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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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UNITED STATES

U.S. TRADE POLICY TOWARD DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

HK070806 Beijing SHIJIE JINGJI in Chinese No 10, 10 Oct 84 pp 54-57

[Article by Zhang Ruizhuang [1728 4213 1104] of the Shanghai Institute for the Study of International Problems: "U.S. Trade Policy Toward Developing Countries"]

[Text] The age of free trade which, thanks to the third industrial revolution lasted for about 30 years after World War II, ended with the oil crisis engulfing the Western world in 1973 and the global capitalist economic crisis in 1974-75 and was followed by a period called "new trade protectionism." The reason for trade protectionism to be preceded by the word "new" is that, as the principal means and manifestation of trade protection, the traditional tariff barrier has given way to the newly emerging nontariff barrier. The special features of the latter lie in its multiplicity, complexity and covertness, which makes it difficult for people to estimate, compare and control its degree and effect. On the other hand, since the 1970's, having come under pressure from the united struggle of the developing countries and the just demands of international society, the developed countries in the West have given a certain degree of trade preference to the developing countries. Under these circumstances, a serious question before us is how to accurately and realistically analyze and evaluate the trade policy of the Western developed countries toward the developing countries. This is an indispensable aspect of our basic studies of the efforts of the developing countries, including China, to formulate countermeasures and to struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order. In this article I intend to set forth some tentative and exploratory views on the manifestations and intentions of the United States in this regard, with the aim of evoking discussions.

Protectionism or Preferential Trade?

The U.S. trade policy toward the developing countries has evoked two diametrically different comments in the world. On most occasions it is denounced as trade protectionism, but there is also some publicity stressing its preferential side (most of the publicity coming from the United States). In fact, in view of the multiplicity and complexity of the developing countries, the U.S. Government has always paid attention to the guiding principle of dealing with different countries in different ways when formulating its trade policy.

Particularly in recent years, it has further increased the variety and choice of its policies. For this reason, it is very difficult to judge the policies by lumping them together.

The factor of trade protectionism definitely exists and it has tended to intensify in recent years. For example, the United States has not only excluded such products as textiles, garments, shoes, watches, and a number of electronic, glass and steel products--most of them exported by the developing countries in large quantities--from the generalized system of preference (GSP), but also imposed many types of restrictions on them such as placing them under import quotas, establishing quality standards, or levying additional import taxes on them. A case in point is textiles. In 1973, the United States and other major capitalist countries signed a multifiber agreement with the major textile exporting countries of the developing countries in an effort to restrict the export of textiles from the latter to the former. After the expiration of the agreement, the United States signed bilateral agreements with 28 developing countries on fixing trade quotas. These agreements involved 82 percent of the cotton textiles, 75 percent of the artificial fibers, and 53 percent of the woolen textiles imported to the United States. In 1981, a new multifiber agreement was signed which imposed more stringent restrictions on textiles exported from the developing countries. In addition, the United States has frequently adopted unilateral restrictions such as imposing an antidumping tax on certain imported textiles and banning the imports of certain textiles which do not meet the standards stipulated in the U.S. "Inflammable Fiber Law." In the first half of 1983, the United States alone banned the import of 47 kinds of textiles from the Far Eastern countries under various pretexts. Another example is that in the second half of last year the United States announced the imposition of special steel quotas. The three developing countries (regions) of Argentina, Brazil and South Korea were among a dozen or so major producing countries directly affected by this step. According to UN statistics, the United States has imposed more than 400 restrictions on 1,000 kinds of nontaxable commodities exported to the United States from the Latin American countries. As a developing country, China has established official trade relations with the United States for only several years, but it has profoundly felt the influence of U.S. trade protectionism. China's textile exports to the United States have always been subjected to quota restrictions. Due to obstructions from the U.S. side, the relevant talks between the two parties have broken down on several occasions and have even developed into trade disputes. In addition, within this short period the relevant quarters in the United States have attempted to take or have taken other restrictive measures toward a great variety of commodities exported from China to the United States, including canned mushrooms, clothespins, work gloves, work towels, gray cloth, wool sweaters, and cotton trousers.

[HK070808] However, we should not on this account sum up in an oversimplified way the U.S. trade policy toward the developing countries as protectionism. This is because: 1) On the whole, the United States is still vigorously advocating free trade. Particularly since coming into office, Ronald Reagan, proceeding from his inherent conservative economic tenets, has intensified the momentum of liberalization. The rise of certain protectionist trends in U.S. foreign trade policies in recent years does not mean that protectionism

has occupied a dominant position or become the principal aspect of the U.S. foreign trade policy. 2) The major trade disputes involving the United States in recent years have invariably been ones between the United States and the other developed countries in the West (such as the disputes between the United States and Japan and the EEC on cars, steel and farm produce). Most of the major trade protectionist measures adopted by the United States have been aimed at these countries and not the developing countries. 3) What is more important, as a single country, the United States is the largest export market for the developing countries. From the late 1970's to the early 1980's, the United States alone absorbed 20 percent of the total annual exports of the developing countries, and these commodities accounted for some 50 percent of the U.S. imports. In the 1970's, the annual import growth from the developing countries to the United States was 28.3 percent, much higher than that from the other developed countries, which stood at 16.7 percent, and the growth of its total imports, which stood at 14.6 percent. It was also higher than the growth of its exports to the developing countries. As a result, since the mid 1970's, U.S. trade with the developing countries has been in the red and the deficit has increased progressively year after year. There has also been an adverse balance of trade between the United States and the nonoil producing developing countries. Compared with the other developed countries in the West, the U.S. market is still relatively liberal: Its nontariff barriers are relatively fewer and its average tax rate is also slightly lower (less than 5 percent compared to the 10 percent tax rate in Japan). Exports from the nonoil producing developing countries to the United States account for about 50 percent of their exports to the OECD countries, although the U.S. market accounts for only one-third of the OECD markets. In 1980 the proportion of imports from the nonoil producing developing countries to the United States, Japan, and the EEC were 25.6, 20.1, and 9.8 percent, respectively. It can thus be seen that in its trade relations with the developing countries, the United States has indeed carried out trade protectionism, but this has not become the principal policy. We should not underestimate the significance of the U.S. market for the developing countries in the expansion of exports and the improvement of the international balance of payment.

Let us again look at the trade preferences which the United States has given the developing countries. The nonreciprocal tax-free treatment which the United States has provided the developing countries has been achieved primarily through the GSP. Implemented since January 1976, this system is now applicable to some 2,900 kinds of commodities in 140 developing countries or regions. Consequently, the value of tax-free commodities entering the U.S. market has increased from \$3 billion in 1976 to \$8.4 billion in 1982. However, just as the title of a treatise in the United States has revealed, the special features of the GSP lie in "Too many systems, too few preferences." This is indeed an apt description. First, the United States excludes certain countries and a large number of the so-called "sensitive" commodities (accounting for about two-thirds of the variety of U.S. import commodities) from the range of preferential treatment. Others account for only a small portion of the total variety of commodities in international trade, most of which the American businessmen seldom produce or are unwilling to produce. The rest are materials for which the United States must rely on imports, such as rare metals or materials. Thus, in 1981 the imports of commodities under the GSP

accounted for only 6 percent of total U.S. imports or some 10 percent of its imports from the developing countries. But this is still not the genuine proportion of commodities subject to tax-free treatment. Within the range of commodities coming under the GSP, the relevant U.S. authorities have also rejected some 50 percent of commodities to various extremely tedious and complicated provisions such as the "principle of country of origin," "terms of direct shipment," and "restrictions under competition." As a result, the value of commodities genuinely subject to the tax-free treatment accounts for only 3 percent of the total U.S. import value, or 5 percent of the total export value from the developing countries to the United States, or 10 percent of the export value from the nonoil producing developing countries to the United States. Moreover, although 140 countries or regions are entitled to receive the preferential treatment under the GSP, more than 90 countries seldom use this preferential treatment due to the lack of competitive capability in the international market. About 30 of the most underdeveloped countries, in particular, lack both the natural resources and the capability to process and produce export commodities. Consequently, they can only bemoan their inadequacy. [HK070810] In 1981, 18 percent of the preferential tax-free treatment given under the GSP was concentrated on a small number of commodities from the "advanced developing countries." Of this, 5 countries accounted for 62 percent (with Taiwan Province of our country accounting for 27 percent, South Korea 11 percent, Hong Kong 10 percent, Mexico 8 percent, and Brazil 6 percent), the middle-income developing countries accounted for 14 percent, and the low-income developing countries accounted for only 5 percent. In short, viewed from either the proportion or the scope of the preferential treatment, the United States has provided very limited nonreciprocal preferential treatment in trade to the developing countries through the GSP.

In summation, the principal aspect of the U.S. trade policy toward the developing countries cannot be regarded as protectionism, or still less as trade preferences. It might be more in keeping with the fact if we say that the policy encourages the developing countries to carry out reciprocal and open "free trade" under the GATT system. We can see this point clearly from a series of related actions which the Reagan administration has taken in the past year or two.

The Policy Trends: "Liberalization"

At the GATT ministerial conference in November 1982, the United States tried its utmost to peddle a "North-South open market" plan aimed at exchanging more responsibilities from the developing countries in reducing trade barriers for the relaxation of restrictions on giving preferential tariff treatment on the part of the developed countries. The United States also pointed out that it is willing to temporarily postpone the implementation of the "graduation" provision relating to the "advanced developing countries" or to continue to give them tariff terms which are slightly inferior to the GSP but still superior to the most favored nation treatment after their "graduation," provided these countries open their markets to exports from the United States, particularly investment, labor services (including banking, insurance, advertisement, transport, and telecommunications), and exports of high technologies, and that they guarantee U.S. rights and interests. Cold-shouldered by the developing countries, the U.S. proposals yielded no results.

At the sixth session of the UNCTAD held in Belgrade in June last year, the United States toughened its stand on carrying out trade with the "advanced developing countries" on a mutually reciprocal basis. First, it uttered a threat saying that if these countries refused to make a concession on the issue of an open market, the United States would take further unilateral action, including speeding up the "graduation" process of these countries; next, it tried to disunite the developing countries, asserting that only a small number of "advanced developing countries" were against reaching some arrangements with the United States, and therefore the United States would bypass them and sign bilateral agreements with most of the other countries. What merits our attention is that all these proposals or demands from the United States were put forward under the signboard of advocating the principle of free trade.

In fact, the United States took unilateral action long ago. Since 1981, the relevant U.S. authorities have begun implementing a "graduation" policy under the GSP toward some developing countries or regions. The word "graduation" refers to the deprivation of preferences which some countries acquire under the GSP for certain commodities according to three criteria--the general development level of the most favored nations, their competitive ability for a certain specified commodity, and the U.S. susceptibility to this commodity. This is yet another restrictive clause newly added to the already tedious restrictions on giving preferential treatment. Under this restriction, the value of commodities excluded from the duty-free category of the GSP that the developing countries exported to the United States was \$443 million in 1981, \$615 million in 1982, and close to \$900 million in the first half of 1983. On the other hand, on 27 July last year, the Reagan administration submitted a proposal to Congress on extending and revising the relevant legal provisions of the GSP (the provisions will expire and cease to be in force in January 1985). The main idea of the proposal was in line and in close coordination with the above U.S. Government stand at the international conference. First, the proposal tightens in an all-round way the restrictions on the "advanced developing countries" subject to the GSP. For example, the starting point for "restrictions under competition" applicable to them will be reduced by 50 percent; that is, "the import commodity value exceeding \$53 million or the proportion exceeding 50 percent" will be changed into "the import commodity value exceeding \$25 million or the proportion exceeding 25 percent." Second, it conspicuously stresses the opening of markets of the other parties to the United States as a condition for the latter exempting the former from the implementation of the "graduation" clause or "restrictions under competition." Third, it exempts some 30 of the poorest nations from "restrictions under competition."

[HK070812] The "liberalization" tendency of the U.S. trade policy toward the developing countries is thus quite obvious. The fundamental objective of the United States is to bring, as far as possible, a larger number of developing countries into line with the capitalist free trade system on the principles of "equity" and "reciprocity" so that by taking advantage of its relatively powerful economic strength it can occupy a dominant position in international business competition. To this end, it first separates a number of the so-called "advanced developing countries" which have attained a relatively

high level of economic development from the ranks of the developing countries, gradually reduces and finally abolishes the trade preferences given to them, or, by giving them limited preferential treatment, compels them to open their doors, which they have been using to protect their national economies, and thus places them in a position of "equal trading partners." Next, using this as a breakthrough point, it will gradually expand the application of this strategy among the developing countries, so that it can finally achieve the objective of its policy in an all-round way.

The implementation of this policy has begun and will continue to harm the economies of the developing countries which have a relatively high level of development. Moreover, with the continuous rise in the level of economic development of the other developing countries, an increasing number of "advanced developing countries" will certainly emerge, which means that more and more developing countries will be adversely affected by this policy. This is a trend which the vast numbers of the developing countries must guard against.

Compared with the concessions the United States made under the pressure of the united struggle of the developing countries in the past, such as giving them a certain degree of trade preferences, the trade "liberalization" policy which the U.S. Government is energetically promoting now undoubtedly represents retrogression. Under the banner of opposing trade protectionism, it actually wants to cancel some of the international arrangements which the developing countries have won through protracted struggle and which are favorable to them. Naturally, the developing countries are against the trade protectionist policy practiced by the developed countries. However, they do not need general and universal trade liberalization either. This is because under the liberalized trade order of "letting market forces play their role," as advocated by the United States, their relatively weak national economies can only become the prey of a business competition in which the weak are the prey of the strong. The retrogression of the U.S. stand on the issue of North-South trade is not limited to this. A case in point is that at a meeting of UNCTAD last June, the U.S. representative flagrantly negated the value of the "common fund" agreement which the United States had signed. He spread the idea that the United States would find it difficult to approve such an agreement and deliberately downplayed the role and significance of individual commodity agreements. This retrogressive and negative stand on the part of the United States will surely widen the gap between the stands of the two sides and make North-South relations, which are now at a stalemate, more complicated and more difficult to solve.

Naturally, the trend of historical development is independent of the will of a small number of developed capitalist countries. The days when international affairs were decided by a small number of great powers passed long ago, never to return. If the United States acts willfully and goes against the historical trend, it will surely face the united and resolute struggle of the vast numbers of the developing countries. The developing countries hope that the developed countries can sensibly understand the economic reality of interdependence between the North and South in the contemporary world and expect

their cooperation and support. However, as far as the developing countries are concerned, the only realistic and reliable development strategy can only be one of collective self-reliance through South-South cooperation. No adverse current can stop the developing countries from using this strategy to steadily develop their national economies.

