands as well as their brains. Practical activities including teaching, scientific research, production practice and social practice. There should be more opportunities in the education process for integration between teaching, scientific research and production at various levels. In the future, graduation projects will be advanced 6 months, making them more or less concurrent with specialized studies. Third, the organization of knowledge must be readjusted and training materials renewed so that they will be comprehensive as well as up-to-date. By "comprehensive," I mean all-round broadening, not just strengthening the connection between theory and practice in specialized courses. Even more important is emphasizing basic natural science, arts, social science and scientific management throughout the curriculum. Computer technology training should be significantly augmented. We should go all out to increase by another 50 percent students' computer terminal time, bringing it up to 150 hours per person.

In addition, semesters will be standardized. There will be three semesters, two long and one short. The first and second semesters will consist of 18 weeks each (16 weeks for instruction, 2 weeks for reserve and examinations), while the third (short) semester will last 6 weeks. This semester, which has been referred to as the practical semester, mainly accommodates labor, practice, military training, concentrated practical activities and a limited number of elective courses. We need to study the proposal further, limit every class to 1 academic hour and set 1 academic hour at 60 minutes. Such a change will help reduce the amount of classroom instruction time, introduce selectivity into course offerings, raises teaching standard and efficiency and promotes students' capacity for self-directed independent studies. But there is no consensus on this point as yet. We must continue our deliberations and, at the same time, actively carry out pilot projects, sum up experience and aim for gradual universal adoption.

III. The individualization of teaching to suit the abilities of different students. The education process must "cater to the majority, emphasize outstanding students and allow for elimination." The nurturing of experts, particularly the most brilliant experts, must be speeded up.

To begin with, this is a change in the guiding ideology of education. For many years in the past, we were prisoner to the idea that education should "cater to the mediocre, emphasize remedial training and not let one single class brother fall behind." Today, with science and technology advancing by leaps and bounds, we must depend on our colleges and universities to improve the level of teaching and train well-qualified personnel, including first-rate experts. Clearly, it is anachronistic to cling to the old idea. What we must do now is to "set up more fast tracks" and encourage people to excel. In other words, our basic demand is the kind of average performance that most students are capable of achieving, provided they are reasonably hardworking. Within this framework of ensuring that most students obtain a basic training, we should put our emphasis on the selection of excellent students. This is a positive educational philosophy, the promotion of which will certainly encourage a majority of students to strive to get ahead and enable us to reach the goal of turning out better qualified people in greater numbers within a

shorter period of time. At the same time, of course, we must pay attention to slow students, but should not overdo it. Students who, try as they may, still fail to meet our basic requirements should be eliminated. Recently the university has taken such measures as:

1. The selection and training of outstanding students. We began identifying such students in 1977 and, after several rounds of selection, came up with 55 students to receive training geared to their level of ability. The training is essentially a departmental responsibility. They are taught by the best instructors specially named by the university.
2. The granting of double bachelor's degrees to certain outstanding undergraduates. Under this system, the selected group of students is encouraged to go for two degrees within 5 years. This is one way of exploiting the special feature of a comprehensive institution like us, by promoting the integration of arts with science, of science with engineering and of engineering with management. The idea was first tried out between departments in science and engineering, on the one hand, and those in management, on the other.
3. Reforming the process of expertise development. After 4 years as an undergraduate, a student may be promoted to the fifth year, depending on his wishes, the recommendations of his instructors, his knowledge, ability and overall development. During the fifth year, he will pursue his specialty and prepare his graduation project (thesis). At the end of the year, he will graduate and enter the labor force. Alternatively, at the end of 4 years, an undergraduate may be recommended for admission to the graduate school, bypassing the entrance examination. In the next 2 years or more, he will combine his fifth year studies with his graduate program, relate his undergraduate thesis to his graduate dissertation and after successively fulfilling the requirements as an undergraduate and a graduate student, obtain both his bachelor's and master's degrees. Candidates for the doctoral degree will be drawn from both groups of undergraduates since there is no reason why a person must have a master's degree before he is admitted into the doctoral program. Last year, 190 graduates of the class of '80 were exempted from the qualifying examination and accepted direct into the doctoral program.
4. Reforms in the recruitment system and the allocation of jobs among graduates. In the interest of the state, we must work hard to select even more outstanding people to study at the university. There are plans to recruit a group of young [students] beginning in 1985. We have permission from the authorities to implement a reformed graduate allocation system on a trial basis. We will take into consideration the allocation policy, principles and emphasis of the state and, in line with the principles of making use of the specialties of our graduates, helping the best people get the most out of their potentials, and ensuring success of key projects, coordinate with and consult employing agencies before drawing up our job allocation plan. We will submit the plan to the authorities for incorporation into the national plan and distribute it to the employing agencies.

The individualization of teaching to suit the abilities of different students has improved the quality of teaching and promoted the development of experts.

Over the past few years, we successively selected over 100 students from the classes of '77, '78 and '79 for instruction specially geared to their level of ability. Thirty of them took self-directed independent studies and were able to sit for the examination, finish their graduation project and graduate ahead of time. One of them remained at Qinghua University as secretary of the CPC committee of the Communist Youth League, one was assigned a job ahead of time and 28 entered graduate school (of whom 17 pursued graduate studies abroad.) Seven of them graduated early and went to the United States where, after 6 months to a year's hard work, all passed the doctoral qualifying examination and are now working on their dissertations.

12581

CSO: 4005/761

NORTH REGION

JPRS-CPS-85-055
6 June 1985

BEIJING PLANS EMPHASIS ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

OW101704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA)--Faced with a serious shortage of skilled labor in its suburbs, Beijing plans to bring vocational education to the fore.

Xu Shaozhong of the city education bureau said today that within five years more students will attend vocational schools than ordinary middle schools in suburban Beijing, perhaps seven to three. There will be 20,000 vocational students by 1990.

Last year 5,000 enrolled in suburban middle schools, while 4,900 entered vocational and technical schools.

In recent years expanding suburban industry has been hindered by a lack of skilled labor, as middle schools teach few practical skills.

Vocational education in the suburbs began in 1980. Last year Beijing's 13 districts and counties had 3,300 agricultural students and 87 vocational programs in agriculture, horticulture, veterinary medicine, accounting, tourism and cookery.

Students have to pass the same entrance exam as for middle school, said Xu.

To speed up the change, the municipality has asked counties and districts to finance their own vocational schools, with a small city subsidy.

So far, vocational school graduates have proved competent, many having been promoted, Xu added.

CSO: 4000/218

NORTH REGION

JPRS-CPS-85-055
6 June 1985

HOHHOT RECTIFIES CADRES' WRONG THINKING

OW041358 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0042 GMT 3 May 85

[By reporter Wang Zenghai and correspondent Bao Wencheng]

[Excerpts] Hohhot, 3 May (XINHUA)--In Mid-April, this reporter did some investigation in Nei Monggol's Hohhot City and found that some cadres were still heavily burdened with the fear of committing the right-deviationist mistake in promoting enterprises run by the people.

Hohhot City is a medium-sized city with a population of a million. However, up until last June, there was not a single enterprise run by the people in the city. It was only after last July that the city's Industry and Commerce Administration Bureau had, through study, begun to gradually overcome "leftist" influence and put down the burden of the fear of committing right-deviationist thinking. It can be said that the road to the development of people-run enterprises is open. However, up to the present, there are only 200 enterprises run by the people in this city.

One of the main reasons for the late start and slow development of enterprises run by the people in Hohhot City is that some leading cadres were worried that "riches will beget capitalism." Seeing some people-run enterprises "make a fortune" and some individuals with "bulging" pockets, they started to have misgivings on the nature of enterprises run by the people. They thought it would lead to polarization. At the beginning of this year, the Industry and Commerce Administration Bureau presented a report on the development of the people-run enterprises to a leader in the city. This leader said: I didn't realize there are already 142 enterprises run by the people in the city. Isn't that too many? With this kind of rapid development, you'd better make a good check on possible unhealthy tendencies. Led by this thinking, some office workers at the departments concerned were dragging their feet with respect to people-run enterprises. Overtly or covertly, they either held back or dragged on cases that should have been handled.

These comrades' mentality of being afraid to commit the mistake of right-deviationism and the incorrect method of handling enterprises run by the people run counter to the party's principle and policy of economic invigoration, and thus dampen the masses' enthusiasm for running enterprises. In

this connection, we hold that only with the continued elimination of "leftist" influence, and by eliminating the fear of committing the mistake of right-deviationism can the road to people-run enterprises be paved. We should adopt appropriate organizational measures toward those holding key positions who have difficulties in changing their thinking in a short time. Only by doing so, can the people-run enterprises in Hohhot City be expected to develop rapidly.

