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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 475

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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOVIET UNION

USSR TO COUNTERACT U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

OW161604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1552 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, 16 October (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union today reiterated that it will take counter-measures to preserve the balance of forces, should the United States deploy its new nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

"We are determined to do so, and nobody should doubt it," said Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries and first deputy minister of the Soviet National Defence, in an interview published by the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA here today, following the meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries on 13 and 14 October.

Kulikov said, "under the agreements reached with our allies, the Warsaw Pact countries will deploy more nuclear weapons to match NATO's growing nuclear forces in Europe."

"We shall also adopt counter-measures taking the territory of the United States into consideration."

In this way, he stressed, the United States and the West European countries with the new American nuclear missiles will get the same threat that the United States intends to inflict on the Soviet Union and its allies.

Yet he urged the United States to avert such an outcome by giving up its attempt to upset the balance of nuclear forces in Europe and assuming an honest attitude at the Geneva talks.

He claimed that NATO's nuclear forces will greatly outnumber those of the Warsaw Pact countries if the United States goes ahead with its deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

CSO: 4000/74

SOVIET UNION

GROMYKO, GENSCHER HOLD MEETING IN VIENNA

OW161217 Beijing XINHUA in English 1111 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Vienna, 15 October (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met with his federal German counterpart, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, at the Soviet Embassy here today in his first encounter with a Western politician since he stayed away from the 38th UN General Assembly session in New York.

They reportedly are to hold two rounds of talks which are expected to focus on U.S.-Soviet Arms limitation negotiations in Geneva, at a time when relations between the two superpowers have become more strained and the peace movement in Europe is gaining momentum.

The two foreign ministers made no statement upon their arrival at the Schwechat Airport on the outskirts of this capital.

But Genscher told reporters on his plane from Bonn, where he had met with chief U.S. negotiator to the Geneva talks, Paul Nitze, that the East-West dialogue should not be relinquished in seeking European and world peace, cooperation and detente. He said he would spell out to Gromyko the West alliance's position on the Geneva talks, which, he said, as part of the East-West dialogue, would contribute to understanding each other better. He also said he would discuss with Gromyko the prospects for East-West cooperation.

In a reference to the statement issued by the just-concluded Warsaw Pact foreign ministers meeting, he said continued efforts have to be made toward reaching an agreement. East-West relations should not be limited to the missile issue and more considerations should be given to the prospects for East-West relations as a whole, he said.

The Warsaw Pact foreign ministers have made it clear that if the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks fail to arrive at an agreement this fall, the Soviet Union is still willing to continue the talks on condition that NATO is prepared to delay the scheduled stationing in December of U.S. new missiles.

Local observers view the two foreign ministers' meeting as a final effort aimed at achieving a breakthrough in the Geneva talks before NATO begins to replenish its arsenal.

SOVIET UNION

SOVIET AGRICULTURAL COLLECTIVE CONTRACT SYSTEM

HK271006 Beijing SHIJIE JINGJI in Chinese No 8, 10 Aug 83 pp 68-71

[Article by Zhou Xincheng [0719 2450 1004] of the People's University of China: "The Soviet Union's Collective Contract System for Agriculture"]

[Text] In the last 2 years, the Soviet Union has been exerting great effort to popularize the collective contract system for agriculture step by step. (Note: In the Soviet Union, the collective contract system for agriculture has been known by a variety of names, such as the work team (group) contract system, mechanization groups, the system of contracted responsibilities and rewards, and the system of advanced payment for timework based on contracted responsibilities and rewards. A standardized name, the collective contract system, is now used.) In May 1982, the CPSU Central Committee adopted the "Soviet Food Program for the Period Before 1990." This program affirmed the experience of work team contracting and the system of contracted responsibilities and rewards with remuneration linked to output. It proposed that "in the various departments of agricultural-industrial combines it is necessary to extensively popularize the work team contract system, the collective contract system, and the system of contracted responsibilities and rewards." In March this year, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee called a regular meeting to discuss problems relating to the organization of collective contracting in agricultural production. The Politburo saw the collective contract system as an effective means for fulfilling the tasks confronting agriculture because it "combines the personal interests of the laborers with the task of the enterprises to increase output, thus strengthening the relationship between wages and the final result and making it possible to make better use of production funds and investment." The Politburo instructed organizations at all levels to strengthen the work of popularizing the collective contract system on the farms.

In order to implement this instruction of the politburo's, the Soviet Union convened on 18 and 19 March a meeting participated in by the secretaries of party Central Committees of various republics, the party secretaries and agricultural ministers (bureau chiefs) of various states (border areas) and leading persons of many agricultural-industrial combines, to specially discuss the question of popularizing the collective contract system for agriculture. The meeting proposed making this year the initial stage of the large-scale introduction of the collective contract system and making an effort to firmly establish this advanced form of labor organization and labor stimulant in the

rural areas within the Eleventh 5-Year Plan period. In this way, a high tide of popularizing the collective contract system was shipped up in the Soviet countryside.