CSO: 4005/266

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

TURKEY-USSR COOPERATION AGREEMENTS--Ankara, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--The chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, Nikolay Tikhonov, left for Moscow today after concluding three Soviet-Turkish agreements during his three-day visit. The two countries signed a 10-year trade, economic, technological, and scientific cooperation agreement, a five-year trade agreement that will boost trade between the USSR and Turkey to \$6 billion by 1990, and a cultural agreement. Tikhonov conveyed a message from Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko to Turkish President Kenan Evren and tendered a formal invitation to visit the USSR to both Evren and Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 27 Dec 84]

ARKHIPOV RETURNS TO MOSCOW--Moscow, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, returned here today after a 8-day visit to China. He and his party were met at the airport by Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk and Nikolay Vladimirovich Talyzin, vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Mikhail Alekseyevich Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations; Gennadiy Kirillovich Zhuravlev, first vice-minister of foreign trade; and Mikhail Stepanovich Kapitsa, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Chinese ambassador to Moscow Yang Shouzheng and other officials of the Chinese Embassy were also present at the airport. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0127 GMT 30 Dec 84]

CSO: 4000/76

BRIEFS

21ST CENTURY COMMITTEE--Beijing, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--The China Committee of the 21st Century Committee for Sino-Japanese Friendship met in Beijing this morning. The meeting decided to set up in the near future a preparatory committee for the construction of a Chinese and Japanese youth exchange center. Wang Zhaoguo, chief member of the China Committee, presided over the meeting. In accordance with an agreement reached at the first meeting of the 21st Century Committee for Sino-Japanese Friendship, the China Committee has set up three special committees--a committee of prospects for medium- and long-term Sino-Japanese relations, a committee for economic, scientific and technological exchanges, and a committee for youth and cultural exchanges. Members of the China Committee unanimously held: With the concern and support of leaders and friendly personages of various circles in the two countries, there has been a good beginning for the work of the 21st Century Committee for Sino-Japanese Friendship. Under the guidance of the four principles for Sino-Japanese relations and in active cooperation with the Japan Committee, the China Committee will conduct various friendly activities and exchanges in a down-to-earth manner in the coming new year in order to gear itself to the needs of the 21st century and to promote the long-term, steady development of goodneighborly and friendly relations between the two countries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1214 GMT 19 Dec 84]

DOMINICAN PARTY DELEGATION IN NANJING--The Dominican Revolutionary Party delegation, headed by party chairman Vicente Sanchez Baret, arrived in Nanjing by plane from Guangzhou on the evening of 21 December. The delegation was warmly greeted by Shen Daren, deputy secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee; and by (Gu Yu) and (Su Genghua), responsible persons of the departments concerned. On the evening of 22 December, Shen Daren hosted a banquet to warmly entertain the Dominican Revolutionary Party Delegation. At the banquet, the host and guests held a cordial conversation and made a common wish for a constant growth of the friendship between the peoples of China and the Dominican Republic. The Dominican guests left Nanjing for Shanghai on the morning of 23 December. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Dec 84]

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RENMIN RIBAO CITES HONG KONG PRESS ON ACCORD

HK251402 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by correspondent Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "Greeting the New Historic Mission"]

[Text] After the Sino-British Joint Declaration was officially signed in Beijing on 19 December, Hong Kong newspapers commented one after another on this historic event. They generally praised the joint efforts made by both the Chinese and British Governments to satisfactorily solve the question of Hong Kong, but with different emphases. One thing we should pay attention to is that many of the newspapers touched upon the same question: After this moment which will go down in history, how should the people of Hong Kong deal with the mission bestowed upon them by history.

HSIN PAO's commentary "The Obligation of the Hong Kong People After the Signing of the Agreement" cited the remark: "Hong Kong affairs will still have to be handled by Hong Kong people." This remark had a source. A ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE dispatch released from Beijing on 18 December reported President Li Xiannian's meeting and conversation with Sir Yue-kong Pao who arrived before the other Hong Kong personages who were to attend the signing ceremony. The shipping magnate hoped that the Chinese state leaders would have a chance to visit Hong Kong. President Li said: "Hong Kong affairs will still have to be handled by you." On this, HSIN PAO commented that the Chinese leaders "would value the will of Hong Kong people and cooperate with them in Hong Kong affairs in the future," and the Hong Kong people should adopt a positive, too. [as printed]

TIN TIN YAT PO's editorial "Hong Kong's Future Depends on Us" pointed out that under the circumstances in which both the Chinese and the British Governments have expressed their determination to implement the joint declaration, the remaining "question" is "whether Hong Kong people can maintain and develop Hong Kong's prosperity with an active and enterprising spirit." The editorial also said: "We think that the people of Hong Kong should be able to do this and have the way to do it."

Besides these two commentaries mainly on the future task of the Hong Kong people, other newspapers' commentaries also touched on this question. For example, the "Short Commentary" column of WAH KIU YAT PAO, after pointing out that after the signing of the joint declaration those Hong Kong people who had "doubts and fears" in the past ought to set their hearts at ease, said that the practice of

"one country, two systems; Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong; and the practice of testing truth" still needs the efforts of the Hong Kong people themselves. MING PAO, after expounding that the Chinese and the British sides will not break their promises made in the joint declaration, called on Hong Kong people to act accordingly and favourably. The editorial of CHENG PAO pointed out that Hong Kong people should give their opinions according to the new situation that will emerge during the years between now and the time of drafting the basic law, "in order to better develop Hong Kong's present status quo."

These newspapers discussed the same question with different views. In fact, many Hong Kong people have answered the question with their own actions.

The trend of Hong Kong's economic development has already become clear day by day. In an editorial, SING TAO YIH PAO said: "People in Hong Kong and abroad have already recovered their investment confidence," and "an excellent situation now faces all those in the world who are concerned about Hong Kong." A few days ago, news that Hong Kong entrepreneurs have made large-scale investments in construction poured in one after another. After the signing of the joint declaration, just as Mr Tang Pingtat, the well-known Hong Kong figure, has said, more and more people in the industrial and commercial fields will "perform with their fists and feet on a wider ground" because of Hong Kong's bright future. This shows that Hong Kong industrialists and businessmen are willing to make contributions to maintaining the prosperity of Hong Kong.

What is more encouraging is that recently some questions which were neglected in Hong Kong in the past have become popular topics for discussion. For example, lawyer Jare discussing how to better translate Hong Kong's present laws into Chinese; teachers are discussing how to strengthen education in the mother-tongue, that is Chinese-language education or the students; and figures of various circles are discussing how to practice the mainland China's simplified Chinese characters in Hong Kong.... All this shows that the vast majority of the Hong Kong people support Hong Kong's reincorporation with the motherland and are working with all their efforts in order to successfully fulfill this great cause.

Now that Hong Kong people have already adopted a positive attitude to greet the new historical task, what will be the future of Hong Kong? The commentaries in the Hong Kong newspapers on 20 December have given their answers too. The editorial in CHING PAO said "with the efforts of Hong Kong residents, the future of Hong Kong will be much more stable and more prosperous." The editorial in TA KUNG PAO said: "Relying on their own intelligence and wisdom and the strong support of the motherland as well, and under the main principle of 'one country, two systems,' the Hong Kong compatriots with their patriotic tradition will surely be able to build Hong Kong still better."

CSO: 4005/289

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

YEARENDER REVIEWS MIDEAST SITUATION

OW301829 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 24 Dec 84

["YEARENDER: The 1984 Arab Slogan: 'Land for Peace'--by XINHUA Reporter Rui Yingjie"--XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Amman, 24 Dec (XINHUA)--In 1984, Jordan's King Husayn repeatedly put forward a principle for settling the Mideast issue, that is, land for peace. On 2 October, he further declared in parliament: I am for a peace settlement, not surrender. The Arab people will not concede one inch of land. It must be "total land for peace."

On 22 November, he reiterated this stand at the opening ceremony of the 17th session of the Palestine National Council and called for a joint Jordan-PLO initiative under this principle.

Although the PLO had differences with Jordan on the question of UN Resolution 242, which the PLO felt did not recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, it did agree with Jordan on the question of land for peace. According to an unconfirmed report, the PLO sent a letter to Reagan through Egyptian President Mubarak, putting forward two conditions for the plot to recognize Israel. One is that Israel should accept the principle of land for peace. The other is that Israel should recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. Observers pointed out that this was an unprecedented major stand taken by the PLO in its efforts to resolve the conflict with Israel.

Now, it is up to the United States and Israel. The United States has not yet recognized the PLO or the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. It was said that the pre-condition for the United States to change its attitude is the PLO's recognition of Israel. Now, the PLO has displayed flexibility and the sincerity of a nation in favor of a peaceful settlement of disputes, a nation that has been the victim of aggression.

A number of Mideast issue observers pointed out: If the United States continues to forbid the PLO and Arab countries to raise the reasonable condition of recovering their land in exchange for their recognition of Israel and rejects the principle of land for peace, the next Reagan administration will completely lose the trust of those Arabs who have put some hope in it.

The Israeli Labor Party has indicated a willingness to have a dialogue on the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. However, it insisted on two conditions. First, only a portion of the occupied territory will be under consideration. Second, it will talk with Jordan and Egypt only and will never recognize the plot or make contact with it.

After becoming prime minister of the coalition government last September, Labor Party leader Shimon Peres indicated his desire to have a dialogue with King Husayn. King Husayn was suspicious of Israel's sincerity. He also categorically rejected the conditions put forward by the Israeli authorities, which actually aimed at continuing Israel's expansionist policy. On 1 October, Husayn stated in the Jordanian Parliament: "Israel's appeal for a peaceful settlement through negotiations was merely a pretext and deception." In early December, he reiterated in his letter to Reagan that his country "will not go it alone in the Arab-Israeli peace process." He said: "Even if the PLO rejects Jordan's proposal, Jordan will not go it alone." He stressed that in any process of "land for peace," the PLO must be present.

Because Israel lacks sincerity and the United States ignores the Palestinian's fundamental rights, as an alternative, the PLO has recently reaffirmed the necessity of armed struggle. The Arab and Palestinian people want peace and wish to peacefully settle disputes. However, when their opponent rejects peaceful settlement, they are forced to take the alternative course.

CSO: 4005/292

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

NEPALESE KING'S BIRTHDAY--Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA)--Nepalese ambassador to China Guna Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana and Mrs Rana gave a reception at the embassy here today to celebrate the birthday of His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shav Dev of Nepal. Among the guests were Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun, and leading members of departments concerned, including Lin Zhun, Han Nianlong and Liu Shuqing. Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Beijing were also present. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1316 GMT 28 Dec 84]

SUDANESE INDEPENDENCE DAY--President Li Xiannian has sent a message of congratulations to President Ja'far Numayri on the 29th anniversary of Sudan's independence. In the message, President Li Xiannian says that he wishes the Sudan greater success in safeguarding independence and developing its national economy. He also praises President Numayri for his contributions to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between China and the Sudan. [Text] [Beijing International Service in English to East and South Africa 1700 GMT 27 Dec 84]

PLO FACTION LEADER ON DIALOGUE--Damascus, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--A leader of the PLO Democratic Front today called for dialogue between the Palestinian factions and voiced opposition to any attempt to form another organization to replace the PLO. Yasir abd al-Rabbu, assistant secretary-general of the Democratic Front, said here that his faction favors an immediate dialogue between the Palestine Democratic Alliance and Fatah to settle their differences. He called upon all the Palestinian factions to attend the dialogue without any preconditions attached so as to help restore the Palestinian unity. He rejected the proposals put forward by King Husayn of Jordan at the recent session of the Palestine National Council, saying that these proposals denied PLO's status as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0246 GMT 28 Dec 84]

CSO: 4000/76

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

ITALIAN YOUTH DELEGATION--Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met a delegation from the Communist Youth Federation of Italy here this afternoon. The delegation led by Buffo Floria, member of the Secretariat of the Federation, arrived here Thursday at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 29 Dec 84]

CSO: 4000/76

EASTERN EUROPE

XINHUA REPORT ON SFRY'S 'LIVELY' POLITICAL LIFE

OW150211 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1734 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Report by Shen Yiming: "Yugoslavia's Lively Political Life"]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Dec (XINHUA)--Yugoslavia domestic political life has always been very active, and this year it has been particularly so. Its special characteristic is the widespread warm discussion of major issues in Yugoslavia's domestic political life. The debates at various meetings from the grassroots level up to the central authorities in the country as a whole and the trial of strength from the different viewpoints in the newspapers to the open and candid discussion among all party members, all center around one objective. That objective is to reach ideological and political unity and solidarity among all party members and throughout the country through active ideological work so as to further perfect socialist self-government and develop the national economy.

The 13th Plenary Session of the LCY Central Committee held last June has played an important role in Yugoslavia's political life. This plenary session called on all party members to develop the spirit of criticism and self-criticism of carrying out the discussion on the question of how to bring the LCY's leading role into full play and how to strengthen the LCY's unity in ideology and action. Workers, peasants and intellectuals, including party members and nonparty members, all actively joined the discussion, which is permeated by a dense democratic atmosphere.

There is a good reason why they are carrying out this democratic discussion at present. The Yugoslav party and government leaders have repeatedly pointed out: Because we need to overcome the difficulties emerging in our domestic economic development and the "stagnation in the development" of our socialist self-government in the past several years, we must study and explore from fundamentals a practical solution to change those negative factors which obstruct our development. Therefore, only by making full analysis and discussion through practice can we seek unity of thinking and action.

The LCY pays great attention to the party's unity, particularly the unity of the party's leading organization. The situation facing the LCY now at home and abroad especially calls for an authoritative, unified leading core. To seek the party's unity in thinking and action, it is necessary to emphasize

again the principle of democratic centralism and to oppose the trend of "federalization" within the party. A Yugoslav leader pointed out: The LCY's present federalization tendency is a "serious obstacle which obstructs the LCY's playing its historical vanguard role throughout Yugoslavia." By opposing federalization within the party, we mean opposition to replacing the principle of democratic centralism within the party with the principle of coordination adopted outside the party.

The LCY leader specifically pointed out: The LCY is the vanguard of the working class and the unified ranks of the working class. The working class cannot be divided into different nationalities. The LCY cannot become a "party of nationalities." Members of the LCY cannot unilaterally emphasize the characteristics of their nationalities and neglect the class factor of the party's working class. In order to guarantee the party's unity and solidarity, it is necessary to safeguard the party's principle of democratic centralism.

[OW150227] In order to insure the LCY's leading role in society, LCY organizations at all levels have held meetings since the beginning of this year to discuss, in particular, the question of strengthening political and ideological work. The meetings stress that it is necessary to combat "bureaucracy," "nationalism," and "ideological and political pluralism." In this regard, the LCY has already taken a number of resolute measures since the beginning of this year and has seriously dealt with unhealthy articles in newspapers, magazines, or other mass media that oppose self-government.

The discussion has also touched on the question of the relationship between the party and the government. The people hold that the LCY cannot take the place of the government, and at the same time, it should not be excluded in solving substantive problems in the course of social development. The LCY should not be placed above the system of self-government but should instead play its role as a constituent of the system.

Another noticeable issue in Yugoslavia's political life this year has been the discussion on reform of the political structure. In the discussion, it is generally agreed that the socialist self-government system is good and must be adhered to but that it also needs to be continuously perfected and developed. It is necessary to reform measures that hinder the economic law from playing its role and the workers from directly participating in policy-making. No concrete measure on reforming the political structure has yet been formulated, but problems existing in the system have already been identified. A number of leaders have pointed out: In Federal Yugoslavia, all republics and autonomous provinces should unite together rather than shut themselves out from others. All republics and autonomous provinces should be responsible not only for themselves but also for the common interests of the entire country. The road for future development is neither one of abolishing the existing republics and autonomous provinces nor of building a loose "federation," but of building "Yugoslavia into a community with freedom of labor," developing "integration of self-government," overcoming excessive decentralization, and instituting necessary centralism.

The discussion on reforming the political structure has dealt with various questions. One of them is the cadre system. The consensus of opinion on the question of "democratization of the policy toward cadres" calls for eliminating "narrow-minded policies toward cadres," promoting to leading posts capable cadres who have contributed to the long-term economic stabilization program and are good at management, and, at the same time, removing cadres who stick to old ways. It is necessary to assess and evaluate each cadre's work among the public in a democratic way.

Yugoslav leaders do not deny that there exist different views, or even disagreement in the discussion on certain issues in the country's political life. However, the Yugoslav people have gotten rid of the old thinking that "disagreement means disunity." It is generally believed that it is normal to have different views on questions and that to unify understanding through ideological work is an important way for the LCY to achieve unity. Holding candid discussions on shortcomings of the work and conducting democratic criticism are manifestations of the LCY's confidence and strength. Currently, the discussion is being deepened. It will open up new prospects for carrying on and developing the undertaking pioneered by Tito.

CSO: 4005/269

EASTERN EUROPE

TANJUG DIRECTOR VIEWS SINO-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS

OW301944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1931 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Dec (XINHUA)--China and Yugoslavia have "firmly built" the "foundations for many-sided cooperation" since they established diplomatic relations with each other 30 years ago, Mihailo Saranovic, director of Yugoslav News Agency TANJUG, wrote in an article released Saturday.

He recalled that three days after the founding of the People's Republic of China, Yugoslavia gave diplomatic recognition of the new-born nation. The two countries entered into diplomatic relations with each other on 2 January 1955.

After a period of twists and turns in the bilateral relations before the mid-1970's, he said that a "new and important stage of Yugoslav-Chinese relations was ushered in with the meetings of statesmen of the two countries."

A special and lasting imprint on the relations was left by the visit to China by late Yugoslav President Josip Tito in August and September 1977, which "opened the door to cooperation and understanding and contributed towards making relations between the two countries an example in international relations."