CSO: 4005/881

BRIEFS

BEIJING PLANS SCHOOL REFORMS--Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)--Entrance examinations for primary and junior middle schools in Beijing will no longer be required and the entrance age for first grade will be lowered from seven to six, according to today's BEIJING DAILY. These decisions were made yesterday at a meeting of the Municipal Education Bureau. Starting in July, 1985, children will go to primary schools in their neighborhood without taking an exam. Junior middle schools will select applicants on the basis of the results of exams passed for graduation from primary schools. Exams in Chinese language and arithmetic are given. Key middle schools will be required to accept students with exceptional ability in liberal arts, science, politics and athletics on the recommendation of neighboring primary schools. Senior middle schools and vocational schools will decide on acceptance of applicants according to the results of their graduation exams from junior middle schools. A new point system will be introduced to expedite appraisal of applicants. Those who are not accepted will be able to stay in their schools for an extra year of study. Vocational courses will also be available to them. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 23 Apr 85]

BEIJING FAMILIES SMALLER--Beijing, April 18 (XINHUA)--The average size of Beijing families has plummeted in 30 years, says a sample survey in the latest issue of the bimonthly POPULATION AND ECONOMICS. The survey of 4,759 families shows a present average of 3.48 members, as against 5.15 in 1956. It indicates the number of families in the capital has risen 589 percent since 1949, but population only 463 percent. Intellectuals have the smallest families, averaging 3.26 members, and peasants the largest, averaging 3.76. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 18 Apr 85]

THIRD SESSION OF SIXTH NEI MONGGOL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The Standing Committee of the Sixth Regional People's Congress held its 11th meeting in Hohhot on 18 April. Chairman of the Standing Committee, Batubagen [1572 0956 1572 2704], presided over the meeting. The meeting decided to hold the Third Session of the Sixth Regional People's Congress in Hohhot on 23 April 1985. [Summary] [Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 85 p 1]

11TH MEETING OF NEIMONGGOL CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE--The Standing Committee of the Fifth Regional CPPCC Committee held its 11th meeting in Hohhot on 18 April 1985. Chairman of the Regional CPPCC Committee, Shi Shengrong [4258 3932 2837], presided over the meeting. The meeting decided to hold the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth Regional CPPCC Committee in Hohhot on 22 April 1985. Also attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the Fifth Regional CPPCC Committee Chen Bingyu [7115 3521 1342], Li Shuyuan [2621 2885 0337], Baoyanbatu [2552 1750 1572 0956], and Yun Zhaoguang [0061 3564 0342]. [Summary] [Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 85 p 1]

XIZHANG CADRES IN NEI MONGGOL--On the evening of 23 April, Bu He, deputy secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional government, met with an inspection group of CYL cadres from Xizhang Autonomous Regional organs. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Apr 85 SK]

TIANJIN HOSTS JAPANESE DELEGATION--On 24 April, Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tianjin Municipal People's Congress, and Li Ruihuan, mayor of the Tianjin Municipal People's Government, met with Japan's Fukuoka City friendship delegation headed by (Gangmuzhongnan), president of the city representative assembly. [Summary] [Tianjing City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 25 Apr 85 SK]

ANNIVERSARY OF ANTIFASCIST VICTORY--In order to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory in the antifascist war, the Manzhouli City People's Government held a memorial ceremony at the Soviet Red Army martyrs' tomb on the morning of 8 May. The satin streamers on the wreaths laid on the tomb read: Eternal Glory to the Soviet Red Army Martyrs Who Sacrificed in the Antifascist War. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 85 SK]

TIANJIN HOLDS MOTION DISPOSITION MEETING--This morning, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal People's Government, and the municipal CPPCC Committee held a joint meeting at the people's auditorium with regard to disposing of motions. The meeting summed up the work done in 1984 with regard to disposing of motions and made arrangements and put forward demands for the task of disposing of motions this year. At the 3d session of the 10th municipal People's Congress and the 3d session of the 7th municipal CPPCC Committee, which concluded not long ago, the deputies to the congress session and the CPPCC members attending the session put forward 1,825 motions, including proposals, criticisms, opinions, and suggestions. The number of motions is larger than before and the content of the motions deals with various aspects of the municipality, such as industrial and agricultural production and the people's livelihood. The number of units responsible for disposing of these motions has reached more than 100. In line with the request set forth by the municipal People's Government, these motions will be completely disposed of by the end of this July. Efforts should be made to complete the motion-disposition work this year, achieving satisfactory quality and quantity. Shi Jian, vice chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting and delivered a speech. [Text] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 7 May 85 SK]

SUPPLEMENTARY MEMBERS APPROVED--In accordance with the suggestions of the regional CPC Committee, and through a discussion meeting of the chairman and vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC Committee, the 10th Standing Committee session of the 5th regional CPPCC Committee unanimously adopted the adding of supplementary members to the 5th regional CPPCC Committee, including Yun Shufen (0061 2562 5358), Manduhu (3341 6757 0729), and Galasengyexi (0867 2139 0300 2814 0823). The session suggested that the third session of the fifth regional CPPCC Committee add Yun Shufen and Manduhu as supplementary standing committee members of the regional CPPCC Committee. [Text] [Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 85 pl]

NORTHWEST REGION

JPRS-CPS-85-055
6 June 1985

QINGHAI MEETING ON ECONOMIC, POLITICAL WORK

HK200351 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The provincial government held a report meeting on 17 April on current economic and political and ideological work in the province. Vice Governor Yin Kesheng presided.

(Hou Qijun), director of the provincial financial and economic committee, spoke on the current situation in industrial and communications production and arrangements for future production. He said: Generally speaking the situation in industrial and communications production in Qinghai has been good this year. Output value has risen each month. However, there are also many problems. Economic results are poor, production costs have risen, and profits have fallen. In addition, product quality is unstable, and consumption of raw materials and electric power has risen. Although there has been some improvement in production safety, the record is uneven.

In view of these problems. (Hou Qijun) said: In the future all areas, departments, and enterprises must regard improving economic results as the starting-point and the base in all economic work, and strive for synchronous increase in growth rate and economic results. Leaders at all levels must pay great attention to product quality. At present the quality of some goods that sell well is being neglected. In particular the quality of some woolen textile goods and of motor vehicles has fallen to a serious degree. All enterprises must therefore establish the concept of the market and of competition.

A comrade of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee made an investigation report on further strengthening political and ideological work in the course of reform of the economic structure.

CSO: 4005/845

NORTHWEST REGION

REGION RECRUITING BEIJING COLLEGE GRADUATES

OW191720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 19 (XINHUA)--Northwest China, traditionally less developed than the coastal areas, today made a big effort to attract college graduates from Beijing to work there. Governors of Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia and Xinjiang spoke to local graduating students at a meeting, explaining the natural, economic and other conditions of their respective provinces and autonomous regions.

To give Beijing students a better understanding of these areas, members of the four delegations from northwest China will stage exhibitions and show films at local universities and colleges. The delegations will also visit Tianjin and Shanghai for the same purpose.

Comprising a third of China's territory, the northwest is rich in mineral resources, including coal and petroleum. Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang said after an inspection tour of northwest China in 1983 that it would be developed into an important economic area in the next century.

The Communist Youth League, the Education Ministry and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission are sponsoring the delegation's trip to help northwest China recruit qualified professionals.

In view of the harder living conditions there than in the coastal areas, the four provinces and regions are offering better pay, longer vacations and other benefits to those who would work there. They also promise that people from other parts of the country will be replaced by newcomers after working in the northwest for eight years.

Since 1983, 1,654 college graduates from Beijing have gone to work in 10 border and remote areas. Of them, 471 have gone to the four northwest provinces and regions.

CSO: 4000/200

NORTHWEST REGION

STEPS TO CURB NEW ERRONEOUS PRACTICES DISCUSSED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Pan Zhenggong [3382 2973 0501]: "Provincial Disciplinary Committee Holds Meeting Urging That Newly Developed Erroneous Practices Be Curbed"]

[Text] This paper has learned that yesterday morning the provincial disciplinary committee held a meeting which was attended by leaders of the leading party groups and commissions for inspecting discipline in the provincial departments and bureaus of various levels. At the meeting, the provincial disciplinary committee announced the Central Disciplinary Committee's instruction that "all laws must be enforced and all prohibitory regulations must be observed." The secretary of the provincial disciplinary committee, Lu Wenzhi, reiterated that "steps must be taken immediately to curb newly developed unhealthy trends."