1. The Background of the Popularization of the Collective Contract System

What form of labor organization and payment for labor should be adopted on the collective farms to promote the development of production is a question that has always been probed into by the Soviet Union since it first achieved total collectivization in the early 1930's. A system of contracted responsibilities was tried as early as 1940's. After World War II, in view of the pressing need to restore and develop agricultural production in the badly devastated occupied areas, Andryev, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU (Bolshevik) Central Committee who was then in charge of agricultural work, tried out and popularized the method of fixing output quotas for each team in Pskov and other states. Some success was achieved. In early 1950, however, this practice came under attack in an article by the Editorial Department of Pravda. The article said the fixing of output quotas for each team undermined the superiority of collective large-scale production and was unfavorable to giving play to the role of advanced technology and equipment. From then on, the Soviet Union was inclined to advocate a larger scale and a higher degree of ownership for the collective farms in its theoretical propagandizing. In actual work, on the one hand, they merged the collective farms so that the scale of these basic accounting units became larger and larger; on the other hand, they organized a large number of collective farms into state farms in their anxiety to effect the transformation from the "lower form" of the collective ownership system to the "higher form" of ownership by the whole people. As a corresponding measure, they instituted a system of guaranteed payment for labor in the collective farms in 1966. Payments for labor were issued monthly in accordance with the wage standards of state farms. In this way, the basic part of the remuneration for members of collective farms no longer had anything to do with the harvest of these farms in the current year. We can say that the Soviet Union basically has been practicing a system of "eating from the same big pot" and "handing out iron rice bowls" on their state farms and collective farms since the 1950's. This system, which does not closely link the personal material interests of the workers and farm members with the fruits of the business activities of the enterprises, has seriously dampened the enthusiasm of the workers and farm members for labor and impaired the development of agricultural production.

Many farms had long since been aware of the defects of this system in practice. The development of the productive forces calls for a corresponding form of production organization. This is something independent of man's will. Since the 1960's, some agricultural enterprises had been spontaneously trying out methods of collective contracting, the most typical form of which was the "mechanization group." (Note: In the Soviet Union, it was mainly the collective contract system, not the household contract system, which was popularized. In individual border areas where arable land was scattered and not suitable for carrying out mechanized farming, the household contract system existed where there were big families.) In those groups where collective contracting was practiced, the per unit yield was generally 20 to 30 percent higher than before

the system was adopted. The system helped to increase labor productivity, lower the cost of production and bring about quick return on investment. It also demonstrated great superiority in economic life. The successes achieved by the mechanization groups were affirmed by many Soviet leaders (including Brezhnev). They had proposed on more than one occasion that this form of labor organization and payment for labor should be popularized. However, due to theoretical reasons (failure to break away from the conventional idea which says the larger the scale and the higher the degree of public ownership the better) and reasons relating to actual work (passiveness on the part of the rural leaders, violation of the principle of voluntary participation, poor job in organization production, and so on), the popularization of the collective contract system progressed very slowly. By 1982, only 9 percent of the production teams or groups engaged in farming had adopted the contract system. The percentage in other departments (animal husbandry, land reform, agricultural chemical servicing, and so on) was much lower.

Why then do the Soviet leaders lay so much stress on the need to popularize the collective contract system now?

The Soviet Union has been suffering from successive years of poor harvest since 1979. Even with huge imports, there has been a keen shortage of farm products. This impels the public to look into the causes of these grave difficulties in agriculture. Bad weather in these past few years is an important cause of poor harvest, but then drought is not at all unusual in the Soviet Union. Besides, under present scientific and technological conditions, it is quite possible to reduce the effect of the droughts. After more than 20 years of massive investment and construction, the Soviet Union has laid a fairly solid material and technical foundation for its agriculture. Mechanization is basically achieved in raising crops, and comprehensive mechanization is achieved in some sectors (such as grain growing). The degree of mechanization is also greatly raised in animal husbandry. Its output of chemical fertilizers tops the world. The amount of chemical fertilizers applied in farming is greatly increased. The acreage of improved land is also substantially expanded. Although it is still necessary to make investment, agriculture in the Soviet Union has already developed to a stage in which the key question is how to increase the effectiveness of existing technical equipment and investment. Thus, the present backward state of agriculture in the Soviet Union is due not so much to the basence of a material and technical foundation as to the fact that these material forces have not been fully utilized and brought into play. It is quite obvious that the fettering of man's enthusiasm and the lack of initiative and creativeness on the part of the laborers are the root causes behind the holding back of agricultural development in the Soviet Union. The pressing task now is to remove the system of "eating from the same big pot" from the administrative framework. Experiments performed in the past 10 years and more and the experience of other countries have proved that collective contracting is a good way to smash the system of "eating from the same big pot" and arouse the enthusiasm of laborers while maintaining the public ownership of the means of production. Thus, the Soviet Union has taken the popularization of the collective contract system as an urgent measure for raising agricultural productivity and invigorating agriculture.