Exchanges of social, political, administrative and economic delegations over the years, he went on, had helped to enhance to a very high degree the understanding and cooperation between the two countries.

By repudiating the use of force or dictate as methods of dealing with problems and exerting influence in international relations, the nonaligned socialist Yugoslavia and non-bloc Socialist China "enjoy high reputation in the world," he wrote.

Independent internal development and constructive foreign policies of the two countries would lead Sino-Yugoslav relations to still closer and more concrete cooperation. Thus, "one may look into the future with greater optimism," he concluded.

CSO: 4000/76

EASTERN EUROPE

WU XUEQIAN ON ANNIVERSARY OF SINO-YUGOSLAV TIES

OW310204 Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] Beijing, 31 Dec (XINHUA)--Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian yesterday sent a message to Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, expressing congratulations on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Yugoslavia.

The message says: "Relations between our two countries have developed rapidly since the establishment of diplomatic relations. Especially since President Tito's visit to China in 1977, China and Yugoslavia have entered a new stage of all-round, long-lasting and stable development in their cooperative relations. The close relations between the two countries have been furthered by the mutual visits of the leaders of the two countries in recent years. Our two countries adhere to the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. Our broad cooperation has been developed in the political, economic, scientific and technological and cultural fields."

The message adds: "The Chinese people value highly their genuine friendship with the Yugoslav people and are determined to make unremitting efforts to further the relations between the two countries."

It expresses the confidence that the all-round friendly relations between the two countries will develop constantly in the days to come.

Meanwhile, Dizdarevic has also sent a congratulatory message to Minister Wu. The message says: "Yugoslavia is one of the countries that first recognized the People's Republic of China and paid tribute to the victory of the Chinese people's revolution under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party."

It says: "The smooth development of all-round friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and China is in keeping with the long-term interests of the people in our two countries and is a real contribution to the constructive cooperation and progress for the world peace, understanding, trust and equality."

The message says: "We believe that the friendly Chinese people, under the leadership of their government and the Chinese Communist Party, will still make new and greater achievements in the future in all-round development of socialism and in the construction of a modernized country."

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA REVIEWED

HK260610 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Dec 84 p 7

["Yearend article" by Ma Shikun [7456 0013 3824] and Bao Shishao [7637 0013 4801]: "Moving From Protracted Tension Toward Initial Relaxation--Reviewing the Situation in Southern Africa in 1984"]

[Text] Moving from protracted tension toward initial relaxation has been the basic characteristic of the political situation in southern Africa in 1984.

Tension over the political situation in southern Africa has gradually relaxed with the occurrence of a series of important events. On 16 February this year Angola reached an agreement with South Africa on military disengagement. South Africa has started to withdraw its troops from the southern part of Angola beginning on 1 March. On 16 March, Mozambique and South Africa signed non-aggression and good-neighborliness treaty in (Enkamadi) [en ke ma di 1869 4430 7456 5530]. According to the treaty, when differences and disputes occur between them, which could jeopardize their mutual peace and security, or the peace and security of the region, the signatories will adopt peaceful means such as talks, mediation, and so forth to iron out their differences or disputes, rather than resorting to force or employing the method of armed threats. People believe that the signing of the above-mentioned agreement and treaty was an important step beneficial to peace in the region. In the meantime, Swaziland, Lesotho and other countries also held talks with South Africa on the issue of mutual peace. In mid-May, the South-West African People's Organization held a meeting with a South African delegation which included Namibia's "multiparty conference" on the issue of Namibia in Zambia's capital Lusaka. Due to the stubborn attitude of South Africa, no agreement was reached at the meeting. However, this was the first meeting in which various antagonistic parties sat at conference table to set forth their positions on the issues of a cease fire, the implementation of UN Resolution 435, independence of Namibia, withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, and so forth. This matter itself was of positive significance. Dos Santos, president of Angola, recently put forth a package of proposals, which included the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola, the implementation of UN Resolution 435, the withdrawal of Cuban troops, and so forth. He also reported the contents of his proposals to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. World opinion held that this showed the willingness of Angola to solve the problems of southern Africa through peaceful means.

The above-mentioned activities have restricted the aggression and subversion of South Africa toward its neighboring countries. Last year South Africa undertook a brutal air raid on Lesotho, frenziedly bombed Mozambique, outrageously invaded Angola, and made armed threats against certain frontline states so that southern Africa became a "hot spot" of world tension. This year South Africa has refrained from carrying out naked aggression, and its relations with the countries concerned are relaxing. The improvement in its relations with Mozambique is a case in point.

The easing of tension in southern Africa is a result of the protracted struggle of the African frontline states and people of the whole world against the racist regime in South Africa. It is also a product of mutual accommodation needed by the parties concerned. The policy of expansion and aggression against other countries and racial discrimination at home obstinately pursued by South Africa has been strongly condemned and opposed by the whole world. It is increasingly isolated in the world. South Africa is facing severe economic difficulties as a result of enormous military spending, economic recession, and drought in successive years. All this has made South Africa feel that it is beyond its power to adopt a policy of full confrontation toward the frontline states. Beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, the South African authorities have been compelled to change their policy toward the frontline states in order to consolidate their racial rule at home. After suffering from hardship for a long time as a result of chaos caused by war and drought, Mozambique, Angola and other countries yearn for an international situation of peace and stability so that they can overcome difficulties and revive their economies. This is the trend of the times and the situation desired by all sides. Therefore, they have begun to change the previous policy of confrontation and hostility into that of dialogue and compromise.

The United States has also played a certain role in easing tension in southern Africa. In view of its global strategic interests and the plans for getting more votes from blacks in this year's presidential election, the Reagan administration feels it necessary to change its rigid attitude toward the African frontline states. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African Affairs, has shuttled between South Africa and the countries concerned to carry out mediation. His activities were not without results.

However, the easing of tension in southern Africa has just started and is unstable. Therefore, the roots of tension have not yet been eradicated. First of all, South Africa has not yet completely given up its strategy of "creating turmoil" in the African frontline states. It has only changed its tactics. It has not yet given up its support for the reactionary forces in Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and other countries. Its troops are still occupying vast areas in the southern part of Angola. After Angola put forth the proposal for a troop withdrawal, including the withdrawal of Cuban troops, South Africa has created new obstacles. South Africa has no intention of changing its policy of occupying Namibia. Furthermore, it has turned a deaf ear to the condemnation by world opinion, and continues to implement its policy of racial discrimination at home. Therefore, it is still an arduous task of the African countries and the international community to eradicate the roots of tension in southern Africa, and to implement the UN Resolution 435 on the issue of Namibia.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

KENYA'S MOI RECEIVES NEW PRC AMBASSADOR

OW281820 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 28 Dec 84

["Special for Nairobi: Kenyan President Praises Sino-Kenyan Cooperation"--
XINHUA headline]

[Text] Nairobi, 28 Dec (XINHUA)--Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi highly praised the development of Sino-Kenyan relations and hoped for further strengthening of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

President Moi expressed this wish when he received the credentials from new Chinese ambassador to Kenya Wei Yongqing at the State House in Nakuru this morning. Kenyan Foreign Minister Alijah Mwangale was present on the occasion.

Moi pointed out that the governments of Kenya and China share identical views on many international issues and the relations between the two countries are developing smoothly.

He said that Kenya is engaged in national construction, particularly food production, and the ability of China to produce enough food for its people is a good example for Kenya. China's experience in rice-planting, irrigation and other technology can be helpful to Kenya, he added. He also noted with satisfaction that the Kenya national sports complex in Kasalani of Nairobi will be timely completed in a few years with the financial and technical assistance from China.

Recalling his state visit to China in September 1980, Moi said that he was glad to see the developments in China and the diligent Chinese people, adding that he hoped to have a chance to visit China again. He asked Ambassador Wei Yongqing to convey his best wishes to the Chinese head of state Li Xiannian.

Wei Yongqing expressed thanks for President Moi's friendly remarks and pledged to do his best to promote Sino-Kenyan relations of friendship and cooperation.

Wei Yongqing arrived here on 4 November.

CSO: 4000/76

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

COMMENTARY ON OBSTACLES TO SOUTH AFRICAN PEACE

OW291923 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 29 Dec 84

["Commentary: Remove Obstacles in Southern Africa's Peace Process by Chen Cailin"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--Angola and Mozambique, two southern African frontline countries, have recently condemned the South African regime for refusing to keep its promises and placing obstacles in the peace process of the region.

South Africa has always been the root cause of unrest in the region. Following a policy of aggression and expansion, it has ruled Namibia illegally and repeatedly delayed its independence, and has launched a series of wanton attacks against the frontline countries. But at the beginning of the year, an unprecedented detente appeared in this war-torn area as a result of the nonaligned policies pursued by independent and peace-loving countries in that region and an adjustment of relations by those parties whose vital interests were related with the region.

On 16 February this year, Angola signed an agreement of non-aggression with South Africa. A month later, a similar agreement was signed between Mozambique and South Africa. South Africa announced then that it would pull out all its troops from Angola within 1 month, beginning from 1 March 1984. It also promised to stop supporting the anti-government activities of the "Mozambique National Resistance" (MNR).

These developments conformed to the common aspiration of the people there who wanted peace and economic progress.

But so far, the South African regime has failed to implement its obligations stated in the agreements and has shown no intention whatsoever to carry out its promises. It has continued to supply the MNR with weapons and ammunitions and has helped transport MNR members to Mozambican territory to fight the government. Their actions enabled the MNR to refuse to negotiate with the government and spread violence and terrorism in the country.

Meanwhile, South Africa was also making various excuses to postpone withdrawal of troops from Angola and trying to prevent Namibia from achieving independence.

Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos last November proposed that South African troops withdraw from southern Angola and Namibia, and Cuban troops withdraw from Angola. He also proposed an earlier date for Namibian independence. But South Africa responded to the Angolan President by advancing counter-proposals that would delay or set obstacles for the peace process in the region. This laid bare its insincerity toward the solution of the southern African problem through peaceful means.

Therefore, although peace efforts of the people have made the general trend of events in southern Africa last year, the peace process was delayed by obstacles set up by the South African authorities who persisted in a hostile attitude against the southern African people. However, the future belongs to the people of the region who will surmount all difficulties with the support of other people in the world.

CSO: 4000/76

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

MEDICAL AID TO MALI--Bamako, 22 Dec (XINHUA)--The Chinese Government today presented 84 trunks of medicine and medical instrument to Mali. The aid valued at 138.6 million Africa francs (about US\$295,000) is the third lot of medical supplies China provided to Mali this year under the medical cooperation protocol signed on 14 June 1983, between the two countries. Chinese ambassador to Mali Zhou Haiping and Malian Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs N'golo Traore signed on the presentation certificate on behalf of their respective governments. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 23 Dec 84 OW]

CSO: 4000/76

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON U.S. ACTIONS IN NICARAGUA

HK310226 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Dec 84 p 6

["International Jottings" by Fang Qiu [2455 4428]: "Not Yet Out of Date"]

[Text] The armed intervention by the U.S. CIA in situation in Nicaragua is an open secret that needs no mention. However, whenever this matter is mentioned, Washington always speaks evasively and takes an equivocal attitude. The Associated Press recently disclosed that CIA helicopters directly participated in "hostile actions" in Nicaragua in January and March of 1984. This news report is based on irrefutable evidence and can hardly be denied.

Therefore, a U.S. Government spokesman could only try to stall this news dispatch in a disguised way. He said that the incidents occurred nearly a year ago, so the "news is out of date." It seems that provided the issue is termed "out of date," it is not worth discussing the question.

It is true that the facts disclosed by AP occurred in the past. But the act of CIA military intervention in Nicaragua is not yet out of date; it is becoming even worse. As long as the United States does not stop such intervention, similar armed conflicts are inevitable and they will become more aggravated. The American people and the Central American countries and people are very worried about this. This is likely the very reason AP released the incidents of nearly a year ago as a news dispatch of today.

CSO: 4005/289

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

U.S. USES THREATS, DIPLOMACY CENTRAL AMERICA

OW291225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1125 GMT 29 Dec 84

["YEAR-ENDER: Prospects Bleak for Central American Peace (by Ke Da'an)"]--
XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--Central America has been one of the world's "trouble spots" in the outgoing year and there is every sign that the region will remain the same next year, with war still looming ahead and the region's basic international, regional and social problems crying out for a solution.

Small-scale fighting has persisted this year, with the hope for peace occasionally glimmering at the end of the tunnel but never coming through. More than once has the United States applied the "brink of war" policy on Nicaragua, putting the country in constant tension. There has also been a swelling of Nicaragua's anti-government armed forces, which are no longer a hit-and-run operation but are entrenched in northern and central mountainous jungles poised to wage a protracted war of attrition. In El Salvador, an elected government was introduced which, after assuming office, held two rounds of surprise talks with guerrillas, but the prospects for an understanding between the two sides appear bleak. The peace efforts made by the Contadora group for a Central American peace pact might have succeeded but for the last-minute revision put forward by the United States and its Central American allies.

Taking it all-round, the situation in Central America has been in a stalemate, with the untiring efforts by the Contadora group functioning like a brake on the resort to a policy of intervention. Besides, the U.S. Government, in an election year, has acted cautiously on Central American issues for fear of losing votes for the incumbent government--it shied away from risky actions but at the same time tried to bar its opponents from expanding their forces during the lull, a dual tactic combining armed threats with diplomatic moves.

How the situation in the region will evolve next year will hinge on developments in the international situation, but primarily on what policy the United States will take--possibly a tougher one.

Strategically, the United States has always regarded Central America and the Caribbean as its "third frontier" and the presence of a regime like Nicaragua's a menace to its security. Proceeding from this basic conception, the United States has the final aim of eradicating the present government in Nicaragua, which it sees as a source of turbulence already affecting El Salvador and other places.

This stand of the United States has posed a serious menace to Nicaragua and the Central American region as a whole. Over the past year, Nicaragua has been constantly on the alert against any possible invasion, causing a drain on its economy and depriving its people of a normal life. In spite of its expressed intent to talk with the United States, Nicaragua has made it clear it will continue to maintain close relations with the Soviet Union and Cuba, making it all the more difficult to ease its relations with its northern neighbor.

The people in Central America are hoping that there will be peace in the region next year. Over the past 3 years, more than 7,000 people have been killed on Nicaragua's battlefields and in Salvador, some 50,000 people perished. The refugee problem involving 350,000 Central American people has given rise to international concern. What is more, all five Central American countries are in economic difficulties with production, foreign trade and finance all in poor shape. Next year, the Contadora group is expected to continue its painful peace efforts and the talks between the United States and Nicaragua and those between the Salvadoran Government and guerrillas will continue. But if the U.S. backing for the Contadora group remains verbal as only a propoganda ploy, then no substantial progress can be expected from these talks.

Local observers are of the view that though the United States will try its best to defend its vested interests in Central America, there appears little need for it to treat Nicaragua in the same manner as it did in Grenada. It looks as if it is backing up the Nicaraguan anti-government force for a "covert war" and keeping up at the same time strong political, military and social pressures on Nicaragua in an attempt to contain, weaken and finally wear down the Nicaraguan Government.

CSO: 4000/76

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PARTY RECTIFICATION ENTERS THIRD STAGE

Munich SUEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 29 Aug 84 p 4

[Article by correspondent Karl Kraenzle: "The Third House-Cleaning Stage"]

[Text] Beijing, 28 August. Since Go Tianxiang--a functionary directing a theatrical company--made a career for himself during the years of the cultural revolution and since he refused--even after the overthrow of the "Gang of Four" in October 1976--to fall in with the new line championed by Deng Xiaoping, he has now been relieved of his post and has been expelled from the Chinese Communist Party. Go is one of the approximately 3,000 Communists who, according to General Secretary Hu Yaobang, had to give up their party membership book in the last few weeks. All told, the black list comprises 40,000 party members.

Nearly every day, the Chinese press publishes reports about disciplinary measures against leading cadres and about functionaries who in the course of an overall house-cleaning have been expelled from the party. At present, the purge is aimed primarily at party members who--according to the official line--belong to one of three categories. The first category includes party members who attained a leading position during the period from 1966 to 1976--during the cultural revolution and the subsequent party in-fighting. The second category comprises Communists who, according to the party line, have not gotten over the "clique spirit" characteristic of the cultural revolution. The third category includes comrades who--likewise during the cultural revolution--were involved in brawls, looting and other criminal offences.