Luo Wenzhi pointed out despite the fact that since the 3d Plenum of the 12th Party Central Committee a number of documents on correcting the newly developed erroneous practices have been issued by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Disciplinary Committee, but certain party members, cadres and party and political organizations have paid no heed and persisted in their old ways of doing things; some of them have even assumed the attitude that "there is always a countermeasure to every ordinance handed down" and have engaged in erroneous practices in the name of reform. He stated that we must punish severely, or even expel from the party, some of these people. He urged organizations of various levels to examine and correct in an earnest fashion these practices and summarize their findings in written reports. With the exception of serious offenders, those who engage in self-examination and self-discipline will not be subjected to further investigation. He urged leading party groups of various levels to set good examples in enforcing state policies and ordinances and correcting newly developed erroneous practices.

The assistant secretary of the provincial disciplinary committee, Yang Hongzhang, announced the specifics concerning our efforts to curb unhealthy trends.

12680
CSO: 4005/703

NORTHWEST REGION

MANAGERIAL REFORM IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING PROPOSED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 85 p 1

[Article on the Proposals by the Autonomous Region's Bureau of Education To Implement Measures To Reform the Managerial System Instituted in Institutions of Higher Learning]

[Text] This paper has learned that the party committee of the autonomous region and the people's government have expressed support for the "Proposals Concerning Managerial Reform in Institutions of Higher Learning Run by the Bureau of Education" announced by the leading party group of the autonomous region's bureau of education. They have recently instructed institutions of higher learning in our region to observe these proposals.

These proposals, which cover four areas, may be summarized as follows:

-- The trial implementation of the school president (dean) responsibility system under the supervision of the school (college) party committee in a carefully selected qualified school.

-- As long as schools can assure the completion of instructional recruitment work assigned by the state, they may make plans on their own to develop school potential by accepting graduate students, contract-training undergraduate and vocational students, offering correspondence courses and evening classes and forming short-term vocational classes according to the needs of society; the fees collected from short-term vocational classes may become part of the school fund.

-- The hiring and firing of leading cadres (including full-time employees) who work in sections whose status is lower than that of the department are to be determined by the school, which in turn informs concerned agencies of its decisions. Schools have the right to add or close down internal administrative sections as long as the number of these sections does not exceed that allowed by the authority. Schools also have the right to sign contracts with other agencies and appoint, on a long-term basis, department (school) chairs or directors who are full professors and who play the role of leaders in research.

-- As long as schools observe the policy concerning labor wages, they may transfer their employees to various in-school and out-of-school posts or request direct permission from labor personnel departments to do so.

-- Schools may review and deploy personnel of various departments, divisions and scientific research sections on their own as long as the number of these people does not exceed the level allowed. Surplus staff members may alternate among various posts. The personal responsibility system must be established so that the respective duties of cadres, teachers, full-time scientific research personnel and staff members of various levels may be delineated.

-- A system of management in scientific research should be established to make sure that education and scientific research are closely integrated with economic development. Schools may also be commissioned to conduct scientific research projects or be engaged in cooperative production and joint ventures.

-- Beginning in 1985, students who live on campus will be asked to pay for dormitory management expenses. Local students will have to commute (to be trial-implemented in Ningbo University first). Various cities and counties are expected to construct apartment buildings for students near campuses in order to attract more non-resident students who pay for their own education, graduate students and short-term vocational students.

-- The system of management should be reformed, supervision of the students' status strengthened, financial aid combined with scholarship and the amount of scholarship money available gradually increased. The system of "testing during an early stage" should be trial-implemented; on the basis of the students' performance, the academic system may encompass two formats--one for undergraduate students, the other for vocational students. Those who do not achieve the passing grade may be issued certificates. Positions assigned to students should reflect their grades.

-- Schools may work together with employment agencies in deploying graduates as long as the state deployment policy is observed. A handful of outstanding students may be allowed to choose which agencies to work for (to be implemented in Ningbo University first).

-- Schools may select a few senior students who are academically competent and morally exemplary to work as part-time political counselors or engage in ideological and political work of other kinds.

12680

CS0: 4005/703

NORTHWEST REGION

OVERSEAS TIBETANS RETURN TO SETTLE IN QINGHAI

OW191159 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Xining, April 19 (XINHUA)--Eighty-two Tibetans who had been residing abroad have returned to settle in Qinghai Province during the past two years, according to the local committee which receives Tibetan returnees. In addition, more than 600 Tibetans from abroad have visited the province in the past few years, a spokesman for the committee said.

Qinghai, bordering the Tibet Autonomous Region which has received nearly 4,000 Tibetan visitors from abroad since 1979, has about 750,000 Tibetans living in compact communities, accounting for 19.3 percent of the provincial population.

Returnees may choose where they wish to live and receive a settling-in allowance of 1,700 yuan from the government. Their traveling expenses in China are also reimbursed. The government also gives them an allowance to cover living expenses and medical care before they get jobs.

The 82 newly-returned Tibetans will join a group touring China's coastal cities later this year, the spokesman said.

It is estimated that 10,000 Tibetans from Qinghai Province are now living abroad. Some of them left their homeland before 1959 on business or pilgrimages. The majority are in India and Nepal while others live in Switzerland, Australia, the United States and Canada.

CSO: 4000/200

BRIEFS

XINJIANG: 'UNHEALTHY TRENDS'--While discussing the government work report, deputies attending the regional people's congress session have pointed out that it is imperative to resolutely correct the new unhealthy trends and ensure the smooth progress of reform. (Abudula Maimaiti Reyimu), director of the regional department of foreign economic relations and trade, said: In the previous period certain party and government organ cadres engaged in business while waving the signboard of invigoration and reform. They wildly drove up prices, bought up in bulk commodities in short supply, sold them in the interior, and then brought best-selling products into Xinjiang to sell at high prices, aiming at huge profits. How can this be economic invigoration? It is quite brazen sabotage of the reforms. (Yang Jianping), an Urumqi deputy, said: The sinister trend of indiscriminate price hikes which has now appeared directly affects the masses' daily life. The government at all levels must take effective steps to curb this unhealthy trend. [Excerpts] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 May 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/880

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NEW MODEL 122-MM SP HOWITZER

Beijing BINGQI ZHISHI [ORDNANCE KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 2, 15 Mar 85 p 13

[Text] In the National Day 35th Anniversary military review parade there was a block of armored vehicles accompanying the strong tank contingent. These were not tanks and were not APC's, but were the 122-mm SP howitzers designed and produced by our country.

The 122-mm SP howitzer has many structural similarities with the treaded APC's and tanks, but unlike a tank, it does not have a turret which can rotate 360 degrees, and unlike an APC, its rear fighting compartment is not airtight. Based on artillery design needs, it is equipped with a foldable type canopy which seals off the compartment. Its 122-mm bore howitzer is far superior to the 14.5-mm machinegun found on the APC. The fundamental difference between SPA's, tanks and APC's is in their tactical use. Tanks primarily accompany infantry and also can independently take part in battle, and are thus an important surprise attack strength in the ground forces; they can charge enemy positions and also defend against enemy assaults. APC's are used mainly for the transport of personnel and supplies; they insure that the infantry can keep up with the tanks' rate of advance in order that both reach the target area together; they have a set defensive capability, yet are weaker in firepower; they rely on the weapons carried by the infantry soldiers. The SPA requires artillery more powerful than the tank's firepower in order to lend artillery support. An SPA should be able to accompany tanks and mechanized infantry into battle and be capable of both automatic salvo fire and reduced firing preparation time, rapidly changing position. For this reason, the SPA needs the same type of automation as a tank. It should also be able to carry out a surprise attack in difficult terrain not accessible to towed artillery. In addition, it requires appropriate protective features so that the operators are not injured by light weapons and shrapnel.

This SPA uses a 12-mm howitzer with a range of over 10 kilometers. For close-range targets a direct aiming scope is used, while for long-range targets within the firing range, using ground-based artillery firing methods yields satisfying results. There is sufficient space within the SPA to carry a large supply of ammunition, while at the same time insuring a safe amount of clearance for gun recoil. The gun's elevation and traversal ranges are determined by a spherical mount [qui zuo [3808 1654]] which couples the gun and vehicle mainframe together, allowing for great ease of manipulation. Firing elevation retains the adjustment ease of ground artillery operation. High explosive

shells are mainly used against infantry and are also effective against armored vehicles and fixed targets.