Besides, the Soviet leaders think that "more and more favorable objective prerequisites have been created for the extensive popularization of work team (group) contracting in the agricultural sector." On the one hand, the level of technical equipment on most farms, and in the first place the level of guarantee for tractors of different classes, is such that it is possible for these units to allocate tractors of various kinds to the smaller labor collectives. These small collectives can make use of tractors to perform different kinds of farm work in areas which basically have been marked for crop rotation and do not have to work mechanically within the boundary of the farms all the time. On the other hand, the proficiency and the cultural and technical levels of the rural laborers have been greatly raised. So far as the standard of general and vocation education is concerned, the rural mechanics not only can get all kinds of farm work done but can take an active part in overseeing the process of production within the scope of work teams (groups) at the grassroots level. Thus, work teams (groups) which have adopted the economic accounting system are already in a position to combine the function of production with that of management.

2. The Basic Principle of the Collective Contract System for Agriculture

State farms and collective farms are basic economic accounting units in the agricultural sector in the Soviet Union. This has been so for a long time. The scale of these farms is very large (on average, they have 500-600 functionaries, 7,000 to over 10,000 hectares of land, and several thousand head of livestock). It is not easy for the functionaries to see the link between their own labor and the fruits achieved by their unit when unified accounting is carried out within a framework of this size. In the Soviet Union, payment for labor takes two forms, piece wage and time wage, both of which have defects. Piece wage tends to make the functionaries care more for their own earnings than for the collective good and stress quantity at the expense of quality. As some leaders of collective farms described: When a tractor operator is given an assignment to plow the land or carry out sowing, the one thing on his mind is to cover as many hectares as possible in a slipshod way because payment is based on the number of hectares. The defects of piece wage are more conspicuous in the agricultural sector than in the other economic sectors. This is because in agriculture, the fruits of labor are reaped only once a year and, although each technological maneuvering in the process of production may affect output, its effects are not directly embodied in any part of the final product. Time wage, on the other hand, is liable to give rise to dawdling.

The collective contract system can help overcome these defects. First, from the angle of the form of labor organization, the practice of the collective contract system makes the contracting unit an economic accounting unit. The work team (group) is not only an executive unit, it is an organization with its own economic interests. Its economic interconnections with the collective and state farms is established on the basis of the mutual interests of the contracting unit and the unit which handed out the contract (administrative leaders of farms) in producing a greater quantity of final products. Reducing the size of the basic economic accounting unit will make it easier to carry out effective management on big farms and help the staff and farm members to

actually feel the link between labor and the fruits of labor. Second, from the angle of the form of payment for labor, the characteristic of the collective contract system is that the personal interests of the functionaries and the fruits of business operation of the collective are closely linked. In this way, the income of the functionaries depends on the results of the business operation of the collective. Consequently, they will show concern for the final products of the collective in terms of material interests. With this system, it is possible to avoid the malpractice of caring only about getting more work done or dawdling along and ignoring how the final result will turn out to be. It can also help guard against the individualistic mentality of striving to obtain more personal gains at the expense of the collective.

The collective contract system that has already taken shape in the agricultural sector in the Soviet Union is multi and varied in form. In terms of scale, contracting sometimes involves the entire work team and sometimes only involves individual groups. In terms of organization, some are permanent organizations and some are temporary, set up to tackle certain tasks (an example of this is the harvest-transport combination). In order to popularize the collective contract system in an all-round way, the Soviet Union has proposed the following basic principles:

First, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of voluntary participation. The contracting collective should be formed by the functionaries and workers, never by means of administrative orders. Leaders of agricultural enterprises should not insert functionaries or willfully transfer team (group) members without the consent of the work teams (groups). They should try to create a "sub-atmosphere" of harmony, friendliness and mutual help. The Soviet Union believes that violation of the principle of voluntary participation has always been an important reason why collective contracting cannot yield the proper results.

Second, the scale must be appropriate. The scale of the permanent contract collectives should be determined by the amount of labor required for growing the crops, the technical equipment used, and other factors. Depending on conditions, work teams (groups) may become specialized units engaged in growing one or two crops, or comprehensive units that undertake to grow several crops within the framework of crop rotation, or mechanized units that undertake to grow fodder and raise cattle and sheep at the same time. Generally speaking, the number of people should be kept small. For most places, it is better to keep the number of fixed functionaries within the range of 10 to 12. The scale and formation of the contracting organization should be such that it can ensure that labor power and technical equipment can play their roles to the fullest. It should guarantee as far as possible that there is work to do all year around. The Soviet Union believes that if the farm machine operators can earn from outside work an income amounting to more than 30 percent of their wage, it will be difficult to make them care about the final results of their own team or group.

Third, the contracting work teams (groups) enjoy decision making power in management. The farms should allocate a given amount or number of land (generally speaking, a crop rotation zone), agricultural technical equipment,

livestock, and poultry for long-term use by the work teams (groups). Within this framework, the work teams (groups) can decide for themselves how they are going to solve the basic problems pertaining to production, including supervising work and the quality of work, taking disciplinary measures, fixing the amount of advanced payment for each functionary, deciding on the method of distributing added payment from the final results, and so on. Without the power to make decisions, it would mean that all activities are dictated by the farms. If so, contracting will become a mere formality.