Since the terms "purge" and "house-cleaning" are apt to evoke memories of the cultural revolution, they are now avoided in the political discussion in China. "Purge" has been replaced by "orientation of the party," which is claimed to further the consolidation of the reform policy.

The "orientation of the party" began last October. First of all, the 40 million comrades, both men and women, had to devote months of their spare time to compulsory reading of political texts. The obligatory reading material included the works of Deng Xiaoping, Liu Shaoqi, Chen Yun and the young Mao Zedong. Liu was the Chinese president toppled by Mao during the cultural revolution. Chen Yun, who can be considered the architect of the current policy

of economic reform, belongs--along with Deng--to the six-member Standing Committee of the Politburo. Essentially, the compulsory reading of their works was intended to familiarize the party members with the new political rulers' thinking.

The obligatory reading was followed by the period of self-criticism. Thousands of comrades made confessions and admitted entertaining "leftist" ideas and not sufficiently supporting the post-Maoist policy. Many of these confessions were published in detail by the press. Some of them were characterized by great self-denial and self-abasement. Emphasis on the class struggle, glorification of the people's communes, abuse and harassment of the intellectuals as a "stinking category," isolation from foreign countries--all these dogmas propagated during the cultural revolution must now be totally renounced by the approximately 20 million comrades who joined the party between 1966 and 1976. Should they refuse, they risk being expelled from the party.

Thus the "orientation of the party" reached its third and last stage. Compared with the two preceding stages, it undoubtedly is the most difficult and laborious one. The Chinese newspapers have been publishing many reports about refractory officials obstructing Deng's house-cleaning and trying to sabotage it. In this connection, the party recently found itself compelled once again to propagate the new socialist virtues--virtues that basically are no different from those of a market economy: Industriousness, performance, competition, punctuality, social mobility, material affluence.

It remains to be seen to what extent this process is or can be furthered by the party leadership. Already, the process has brought about a situation where party functionaries who formerly held key posts are gradually being pushed into the background. Increasingly, tough managers, technicians and scientists in industrial plants, government and business offices and department stores are taking over the leading positions. In trying to get the workers and peasants to improve their performance, the state is resorting to material incentives rather than political slogans. For the party, this inevitably means a loss of influence and prestige.

In other words: It is no longer a question of purging the party of orthodox elements; ultimately, it is a question of whether the Chinese Communist Party is ready and able to share its power. At present, no more than 3 percent of all party members belong to the younger generation and have had a good education. In 1950, the younger comrades accounted for nearly one third of the Chinese Communist Party's membership. Today China urgently needs young and competent experts. If the party fails to win over this stratum to its ambitious program and to share the power with it, the incipient reforms cannot effect the desired breakthrough in regard to improvement of economic efficiency.

8760

CSO: 3620/5

EAST REGION

GU XIULIAN ADDRESSES JIANGSU PARTY CONGRESS

OW300646 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 84 p 3

["Gu Xiulian's Speech at the Closing Ceremony of the Seventh Jiangsu Provincial CPC Congress"--XINHUA RIBAO headline]

[Excerpts] Comrades: The Seventh Jiangsu Provincial CPC Congress has triumphantly fulfilled all its tasks, thanks to the efforts of all the deputies.

After prudent deliberations and serious discussions, the congress adopted the work report delivered by Comrade Han Peixin on behalf of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee and the report delivered by Comrade Xing Bai on behalf of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission. After full deliberations, the congress had elected the Seventh Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee. At the same time, it had elected the provincial Advisory Commission and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission. The congress was imbued with a democratic atmosphere of unity from the beginning to the end. This congress is a great success. It was a congress to thoroughly implement the guidelines laid down by the 12th National CPC Congress and the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, create a new situation and win fresh victories. It will definitely be able to arouse all the people in the province to work with one heart and one mind, advance from one victory to another, and further improve work in all fields in Jiangsu.

After the conclusion of this congress, we must give full publicity to the economic goal and the targets for social development laid down by this congress for all party members and the people in the province. We must arouse all the people to pay full attention to economic construction and work hard with a revolutionary drive and in a down-to-earth manner to create a new situation in developing Jiangsu's economic construction and spiritual civilization.

We must unwaveringly implement the "decision" adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC National Committee, further emancipate our thinking, and eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas in the economic field and in the superstructure in close connection with the actual conditions in Jiangsu. We must do away with all the outmoded practices that hamper the development of all productive forces, boldly explore new ways and create the new, and carry out reforms in the economic structure with full confidence.

Here, I wish to take this opportunity to sincerely thank, on behalf of the Presidium of the congress, all those comrades who have worked hard for the congress as well as those units that have made contributions toward the successful convocation of the congress.

Now, I declare the triumphant conclusion of the Seventh Jiangsu Provincial CPC Congress!

CSO: 4005/286

EAST REGION

70312 1024

ANHUI PARTY CONGRESS DISCUSSES HUANG HUANG REPORT

OW281408 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Excerpts] According to ANHUI RIBAO, the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPC Congress has continued panel discussions for the past few days on Comrade Huang Huang's work report and the work report made by Comrade (Xu Shiji) on behalf of the Anhui Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission. Delegates discussed intensively the party-building and discipline-inspection tasks pointed out in these two reports. They held that it was necessary to make continuing efforts to strengthen the party's ideological, work-style, and organizational building in order to build party organizations at all levels in our province into solid nuclei and fighting fortresses for implementing the party's line, principles, and policies and for providing leadership over the socialist modernization drive.

Regarding the party-building task, Comrade Huang Huang in his report first stressed the completion of the party rectification task with flying colors. Delegates considered this as extremely important because it was the key to our party's success.

In discussions of the work report of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the delegates' consensus was: In the past 6 years, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and the discipline inspection units at all levels in Anhui had done great deal of work to enforce party discipline and rectify the party style, thereby playing an important role in bringing about a turn for the better in the party style and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity.

CSO: 4005/286

EAST REGION

NAMELISTS OF JIANGSU CPC COMMITTEE MEMBERS

OW300642 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Namelist of the members of the Seventh Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee (in the order of the number of strokes of the surnames):

Ding Zigang, Wang Yun (female), Wang Guangwei, Wang Wulong, Wang Rongbing, Wang Chaoyuan, Deng Hongxun, Gui Hong, Ye Xutai, Feng Dajiang, Xing Bai, Zhu Jian, Liu Zhongde, Sun Han, Sun Bingqian, Sun Jiazheng, Yang Yongyi, Li Bingcai, Li Shouzhang, Wu Chun, Wu Renbao, Wu Dongnua, Wu Xijun (female), Shen Daren, Shen Zhencai, Sha Renlin, Zhang Youcai, Lu Yurong (female), Chen Wenzhang, Chen Yuying (female), Chen Liangming, Chen Jiazhen, Chen Huanyou, Jin Jipeng, Ji Yumshi, Yue Dewang, Zheng Liangyu, Zhao Xianzi, Hu Fuming, Yu Jingzhong, Duan Xushen, Qin Jie, Qin Zhaozhen, Qin Suping (female), Yuan Kechang, Yuan Meifan (female), Gu Hao, Gu Xiulian (female), Xu Yan (female), Xu Zhonglin, Ling Qihong, Gao Liangzhi, Cao Hongming, Liang Ruiju, Jiang Zhaoxin, Dong Jiyuan, Han Peixin, Cheng Weigao, Dai Xinsi, Dai Shunzhi, and Pu Mengling.

Namelist of the alternate members of the Seventh Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee (in the order of the number of votes):

Jiang Zonglian, He Shanan, Liu Xiangdong, Jiang Huiying (female), Zheng Shenxiong, He Zongzheng, Ren Chuanjun, Cao Kai, Sun Jinfang (female), Li Peiyu, Huang Shuxian, Han Yuting (female), Lin Minduan (female), and Zhang Jiqing (female).

Namelist of the members of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee (in the order of the number of strokes of the surnames):

Ding Guoshan, Wang Shicheng, Wang Yingyong, Wang Xialin, Ye Jian, Xing Bai, Zhu Zhouxin, Zhuang Jianxin, Zhuang Guidi (female), Liu Jun, Liu Zhongjun, Sun Changgui, Sun Fuzhong, Su Genhua, Du Yousneng, Li Bin, Li Gansheng, Li Mingxun, Wu Jianzhi, Yu Yaosheng, Sha Rongsheng, Song Xiufang (female), Zhang Pinhua, Zhang Liufang, Lu Xinrong, Chen Wannian, Chen Zhonghao, Shao Xiaguang, Yu Shifu, Shi Wenshou, Shi Xuedao, Yuan Yongqian, Gu Jinyu, Qian Xieyin, Liu Jing, Huang Shuping (female), Liang Hongbo, Lu Che, Pei Xizhang, Liu Wencai, Pan Hancuo, and Xue Boqian.

Namelist of the members of the Advisory Commission of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee (in the order of the number of strokes of the surnames):

Ding Tie, Wang Yixiang, Wang Yizhong, Wang Jingqun, Wang Chubin, Fang Zhen, Tian Lantian, Liu Hegeng, Du Wenbai, Yang Ming, Li Chong, Xin Shaobo, Chen Lie, Chen Xiguang, Chen Ketian, Zhou Ze, Zheng Kang, Liu Lin, Yao Yuan, Xu Fangheng (female), Gao Liguang, Zhang De, Tao Youliang, Han Bengchu, Fu Zhonghua, Lai Dayuan, and Dai Weiran.

CSO: 4005/286

EAST REGION

JIANGSU CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW300951 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The 10th meeting of the 6th Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Nanjing 26-29 December. In accordance with the guidelines of the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the meeting deliberated in particular the local legislative work, examined the trial of economic cases and the procuratorial work in the economic field, and looked into the preparation for the enforcement of the two regulations on education in Zhejiang.

In deliberating the draft regulations on enacting local laws and regulations by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the Standing Committee members pointed out: The Standing Committee has enacted a number of local laws and regulations since its founding and has gained experience. To meet the needs of economic reform and the four modernizations more satisfactorily, it is necessary to specifically define the scope and legislative procedures in enacting local laws and regulations.

The meeting formally approved the regulations after deliberation and revision.

The meeting also deliberated and approved the regulations governing Nanjing City's appearance, environment, and sanitation submitted by the Nanjing City People's Congress Standing Committee.

The meeting also heard a report by Zhu Ze, president of the Jiangsu Provincial Higher People's Court, on the trial of economic cases; a report by Chen Jie, chief procurator of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Procuratorate, on the procuratorial work in the economic field; and a report by (Luo Ming), acting director of the Provincial Education Department, on preparation for the enforcement of the two regulations on education in Zhejiang.

Chu Jiang, chairman of the Standing Committee; and Kuang Yaming and Hong Peilin, vice chairmen, also commented on the three reports at the joint group session.

Vice Chairmen Chen Dexian, He Binghao, Liu Shuxun, Li Qingkui, and Wang Bingshi attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/286

EAST REGION

SHANDONG ADVISORY COMMISSION HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

SK310545 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] The Fourth Plenary Session of the Advisory Commission of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee concluded in Jinan on 29 December.

Implementing the guidelines of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Fourth Provincial CPC Committee, the session discussed and approved the summing-up of the work carried out since the establishment of the provincial Advisory Commission and the arrangements for next year's work.

Attending the session were 38 members of the provincial Advisory Commission. Wang Jinshan and Wu Kaizhang, vice chairmen of the provincial Advisory Commission, presided over the session. On behalf of the Standing Committee of the Advisory Commission, Chairman Gao Keting gave a report to sum up the work of the provincial Advisory Commission carried out since its establishment and to make arrangements for future work. The report points out: Since July last year when it was founded, the provincial Advisory Commission, under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee, has vigorously carried out its work on the principle of doing everything in one's power and capacity and the spirit of developing one's remaining energy, and has scored many achievements. The following are the major ones. First, it has focused efforts on party rectification. Second, it has conscientiously fulfilled the tasks entrusted by the provincial CPC Committee. Third, it has intensified the study of theories and policies, and organized several visits and study activities. Fourth, it has sent more than 20 members to grassroots levels to conduct investigations and research. They have prepared nearly 30 investigation reports and articles involving industrial, agricultural, commercial, public security, cultural, educational, scientific and technical fields, and have offered some valuable suggestions.

The session decided that the major tasks for the provincial Advisory Commission next year are as follows. First, it should conscientiously study and thoroughly implement the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the guidelines of the 4th Plenary Session of the 4th Provincial CPC Committee, should conduct investigations and research focusing on the fighting goal of emancipating the mind, carrying out reform bravely, prefulfilling the 100-percent-increase target, enriching the people and prospering Shandong as set forth by the provincial CPC committee, and on the central task of reforming

the economic structure, should understand in a timely manner the new situations, new problems and new experiences in the reform, and should actively report the situation and provide suggestions to the provincial CPC committee and CPC committees at various levels. Second, it should make party rectification a success from the beginning through to the end. Third, it should conscientiously fulfill the tasks entrusted by the provincial CPC committee and pay more attention to social work and carry it out more successfully. Fourth, it should successfully handle the people's visits and letters, and other work.

CSO: 4005/286

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

HAN PEIXIN REPORT--The Seventh Jiangsu Provincial Party Congress has decided to approve the work report made by Comrade Han Peixin on behalf of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee. The congress held that since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Provincial CPC Committee has led party members and masses in the whole province to conscientiously implement the party's line, principles and policies and made great achievements in setting things right with regard to ideological guidance and actual work, in firmly shifting the focus of work of the party, and in promoting various tasks in the province with focus on economic construction. The congress has also decided to approve the work report made by the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Provincial Party Committee. The congress called on party organizations at various levels and all party members to work together and struggle for the fundamental improvement of the work style of the party. [Excerpts] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 84 p 3]

FIFTH ANHUI MEETING--The Presidium of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPC Congress held its fifth meeting at 1400 this afternoon. Comrade Huang Huang presided at the meeting. The meeting, having discussed and unanimously adopted the formal namelists of candidates for membership and candidate membership of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, the membership of the provincial Advisory Commission, and the membership of the nominations of these candidates made by the various delegations, decided to refer these three namelists to the delegations for their discussion. The meeting also decided, after discussing the draft resolutions on the work report of the provincial party committee and the work report of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, to refer these draft resolutions to the various delegations for their discussion. [Text] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Dec 84]

FOURTH ANHUI COMMITTEE NAMELISTS--The Presidium of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPC Congress held its sixth meeting this afternoon. Comrade Huang Huang presided over the meeting. The meeting discussed and finalized the formal namelists of candidates for membership and candidate membership of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, membership of the provincial Advisory Commission, and membership of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, based on discussions held by the delegations from various localities over these three formal namelists. It also discussed and adopted the namelist of general scrutineer and scrutineers of ballotings at the congress; discussed and adopted the draft resolutions on the work report of the provincial party committee and on the work report of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; and decided to submit the above to the congress for its discussion and adoption. [Text] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 84]

ANHUI ADVISORY COMMISSION ROLE--The first plenary session of the Advisory Commission of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee took place in Hefei this afternoon. Comrade Yuan Zhen presided over the session, during which election measures presented by the provincial advisory commission's leading organ were discussed and adopted and chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Standing Committee of the Advisory Commission were elected. Addressing the meeting on behalf of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, Huang Huang, secretary of the provincial party committee, said: The establishment of an advisory commission is a pioneering work in the history of our party. According to the party constitution, a provincial advisory commission acts as provincial party committee's political assistant and consultant. Operating under the provincial party committee's leadership, the commission puts forward recommendations on the formulation and implementation of the party's principles and policies and gives advise upon request, assists the provincial party committee in investigating and handling certain important issues, propagates the party's major principles and policies inside and outside the party, and undertakes such other tasks as may be entrusted to it by the provincial party committee. [Text] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 84]

LIAONING STATE COUNCIL DESIGNATES CITIES--The State Council recently approved to designate our province's Dalian, Anshan, and Fushun cities as large cities. In line with the stipulations of Article 27 of the organic law of the local people's congresses and the local people's governments at all levels, the People's Congress Standing Committees of these three cities may formulate necessary draft local laws and regulations and should submit them to the provincial people's congress Standing Committee for discussion and approval. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Dec 84]

CSO: 4005/286

CENTRAL--SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG SOCIAL ORDER IMPROVES, CRIMINAL CASES DECREASE

HK290650 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1535 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Report: "Social Order Takes an Obvious Turn for the Better in Guangdong"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headlined]

[Text] Guangzhou, 27 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--At an interview granted to this reporter, a responsible person of the Guangdong Provincial Public Security Department said that social order in Guangdong has taken a further turn for the better. From January to November 1984, the number of criminal cases in Guangdong decreased by 20.7. The incidence of criminal cases is the lowest since 1980. The masses have consciously safeguarded social order. They have seized more than 9,000 criminals and handed them over to public security departments and provided the latter with more than 60,000 pieces of information concerning the crimes. More than 9,000 criminals have voluntarily surrendered and have been handled with varying degrees of leniency.