The 122-mm SPA utilizes a new type of treaded armored vehicle as a chassis for excellent mobility, its average speed being higher than a medium-class tank. It also has a high performance water-cooled engine, located with the transmission towards the front of the vehicle, leaving space for the firing compartment while insuring convenience of firing and maneuvering agility. The drive train has five pairs of small diameter road wheels and the suspension system uses torsion bars as spring elements; both sides have three pairs of tread supports to lessen vibration in the upper tread; the first, second and fifth pairs of wheels on each side are fitted with high pressure, long-stroke tubular shock absorbers; the five pairs of specially produced rubber bumpers prevent hard impacts from occurring. This type of suspension system not only insures vehicle stability, but also is able to absorb the artillery's recoil. While firing, the vehicle body momentarily moves up and down and back and forth, but due to the traction caused by the vehicle's weight, it does not need an auxiliary spade to keep it from shifting a great distance. At the same time the shock absorbers' capacity to rapidly dampen vibrations quickly bring the shaking to a halt, insuring accuracy for the second laying. Actual performance has proven the 122-mm SPA's accuracy to be an improvement over ground artillery.

Excellent penetration is yet another special feature of this SPA. Since it uses treads, it can easily cross rice paddies and marsh areas; it is comparable with tanks and APC's in grade climbing ability and is satisfactory crossing inclines. These capabilities allow the SPA to conquer all types of obstacles and quickly take command of advantageous terrain. In order to train on public roadways, it can be fitted with a rubber plated tread whose plates can be removed or replaced as needed. In addition, the SPA body is well sealed; when not loaded, it can ford rivers with no additional equipment; when fully loaded it makes use of specially designed equipment for fording.

The defensive capability of the 122-mm SPA relies mainly on its inherent mobility. When exposing itself to the enemy for firing purposes, it naturally will draw fierce return fire. However, this takes up a fixed amount of time. It is quite possible for the SPA to take advantage of this delay to change position and thus avoid the enemy's fire. As it requires no preparation at all for shifting position, it is much faster than towed artillery at changing position.

This new SPA has a definite function in improving the firepower of our armored units, enabling artillery weapons to display greater might in adapting to the needs of modern warfare.

CSO: 4005/853

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

82-MM SELF-PROPELLED MORTAR

Beijing BINGQI ZHISHI [ORDNANCE KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 2, 15 Mar 85 inside cover

[Text] The 82-mm SP mortar has a treaded armored body. Its interior is equipped with a turntable, the top of which is fitted with two mortar bases and a movable frame used to fix the mortar body. There is a 1.5 meter diameter hatch on the roof which is closed while advancing and opened for fighting. Its firing reaction speed is three times faster than the original type which had to be off-loaded from the vehicle for firing. The number of rounds it can carry has been doubled, making full use of its cross-country mobility and fire-power.

[Captions]

1. Fighting weight is 12.8 tons.
2. Maximum firing range is 3,040 meters.
3. There are two drivers and six gunners.
4. It carries 120 rounds.
5. Traversal: 360 degrees. Rate of fire: 15 rounds per minute.
6. Both sides have removable base plates which, when coupled with a mortar body and frame, can form an independent unit.

CSO: 4005/853

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG COMMANDERS--On 12 February, Heilongjiang MD deputy commanders Yuan Genshuan [5913 2704 2633] and Qi Kaiyan [4847 0418 1484] visited patients at the Shenyang Army General Hospital and the No 202 Hospital. [Summary] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Feb 85 p 1]

JILIN LEADERS--On 2 April, Jilin Provincial CPPCC deputy chairmen Che Mingqiao [6508 2404 4225], He Yunqing [6320 0061 0651] and Xin Cheng [6580 4453], and provincial party committee United Front department head Bai Changkai [4101 2490 0418] and his deputy Ma Zhanfeng [7456 0594 1496] attended a meeting of the Huangpu Military Academy Alumni Association to select representatives to the inaugural meeting of the Shenyang Huangpu Military Academy Alumni Association. [Summary] [Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 85 p 1]

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION--Yang Zhonggen [2799 1813 2704]--member, [Nanjing?] MR [Anhui MD?] Discipline and Inspection Committee. Grew up in Chaohu, Anhui.

Ma Huaizhen [7456 2037 4176]--deputy division commander (on Vietnamese border); was deputy regimental commander during 1979 action against SRV. [Summary] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Feb 85 p 3]

Zhu Ying [2612 5391], advisor to the Guangzhou MR Command and former Chief of Staff, died on 18 March 1985 in Guangzhou at age 64. [Summary] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 Mar 85 p 3]

CSO: 4005/886

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI ON AGGRESSIVENESS OF JAPANESE MILITARISM

OW100536 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpts] Recently, in the hope of befriending Japan, some people have called for developing Sino-Japanese military cooperation, instead of denouncing Japan for reviving militarism.

No matter how we look at it, the Japanese militarist army can never be regarded as our ally. It should be pointed out that Japanese militarism, which is armed to the teeth and gradually growing in force, constitutes a direct threat to the people of China as well as other Asian and Pacific countries. Our party has sternly warned that under U.S. imperialist support, Japanese militarism has revived and become a dangerous force of aggression and war. Furthermore, now that the U.S. imperialists are stepping up their policy of aggression, the newly-revived Japanese militarism is playing the role of the U.S. imperialists' commando force in the Asia and Pacific region so as to help the U.S. imperialists restore their influence and position in this region.

Finally it should be pointed out that Japanese militarism has again resorted to the old Japanese samurai way. They have brazenly invaded and occupied our country. Some 10 years ago, Nakasone, Japanese Prime Minister who was then director general of the Self-Defense Agency, ordered the Japanese navy to invade and occupy our Diaoyu Dao, flew the Japanese flag there, and declared to the whole world that the island belonged to Japan. Since he took over as prime minister, Nakasone has repeatedly declared that the Japanese navy has the right to patrol a sea-lane 1,000 nautical miles from Japan's coast to safeguard Japan's security. However, it is no secret that under the pretext of patrolling the sea-lane for security reasons, the Japanese navy has constantly expanded its forces, and has become a special power there. When necessary it may join the U.S. Seventh Fleet to safeguard the so-called security of Taiwan.

In a word, Japan attempts to join the U.S. imperialists in dividing China and brutally interfering in China's internal affairs. The Japanese militarist army can never be our ally. The dire consequences resulting from regarding an enemy as a friend is inestimable.

CSO: 4005/922

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BRIEFS

PRC LEADERS RESENT U.S. LEAKING TALKS--It is reported that tolerance of the U.S. authorities in divulging the contents of the recent Sino-U.S. military talks has caused discontent among our military leaders. A number of comrades pointed out: During the talks, we briefed the U.S. side in detail on the situation along the Sino-Vietnamese border. The briefing also included the deployment of our troops and battle plans. This reminds people that a leader of our country told the then U.S. President Carter about the plan and date for our first attack on Vietnam. Later, Vietnam obtained the information. As a result, our army suffered heavy losses. This bitter lesson shows us that Americans are unreliable partners, whom we just cannot trust. [Text] [(Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 21 Feb 85 OW]

AMERICAN, JAPANESE WARSHIPS NOT WELCOMED--During his visit to China early this year, the deputy director general of the Japanese Defense Agency discussed with Chinese counterpart friendly port calls by Japanese warships. The central leaders have agreed to such port calls. However, the military leaders of China have misgivings about the so-called friendly port calls by either Japanese or American warships. They pointed out: The U.S. 7th Fleet defends the so-called security of Taiwan and the Japanese navy continues to occupy China's Diaoyu Dao. They openly commit aggressive activities hostile to and in opposition to China. In view of these facts, we must never regard such fleets as friendly nor must we accept their so-called friendly port calls. [Text] [(Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 2 May 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/922

TAIWAN

VICE PRESIDENT ADDRESSES U.S. DELEGATION

OW041011 Taipei CNA in English 0948 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Taipei, 4 May (CNA)--China can contribute to the cause of peace and freedom only when democracy is restored on the Chinese mainland under the constitutional Government of the Republic of China, Vice President Lee Teng-hui said Saturday.

In a breakfast address at the Grand Hotel in honor of the visiting U.S. Defense Orientation Conference Association Group, Vice President Lee said that Communist China should never be counted as a friendly power to counter Soviet expansionism.

Lee said many Americans have maintained that the United States and the Chinese Communists have a common strategic interest in containing Soviet expansionism. But Peiping's strategic goals, Lee said, are different from those of the United States.