Fourth, contracts should be signed between the contracting units and the farm leaders, and both parties are duty bound to honor the contracts. The contracts should make provisions for output and the amount of labor and materials to be consumed. In general, output should be based on the unit's average over the past 3 to 5 years. Farms which have attained the high target should refer to the average of the whole district. The level of consumption should be worked out in light of the advanced consumption quotas for raw and processed materials, fuel, fodder, fertilizers, and other materials as well as manpower resources. Farm leaders should ensure that all the necessary materials are supplied in good time according to the technological progress chart, while the contracting units should ensure that the specified output is attained.

Fifth, where payment for labor is concerned, the farms are to pay the collective body according to the actual output reaped by the work teams (groups) at a piecework unit price calculated according to the present wage standard (125 - 150 percent of the wage rate, or the yield added payment which is basic wage plus 25 - 50 percent). Thus, the total payment for labor receivable by the collective body of contracting units depends entirely on output. The Soviet Union believes that piecework unit price should be kept unchanged for a number of years and then progressively raised as output increases. Efforts should be made to ensure that after contracting, the payment for labor for the functionaries should not in general be less than what they used to get.

In view of the poor natural conditions of the country and the great fluctuation in output between good and bad years, and in order to ensure that even in a bad year there will not be a big drop in the payment for labor for the functionaries in units where the collective contract system is instituted, the Soviet Union has stipulated that in a bad year the basic portion of the payment for labor should be issued in accordance with the amount of work done but there will not be any yield added payment.

Sixth, in distributing the payment for labor within a contracting work team (group), the system of advanced payment according to timework and yearend accounting is to be adopted as a rule. In other words, team (group) members are to be paid monthly in advance according to time wage. At the end of the year when the total payment for labor is worked out with the farm in light of actual output, the difference between the prepaid amount and the closing figure will be paid. The difference may be distributed in proportion to the wage already received, or according to the coefficient of labor participation. The determining factors of an individual's labor participation coefficient are: The degree of labor productivity, the quality of work, the attitude toward labor, the extent to which technical equipment is cherished, and so on. In most cases,

the method of distributing according to the labor participation coefficient is preferred.

It should be pointed out that the practice of the collective contract system is only a way of bettering the form of labor organization and payment for labor within the collective body and the state farms. In the Soviet Union where agricultural mechanization has been initially achieved and where there is division of labor and close economic ties between agriculture and other sectors, whether or not the collective contract system can achieve the anticipated results depends not only on how well organizational work for popularizing this system is done but also on whether work in the other economic links can meet its needs. At present, a number of problems have surfaced in the process of popularizing the collective contract system. For example, the lack of complete sets of technical equipment has hampered the setting up of permanent contracting work teams (groups). The production and technical services organs (for farm machine repairing, chemical servicing, and so on) failed to provide timely service and charged excessively high rates. The district authorities gave arbitrary directions and dictated what time to carry out sowing and how much land should lie fallow. The system of indexes used in formulating plans and tasks and fixing the payment for labor was so complicated that team (group) members were at a loss what to do with it. These problems are not new, but with the popularization of the collective contract system, they have become more pronounced and acute. Unless big changes are made in the management system of the entire integrated body of agriculture and industry with a view to meeting the needs of the collective contract system, the universal popularization and achievements of the system are bound to be affected.

CSO: 4995/108

SOVIET UNION

SOVIET PRODUCTION, PRODUCTIVITY IMPROVES IN 1983

OW240804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, 23 October (XINHUA correspondent Wang Chongjie)--The performance of the Soviet economy in the first nine months this year was improved and production speeded up as compared with the previous two years, according to the Central Statistical Board of the USSR.

Compared with the same period last year, the value of industrial production in the first nine months this year rose by 4.1 percent and the rate of labor productivity in industry 3.5 percent.

Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, pointed out recently, "We are sure now that the speed of economic development and increase of labor productivity this year will be faster than the average level in the first two years of the present 5-year plan (1981-1985)."

In 1981, the Soviet Union planned to increase by 4.1 percent and 3.6 percent respectively the value of industry and the rate of labor productivity, but only got 3.4 and 2.7 percent increase. In the following year, it again failed to reach the target of 4.7 and 4.1 percent increase as planned.

But the situation changed in the first nine months this year. The plan for increasing the value of industrial production was finished by all the 30 industrial ministries and the 15 union republics. The output of more than 60 important industrial products increased with the exception of coal, turbines, refrigerators and watches, as compared with that in the same period last year.

In industrial enterprises, the increase of labor productivity surpassed the average wage increase. This had not been seen in the previous years. Profits of industrial production were on the increase while the cost of production including the consumption of raw materials was reduced.

However, there is no official word on the output of agricultural production. But the Soviet press reports showed that grain output this year would be around 200 million tons, which indicate considerable improvement after 3 years of poor harvest.

The better performance of the Soviet economy is considered to be the result of tightened discipline in work and a number of fresh measures taken by the Soviet leadership to promote production and technological development.