This responsible person pointed out that last year, following the "decision on severely punishing the criminals who gravely jeopardize social order" made by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Guangdong severely punished offenders of serious crimes, thus giving full play to the role of law. In addition, it also devoted vigorous efforts to comprehensively improving social order. In handling juvenile delinquents, it adhered to the principle of educating, redeeming, and transforming, thus redeeming a great number of people who have taken a wrong step in life. The system of contracted responsibilities for social order was popularized in the rural areas. The masses recommended impartial people to be responsible for social order. As a result of the combination of power and responsibilities with benefits, the enthusiasm of those who assumed contracted responsibilities for social order was fully aroused and social order in the rural areas took a turn for the better. At present, more than 80 percent of the towns and townships in Nanhai County, Shunde County, and Enping County have applied the system of contracted responsibilities for social order with good results.

CSO: 4005/286

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

GUANGZHOU CATHOLICS CELEBRATE CHRISTMAS--Guangzhou, 25 Dec (XINHUA)--Five successive masses were held respectively here this morning in the stoneroom cathedral and the cathedral on Shamian to mark Christmas Day. Benediction of the holy sacrament was offered after the masses. On Christmas Eve, the gothic stoneroom cathedral was a scene of jubilation. More than 2,000 Chinese and foreign Catholics, in their holiday best, attended the midnight mass which began in bell chimes and Christmas songs and was officiated by Ye Yingyun, bishop of Guangzhou diocese. According to a church official, priests and nuns here will have Christmas feast this evening. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0908 GMT 25 Dec 84]

CSO: 4000/70

SOUTHWEST REGION

TIBETAN PEASANTS FREED FROM TAXATION

Munich SUEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 4 Sep 84 p 7

/Article by correspondent Karl Kraenzle: "Tibet's Peasants Are Exempt From Taxation"/

/Text/ Beijing, 3 September. In the next 5 years, the per capita income in Tibet is to be doubled. To this end, the Chinese Communist Party has taken a number of measures, some of which are highly unconventional. Peasants and livestock breeders, for example, are to be exempt from taxation until 1990. Two high-ranking functionaries, who just returned to Beijing from a 2-week fact-finding trip across Tibet, have recommended that agriculture and livestock breeding be denationalized as far as possible and that controls at the Indian and Nepalese borders be relaxed so as to enable the Tibetans to trade with these adjoining states.

Now as before, Tibet is one of the poorest regions in China. Nutrition, education and health care are nearly as retarded here as in the most backward countries of Asia. In the rural areas, there is hardly any teacher capable of instruction above third grade. To be sure, in the last few years, the Beijing Government has invested approximately \$3 billion in Tibet and has taken steps to rectify the disastrously wrong decisions and mistakes made during the "cultural revolution." The Tibetans living in this "autonomous region"--just under 2 million--will probably for many years be worse off than the majority of the people in other provinces. After their 2-week fact-finding trip, Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun and Hu Qili of the CP Central Committee Secretariat likened Tibet to a sick person continually receiving blood transfusions. But the transfusions were not sufficient to restore the patient's health, they said. What Hu and Tian are calling for is tantamount to the admission that by and large Socialism in Tibet has failed. The two high-ranking functionaries stated that in agriculture and livestock breeding personal management was preferable and that the free-enterprise sector should be expanded. They thus followed a previous recommendation made by the relatively enlightened first party secretary in Tibet--to the effect that livestock breeding be entirely denationalized.

The measures Beijing has of late been taking in Tibet include the gradual replacement of Han-Chinese in leading positions by Tibetans. According to official data, Han-Chinese presently constitute approximately 40 percent of the cadre personnel. Beijing also instructed its officials in Tibet to refrain from forcing the native population to plant grain at any cost. In Tibet as well as in other regions of China, compulsory grain cultivation had proved a colossal mistake.

8760

CSO: 3620/5

SOUTHWEST REGION

LHASA MEETING MOURNS XIZANG CPPCC VICE CHAIRMAN

OW270347 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1506 GMT 23 Dec 84

[By correspondent Lang Jie]

[Text] Lhasa, 23 Dec (XINHUA)--Jie-ba-kan-su Jian-bai-chi-lie [Qamba Chinlai], vice president of the China Buddhist Association, vice chairman of the Xizang Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee, and president of the Xizang branch of the China Buddhist Association, died of illness on 11 December 1984, at the age of 71. A memorial meeting was held for him in Lhasa this morning.

Vice Chairman Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain of the NPC Standing Committee, as well as the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Religious Affairs Bureau of the State Council, and the China Buddhist Association, sent wreaths to the meeting.

In his memorial speech, Secretary Yangling Doje of the Xizang Autonomous Party Committee said: With a profound knowledge of buddhism, Jie-ba-kan-su Jian-bai-chi-lie enjoyed high prestige among Buddhists. Since the peaceful liberation of Xizang, he had consistently, and vigorously, upheld the reunification of the motherland, sincerely supported the leadership of the communist party, and actively taken part in consultations on state affairs. In recent years, he was very much concerned with the plight of the Dalai Lama abroad, and earnestly hoped that he would return to the motherland at an earlier date to contribute to the reunification of the motherland and the unity of the nation.

More than 500 people attended today's memorial meeting, including First Secretary Yin Fatang of the Xizang Autonomous Regional Party Committee, other leading comrades of party, government, and army organizations, as well as religious personages, and representatives of the masses in various circles.

CSO: 4005/292

SOUTHWEST REGION

TIBET OFFICIAL PRAISES RELIGIOUS PEOPLE'S CONTRIBUTIONS

OW251054 Beijing XINHUA in English 0911 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Lhasa, 25 Dec (XINHUA)--Buddhists should also serve Tibet's economic construction and help Tibetans become well-off as soon as possible.

This statement was made by Yin Fatang, first secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region, at a recent council meeting of the Tibet branch of the Buddhist Association of China.

The meeting was attended by more than 120 public figures from the religious circles in Tibet, including living buddhas, kanpos (abbots) and geshis (the highest-ranking lamas) from various sects.

Since last spring, Tibetan buddhists have toured Shannan, Xigaze, Qamdo and Nagqu prefectures in Tibet, to inquire into the implementation of the party's policy on freedom in religious belief. They also informed the local governments of the opinions and demands of religious believers.

In addition, they have collected 200 tons of buddhist relics, including images of buddhas and ritual objects for religious services and bronze used in lamas' daily life, which had been damaged during China's 10 years' domestic turmoil--the "Cultural Revolution." They returned these relics to monasteries for restoration.

Yin Fatang said all those outstanding religious people who contributed to the construction of Tibet, including the preservation of buddhist relics and buddhist studies, should be commended and given awards henceforth.

Yin also called on the buddhist association branch to lead and support religious people to sponsor public welfare activities and other service apart from going in for buddhism.

CSO: 4000/76

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

XIZANG NEW YEAR GATHERING--On 28 December, the regional people's congress Standing Committee held a tea party to greet the new year in the No 1 building of the regional people's government. Present were leading comrades of the party, government, and army in the region Yin Fatang, Yangling Duoji, Ba Sang, Wang Xinqian, Dan Zeng, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Shengqin Luosang Jianzan, Xuekang Tudengnima, Cao Xu, Lang Jie, Peng Zhe, and others. Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Yin Fatang made a speech. He said: Construction in Xizang has entered a new period this year. Centering our efforts on reforms and starting by solving the basic problems of food and clothing, we have advanced onto the path of gradually getting rich, and scored very great success. There will be great development in all our work next year. [Excerpts] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 30 Dec 84]

SICHUAN TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS MEETING--The second Sichuan provincial representative meeting of Taiwan compatriots concluded in Chengdu on 27 December after 4 days in session. The meeting adopted a new charter for the Federation of Taiwan Compatriots and elected the 2d executive board of the federation, consisting of 27 members. The board elected (Feng Yuanhuo) chairman and (Han Zhiping), (Chen Weixin), and (Chen Wensheng) vice chairmen, and approved six delegates and one specially-invited delegate to attend the second all-China congress of Taiwan compatriots to be held in March. The meeting passed a resolution on the work report delivered at the meeting, and called on Taiwan compatriots throughout the province to strengthen their sense of responsibility as masters of the house, strengthen unity under the encouragement of the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee, and strive to fulfill the glorious tasks put forward by the work report. They should make new contributions in the great cause of accomplishing the four modernizations, reunifying the motherland, and invigorating China. The meeting also approved a letter to brothers and sisters on Taiwan. Feng Yuanwei, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Tian Bao, a member of the Central Advisory Commission; and Zhang Lixing, a member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, spoke at the closing ceremony. [Excerpts] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Dec 84]

SICHUAN SPORTS COMMENDATION--According to SICHUAN RIBAO, on 29 December the provincial physical culture commission held a gathering in Chengdu to present awards to outstanding athletes and coaches. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, advisory committee, people's congress Standing Committee, government, and CPPCC Yang Rudai, Nie Ronggui, Yang Wanxuan, Liu Haiquan, Liu Chunfu, Luo Tongda, and others were present. [Excerpt] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Dec 84]

NORTH REGION

LEADERS MUST ALSO BE REFORMERS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[Interview with Secretary of Yuanping County CPC Committee, Shanxi Province, by Reporter Duan Cunzhang [3008 1317 4545]: "The New Leading Body Shares the Same Fate With Reform"]

[Text] Lu Rizhou [0712 2480 0719], a new type of secretary of county party committee in the 1980's, is a tall man with black hair and thick eyebrows. Wearing glasses, he is full of vigor and talks fast.

"Reform is a historical mission for our younger generation," he spoke with a strong northern Yanbei accent. "As a leader today, an important task is to guide the tide of reform going forward and to carry out the policy for making people wealthy. If we are lacking in initiative and following the prescribed order, we will become a stumbling-block and be eliminated through competition. Our new leading body shares the same fate with reform."

The reporter went to Yuanping, Shanxi, early in September to have an interview with Lu Rizhou. His remarks follow.

Be Open-minded in Establishing New Leading Bodies

I arrived in Yuanping last October, the problem confronted with me was to restructure the organization and form a new leading body. The pressure at that time was so enormous that I had several sleepless nights because all kinds of people were trying to influence me with their viewpoints. As to a certain person, someone applauded him, others criticized him. My mind was imbued with a plenty of information, but it is very difficult for me to know right from wrong. One day when I had a meal in our mess hall, a cadre said to me: "If you want to select a group of leaders who are responsible to the people, you must listen to opinions from all sides and adopt an objective yardstick instead of depending on subjective impression." Consequently, we held various meetings for the cadres with various educational background and far the veteran cadres. Over 500 cadres attended the meetings and expressed their views face to face. After the meetings, we asked each attendant to answer a questionnaire: (1) What are your ideas and plans in order to reform Yuanping. (2) please use concrete cases to recommend several

talented persons. (3) Where is the proper place you think that is more suitable for you. At the same time we suggested everyone should go out to make a comprehensive investigation and understanding. We requested every unit to select good and capable persons for public posts. The County Party Committee would review their choices, then make up a preliminary list and hand out to let the masses discuss it. We had no bias and would appoint whomever the masses deemed competent. The new leading body thus formed through the method of "soldiers name a general" and relying on the masses to "screen". When we announced the final list, everyone thought the group was relatively ideal and consisting of intelligent and skilled people. Among the members of the County Party Standing Committee, county magistrate and deputy magistrate, 11 out of 14 are college graduates. As to experience, seven held middle or basic level titles for technical personnel. Each comrade had his strong point, knowledgeable in such subjects as agricultural economics, water conservancy, plant protection, or industrial management or medicine or Chinese literature, etc. The average age of the group is 40 which is rather ideal. The youngest Party Committee Deputy Secretary is only 33. There is a female deputy magistrate who was promoted from the position of physician-in-charge in the county hospital named Wan Zhifang [3769 5369 5364], a brilliant doctor a little over 40. She graduated at the Shanxi Medical College in the 1960's and worked 22 years in Yuanpine. She was treated as a bourgeois stinky girl in the past because of her overseas connections. All former county party committee leaders saw her only when they were sick. After assuming office, I visited her. She asked, "Are you sick?" I replied, "You see I am strong and sturdy, is it possible to fall ill?" She said, "Why do you come here if you are not ill?" I said, "I want to ask you to cure the hospital's defects." She was moved almost to tears. She devised a set of effective measures to consolidate and rectify things in the hospital. Complying with the masses' recommendation, the County Party Committee appointed here the director of the hospital. Several months later, she converted a "dirty, disorder, inefficient" county hospital into a civilized one in the whole province. Besides an excellent doctor, she is also a leader. She is organized, is good at public relations, is quick and very efficient in her work. She is an ideal choice of person.

If we judge people by the standpoint of exaggerated class struggle, we see enemies everywhere. If we see people according to the standpoint of factionalism there is adversary everywhere. If we look for people for developing economic reform, there are able persons everywhere.

The above three sentences are not copies from any book or newspaper, but obtained from practical work. Previously in Yuanping where was "a key point for work, an experimental point for campaign", people suffered hard time in groups. Why? Because the cadres with extended class struggle viewpoint considered those who had some connections with overseas or had questionable family background as enemies, regardless their intelligence and capabilities. And factionalism caused the cadres to look upon one another with hatred. It seemed that on the land of Yuanping, only the cadres of "shrub type", not "tree type", were allowed to exist. Anyone who began to stand out should be beheaded.

We, doing exactly the opposite, select competent persons from the standpoint of economic reform.

Let us cite the example of the employment of Lan Xitian [5695 6932 3944], a person at issue in the county. For 13 years in the Tonghe Irrigate District, Mr. Lan, other than engaging in water conservancy wars, he also managed a restaurant, a department store, a mushroom farm, an hostel, an opera company and a conjuring troupe in the county seat. He had managed more than 10 enterprises from which he made a profit and spent the money in constructing reservoir, building dam, planting trees and planning comprehensively to tackle land problems. To such an able man, some former county leaders scolded him "ignoring proper occupation" and dispatched 12 work teams to check and criticize him during the past 13 years. This year we promoted him as the deputy director of the Water Conservancy Bureau of the county. When we employed Lan Xitian, a person in the party school continuously spoke ill of him. I told that person to take a trip by car to the district and launch an investigation, then use the viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism to analyze what mistakes he committed. After investigation, that person's report praised him a man of merit. I thought this observation was also not overall. Lan Xitian, branded as a "rich commander" by the masses, is an able man possible with faults. His case reminded me of the man who dared to crawl across the iron bridge over the Dadu River during the civil war. He might not be a perfect man, but he should be credited for his success in crawling across the bridge.