Lee cited the history of World War II to explain the differences between strategic interests and strategic goals.

"During the war," Lee said, "The Western allies had parallel strategic interests with the USSR in defeating Nazi Germany, and so they gave the latter large quantities of military aid, thereby building the Soviet Armed Forces into a formidable military machine which today constantly poses itself as a dreadful threat to the free world."

This is because the allies at that time put too much emphasis on their parallel strategic interests, Lee said, and failed to recognize their different strategic goals.

The Chinese Communists, Lee said, have a strategic goal identical with that of the Soviets--to communize and dominate the world. He said he believes that once Communist China becomes strong enough it will pose a threat to world peace, even worse than what is being faced today.

The Republic of China, on the other hand, Lee said, is striving to strengthen democracy and improve human dignity. "We believe that individual liberty, rooted in human dignity, is our greatest strength to defeat Communist totalitarianism," he said.

Lee called on the association members who had visited Communist China to make a comparison of what they see in Taiwan with what was found on the Chinese mainland and thereby form a just and intelligent judgment on both sides of the Taiwan Straits.

In a return speech, Ross Beach, the association's president, lauded the Republic of China for its contribution to the promotion of peace and stability in the west Pacific area. Beach said he will pass on what he sees here to the U.S. Government.

The 17-member American group arrived here Friday for a two-day visit.

CSO: 4000/219

TAIWAN

GARRISON SEIZES, BANS POLITICAL JOURNALS

OW151135 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] The Taiwan Garrison Headquarters issued a solemn statement saying that some political journals had seriously violated the law and that the garrison headquarters had confiscated and banned these journals according to the law. It said that in carrying out their duty, all executors acted in accordance with legal procedures and did their job with earnestness and tolerance. The garrison headquarters also called on the people to support its action in order to wipe out all illegal and extreme reading matter so that we can build a united, stable, and peaceful society and safeguard the nation's interest.

The garrison headquarters said: In recent years, some political journals in the country frequently published extreme and illegal articles under the cover of freedom of speech, distorting the nation's current anti-communist policy and the government's important administrative measures. They repeatedly fabricated rumors, openly spread the idea of Taiwan independence and separation, fomented discord between the government and the people, intentionally slandered the head of state, and busily conducted propaganda for the Chinese communists. In order to maintain unity among the people and a peaceful society, the government time and again tolerated such illegal and extreme utterances and, through certain channels, persuaded these journals to follow the right path in the hope that they would make common efforts for the nation's stability and development in face of the critical national situation. Unfortunately, some of them continued to ignore the law. They not only showed no regard for the well-being of the people, but became even more extreme.

The garrison headquarters pointed out: In order to safeguard national security and the people's interests, the Taiwan Garrison Headquarters had to sternly crack down on these illegal journals in accordance with the regulations on publication control in effect in the Taiwan area during the period of martial law.

CSO: 4005/927

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

OUTGOING ROK ENVOY--Taipei, 6 May (CNA)--Outgoing Korean Ambassador to the Republic of China Kim Chong-kon staged a cocktail party at the Howard Plaza Hotel Monday to thank his Chinese friends who have given him support during his tenure here. Kim assumed his post here in August 1981. He has since made a distinguished contribution to promoting the relationship between the Republic of Korea and the Republic of China. More than 500 Chinese and foreign dignitaries, including Control Yuan President Yu Chun-hsien, Examination Yuan President Kung Teh-cheng, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung, and Defense Minister Soong Chang-chih and foreign ambassadors, were present to say goodbye to the Korean ambassador. Kim is scheduled to leave for home on 10 May. His successor, Kim Sang-tae, will arrive here around mid-May. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0256 GMT 7 May 85]

CSO: 4000/219

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CHENG MING ON COMEBACK OF FOUR PRC LITERARY FIGURES

HK030903 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 4, 1 Apr 85 pp 22-24

[Article by Lu Shih [0712 6108]: "The 'Four Famous Figures' in Literary Circles Regain Their Radiance"]

[Text] The March issue of CHENG MING carried an article entitled "The Anguish of a Poet in the Army," which described the distress and adversity the poet Ye Wenfu had undergone since he was criticized by Deng Xiaoping. And Ye Wenfu had since lost the freedom of having his poems published.

The article mentioned aims to make an appeal for the poet in the cold literary world, because he failed to appear at the fourth congress of the Chinese Writers' Association. Perhaps it was because the March issue of CHENG MING stopped accepting contributions and was sent to print too early prior to the spring festival that it failed to promptly give readers some pleasing information. But the more important reason was that the author of the article concerned had finished writing it before CHENG MING's closing date for contributions to its February issue (with the title of the article concerned printed in the coming attractions column of the February issue), and it was impossible for him to include the change in Ye Wenfu's fate in February. The February issue of SHI KAN carried Ye Wenfu's "Two Poems," which means that the poet Ye Wenfu has been emancipated.

"The Craze for Ye Wenfu"

According to the literature and art circles on the mainland, during the session of the forum on literature and art work held by the Propaganda Department under the Central Committee in mid-September 1984, which was first "leftist" in nature and later turned "right," Hu Yaobang gave the instruction on "going all out to achieve great unity and prosperity" in the preparations for the convening of the fifth national conference of representatives of literature and art workers, which changed the counter "rightist" conference under the control of Hu Qiaomu, Deng Liqun, and He Jingzhi into a counter "leftist" one. At that time, it was estimated by many that a second spring for literature and art would appear.

Likewise, Ye Wenfu also sensed that he would soon be emancipated, and let his "Poem of Tears for a New City" be published in a tabloid in Hubei. He is an

indomitable poet, and has never stopped writing, even though he has been repressed in recent years. When he was under the most severe censure in 1981, he wrote a long poem of 200 lines, entitled "I Want Freedom." In a recent statement, he said, "I have never stopped writing over the past 3 years. I would have died if I had stopped writing. I do not feel lonely as long as I communicate with poems.... I am doing my best to make my poems truthful. A nation will meet its destruction if poets should resort to telling lies. I am writing poems with unremitting efforts, and poems have, in turn, created me."

If we say that "freedom of creation" is the freedom sanctioned by the authorities, then we find in Ye Wenfu another category of freedom, and this freedom is won only through his own efforts.

At the fourth congress of the Chinese Writers' Association, Ye Wenfu's problem was not touched upon in any speeches made during the session, neither was it given much attention in the speeches made in small groups, and it was not even mentioned in the bulletins issued by the congress in session. However, the information on emancipation from the congress greatly affected Ye Wenfu, and he decided that he should no longer remain silent. He sent his poems to various magazines, with a view to sounding out the reaction of the literature and art circles--and he was successful!

Although no conclusion was reached on his problem (perhaps there would not be one, and some people thought that none was needed), the literature and art circles and the press were beginning to take action, and Ye Wenfu no longer received the routine answer that "it is out of the question to publish your poems for understandable reasons," and the literary world has made quick and active responses to his "spears."

Apart from his two poems being carried in SHI KAN, another three of his poems were carried in WENHUI YUEKAN [CULTURAL MONTHLY] in February, while RENMIN WENXUE, SHANGHAI WENXUE [SHANGHAI LITERATURE], MENGYA [BUDS], SHICHAO [POETIC WAVES], and QINGNIAN ZHUOJIA [YOUNG WRITERS] have all accepted his poems, and are ready to publish them. And his collection of poems has been accepted by a publishing house. People say there has been an upsurge in the "craze for Ye Wenfu" in the poetic world of late.

Humorously, Ye Wenfu said, I can be said to be lucky, "I have gained what I should have had over 3 years; and I have not lost anything in those 3 years."

Wang Ruowang Praises Ye Wenfu Highly

Ye Wenfu went to Shanghai in his military attire on the eve of the spring festival, and it was the first time that he had ever been in that city. He visited Ba Jin, Wang Ruowang, and Sha Yexing during his stay there. Jiang Xun, reporter of the Shanghai WENXUE BAO [LITERATURE NEWSPAPER] wrote a newsletter specially for the occasion, entitled "He Is Coming South to Wait for the Advent of Spring--the poet Ye Wenfu in Shanghai." However, this newsletter was carried in WENHUA ZHOUBAO [CULTURE WEEKLY], an Anhui publication, on 3 March (it gives people much food for thought as to why it was not carried in the Shanghai WENXUE BAO, and why the title WENXUE BAO reporter was deleted).