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

SS-20'S INCREASING IN FAR EAST--Tokyo, 4 October (XINHUA)--Shigeo Arai, the Japanese Defense Agency counsellor, said today the number of Soviet SS-20 medium range nuclear missiles deployed in the Far East will soon reach 135. Arai said this in answer to a question at a cabinet committee meeting of the House of Representatives here this morning. He said the Soviet Union is now building three more SS-20 missile launch bases in the Far East. It could be estimated that the number of Soviet SS-20 missiles deployed in the region will increase from the present 108 to 135 in the near future. There were 25 SS-20 nuclear missiles in the region in 1978. Kazuo Tanikawa, the director-general of the Defense Agency told the meeting that the Soviet troops in the Far East had been so abruptly reinforced that the Soviet potential threat to Japan has increased. [text] [OW041843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 4 Oct 83]

FRG, USSR EUROMISSILES DISAGREEMENT--Moscow, 12 October (XINHUA)--The visiting Bundestag group of the Federal Republic of Germany, in its meetings with the Supreme Soviet group here yesterday and today, failed to reach consensus on the basing of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe and in FRG in particular. The Bundestag group was led by Egon Bahr, chairman of the Bundestag's sub-committee on disarmament and arms control, and the Supreme Soviet group was led by Boris Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet [?of] nationalities of the Supreme Soviet. A TASS report said that Ponomarev warned the German deputies that deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles on FRG soil "would mean immediate danger of another world war unleashed from German territory." He added that the Soviet Union had to take into account hundreds of American planes capable of reaching Soviet territory and the medium-range nuclear weapons of Britain and France. He reiterated what Yuriy Andropov said in his recent statement and said that any possibility of basing new intermediate-range nuclear arms in Europe must be ruled out. The TASS report said that many FRG deputies had "defended the decision to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe." The Bundestag group left here for home this evening. [Text] [OW130732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 13 Oct 83]

USSR CAN RIVAL U.S. POWER--Moscow, 14 October (XINHUA)--Sergei Gorshkov, Soviet navy chief, said in an article today that his country has set up a modern nuclear-powered missile-equipped fleet which is capable of countering any enemies. In his article appearing in the Soviet paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, Gorshkov, Commander-in-chief of the Soviet navy, admiral of the fleet and vice-defense minister, denounced the United States for building up its naval

force under the strategy of "direct confrontation" with the Soviet Union. He pointed out that the United States now has more than 500 missile-carrying aircraft which, based on aircraft carriers, are able to attack Soviet land targets. U.S. aircraft carriers have also been seen maneuvering on the Japan Sea and the waters surrounding the Kamchatka Peninsula, he said. He also noted that Washington has decided to deploy aircraft carriers in the North Atlantic Ocean close to the Soviet coast. However, all the U.S. efforts to gain naval superiority over the Soviet Union are unrealistic and will be in vain, he asserted. He said the Soviet Union "has all the means necessary to prevent itself from imperialist aggressions including those coming from the sea." [Text] [OW141901 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 14 Oct 83]

CPSU CRITICIZES RAIL MINISTRY--Moscow, 14 October (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) today criticised again the ministry of railways for its failure to fulfil its tasks. A party decision published in the press here today said although railway transportation has improved somewhat this year, the ministry still fails to accomplish the assigned tasks for many essential supplies, such as coal, timber and cement. This is the second decision critical of railway work adopted by the party leadership in 10 months. The railway seemed to have figured prominently on the priority list of General Secretary Yuriy Andropov. At the November plenary session of the party Central Committee last year, he said that the situation of railway transportation had worried the Politburo. Then came the replacement of the minister of railways and the first decision on improving the transportation. The decision published today also criticised the party committee of the Ministry of Railways for its failure to carry out effectively the party's first decision. It urged the ministry to fulfil the scheduled tasks unconditionally and improve its service. [Text] [OW141942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1908 GMT 14 Oct 83]

USSR SPACE PROBE'S PROGRESS--Moscow, 14 October (XINHUA)--The Soviet automatic "Venus-16" space station launched 7 June has gone into the orbit around the planet at 0922 hours (Moscow time) today, according to Moscow Central TV report. "Venus-15," another Soviet space station, is already on an elliptical orbit circling the planet once every 24 hours since 10 October. It traveled 330 million kilometers since its launching on 2 June. Both stations have no landing equipment. Two Soviet space probes "Venus-13" and "Venus-14" made soft landings at the planet in March 1982. With the two Soviet probes now circling the Venus wrapped in thick clouds, and facing the earth with its one side, man now can see the other side once every 24 hours instead of the previous 700 years. [Text] [OW150812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 15 Oct 83]

VIETNAMESE VISIT PLANNED--Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--According to a dispatch from Moscow, the Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA reported on 15 October that Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Political Bureau, would visit Vietnam late this month. It is reported that Aliyev will make an official friendly visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the CPV Central Committee. The definite date for his visit has not yet been announced. [Text] [OW170636 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0204 GMT 16 Oct 83]

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

ANTI-MARCOS, ANTI-U.S. RALLY HELD IN MANILA

OW211300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Manila, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--Several thousand people held an anti-Marcos and anti-U.S. rally here this afternoon.