Another case is the discovery Hou Ren [0186 0088], Wang Zhifang's husband, a native of Fujian. Wang is the female deputy magistrate whom we mentioned before. Hou Ren was assigned as a technician in the Yuanping County Agricultural Machinery Plant after he graduated from university. Over 20 years, the farm tools he designed were renown throughout the province as well as the country. However, he was always given hard time in each political movement owing to his father's background. The scar on his face recalled that he was beaten severely during the "Great Cultural Revolution". At the university students conference convened by the county party committee, we heard his speech was out of the common. Talking about industry, he had a series of proposals combining macrocosm and microcosm, and integrating modern technology and traditional techniques. Through further understanding, the committee appointed Hou Ren as the director of the Hydraulic Pressure Gauge Plant which incurred a huge deficit more than 80,000 yuan a year. We told him that he could choose anyone he deemed suitable for the leadership. He formed the new leading body overnight and declared it next morning. The workers were so delighted at the news that they swept the plant clean. The plant set up the new items trial-production office and the products developing and researching office, and changed production pattern into management pattern. He projected 210,000 yuan profit for this year, but the plan was realized in the first 6 months. Now, Hou Ren has already considered the production for next year and the year after next. The plant, full of production orders but short of labor and capital, hired more than 80 peasant workers, founded a joint peasants-workers-merchants corporation and raised funds 210,000 yuan from all staffs and workers so as to purchase necessary facilities which rented out to the plant. They introduced computer into the plant by way of establishing contact with the Chinese Academy of Science and Shanxi Industry University.

An able person can manage an enterprise well. We dare employ over 200 talented people in the country and give them free hand to select more able persons. Level by level, the able persons at the lower level need support from their superiors so that everyone can act vigorously to form a colony of talents.

The County Party Committee will take up the blame for whomever made mistakes in implementing reform; whoever makes mistake because of not executing reform will be held responsible.

We have proclaimed the above statement in order to bring about a favorable circumstance in which the reformers are bold enough to start. If you, as a county party committee's secretary, smooth and evasive, stay at home and direct others to preform, share their mertis, when they do well you dodge yourself and even spank them, when they get into trouble then nobody dare follow you to dedicate in reform. Just like troops in battle, if you hide in a safety place 50 li behind the frontline and shout "charge," do you think the soldiers will charge forward? Certainly no! We must lead our men in a charge, walk ahead of the vanguard and take risks, then our men will move quickly. Do not be frightened if tumble. Stand up and fight again! You should not value the "officeholder" too much. If you are always afraid of losing your title or position, you cannot do a good job and may make a mess of something. A comrade in our leading body was ousted because he ignored reform and his mind was out of tune with reform. He was a cadre belonging to the type of bureaucratism and hedonism. He knew nothing what was going on at lower level. He was sitting in his office and thinking of how to decorate the room. He exerted his strength to reform his office! He had an unhealthy tendency and like to get petty advantages. Consequently, he touched off public indignation. He never expressed different opinions at the standing committee meetings when the reform policies were discussed. However, he disseminated dubious remarks against reform to his subordinates. Our committee would not care for such a comrade.

We want to tread a new path. Whenever we march in the wilds, it is normal to scare some crows to fly and squawk or hares to scamper and squeal. If we walk on the main street in Chang'an, we can never encounter a crow or hare. Our CPC members' historical duty is to build a Chinese road of socialist.

Annex: Lu Rizhou's biographical sketch.

Lu Rizhou, 39, a native of Luozhenying Village, Datong County, Shanxi Province, was born in 1945. After graduated from Department of Chinese of the Shanxi University in 1956, he worked several years at the grass-roots level to be a worker and later a general party branch's secretary of production brigade. A couple of transfers moved him to work in the Yanbei prefectural party committee and Shanxi provincial party committee, Now, he is an agricultural economist, working as a researcher for the Chinese Rural Area Development Research Center. He traveled over 100 counties throughout the province when he worked in the Department of Peasants-Workers and the Department of Policy Study of the provincial committee. After making a thorough

investigation and study, he has written three books: "Shanxi Ming Techan [Famous Specialties in Shanxi]", "Sanjin Baibao [Hundreds of Treasures in Sanjin]" and "Nongcun Jingji Fazhan Tansuo [Exploration of Economic Development in Rural Area]". He is also the co-author of the following two books: "Jianshe Woguo Shanqu Yuanyi Xiandaihua Nongye Di Xintujing--Yi Hu Cheng Bao Zhili Xiaoliuyu [An Approach to Construct Modern Horticulture in Mountainous Area of Our Country--By way of Contracting Household to Tackle Small River Basin], and "Kaituo Shangpinliang Di Xindaolu--Shangpinliang Zhuanyehu [A New Way to Develop Marketable Grain--Specialized Households for Marketable Grain]. There are over 1 million words in these books. He was appointed as the Secretary of Yuanping County CPC Committee in October 1983.

12756

CSO: 4005/083

NORTH REGION

YOUNG, BETTER EDUCATED PEOPLE ASSUME LEADERSHIP POSTS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Oct 84 p 1

["Today's Talk" Column by Hu Taichun [5170 1132 2504]: "Recommend the Formation of Collective Knowledge and Ability."]

[Text] Among 14 leaders of the party committee and government of Yuanping County, Shanxi Province, 11 are university graduates and around 40-years old. To look upon the group as a whole, its composition of the member's knowledge and ability is comparatively ideal. Some major in liberal arts, others in engineering, etc. The members include economist, engineer, agronomist and physician-in-charge. The group really comprises "different kinds of talented persons for carrying out the four modernizations." Since founded last October, it has worked very efficiently and pushed the overall economic reform throughout all the county.

A leading body is a colony. Based on the characteristics of each organization at various levels and different department and area, it should be composed of the exemplary cadres who possess a wide range of skills and sufficient qualifications suitable for the "four modernizations." Only such a leading body can combine revolutionary spirit with scientific methodology and usher the masses continuously to a new phase. Now, more restrictions are sometimes imposed on the individual to see whether a cadres is compatible with the "four modernizations" while neglecting the collective intelligence of the whole group. For this reason, some leading groups are not formed in balanced specialities. Some leading groups are well equipped with professional cadres in one area but insufficient in other areas. Consequently, "knowledge inadequacy" in a certain respect has emerged. We should pay attention to this.

12756

CSO: 4005/083

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

BEIJING MAYOR ATTENDS MEETING--Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA)--Some 300 representatives of the advanced collectives and individuals who contributed to unity among Chinese nationalities joyfully gathered at the Cultural Palace for Nationalities today to attend the opening ceremony of Beijing's nationalities unity commendation meeting. Beijing is the city inhabited by the largest number of Chinese minority nationalities. Compatriots of Han nationality and 55 minority nationalities who worked, studied, or resided here all elected their outstanding elements for this unprecedented meeting of heroes. Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong went to the meeting to extend his greetings. Wu Jinghua, first vice minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, spoke at the meeting, Feng Mingwei, vice mayor of Beijing, made a report on the nationalities work. Responsible persons of departments concerned and more than 100 specially invited representatives attended today's opening ceremony. [An Zhonghuang and Xu Guangyao] [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1213 GMT 28 Dec 84]

NEI MONGGOL RETIRED CADRES VISITED--On the eve of New Year's Day, despite the bitterly cold weather, regional party and government leaders and responsible comrades of the relevant departments sent 23 groups to visit 230 old cadres of organs directly under the jurisdiction of the region at and above the department and bureau levels who retired from their offices in 1984, and who enjoy the retirement treatment of the department and bureau levels, and to give certificates of honor on retirement and souvenirs to them to happily celebrate the New Year's Day. On the afternoon of 28 December, no sooner had Comrade Zhou Hui, secretary of the regional CPC committee, come to Comrade Wang Yilun's bedroom than 81-year-old Wang Yilun and his family members, with broad smiles on their faces, warmly received him. Comrade Zhou Hui placed Wang Yilun's and his wife's (Li Jinli's) certificates of honor on retirement in their hands. The old couple was extremely happy. While talking for about 30 minutes, Comrade Zhou Hui asked in detail about Comrade Wang Yilun's living and health conditions. Just before parting, Comrade Zhou Hui tightly held Comrade Wang Yilun's hands and said: I wish you a long life and a good rest. I will visit you again during the Spring Festival. [Excerpt] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 84]

CSO: 4005/288

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING ESTABLISHES NEW CITY

SK310133 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 28 December, (Wei Yichao), deputy director of the organizational department of the provincial CPC committee, announced the notice of the provincial CPC committee on establishing the (Panjin) City CPC Committee at a meeting of leading cadres of the (Panjin) City organ. Through study, the provincial CPC committee decided on the members of the (Panjin) City CPC Committee in line with the requirements of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent. They are as follows: (Deng Lirang) is first secretary of the (Panjin) City CPC Committee. (Bai Lichen) is secretary and (Zhou Yongkang), (Tian Yuguang), and (Wu Xinlan) are deputy secretaries. (Yang Weiqing), (Guo Chunqing), (Zhang Shuhai), and (Teng Nairen) are Standing Committee members. Of the nine leading members, seven have college education and their average age is 46.

Wang Guangzhong, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor, and Li Jing, vice minister of the petroleum industry, and other leading comrades attended the meeting to convey congratulations and delivered speeches on the significance of establishing (Panjin) City and on the work tasks and ways of doing things.

CSO: 4005/286

NORTHEAST REGION

GUO FENG AT RECEPTION FOR SCIENTISTS, TECHNICIANS

SK300614 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] On the morning of 29 December, the economic work department of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial trade union council, the provincial scientific and technological commission, the provincial association for science and technology, and the provincial CYL committee jointly held a reception for the scientific and technological personnel of the provincial-level economic departments to mark New Year's Day. The reception was held at the assembly hall of the party school under the provincial CPC committee.

More than 1,300 persons attended the reception, including Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Xu Shaofu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; responsible persons of provincial-level departments concerned; scientific and technological personnel of 50 scientific research and design units of the provincial-level economic departments; teachers and cadres of the departments for training cadres; and family members of the scientific and technological personnel.

On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government, Xu Shaofu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, extended greetings to the broad masses of intellectuals across the province.

Xu Shaofu stressed: In the coming year, we must conscientiously implement the decision of the central authority on the reform of the economic structure, make further gains in party rectification work, respect knowledge and talented persons, and adopt the method of sensible persons recommending sensible persons to select and promote a large group of intellectuals to leading bodies at all levels. We must conscientiously implement the party's policy toward intellectuals, and continue to solve the intellectuals' difficulties in joining the party.

Comrade Xu Shaofu urged the broad masses of intellectuals to make outstanding achievements in all fields in 1985.

They viewed a film show after the reception.

CSO: 4005/286

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

JILIN PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMISSION--The provincial advisory commission held its third plenum on 29 December. Attending the plenum were 24 members of the provincial advisory commission. Comrade Wang Daren, chairman of the provincial advisory commission, presided over the plenum. Before the convening of the plenum, all members of the provincial advisory commission attended as observers the third enlarged plenum of the Fourth Provincial CPC Committee, listened to Comrade Qiang Xiaochu's work report on accelerating the pace of reform and promoting the development of two civilizations made on behalf of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee, and discussed the rules regarding the urban economic system reform. They unanimously stated that they would implement the guidelines of the plenum in their future work. The plenum discussed the work of the provincial advisory commission and adopted the work report of the Standing Committee of the provincial advisory commission. Comrade Wang Daren delivered a speech at the plenum. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Dec 84]

CSO: 4005/286

NORTHWEST REGION

CIRCULAR DEMANDS CURBING NEW UNHEALTHY TRENDS

HK271230 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The Discipline Inspection Committee of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular on 24 December, demanding that CPC committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels throughout the province resolutely curb new unhealthy trends.

The circular says: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, all places throughout the province have studied and implemented the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure. The situation is very good. However, some places, departments, and units and a small number of party members and cadres have taken the opportunity to carry out reform and have availed themselves of loopholes, to indulge in new unhealthy trends, and to seek personal gain for small factions and individuals, hindering the smooth progress of reform.

With a view to correcting this kind of unhealthy trends, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have issued decisions and circulars one after another. The Fourth Plenary Session of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection has adopted a document on strengthening discipline inspection work and guaranteeing the smooth progress of reform of the economic structure. The Central Commission for Discipline Inspection has recently issued a circular again on resolutely correcting the unhealthy trends emerging in the new situation. In November this year, the Provincial CPC Committee also specially conducted discussions and made arrangements at its conference on inspecting the situation of carrying out the plan for improving the party style and the attention of CPC committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels have been drawn to this. However, many places, departments, and units have not yet curbed the new unhealthy trends.

The circular demands:

1. While organizing party members, cadres, and workers, particularly leading cadres at all levels, to study the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure, in conjunction with studying the policies and regulations of the central authorities, the State Council, the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, and the provincial CPC committee on correcting the unhealthy trends emerging in the course of reform, party organizations at all

levels must correctly understand the orientation, nature, and tasks and all basic principles of reform, must define the demarcation line between the principle of economic reform and the unhealthy trends, and must conscientiously prevent and resist the new unhealthy trends, in which some units and people avail themselves of loopholes in reform to indulge in speculating and taking advantage of their powers to seek personal gain in order to ensure the smooth progress of reform.

2. In comparison with the requirements for correcting the new unhealthy trends which are contained in the relevant documents of the central authorities, the State Council, the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, and the provincial CPC committee, CPC committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels must universally examine the problems emerging in the course of reform in their localities and units and correct the situation. They must immediately correct the unhealthy trends which are prohibited in explicit terms and have not yet been corrected. They must seriously investigate and deal with those which refuse to make corrections or which simultaneously combat and indulge in unhealthy trends. It is necessary to [words indistinct] party members whose cases are serious or who cover up actual facts. [passage indistinct] regarding what is decided by an organization, it is essential to investigate and affix the responsibility of the organization and its principal responsible persons. As for what is decided by an individual, it is imperative to investigate and affix the responsibility of the individual. Disciplinary action must be taken against some of them and sanctions must be applied against those who violate the criminal law, in accordance with the law. We must ensure that the new unhealthy trends can be curbed in a short period.

3. Due to further implementing the principle of invigorating the domestic economy and of opening to the outside world, the situation in the closed-door economy in certain places will be changed very quickly and unhealthy trends in the economic sphere may possibly develop. Following gradual economic reform, various unhealthy trends may also possibly appear one after another. Discipline inspection committees at all levels must be on guard against this, must regularly observe the tendency toward new unhealthy trends, must understand the new situation in this aspect, must study new measures for correction, and must sum up new experiences. In view of the approach of the New Year's Day and the Spring Festival, some units and people may possibly use reform as an excuse to give dinners and gifts; to extravagantly eat and drink; and to share privately, get a larger part of, embezzle, or waste the capital and property of the state and the collectives. Perhaps, they may take the opportunity of the shortage of certain materials to privately raise commodity prices in violation of regulations, impairing the interests of consumers. Discipline inspection committees at all levels must notify and warn party members and cadres in advance and must take precaution.

4. Discipline inspection committees at all levels must promptly select and resolutely deal with the new typical cases and must issue notices. They must conduct education in party spirit, party style, and party discipline for party members. Where necessary, they must deal with these cases on a large scale, must disseminate them to the public, and must build up momentum.

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES

HK290329 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The 10th meeting of the 6th provincial people's congress Standing Committee concluded in Lanzhou on the afternoon of 28 December. The meeting studied the CPC Central Committee decision on reform of the economic structure and the views of the provincial CPC committee on this decision.

The provincial government gave a report on achievements of science and technology in industrial and agricultural production. (Xue Hecheng), director of the provincial science and technology commission, reported on the use of science and technology in the province's economic development. (Wang Xinxiang), director of the provincial planning commission, reported on technological progress in the province's enterprises. (Sun Juyi), deputy director of the provincial agriculture office, reported on the popularization in production of the fruits of agricultural science and technology. Xing Anmin, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, reported on his inspection of disaster relief work. Nian Dexiang, vice governor, reported on the situation in this work. As commissioned by Chen Guangyi, who headed the delegation, deputy head Wang Daoyi gave a report on the visit to Christchurch, New Zealand.

The meeting also approved appointments and dismissals. It decided to appoint (Lu Ming) vice governor of Gansu and relieve Ge Shiyong of his vice governor post. The meeting appointed (Huang Zubin) director of the provincial radio and television department, and relieved (Xue Jianying) of this post. The meeting relieved (Xu Yinghui) of his post as director of the provincial planned parenthood committee.

CSO: 4005/292

NORTHWEST REGION

WANG ENMAO ATTENDS XINJIANG PROPAGANDA WORK MEETING

HK240355 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Excerpts] A regional propaganda work conference concluded in Urumqi today after 10 days in session. Responsible comrades of the regional CPC committee Wang Enmao, Tomur Dawamat, and Janabil attended the meeting. Comrade Wang Enmao made a speech. Comrade Fu Wen delivered a summation.