The author of the newsletter devoted two paragraphs, which are most touching, to the friendship between Ye Wenfu and some veteran writers. Here, I should like to quote them for our readers:

In the severe cold of the literature and art world when Ye Wenfu was censured, once he went to see a movie show organized by the Writers' Association, to the surprise of his friends:

"How come Ye Wenfu has appeared...but nobody dared come near him. At the entrance to the theater, old Ai Qing came in, supported by his wife Gao Ying. They both caught sight of Yen Wenfu, and Gao Ying called out loudly: 'Ye, come over here.' Ye Wenfu moved over toward them somewhat timidly. Then he offered the revered Ai a cigarette. The old man waved his hand, saying: 'No, today you have one of mine.' Ye Wenfu reached for his matches, and again Ai Qing waved his hand, saying: 'No, let me have the honor to light the cigarette for you today.' And the flame at the end of the match was trembling. Ye Wenfu bent forward and lit up the cigarette, and deep down in his heart, he was weeping."

"On 15 February 1985, I accompanied him to the residence of Wang Ruowang, the famous literary critic. The two had never met, and Ye Wenfu had yearned for the visit, and he wished to take Wang as his model, because the latter was known for his courage in seeking the truth and speaking the truth. It was morning, but Wang Ruowang was not at home, so Ye Wenfu left a note, saying: 'I was getting impatient waiting for the advent of spring in the north, and that is why I have come to the south, where spring comes earlier.' We went again after lunch. And the two of them were like two old friends. They held each other's hands for 17 minutes. Ye Wenfu recited his poems. It was well past 1300, and Wang Ruowang forgot about his lunch, and listened to the recitation attentively, while nodding his head now and then, saying: 'Good, that is really a good piece of poetry.' When Ye Wenfu ended his passionate recitation of his 200-line poem 'I Want Freedom,' written in 1981, Wang Ruowang observed: 'You have expounded on the freedom of creation in images. I am about to write an essay on freedom without any determinatives. Your poem is more powerful than 100 political theses. I see in you the creation of freedom; otherwise, how is it possible for you to sing your heart out here/' 'Ruowang, my teacher, my life experience in the past 3 years has enlightened me. Had it happened a few years earlier, I would have been too young to stand the blows, and should it happen a few years from now, I would be too old to bear them.' Wang Ruowang said: 'You are now in the prime of life; we should both make the best of our lives and write more.' They hugged each other when they parted, and tears ran down from Ye Wenfu's eyes."

The Doings of Wang Ruowang

Wang Ruowang has also become a focus of news circles of late, and he has been interviewed by reporters of many Chinese newspapers. In the fall of 1984, the Shanghai QINGNIAN YIDAI [YOUNGER GENERATION] magazine sponsored a forum for young writers by the shore of Tai Hu, and the veteran writer Wang Ruowang was also invited. In the course of the forum, Wang was "hijacked" by the young writers, and he spent several evenings with them talking about the rough road of his literary experiences and his legend-like marriage.

At the invitation of QINGNIAN YIDAI early this year, Wang Ruowang began the publication of his memoirs in the January issue of the magazine, in which he narrated how he fell in love with his second wife Yang Zi while going through the tortures of the Cultural Revolution, and finally got married in 1979.

After the fourth congress of the Chinese Writers' Association, he was interviewed first by a reporter of SHENGHUO ZHOUKAN [LIFE WEEKLY] and relayed the most up-to-date information concerning the reform of elections in the Chinese press. He said: "The Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee was in session on 20 December 1984, at which time Zhang Guangnian's report, to be delivered at the fourth congress of the Chinese Writers' Association, and the namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the secretariat were under examination. When the namelist was handed to Hu Yaobang, he said without even looking at it: "The party should not interfere with the election of mass organization leaders. Let them bring forward democracy and hold the election all by themselves. What does it matter if an unsuitable person is elected. They can solve the problem by themselves. From now on, the elections held in democratic parties should also be the same, no namelists of candidates are needed." Such words are not in the least extraordinary when appearing in the press abroad, but when they appeared in an influential magazine openly circulating in Chinese, before the central document was relayed, it was a another kettle of fish. And this proved that Wang Ruowang was not only happy to give this interview, but just would not wait to spread the news about the reform decided on by the central authorities, in order to create public opinion.

The masses should be the masters of their own organizations. Wang Ruowang has always advocated that regarding literature and art, the party should "rule without doing anything" (Ba Jin supported this view during a recent interview with ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporters). It was precisely because of such bold speeches that he was again repressed after the charges against him of being "rightist" and "an active counterrevolutionary" had been negated in 1978. Like Ye Wenfu, his works were rejected by most magazines. He is a man of letters, but his reportage had to be published in such magazines as MINZHU YU FAZHI; he is a literary critic, but then he had to change his subject matter by writing about trifles for such magazines as WENHUA YU SHENGHUO.... Like Ye Wenfu, he felt keenly that there had been no freedom of creation to speak of in recent years.

Since he joined the CPC in 1937, Wang Ruowang has three times been put in jail, twice by the KMT and once by the CPC. He has written about his own experiences in the novel "The Waltz of Hunger" (it is said that there is a pirated edition in Hong Kong already). Recently, Wang Ruowang and his wife were spending a few days in Suzhou, and he disclosed that he is in charge of preparations for the publication of a comprehensive magazine, covering political issues and literature and art. The magazine is called KUAI ZIA [PLEASANT EXPERIENCES], and the first issue will soon be available.

The Whereabouts of Liu Binyan

Liu Binyan is also a focus of news circles who has called for a warm spring. In answering to questions of two young people engaged in literary work prior

to the fourth congress of the Chinese Writers' Association, Liu Binyan remarked: "It is said that Ye Wenfu has again written some very good poems. You will read them one day in newspapers and magazines." Now, Liu Binyan's forecast has come true.

In late 1984, rumors were flying that Liu Binyan would be appointed to some new post, and they were not entirely without grounds. First it was said that Liu Binyan would leave RENMIN RIBAO after the New Year, and would be appointed to the office of deputy director of the Bureau for Translating Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin under the Central Committee. Later the Ministry of Culture sponsored a poll on the choice of persons for its minister, and Liu Binyan became a most hopeful candidate.

He spent most of his time in 1984 outside the capital, covering seven provinces and conducting investigation on many social problems. Originally, he had planned to "slow down my tempo of life a bit in 1985, because it has been quite beyond my health; then there is not much time left for reading if I am always running about in the provinces. I plan to stay in the capital for the first 3 months of the year, and to continue my book on life in the United States, based on my visit to the country; it was intended to be a book of 200,000 characters, and about 40,000 have been written. That was my original plan, but now it seems it will have to undergo some changes."

Liu Binyan disclosed this to reporters interviewing him early this year in the last few days of the session of the fourth congress of the Chinese Writers' Association. It was just as he had predicted earlier. Hardly had the session concluded, than he took part in a ball sponsored by the literature and art circles of the capital, and danced enthusiastically to a disco beat. Thus, his "tempo of life" has become faster since the beginning of the year. YANGCHENG WANBAO carried a newsletter entitled "Liu Binyan and Disco," which became the talk of the town.

On 9 January, Liu Binyan took part in the press conference for Chinese and foreign reporters held by the All-China Journalists' Association, and was interviewed by foreign reporters on the Congress of the Chinese Writers' Association. Later, he was interviewed by the reporters of many newspapers such as the SHENZHEN QINGNIAN BAO [YOUTH NEWSPAPER], Shanghai's QINGNIAN BOA, and JIEFANG RIBAO.

On 4 February, he went to Shanghai to participate in the information exchange meeting for entrepreneurs and writers at the invitation of the editorial department of SHANGHAI WENXUE. This, his plan to "stay home for 3 months" was negated by his own actions. In Shanghai, he conducted social investigation and learned that a middle-aged intellectual at a university had for a long time struggled against Lin Biao and the gang of four, and had gone through all kinds of persecution; and this intellectual had almost sacrificed his life when, in March 1977, he put up a poster, 10 meters in height, on the wall of the Park Hotel in Shanghai, demanding Deng Xiaoping's resumption of office and the reversal of the verdict on the Tiananmen Square incident. However, the unit in which this middle-aged intellectual works has so far failed to implement policies regarding him. According to Liu Binyan, he was trying to make use of

his trip to Shanghai and to criticize such indifference with his pen. People are expecting the appearance of new works by him.

Writers Have Called for Freedom

During his stay in Shanghai, Liu Binyan talked freely about freedom of creation with the Shanghai literature and art circles at the invitation of the Shanghai Writers' Association. The Shanghai literature and art circles were attempting to rely on such forerunners as Liu Binyan and Ye Wenfu to break through the suffocating atmosphere in Shanghai's literary world.