The "Rally for Justice and National Freedom" was sponsored jointly by the Justice for Aquino, Justice for All (JAJA) movement and the Nuclear-Free Philippines Coalition (NFPC).

"We hope to call our people's attention to the problem of foreign, mainly U.S., domination that has bedevilled and brought so much misery and oppression to us in the past as in the present," the organizers of the rally declared in a statement.

The rally was originally scheduled to be held at Bonifacio Plaza. But the authorities refused to give the permission. The crowd who had gathered around the Bonifacio Plaza then marched to a square in front of Malate Church and held the rally there.

The demonstrators chanted anti-government and anti-U.S. slogans such as "Marcos resign," "dismantle U.S.-Marcos dictatorship," "stop political repression and military atrocities," and "unite and fight for freedom and democracy."

The demonstration went on peacefully, without police interference.

The rally also marked the second month of the slaying of Aquino.

CSO: 4000/75

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MALAYSIA'S MUSA HITAM SPEAKS AT UN ON KAMPUCHEA

OW140414 Beijing XINHUA in English 0127 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] United Nations, 13 Oct (XINHUA)--Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam told the Plenary Session of the UN General Assembly here today that the continued Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea in violation of the United Nations Charter poses a grave threat to peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region.

Referring to a recent appeal by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) regarding the Kampuchean question, he said its central aim is "the survival of the Kampuchean nation and the restoration of its independence and sovereignty."

Total withdrawal of foreign forces and the exercise of self-determination and national reconciliation have to be the essential elements for a peaceful solution, he continued. However, he went on, there are reports that Vietnam is engaged in changing the demographic character of Kampuchea. "The attempt at the Vietnamization of Kampuchea must cease," he stated. He urged the international community to provide every assistance possible to Prince Sihanouk's government to facilitate the restoration of independence and sovereignty in Kampuchea.

Speaking of the question of Afghanistan, the Malaysian deputy prime minister said the Afghan people, like the Kampuchean people, remain the victims of aggression and military occupation. It is distressing that the Soviet Union remains oblivious to world opinion.

CSO: 4000/75

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA ENCOURAGED BY UN ACTION

OW240304 Beijing XINHUA in English 0257 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)—Radio Democratic Kampuchea, commenting on the United Nations acceptance of the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea as a member of the world body, said today that this is an enormous encouragement to the Kampuchean people in their resistance against Vietnamese aggression and a political and diplomatic defeat to Vietnam.

The credentials of Democratic Kampuchea's UN delegation were accepted without a vote by the UN General Assembly on 20 October.

"This brilliant victory for the Kampuchean people is also one for the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries of the world as well as for the United Nations and its general assembly," it said. Because of this victory, people of the world, especially those of the small and weak countries, will "place more confidence in the United Nations," it stressed.

The commentary said that in order not to let down the world community, the Coalition Government and its people and army are resolved to surmount all difficulties and obstacles to drive out the Vietnamese aggressors from their country and establish an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea in contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole.

CSO: 4000/75

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AUSTRALIAN JOURNALIST KILLED IN AFGHANISTAN

OW211144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Canberra, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--An Australian journalist, Raffaele Favero, 38, was killed in a Soviet air raid in eastern Afghanistan, according to press reports here today.

The reports said Favero was killed on 10 October when he was filming Afghan guerrillas' resistance activities against the Soviet troops in the province of Paktia. He was hit by bomb splinters, wounded in the chest and died a short time later after heavy loss of blood.

As a freelance journalist, Favero dedicated himself to reporting the struggle of Afghan guerrillas fighting against Soviet invasion after the Soviet troops occupied their country.

According to press reports here, many Afghan provinces have been under heavy Soviet attacks--both from the air and the ground--since the first half of October a scenic Afghan town, Estalef, 40 kilometers north of Kabul, has been reportedly almost flattened, by the Soviet firepower. Military moves against the guerrillas have also been launched by the Soviet troops in other provinces. The Soviet troops massacred 126 gwy Afghan villagers, (?bayoneted) women and children; outside Qandahar city, it was reported.

CSO: 4000/75

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THATCH SAYS SRV NOT TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM PRK

OW141158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1148 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Paris, 13 Oct (XINHUA)--Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach made it clear today that his country has not the least intention to completely withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

Speaking at a press conference in the Vietnamese Embassy here, Nguyen Co Thach said it would be dangerous if Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea. He asserted there is no question of a unilateral Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea.

Trying to justify Vietnam's refusal of the troop withdrawal, Thatch argued that the puppet troops of the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime would be unable to cope with the situation since they were only newly formed. Five years later, they might be able to take up military operations on a certain scale, Thach said.

Nguyen Co Thach once again rejected the letter of appeal on the Kampuchean issue by the five foreign ministers of the ASEAN states released last month. He also rejected a call by the Asean states for sending a contingent of UN peace-keeping forces to guarantee a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea and supervise free elections there.

Nguyen Co Thach also attacked the positions of China and ASEAN states on the Kampuchean issue, as he had done before.

Nguyen Co Thach arrived here for a visit yesterday after attending the UN general debate sessions.