The participants concentrated on studying the CPC Central Committee decision on reform of the economic structure. They studied the speeches of leading central comrades on reform of the economic structure. The spirit of the national meeting of propaganda department chiefs was conveyed. On the basis of heightened understanding, the meeting summed up and exchanged experiences and discussed how to suit the situation in reform and strive to create a new situation in propaganda work. The meeting called on propaganda departments at all levels to concentrate on the following tasks next year:

1. Seriously study, publicize, and implement the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee and step up propaganda on reform of the economic structure.
2. The whole party must get going and all sectors must cooperate to raise to a new level the activities of five stresses, four beautifuls, and three loves, and simultaneously grasp the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.
3. Publicize in depth the law on autonomy for minority-nationality regions, and get a good grasp of education in nationality [word indistinct].
4. Do a good job of propaganda in greeting and celebrating the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the autonomous region.
5. Do a good job in regularizing theoretical education for the cadres, strengthen education for staff members and workers, and improve the scientific and technical levels and political qualities of enterprise staff members and workers.

CSO: 4005/292

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

TRAINING LOCAL SHAANXI PERSONNEL--Bai Jinian, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, pointed out during his recent tour of inspection in Pucheng County that it is necessary to pay particular attention to training local qualified personnel while importing both technology and qualified personnel. In mid-December, Bai Jinian visited Pucheng County to inspect the work carried out in the country. During the visit he attended a meeting held by [words indistinct], at which he pointed out that [words indistinct]. [Text] [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Dec 84]

XINJIANG COMMENDATION RALLY--This morning, the regional people's government ceremoniously held a prize-giving rally in the Urumqi City People's Theater to commend and reward 181 outstanding scientific and technological achievements scored by our region since 1980. Leading comrades of the regional party and government and the Urumqi Military Region, including Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tan Shanhe, Qi Guo, Janabil, Qi Chengde, Tuerxun Atawula, Tuohuti Shabier, Yusufu Muhanmode, and Ismail Yashenof, attended the rally. They also awarded citations and bonuses to the scientific and technological workers of various nationalities who won prizes for their outstanding scientific and technological achievements. The rally was presided over by Tuohuti Shabier, vice chairman of the region. At the rally, Yang Yuming, chairman of the regional science and technology committee, made a report on the assessment of the outstanding scientific and technological achievements. Janabil, secretary of the regional CPC committee, spoke. In conclusion, he hoped that the comrades who won the prizes would make sustained and redoubled efforts to score more outstanding scientific and technological achievements to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the region. [Excerpts] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Dec 84]

GANSU VETERAN CADRES VISITED--On 30 November, Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi and Governor Chen Guangyi went to hospitals and the dormitories of the provincial CPC committee and government to visit and comfort veteran cadres and wish them a happy new year. [Excerpt] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Dec 84]

GANSU NEW YEAR GATHERING--On the afternoon of 28 December, the provincial advisory committee held a tea party in the (Niuwozhuang) Guesthouse in Lanzhou to greet 1985. Huang Luobin, chairman of the committee, presided and made a speech. Present at the party were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government Li Ziqi, Chen Guangyi, Liu Bing, Jia Zhijie, Nie Dajiang, Lu Kejian, and Hou Zongbin; (Zhang Jingtao) and (Sun Ping), responsible persons of the liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party rectification; and Li Bin, political commissar of Gansu Military District. [Excerpts] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Dec 84]

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

WANG FANG ATTENDS ARMED POLICE PARTY CONGRESS

OW251101 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 84 p 1

[Dispatch by Qian Yifu and Ni Genhua]

[Text] The First Party Congress of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Armed Police Corps of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force was held in Hangzhou from 12 to 16 December. The congress elected the first CPC committee of the Provincial People's Armed Police Corps and its discipline inspection commission.

Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, attended the meeting to extend his greetings as did Shen Guifang, a member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee. In his speech to the congress, Comrade Wang Fang spoke highly of the contributions made by the Provincial People's Armed Police Corps in the course of performing various duties, particularly in combating serious crimes, in the 2 years since its activation. He urged the leading members of the new party committee of the Provincial People's Armed Police Corps to study and implement seriously the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure," to do a good job in the overall party rectification, to have the courage to reform and blaze new trails, and to strive to create a new situation of the building of the Provincial People's Armed Police Corps.

Attending the Congress were 189 delegates from the internal security, border defense, and firefighting fronts. Wu Yi delivered an opening speech, Yu Kejia made a work report, and Cheng Zhaofu delivered a closing speech at the congress.

Others who attended the meeting to extend greetings included Wang Wenhui, a member of the Standing Committee of the party committee and deputy commander of the Zhejiang Military District; Li Chaolong, deputy secretary of the commission of political science and law of the provincial party committee; and responsible comrades of provincial judicial departments.

The party committee of the Headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police force sent a message greeting the congress.

CSO: 4005/282

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

WANG FANG ATTENDS ZHEJIANG MILITIA MEETING

OW301309 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Dec 84 p 1

[Dispatch by Qi Buhua]

[Excerpts] It is necessary to actively promote the militia work in the interest of restructuring national economy, with the focus on the urban economy. This is a new task put forward for the militia by a Zhejiang provincial meeting on exchanging experience in party leadership over the militia work held on 17 and 18 December.

The meeting pointed out: In recent years, Zhejiang Province has made a new development and brought about a good momentum in the militia work since it laid the original groundwork for the militia. The homes of young militia are active in the vast countryside. They are being popularized and improved and are giving impetus to the building of the two civilizations. All localities have universally established an army-police-militia joint defense, effectively strengthened their antienemy struggles and ensured good public order. With a basically perfect reserve system, the province has enhanced its quick reaction and quick mobilization ability. The joint army-people efforts to build spiritual civilization are being furthered, bringing about closer army-government and army-people relations. The national defense education has gradually become a regular practice and promoted a concept of national defense by the whole people. The most fundamental reason that Zhejiang Province could make such good achievements in the militia work in a fairly short time is that the party committees at all levels have restored and carried forward the glorious tradition of the party leadership over the militia work, and accumulated new experience in the course of work.

The meeting called for continued efforts to carry forward the glorious tradition of the party leadership over the militia work, and consolidate and enhance the excellent situation of the party leadership over the militia work. The meeting pointed out: With the urban economic structural reform being carried out in all fields, the militia work will inevitably encounter more new circumstances and new problems. For this reason, we must seriously study the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure," step up investigations and studies, and adapt the militia work reform to the economic structural reform. We must make the militia work serve the economic structural reform, bring into better play the role of the militia as a vital new force in the economic structural reform, and make the militia contribute to the development and prosperity of Zhejiang's economy.

Three leading comrades spoke at the meeting. They were Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and first political commissar of the Zhejiang Military District; Kang Mingcai, commander of the Zhejiang Military District; and Ma Jiliang, political commissar of the Zhejiang Military District. Some 220 persons attended the meeting. They included other leading comrades of the Zhejiang Military District, such as Yan Baofu, Wang Wenhui, Yao Chao, Zhang Feng, and Wu Hongge; secretaries of various prefectural, city, and county party committees who serve concurrently as the first political commissars of corresponding-level militia organizations; mayors, commissioners, and county magistrates who serve concurrently as chairmen of corresponding-level armed force committees; commanders and political commissars of various military subdistricts; responsible comrades of departments concerned under the provincial party committee and the provincial government; and responsible comrades of the departments concerned of the Nanjing Military Region.

CSO: 4005/285

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGZHOU PLA UNITS CONTINUE CORRECTION MEASURES

OW240240 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0755 GMT 22 Dec 84

[By correspondents Zheng Guolian and Liu Nanchang]

[Text] Guangzhou, 22 Dec (XINHUA)--After finishing party rectification, the party committee and leading organ of the Guangzhou Military Region have continued to firmly grasp the implementation of rectification and correction measures in order to consolidate and expand the achievements of party rectification.

The party committee of the military region called six forums in various offices to acquaint itself with the firsthand information on the implementation of rectification and correction measures. In view of existing problems, the party committee held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting to reach a common understanding and to continuously grasp the implementation of rectification and correction measures in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and a forum of the Central Military Commission. The Standing Committee meeting decided to conduct particular inspection of the implementation of rectification and correction measures in party committees and departments at various levels around New Year's Day.

The party committee of the Guangzhou Military Region explicitly stipulated that after entering the second stage of party rectification, office party committees and party rectification offices at various levels should continue to use some of their personnel to grasp the implementation of rectification and correction measures in units carrying out first-stage party rectification in order to ensure that this work is done in an organized and well-guided manner. In the course of party rectification, the party committee and leading organ of the Guangzhou Military Region listed 178 items for rectification and correction. The party rectification offices of the military region and its various departments made out a list of items and put forward their opinions on how to consolidate the achievements of 127 items which had been rectified and corrected. As for the remaining 51 items, on which measures for rectification and correction have not yet been implemented or are being implemented and about which the masses still have complaints, relevant departments or special personnel have been assigned to supervise the implementation of such measures. At the same time, the party committee and leading organ of the military region also sent out work

teams which, with rectification and correction plans worked out by the party committee and leading organ of the military region, went to various PLA units and discussed such plans with the masses there in order to make the plans conform to actual conditions.

The party committee and leading organ of the military region have also made vigorous efforts to deal with and thoroughly solve major cases which came to light in the course of party rectification. They have also promptly organized special groups to conscientiously investigate and deal with new unhealthy tendencies occurring in the new situation.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ZHEJIANG MILITARY DISTRICT MEETING ENDS

OW271415 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] The enlarged meeting of the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Zhejiang Military District Party Committee concluded today after 10 days. During the session, Ma Jiliang, political commissar of the provincial Military District, transmitted the guidelines laid down by the symposium of the Central Military Commission. Kang Mingcai, commander of the provincial Military District, delivered a report summing up the work completed in 1984 and reviewing tasks in 1985.

The report pointed out: Under the correct leadership of the Nanjing Military Region Party Committee and the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, the PLA troops under the command of the provincial Military District have achieved outstanding achievements in all fields during 1984.

The meeting called on all troops in the province to earnestly implement the guidelines laid down by 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and by the symposium of the Central Military Commission and serve the needs of the national construction. It urged them to regard party rectification and army reform as their basic tasks, open all avenues for talented people, and train more qualified people. It also called on all troops throughout the province to cultivate all financial resources and develop production, to consolidate and develop achievements of the party in taking care of the armed forces, to run militia and youth centers well, and to strengthen the joint defense by the army, the people's police, and the masses. It urged them to further develop the people's armed forces departments, carry forward the tradition of respecting cadres and cherishing soldiers, strengthen the training of militiamen and the reserve forces, and make contributions to invigorating Zhejiang.

At the meeting, 49 advanced units and 95 advanced individuals were given citations, prizes, and banners for their outstanding achievements.

CSO: 4005/282

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI SPEAKS AT ARMY TRAINING MEETING

SK240221 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Excerpts] From 19 to 22 December, the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional Military District held an experience-exchange meeting on studying science and culture in order to train competent personnel for both military and civilian services.

Through careful studies, the meeting worked out the following concrete tasks for 1985 in studying science and culture in order to train competent personnel for both military and civilian services throughout the district:

1. Efforts should be made to thoroughly complete education at the junior middle school level, to actively expand education at the senior middle school level, and to vigorously develop higher learning by concentrating on holding correspondence college classes.
2. While doing well in popularizing education among cadres and fighters on training competent personnel for both military and civilian services, efforts should be made to develop education through secondary specialized courses and secondary technical lessons so as to push training work to a higher level and quality.

Zhou Hui, secretary at the regional CPC committee, delivered a speech at the meeting, citing the achievements scored by various fronts across the region in the period since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the guidelines of the 4th regional CPC congress.

In his speech, while fully acknowledging the achievements scored by the regional military district over the past few years, he pointed out: Under the leadership of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and the Beijing Military Region and thanks to the common efforts exerted by all commanders and fighters of the district, the Nei Monggol Military District has done a great deal of work and scored marked results in studying science and culture in order to train competent personnel for both military and civilian services and in making joint efforts with civilians to build spiritual civilization.

Comrade Zhou Hui stated: Nei Monggol Region is located in the northern border area of the motherland and its border defense line is 8,000 li long. Its special geographical location enables the work of the regional military district to play

a vital role in the economic construction of the autonomous region as a whole. Therefore, PLA units should focus their work on the central task of economic construction and regard as an important task the work of studying science and culture in order to train competent personnel for both military and civilian services and of making joint efforts with civilians to build spiritual civilization.

Comrade Zhou Hui also pointed out: The new year and Spring Festival will come soon. Therefore, the regional military district should closely integrate the task of supporting the governments and cherishing the people with the work of local economic construction, and should imbue personnel with new contents in the campaign of supporting the governments and cherishing the people. Special attention should be given to publicizing the inventions, creativeness, and scientific research results of PLA units to various localities and promoting the building of local material and spiritual civilizations.

Attending the meeting were principal leading comrades of the regional military district, including Cai Ying, Li Xigeng, (Yang Jucai), (Guyilebagen), and (Wang Qingquan).

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

QIANG XIAOCHU ATTENDS JILIN MEETING OF POLITICAL COMMISSARS

SK300457 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] On 29 December, the Jilin Provincial Military District held a meeting of first political commissars of the armed forces departments of the military subdistricts in Changchun.

Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district, presided over and delivered a speech at the meeting.

He said: The reform is a great matter concerning the entire party as well as an important task for the army. The people's armed forces departments at all levels should attend to militia and reserve service construction, fulfill militia education and training tasks, enable the militiamen to bring their role as a shock brigade into full play in industrial and agricultural production simultaneously, and achieve the reform work.

In his speech, he urged: In the coming year, the people's armed forces departments should focus their work on discussing great affairs, attending to reform, and working together with localities to achieve the construction of two civilizations.

Zhao Nanqi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and political commissar of the provincial military district, made a report on the current national and international situation, militia and reserve service work, and the bounden duties of first political commissars.

(Wu Jingting), director of the mobilizational department under the headquarters of the Shenyang Military Region, made a speech.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial military district, including (Chen Suyun), commander of the provincial military district, and leading comrades of the political department and the mass work department of the Shenyang Military Region. Also attending the meeting were secretaries of all city, autonomous prefectural, prefectural, and county CPC committees and first political commissars of the armed forces departments of all subdistricts. Seven first political commissars of the armed forces departments of the subdistricts introduced their experiences at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/285

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NANJING AIR FORCE TO SUPPORT CIVIL AIR TRANSPORT

OW310810 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] According to a report by this station's correspondents (Ding Haisu) and (Lou Xiangxun), leading comrades of the Nanjing Military Region Air Force [NMRAF] said that building of NMRAF units should be subjected to the requirements of national economic construction and that the NMRAF should contribute its share to the economic leap forward of Jiangsu, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Anhui, and other localities in the east China region by giving play to the air force's superiority. They made this statement at an NMRAF mobilization meeting this morning to promote party rectification during the phase of rectification and correction.