In forums and interviews with reporters, Liu Binyan suggested very bold and brilliant views.

According to him, the essence of the current reform is man's second emancipation.

He has analyzed the great damage done to people's spirit and ideology by the lack of freedom. For years, the collective has drowned the individual, and, according to him, the wisdom and intelligence of the individual have not been given full play. People have avoided mentioning freedom, democracy and happiness, and they are so used to obedience. The personality and interests of the individual have not been shown enough respect, and the demand for personal freedom has been regarded as treason and heresy, while leftist dogma has been lauded to the sky. Thus, this situation has arisen: the only way left for ambitious young people who yearn to become accomplished in some field is to join the CPC and become an official and to take the lead in political movements. And man has become an instrument, lacking ideas and under the bondage of both material and spiritual life.

According to Liu Binyan, whether there is freedom or not is an important criterion by which to judge the nature of any political power. China's constitution stipulates that people enjoy freedom of speech. But because of the peculiarities of history, we have paid a tremendous price for freedom of creation for decades. We used to have some naive and impractical ideas: first, we thought socialism was far superior to capitalism; second, we thought that the Communist Party was always correct and was immune from mistakes; and third, absolute obedience to the will of higher-ups was demanded, and there was no personal freedom to speak of.

In reference to the present reform, Liu Binyan said, today, the word "freedom" is often on lips among the peasants. The peasants now have decisionmaking power regarding their own production; they have money and their social status has changed. And they say: "We are now free." Liu suggested that young people be "ambitious" and accomplish something, and that man must achieve something in his lifetime. But freedom is not everything, he has reminded us. In order to make literature and art prosperous, it is necessary to fight against leftism. Over the past 2 decades, we have been striving for freedom of creation, sacrificing much and even our lives, and now is the time for us to obtain it.

Those who listened to Liu Binyan's speech delivered at the fourth congress of the Chinese Writers' Association have said that these recent talks and speeches by Liu Binyan are far more brilliant and unrestrained than even that which he made at the congress.

New Literary Works by the Bais

The film "The Holy Robe of Shaolin Temple" was recently shown in Hong Kong Bai Hua having participated in its production. It was most regrettable that Bai Hua failed to appear at the film's Hong Kong premiere.

However, his historical play "Fu Chai's dagger-axe and Gou Jian's Sword," once censured and banned after its performance in 1983, has recently been appraised as an excellent play of the year 1983 by the Beijing Municipal Culture Bureau. And it is now in rehearsal for three performances at the Capital Theater, and will be presented at the Beijing Drama Festival.

Bai Hua was a focus of attention in press circles during the fourth congress of the Chinese Writers' Association, but now the focus of attention of the literature and art circles is the new works by the Bais.

Both new works of Bai Hua and his wife, Wang Pei, have made their appearance, and both are novelettes, published at the same time. Bai Hua's novelette, entitled "Home Village in a Faraway Place" was carried in the bimonthly DANGDAI, in issue No 6, published in late 1984; while Wang Pei's novelette, entitled "Fallen Leaves," was like wise published in the same issue of DANGDAI, and the couple dedicated their new works to the convening of the fourth congress of the Chinese Writers' Association.

Literary critical essays on these two novelettes have continued to appear in the press. "Home Village in a Faraway Place" deals with the story of the daughter of a hunter, the memories of her childhood, and her homecoming 20 years after. Some literary critics say that this piece of work is filled with the peculiar poetry of the author, as are his other works, and that it has given expression to the conflict between modern civilization and traditions from ancient times in images; it is realistic and provides much food for thought.

"Fallen Leaves" is the first novelette ever written by Wang Pei. When they were first married in the 1950's, Wang Pei was a movie actress, but later she retired from movie circles. "Dawn," the first movie script by Bai Hua after the fall of the gang of four, was written in cooperation with Wang Pei, and it was signed jointly by the couple during its publication and film production. Her new work, "Fallen Leaves," deals with a movie actress, and her pursuit of art and harsh experiences she goes through over 30 years after she enters the movie industry. Interweaving failure with success, and combining agony and happiness, the author fixes the key tone of the heroine's life. The manuscript of the novelette was first written in August 1983, and the final version was completed when the campaign to eliminate spiritual pollution was brought to an end in early 1984. Some people think that it is better than the novelette by Bu Moeruo bearing the same title. And another critic has said: "Wang Pei is not in the least inferior to Bai Hua in her genuine understanding of life and talent that have found expression in her 'Fallen Leaves'."

6 June 1985

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

TAIWAN 'HONG KONG UNIT' INVESTIGATING POLICIES

HK050524 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 5 May 85 p 2

[From HONG KONG STANDARD "Special Report" by Tim Hamlett, Ivan Lo, Annie Lam, and Tsang Shuk-wa: "Taipei Is Laying 1997 Groundwork"]

[Text] Taiwan is taking a closer look at Hong Kong affairs. A member of the "Hong Kong Unit," a Standing Committee formulating Taiwan's Hong Kong policy, came for two weeks in March during which he held discussions, formal and informal, with many people, including local rightists.

The member was invited by the Chinese University of Hong Kong (HKCU) for a short research trip in his capacity as a member of the International Relations Research Centre of the National Chengchi University of Taiwan.

He had discussions with academics of HKCU and visited the university's Hong Kong policy, were on the agenda, according to an academic who attended the discussions.

It is believed that the delegate will compile a report with the views and information he gathered on his trip, and table it for discussion by the unit.

The unit was formed a couple of years ago as an arm under the Executive Yuan.

It was upgraded to an inter-departmental committee about a year ago when the problem of Hong Kong's future loomed.

Headed by the vice-premier of the Executive Yuan, Lin Yan-kung, the unit's members include the heads of most ministries, including that of education, economic affairs, communications, foreign affairs and the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission.

They hold two meetings every month to discuss policies on Hong Kong Chinese and Taiwan's activities here. The information for their discussion comes from local rightists or local newspapers.

The unit had never sent a representative here to obtain information and canvass viewpoints directly before this occasion.

The unprecedented move indicated that the official body was increasing its attention on Hong Kong affairs.

By comparing the first person observations of the local scene with information obtained second-hand from local people, the unit intended to base its policy formulation on more solid ground, according to the academic.

The academic could not tell whether the political visit would be repeated regularly, but he favoured such an arrangement.

He said the visit was arranged with HKCU as the host because an official reason for coming to the place for a period longer than the usual tourist stay was required to meet local immigration rules.

However, some local rightist figureheads were not contacted by the Taiwan visitor during his stay.

Mr Ma Hak-nin, the secretary-general of the Chinese Culture Association, said he had not met such a scholar during the mentioned period.

But he would not rule out the possibility of the activity being carried out without his knowledge.

Mr Pu Shao-fu, a member of Taiwan's Legislative Yuan, also had not met the special unit's representative. Mr Pu said he was out of town at the time.

He said it was not necessary for the unit to send delegates here to collect information as local sources were abundant.

The unit's main working place was in Taiwan, not Hong Kong, he added.

However, it is thought that the increasing inaccuracy of local information had prompted Taiwan to take action, in the hope of getting a clearer picture.

The political stance of the newly-elected district board members, for example, was one area where discrepancies emerged.

The head of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, Mr Tseng Kung-shun, quoted the data obtained from "related sources" as indicating that 67 percent of the DB members' political stance was "democratic anti-communist" and only 21 percent of the new members were leftists or communists.

The Central News Agency of Taiwan reported that 53 out of the 237 elected DB members from 19 districts were democrats and anti-communists, 106 of them were neutral to democratic, 27 pure neutral and 39 leftist.

Only 12 of them were reported as communists but they came to the 21 percent by adding the leftists and communists together.

Local election campaigners did not agree with the classification method, and the leftists only claimed that 12 DB members were pro-Beijing, and none of them communists.

Political analysts said that the distortion might be a result of efforts by local rightists to improve their standing with the Taiwan government by telling it what they supposed it wished to hear.

The direct sending of a Taiwan-Hong Kong Unit instead of relying entirely on second-hand information appears to be an attempt to get the undistorted facts.

The unit is Taiwan's highest policy-making body on Hong Kong and its multi-ministry composition enhances its status.

Yet, the committee also has a built-in bureaucratic problem, because the number of departments involved tends to prolong the decision-making process.

The privileged investment packages offered to Hong Kong Chinese lately by the Taiwan government are one result of policies decided by the unit.