CSO: 4000/75

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VODK CALLS FOR UNITY IN STRUGGLE AGAINST SRV

OW211114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea [VODK] today broadcast an editorial appealing to all nationalities of the country to strengthen their unity in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

The editorial says the army and people of Kampuchea have resisted Vietnamese attacks on the fifth rainy season successfully. They are becoming more and more active in the battlefields while the aggressors find themselves in an increasingly difficult situation, the editorial points out.

The editorial says, the fact that the national liberation war has been developing in a direction favorable to the Kampuchean people and not to the aggressors has been proved by the experience in the past five years, especially by the remarkable achievements made in the recent rainy season.

But, the editorial adds, "As Vietnam and its boss the Soviet Union are continuing with their various plots militarily, politically and diplomatically, the people and army of Kampuchea have to persist in their valiant struggle tenaciously and strive to overcome all sorts of difficulties before they can drive the aggressors out of Kampuchea."

The editorial calls on all nationalities of Kampuchea to close their ranks and act earnestly and correctly on the declaration issued by the coalition government upon its creation, so as to reinforce their resistance capabilities. It urges them to strike heavier blows at the aggressor troops in the current dry season and win still greater victories.

CSO: 4000/75

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER REFUTES SRV KAMPUCHEA PLAN

OW151338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Bangkok, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said today there is no slightest change in Vietnam's attitude on Kampuchea.

Sitthi said this at the airport here this morning upon his return from New York after attending the general debate of the UN General Assembly.

He said Vietnam's new proposal on Kampuchea could be summed up in one sentence, "accept what I said, and follow me."

Sitthi reiterated that ASEAN had flatly rejected a Vietnamese proposal put forward at the UN General Assembly session. The Vietnamese proposal suggested that if ASEAN states refrained from submitting the draft resolution on Kampuchea to the United Nations, Vietnam would in return not challenge the seat of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government in the UN.

Sitthi added that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach also made a three-point suggestion to him in New York: Vietnam and Thailand cease attacking each other, enter into negotiations, and strive to alleviate tension between them.

In refuting these Vietnamese suggestions, Sitthi said the Thai government cannot gag the whole Thai people. The reason why he did not go to Hanoi to meet Nguyen Co Thach was that Vietnam had not withdrawn its troops from the Thai-Kampuchean border, he said.

As to the emergence of tension on the border, the Thai foreign minister continued, this was entirely created by the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea.

Sitthi pointed out that "it has been our belief that the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea has endangered peace and security in this region, and hindered the development of our national economy. If Vietnam continues to do so, we cannot possibly develop friendly relations with it."

Answering reporters' questions, Sitthi said that the special meeting of foreign ministers of ASEAN to be held next month will not offer any new solution to the Kampuchean issues. He also said the UN General Assembly will discuss on 20 November the issue of Kampuchea's seat in UN although some countries may change their attitude toward the issue. Those who support the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea will still be in the majority, he added.

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VIETNAMESE LOSSES IN KAMPUCHEA IN RAINY SEASON

OWL71331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 17 Oct (XINHUA)--The national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea killed or wounded more than 20,000 Vietnamese troops in the rainy season this year, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

A communique released 15 October by the headquarters of the Kampuchean National Army said that in the rainy season from May to October, the army and guerrillas had taken and destroyed 150 Vietnamese strongholds including the headquarters of three regiments and two divisions. They also liberated or recaptured 181 villages.

More than 2,900 Vietnamese troops and 8,500 Heng Samrin soldiers deserted from their units. More than 3,300 Heng Samrin troops surrendered to the national army and guerrillas.

Hanoi has sent 21,100 troops into Kampuchea during this rainy season, the communique said.

The communique appealed to Kampuchean people and army to implement the political program of the patriotic and democratic front of the great National Union of Kampuchea and drive the Vietnamese troops out of the country. It also appealed to the international community to continue exerting pressure on Vietnam until the latter withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions concerned.

CSO: 4000/75

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MARCOS REVISES DECREE ON AQUINO COMMISSION

OW212159 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Manila, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--President Ferdinand Marcos today repealed the provision calling for representation by the national assembly in the fact-finding board on the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, the presidential palace announced in a press release.

The new inquiry, therefore, will consist entirely of private citizens without representatives of the legislature.

Marcos acted after consultations with assembly speaker Querube Makalintal and Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono, who is also leader of the ruling New Society Movement, the KBL.

The former investigating commission resigned amid public criticism that its members lacked impartiality.

Marcos issued a decree on 14 October creating a new independent fact-finding board which was to include two representatives from the assembly.

But even some members of the assembly raised questions about the representation from the legislature. Earlier today, prominent member of the assembly and the KBL Arturo Tolentino said he declined an offer by Marcos to head the new inquiry as he believed it should be composed entirely of private citizens.

Marcos announced after the amendment decision that he will soon appoint members of the board from among nominees submitted by various sectors of the society.

He also renewed his invitation to the political opponents to take part in the probe.

To emphasize its independent nature, the board will not only be composed of nominees from various sectors of the society but it will also not be bound by the evidence received or the acts performed by the former investigation commission, the press release said.