When they revised their long-term plan for building up air force units, members of the NMRAF party committee decided to fulfill the following five tasks in the immediate future:

1. promptly support the localities in setting up air transport companies;
2. use existing air force transport planes and airports to support cargo and passenger transport services;
3. Befit a number of air force planes to fly forestry and agricultural missions, including aerial insecticide spraying;
4. use air force motor vehicles, vessels, and other means of transportation to ship civilian goods for various localities while fulfilling the air force's own combat training tasks; and
5. Establish a number of service installations in Nanjing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Hefei, Lianyungang, Xuzhou, Wuxi, Suzhou, and other large and medium-sized cities to meet the needs of local residents.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

HENAN SECURITY WORK--On the morning of 27 December, the political and legal committee of the provincial CPC committee convened a telephone conference, which demanded that political and legal and public security departments at all levels do a thoroughly good job in security work during the new year-Spring Festival period, to enable the people of the province to spend the festivals happily. The committee demanded that the political and legal and public security organs in the province first continue to implement the principle of punishing criminals severely and rapidly according to law, and crack down hard on elements guilty of serious crime such as murder, rape, and robbery. It is also necessary to organize precautions against fire, theft, and sabotage. During the festival there will be a big increase in the number of road and railway passengers, and the political and legal and public security departments must coordinate with the railway, communications, and civil aviation departments to keep good order at stations, strictly ban the carriage of explosives, strictly prohibit gambling, and severely punish leaders of gambling rings. The political and legal and public security departments must coordinate with the culture and propaganda departments to check on and prohibit and showing of reactionary and lewd videotapes. [Excerpts] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Dec 84]

XIZANG MILITARY DISTRICT RECTIFICATION--On 19 December, some 320 party members of the Xizang Military District CPC committee as well as various departments of the ideological and political departments attended a mobilization rally in the hall of the military district on party rectification. Comrade (Lu Cheng) announced at the rally plans for party rectification in party branches and grassroots party committees and organs, while Comrade Wang Xinquan made a mobilization report. To do well in party rectification in the military district, the district CPC committee, and the organs, Comrade Wan Xinquan suggested six requirements. He urged the participants to take the lead in studying well the party rectification documents, rectifying their thinking so as to make it in keeping with the spirit of the documents, and acting in the light of actual conditions in the course of party rectification. [Text] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Dec 84]

NANJING MILITARY TRAINING CENTERS--According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, the various units under the Nanjing Military Region will all set up dual-purpose personnel training center beginning next year. Since the military region began to train dual-purpose personnel, it has faced the salient problems of a shortage of relatively centralized, stable places and difficulty in arranging time and raising funds. A work group of the military region discovered in a survey that a certain division, one of the first to begin training dual-purpose personnel, had built several dual-purpose personnel bases by relying on its specialized technical units, factories, farms, livelihood service centers, and Army-civilian joint development units. The bases are subject to the unified management of regiments, which select their study programs, decide the size of classes, supervise the use of funds, hire teachers, assign training quotas, administer examinations, and issue certificates. These training bases, which are easy to organize and lead and are free of messy management and wrangling, have produced rather good results. After scientifically expounding and proving the merits of training bases, the work group of the organs and comrades of the military region affirmed the division's methods and decided to popularize their experience. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 22 Dec 84]

HAINAN MILITARY REGION MEETING--At the invitation of the Hainan Military Region, the Hainan Regional CPC Committee Propaganda Department lecturing [word indistinct] yesterday morning delivered a report to all party members of its staff headquarters, political department, and logistics department. The report was entitled, the theory of launching the cultural revolution was absolutely wrong. After party rectification started in departments directly under the Hainan Military Region, many comrades could not correctly understand some wrong theories concerning the cultural revolution and still had doubts about them. The party committee of the Hainan Military Region believes that if the comrades cannot correctly understand in theory that the cultural revolution was absolutely wrong, they can hardly thoroughly negate the cultural revolution in practice or make party rectification successful. This is why the military region arranged the report meeting on this special subject. (Wang Xin), political commissar of the Hainan Military Region, spoke at the meeting. He called on all party members of units subordinated to the military region to study conscientiously the party rectification documents and to examine problems mainly concerning themselves by integrating theory with practice so as to successfully carry out the education in thoroughly negating the cultural revolution and to ensure that the party rectification will not be done perfunctorily. [Text] [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 Dec 84]

SICHUAN MILITARY DISTRICT RECTIFICATION--According to SICHUAN RIBAO, party rectification in the CPC committee and organs of Sichuan Military District commenced on 17 December. That morning, the CPC committee held a mobilization meeting, which stressed that every party member in the military district must take part in party rectification with a serious, earnest, and positive attitude, consciously strive to be a qualified party member, and complete the military district's party rectification task with the reform spirit and with high standards and quality. Zhang Weimin, political commissar of the military district and secretary of the CPC committee, delivered a mobilization report on behalf of the CPC committee. Zhang Wenqing, commander of the military district and deputy secretary of the CPC committee, presided and spoke at the meeting. [Text] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Dec 84]

ZHENG WEISHAN VISITS PLA--In mid-December, Lanzhou Military Region Commander Zheng Weishan braved snowstorms to visit commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in the mountains of southern Gansu. Everywhere he went, he asked how the personnel were and encouraged them to display revolutionary spirit, train hard, seriously acquire knowledge of science and culture, and become dual-purpose talents useful to both the army and the localities. They should support the people in the mountain areas to get rich through hard work and develop production. Commander Zheng Weishan also called on the units in the mountain areas to plant grass and trees in light of local conditions and turn Gansu green. The commanders and fighters were greatly encouraged by the visit of the commander in the bitter cold. They pledged to love and build the northwest and score outstanding achievements to report to the party and people. [Text] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 84]

CSO: 4005/282

TAIPEI PAPER COMMENTS ON HONG KONG ISSUE

OW280925 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 19 Dec 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Support the Hong Kong Compatriots in Their Struggle for Freedom and Democracy"]

[Text] Today the Chinese communist regime and Britain will officially sign an agreement on the future of Hong Kong. British Prime Minister Thatcher flew to Peiping yesterday. She and Chinese communist "Premier" Chao Tzu-yang will sign the agreement on behalf of their respective sides.

This will mark a transitional period when the Hong Kong issue has formally come to an end prior to the advent of the deadline year of 1997. Britain will receive a noose from the Chinese communists and will put it around the neck of the 5 million Hong Kong residents and make it tighter and tighter. Since the commencement of the marathon talks between the two sides, which lasted for more than 2 years and resulted in the initialing of the agreement known as the "Joint Declaration" on 26 September, Britain has made repeated concessions, while the Chinese communists have pressed again and again, hence the present outcome. At the official signing ceremony, the Chinese communist chieftains will be even more satisfied than ever and will rejoice at what they have accomplished. In contrast, the Hong Kong residents will be sitting on thorns in view of the imminent arrival of the catastrophe.

The Chinese communist regime's enthusiastic scheme to take over Hong Kong is not only based on a desire to boast that it has "resolved the colony problem left over from history" and to rule over this land of freedom on the outskirts of the mainland and enslave the more than 5 million Chinese living there, but it is also based on an attempt to set an example for resolving the so-called "Taiwan question." What the Chinese communist regime has done, from advocating "Hong Kong administered by the Hong Kong people and Hong Kong law" to preparing for the implementation of the "one country, two systems" measure, is, of course, aimed at pacifying the Hong Kong residents so that the Chinese communist regime can take over that region without impediment. But the regime's more important attempt is to intensify its united front trickery against our bastion for national revival. This is a sinister plot to "kill two birds with one stone." At this crucial moment, we must give all-out support to our compatriots in Hong Kong in their struggle for security and freedom.

Following the signing of the "agreement," a "Liaison Group" composed of representatives from Britain and the Chinese communist regime will be formed. As stated in the annex to the agreement, the function of this group are: 1) to conduct consultations on the implementation of the "Joint Declaration"; 2) to discuss matters relating to the smooth transfer of government in 1977; 3) to implement step by step [zhu bu zhi xing 6632 2975 1013 5887] and conduct consultations on such subjects as may be agreed by the two sides. This is an arrangement which will enable the Chinese communist regime to control the Hong Kong government legally. It is expected that the Chinese communist regime will issue orders, in the name of the Liaison Group, to increasingly restrict the Hong Kong people's freedom and affect their everyday life.

Despite their increasing difficulties, the Hong Kong people are not in a state of despair. It is essential for them to display a persistent arduous spirit and strive to survive by uniting closely, awaiting the change that is going to appear within the Chinese communist regime. A fundamental fact is that the Chinese communist regime does not want to see any instance of unrest in Hong Kong because that will cause prosperity to disappear. Under such circumstances, the Chinese communist regime will not only be unable to make great economic and trade gains but, on the contrary, have to bear a heavy burden. The establishment of the so-called "special administrative region" and the guarantee for the preservation of the present economic and social systems "for 50 years without change" are the bait which has been dished up on the basis of this consideration. Because of this consideration, the Chinese communist regime can do nothing against the struggle that the Hong Kong residents may carry out according to the law before 1997 for the rights and interests of individuals and the Hong Kong people as a whole. The more than 5 million residents must become strongly resolved and take concerted steps to wage such a struggle. They should not be lured by the sweet words of the Chinese communist regime; still less should they take a wait-and-see attitude in the hope that they will survive by sheer good luck.

From a more farsighted point of view, the Chinese communist regime is only "transitional" and cannot last long. Its policy and line are unstable and subject to frequent changes. Some time ago, Peiping's JEN MIN JIH PAO suddenly criticized Marxism-Leninism, and later the paper published a correction. From this example, we can see Peiping's changing attitude and self-contradictory nature. We can also understand that the so-called "one country, two systems" concept is entirely a deceptive trick. In view of this, our compatriots in Hong Kong, who are confronted with an imminent catastrophe, should in no way pin their fate on the Chinese communist regime's paper commitments and disguised good will. Instead, they should take advantage of the transitional period preceding 1997 and wage a self-defensive and self-salvation struggle against the vicious and changing bogus regime. In the next 12 years, the Chinese communist regime will still have some misgivings about Hong Kong. Moreover, it has no way to control and anticipate what world-shaking change will take place on the mainland.

During the period when the talks between Britain and the Chinese communist regime were underway and at the time when the agreement on the future of Hong Kong was initialed, our government repeatedly reiterated the basic stand of the Republic of China. Premier Yu of the Executive Yuan made a statement saying that every effort would be made to help the Hong Kong compatriots win freedom and democracy. Recently, in a written reply to the interpellation by two legislators, the Executive Yuan stated that seven measures had been taken to cope with the current situation, including the expansion of the "Small Group for Hong Kong Affairs," the simplification of the entry and exit procedures for Hong Kong and Kowloon compatriots traveling to and from Taiwan, relaxing restrictions on their investment in Taiwan, and offering them assistance in buying real estate, settling down, and seeking jobs. At the same time, efforts have been made to call on international public opinion to support the Hong Kong compatriots' will against communist rule. All these are indicative of our government's determination to support the Hong Kong compatriots' incessant struggle in the midst of difficulties. We expect that this will stimulate the anticommunist sentiment and compatriotic love among all Chinese, and that such sentiment and love will become a united will, which will lead to a reasonable solution of the Hong Kong issue and the accomplishment of the great cause of China's reunification under the conviction that "unity is strength."

CSO: 4005/290

NPC, CPPCC MEMBERS CELEBRATE SIGNING OF JOINT DECLARATION

HK200638 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 20 Dec 84 p 5

[Report: "NPC Deputies and CPPCC Members in Hong Kong Hold Dinner Party to Warmly Celebrate the Signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--This afternoon, the XINHUA Hong Kong branch invited some NPC and Guangdong Provincial People's Congress deputies and CPPCC members in Hong Kong and Macao to a dinner party which was held in the auditorium of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, in order to warmly celebrate the official signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong. Excitedly, the participants watched the live telecast of the signing ceremony and then held a discussion.

Li Chuwen, deputy director of the XINHUA Hong Kong branch, delivered a speech. He said: The Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong has finally been signed, and a reasonable, successful, and satisfactory result has finally been achieved on this issue. All of us agree with it and are excited. He continued: One of the reasons for this result is that over the past 35 years since the founding of the state, our country has become a country with considerable weight. In other words, we are able to enter into peaceful negotiations with other countries on the basis of equality in order to solve complicated problems left over from history, like the question of Hong Kong. We have worked out an independent peaceful foreign policy and carried out negotiations in accordance with this policy, thus achieving today's result. Another reason is the support of our fellow countrymen throughout the country, including Hong Kong compatriots, for the peaceful negotiations on the question of Hong Kong. The direct and indirect efforts made by them in regard to various aspects have led to the satisfactory achievements today. Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to extend our heartfelt thanks to you, the NPC deputies, CPPCC members, and other friends present at this party.

Li Chuwen also said: The official signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration is a result of the Sino-British talks, and is a very good beginning. In the future, we still have a lot of work to do to ensure a smooth transition for Hong Kong, so that its stability and prosperity can be maintained not only in the period from now to 1997, but also in the 50 years or even more after 1997.

After that the participants held a discussion. An Tsu-chieh, chairman of the board of the Windsor Industrial Company Ltd, said: We are all quite excited today after watching the telecast of the signing ceremony in Beijing. Even when we were studying at primary schools, hoped that this day would come. However, this is only a beginning. Hong Kong would not be as prosperous as it is today without exporting goods and foreign exchange. I hope that everyone will understand that Hong Kong's economy must rely on exports and the manufacturing industry. Finance and tourism can solve the problem of unemployment only within certain limits. We must make further efforts to develop industry, rather than let it stop at a certain level. This requires the efforts of us all.

Chen Hong, deputy general manager of the Bank of China, said that in order to develop Hong Kong's prosperity, it is necessary to promote export and industrial construction. Without exports, it could not have been prosperous. He said: Funds can flow in and out. If we really want to earn money, we must rely on exports and the development of industry. Only thus can we provide a basis for Hong Kong's financial development in the future.

Tang Ping-ta, permanent honorary chairman of the Hong Kong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, said: In the past 2 years, many people in Hong Kong have been very worried. Now they can dispel all misgivings and do their business well with one heart and one mind in all walks of life. The present situation of Hong Kong is comparatively better and its export industry has improved. I believe that Hong Kong has a bright future and the people of Hong Kong will find ample scope to display their abilities.

The well-known film actress Shi Hui said: I am very excited after seeing the telecast of the signing of the Sino-British Joint Declaration. We have confidence in the future of Hong Kong. The reason is that, first of all, we love our motherland, and we love Hong Kong. Our motherland is implementing a correct policy and following a correct orientation today. Thus, closely tied to the motherland, Hong Kong's future will surely be brighter.

More than 70 people attended today's party, during which they proposed repeated toasts to the successful solution of the question of Hong Kong.

CSO: 4005/291

TA KUNG PAO REPORTS ON ARKHIPOV'S VISIT TO SHENZHEN

HK270723 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 27 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by correspondent Ma Wen-tung [7456 2429 6639]: "Microelectronics; Holiday Village; Fishing Village--On the Continuation of Arkhipov's Visit to Shenzhen Yesterday Morning"]

[Text] Expert Inquiry

At 0830 on 26 December, Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, came to the Shenzhen Industrial and Trade Center in spite of the cold winds. He visited the Tianma Microelectronics Company, the Tianxing Communication Apparatus Company, and the CEC Computer and Electronic Technology Company Ltd. Although nearly 80 years old, Arkhipov did not look tired at all after continuous visits during the past few days. He asked the responsible persons of these companies about many technical and production problems, including such small matters as the functioning of the computerized telephone sets and such big problems as the technological process of computer production, showing this high-ranking Soviet leader's--who was originally an engineer--profound knowledge of the electronics industry. At one point during the conversation, perhaps because too many technical terms were involved, the interpretation was not going very smoothly. Seeing this, Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen made some further explanations and additional remarks in fluent Russian.

The Whole Family Will Come

At the Xiangmihu Holiday Village, Arkhipov met with the Hong Kong side's General Manager Feng Chih-chiang and his wife. Pointing at the brilliant banquet hall, he told Feng's wife: "Your husband is a very good designer, with rich imagination." When he heard that the village gained good profits over the past year, he told Feng Chih-chiang: "You are in luck and have found this gold mine. Are you afraid that the Communist Party will confiscate your property in the future? I believe it will not do so." Feng replied: "I am a Chinese, and I have faith in the CPC's policy." Arkhipov nodded when hearing this. Feng Chih-chiang invited Arkhipov to come again. The latter said that if there is a chance, he will surely come again, and with his 26 member family too, including his grandsons and granddaughters.

"You Are Really a Rich Man!"

Finally, Arkhipov and his company paid a visit to Wu Baisen's home. Wu is secretary of the CPC branch of the fishermen's new village. He told Arkhipov that at present, there are already 36 fishermen's households which are receiving an income of more than 10,000 yuan a year. It is expected that after 1988 the per capita annual income in this village will reach 10,000 yuan.

Arkhipov looked at the furniture and electric appliances in Wu Baisen's home. He was a bit startled to see a color television set on each of the two floors in Wu's house and said: "You are really a rich man!" When shaking hands with Wu upon parting, Arkhipov said: You have become rich and must make more contributions to your country and people in the future!

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END