CSO: 4000/220

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

SEMINAR EXPLORES TAIWAN INTEREST IN HONG KONG'S 1997 QUESTION

HK050540 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 5 May 85 p 2

[From HONG KONG STANDARD "Special Report" by Tim Hamlett, Ivan Lo, Annie Lam, and Tsang Shuk-wa: "Exports See 'Infiltration'"]

[Text] The 1997 issue is regarded as a major topic in Taiwan's studies on mainland China.

The issue was explored in depth at a seminar held by the International Relations Research Centre of the National Chengchi University.

Titled Problems of Contemporary Mainland China, the seminar was conducted by the director of the research centre, Dr Shaw Yu-ming, and attended by many experts on the issue, among them Hsing Kuo-chiang and Deng Sino-Muo, two Hong Kong affairs experts.

Hsing's report to the seminar covered four areas--the Sino-British talks, the signing of the joint declaration between China and Britain, the deployment of unification strategy and other significant issues.

He said that the latest phase of China's unification efforts dated from the appointment of Mr Xu Jiatur as the local branch director of XINHUA News Agency.

The main purpose of the unification campaign in Hong Kong was to settle the confidence crisis among local people and to fend off attacks from outside.

The mainland Chinese Government had installed groups of officials in Hong Kong at the same time.

He quoted an unnamed source, probably Taiwan Government intelligence, as saying that about 40,000 characters from Communist China had been sent to Hong Kong in the last two years.

They mingled with all sectors of society--cultural, financial, education, construction, public security and the legal profession.

He said these people were expected to be the backbone of the Chinese administration over Hong Kong when the territory was resumed, so as to make it "Beijing people ruling Hong Kong" rather than "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong."

Besides infiltration of leftwing personnel, the consolidation of underground communist party organization was also underway, and patriots had been spurred on to express opinions on Hong Kong's future to the British Government.

He said the next step would be grooming grassroots support, aiming at eventual manipulation of the grassroots level.

Communist China's strategy of presenting the Hong Kong issue as a means to achieve the ultimate goal of unification with Taiwan was phony, he said.

He pointed out that many Hong Kong people shared the "mirage" of a stable future because Hong Kong was seen as an illustration of the workability of the novel idea of "one country two systems" to Taiwan.

He highlighted four points to be pondered by the audience--the future development of Hong Kong's system, the real aim of China's advocacy of one country two systems and how it worked, the development of the relationship between Hong Kong and Taiwan; and China's tactics in future manipulation of the territory.

Another speaker, Mr Deng Sin-Muo, presented his analysis of how the Hong Kong Government had put forward the idea of representative government. He concluded that the Taiwan Government should give its full support to Hong Kong people taking part in district elections, to counteract China's unification campaign.

He said the rightist government should aim at control of two-thirds of the district board seats to make a real success of the effort.

He suggested the government should make an active attempt to upgrade the training of Hong Kong [word indistinct], such as those graduating from Taiwan universities, and then encourage them to participate in elections to the representative government.

A summary of the contents of the seminar was published in the March issue of the research centre's magazine ISSUE AND STUDIES. The summary, which filled 40 pages, was the lead story of the issue.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

TAIWAN SUPPORTS 'LIBERALS' IN HONG KONG REPRESENTATIVE BODY

HK050544 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 5 May 85 p 2

[From HONG KONG STANDARD "Special Report" by Tim Hamlett, Ivan Lo, Annie Lam, and Tsang Shuk-wa: "Challenging Leftist Political Influence"]

[Text] The Taiwan Government plans to gain access to Hong Kong's administration machinery by getting "liberals" elected to the representative government in order to counteract growing leftist influence in the territory.

Sources said the Taiwan Government had instructed local rightwing bodies to encourage the participation of liberals in the district election.

A nationalist government official told reporters before the election that his government would give moral support to members of overseas Chinese organizations in the election, but no financial support.

If another country participated in a local election to the point of providing financial support for candidates this was bound to stir up trouble, and the nationalist government would not take this risk, the official said.

The major organisations responsible for carrying out rightwing policy in election matters were the Chinese Overseas Travel and Transport Service and Hong Kong Chung Shan Research Institute.

The Hong Kong Chung Shan Research Institute is a civilian body set up in early 1983 to promote the Three People's Principles advocated by Dr Sun Yatsen.

The identity of the two major characters of the society, the chairman and the secretary-general, who are both in Taiwan government as members of the Legislative Yuan, indicates that the society is a rightwing set-up.

The Chinese Overseas Travel and Transport Service is known to issue Taiwan travel documents to local people. It is also responsible for some duties delegated from the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission.

The manager of the travel service, Mr H. S. Fung, told us that the Taiwan Government expected local overseas Chinese groups to encourage members to run in the March election. But as the groups were not affluent, they could not only give spiritual support rather than material aid.

He said there was no special organisation assigned exclusively to deal with election matters.

The local Alumni Association of Taiwan University Graduates had nine members running for election with five elected, said Mr Lam Man-ho, the secretary of the association.

The five elected members are Tsoi Lok-keung in Kuntong district, Ng Kin-sun in Yaumati district, Fung Kwong-chung in Wongtaisin, Tang Sunwah in Shamshuipo and Wong Kwok-yea in Saikung.

Mr Lam said the association supported them in the election merely because they were alumni and members of the association.

He estimated that local Taiwan university graduates numbered about 10,000, most of them from National Taiwan University, National Taiwan Normal University, National Chengkung University, National Chunghsing University and National Chengchi University.

Among the five members three of them said they had no idea of the alumni association's support prior to the election.

They had no idea the association was supporting them until it sent messages to the alumni in their districts seeking their votes.

They said they were not contacted by officials of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission either.

Mr Fung of Wongtaisin said he was informed of the alumni association's support before polling day, but he had received no further communication since being elected.

He said he had not been in close contact with the association because of its loose organisation, which did not encourage active participation in its activities.

Mr Wong of Saikung district said that he had kept in touch with fellow alumni through the association and as a result, he received the moral support of the association although they did not participate personally in his campaign.

He believed that the association would not offer support to members who were not active in the group's activities.

A prominent rightwinger in town said he believed the newly-elected rightist district board members would help to promote Taiwan's policy in Hong Kong automatically, without reminders from the authorities.

CSO: 4000/220

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRIEFS

PRC DELEGATION IN LONDON--London, 4 May--A group of top Chinese officials is in the United Kingdom to review world politics. The presence of a Peking delegation in the United Kingdom was seen as a move by Britain to improve its ties with China in the wake of the Sino-British agreement on Hong Kong. Seven members of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs led by Han Nianlong have been taking part in a three-sided conference in West Sussex. The conference is the first of its kind to involve China. It is supported by the Foreign Office and co-hosted by the Los Angeles World Affairs Council. The British delegation is led by Admiral Sir Ederle, director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. [Text] [By Rosemary Langford] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 5 May 85 p 7]

HONG KONG OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Hong Kong, 3 May (XINHUA)--David Akers-Jones, Chief Secretary designate of Hong Kong, and his wife are to visit Beijing, Shanghai, Fujian, and Guangzhou from 11 to 25 May at the invitation of Xu Jiataun, director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA News Agency. British ambassador to Beijing Richard Evans and British Consul General to Shanghai (Mond) will join Akers-Jones in his visits to Beijing and Shanghai respectively. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0803 GMT 3 May 85]

ENVOYS INVITED FOR TOUR--Hong Kong, 13 May (XINHUA)--At the invitation of Xu Jiataun, director of the XINHUA Hong Kong Branch, a party of nine--Mr Levin, consul general of the United States in Hong Kong, and Mrs Levin; Mrs Felicidad Bengzon-Gonzales, Philippine consul general; Mr Hiroaki Fujii, Japanese consul general, and Mrs Fukii; Mr D.J. Horne, Australian commissioner in Hong Kong, and Mrs Horne; Mr C.C.W. Adams, British commercial commissioner Hong Kong, and Mrs Adams--are to visit Xinjiang and Xian between 15 and 23 May. In Xinjiang, they are scheduled to tour the remains of Gaochang, an ancient city, Turban, Tianchi, a scenic spot in Fukang County, and Kashi. In Xian, they are scheduled to visit the Dayen Pagoda, the Shaanxi Provincial Museum, the pottery figurines of warriors and war horses, and the Huaqing Pool. Ji Zhaoxiang, responsible person of the Department of Foreign Affairs under the XINHUA Hong Kong Branch, and Geng Yen, responsible person of the General Office of the XINHUA Hong Kong Branch will accompany them on the trip. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1032 GMT 13 May 85 HK]