CSO: 4000/75

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AUSTRALIAN DECISION ON ASEAN AROUSES CRITICISM

OW122125 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Canberra, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--The Australian Labour Government's decision not to co-sponsor the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) resolution on Kampuchea has aroused criticism from the opposition in parliament and protest from ASEAN.

The decision was announced by Australian Foreign Minister William G. Hayden in his address to the UN General Assembly on 5 October.

In a major debate on this subject in the parliament last night, opposition spokesman on foreign affairs Michael Mackellar said that the government must take responsibility for the crisis developing between ASEAN and Australia because it gives "greater credence to Vietnam's interests than to ASEAN." He pointed out that the "Australia-Vietnam consensus" emerged from Hayden's trip to Hanoi earlier this year "could help explain ASEAN misgivings."

It was reported that the ASEAN countries were shocked and upset by Australia's refusal, for the first time since the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea in December 1978, to join ASEAN and dozens of other countries in co-sponsoring a resolution on Kampuchea.

According to Australian press reports today, the five members of ASEAN--Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand--have decided to postpone talks between senior officials from ASEAN and Australia scheduled for 24 and 25 October here, in protest against the Australian Government's decision.

Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila said, in an exclusive interview with "the Australian" last week in New York, that "Mr. Hayden, by changing Australia's stand on Kampuchea, has deeply hurt Thailand and ASEAN."

It was reported that Singapore's Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan, on his return from New York, also said that the Australian foreign minister "couldn't have done a better job of antagonising others and of losing friends" when he outlined Australia's position on Kampuchea.

CSO: 4000/75

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RADIO DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA PRAISES ASEAN'S STAND

OW150738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea today expressed deep appreciation of the "just stand" taken by the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the Kampuchea issue.

A radio commentary said that visiting Sweden, Thai Deputy Prime Minister Bhichai Rattakul reaffirmed that on the Kampuchea problem the ASEAN countries had consistently stood by two principles: they condemn the Vietnamese aggression and demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea to allow the Kampucheans to exercise their right of self-determination.

The commentary noted that the ASEAN countries have abided by this just stand since the aggression committed by Vietnam, thus giving strong support to the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the aggressors.

The ASEAN countries have also kept the world community informed of the truth about the Kampuchea problem and obtained international support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people, it said.

It appealed to the ASEAN countries and the world community in general to exert continued pressure on Vietnam, forcing it to comply with the UN resolutions and pull all its troops out of Kampuchea.

CSO: 4000/75

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

ASEAN ECONOMIC MINISTERS MEET IN BANGKOK

OW171744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Bangkok, 17 Oct (XINHUA)--Economic ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) began their 15th annual meeting here today to review progress in economic cooperation among ASEAN members and to set a policy for further cooperation.

Addressing the opening ceremony of the three-day meeting, Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon noted that ASEAN economic cooperation has been further strengthened in all fields.

"The time is ripe for ASEAN to extend the parameters of its cooperation by extending the scope of intra-regional economic activities," he said.

He urged ASEAN to make more efforts to lessen the plight of their peoples in addition to its cooperation on the modern-sector economy.

The ASEAN economic ministers were also urged at today's meeting to end the dispute over a joint industrial ventures plan which is blocking private sector cooperation in the region.

A basic agreement on ASEAN industrial joint ventures was initialled last year in Singapore but Malaysia later objected to parts of it.

It was learned that the current meeting will also discuss economic cooperation between ASEAN and third countries. The proposal for a task force to undertake a comprehensive review and appraisal of ASEAN cooperation has been included in the agenda.

Brunei, who has applied for ASEAN membership and is due to join ASEAN after gaining independence on 1 January next year, has also sent representatives to observe the meeting.

CSO: 4000/75

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

TOURISM GROUP UPHOLDS DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA--New Delhi, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--The World Tourism Organisation (WTO) in its plenary session today decided to retain the status of Democratic Kampuchea as its member despite India's proposal to delete Democratic Kampuchea from the list of members. India raised the proposal on the ground that Democratic Kampuchea did not pay the fee of the membership. Chinese delegation opposed the proposal. Han Kehua, head of the delegation, said in his speech that Democratic Kampuchea is the full member of the United Nations and that China firmly opposed discussing the proposal without the presence of the delegates of the Democratic Kampuchea. The proposal was rejected by 22 votes to 8 with 34 abstentions. [Text] [OW112126 Beijing XINHUA in English 1447 GMT 11 Oct 83]

THAI GOVERNORS DELEGATION--Beijing, 7 Oct (XINHUA)--Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here this afternoon with Thai governors' delegation led by Sueb Rodprasert. The delegation arrived in Beijing on 4 October and is scheduled to visit Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou. [Text] [OW071203 Beijing XINHUA in English 1154 GMT 7 Oct 83]

CGDK CONDEMNS 'VIETNAMIZATION' OF KAMPUCHEA--Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea issued a statement condemning Vietnam for sending numerous Vietnamese immigrants into Kampuchea under its "Vietnamization policy," Radio Democratic Kampuchea broadcast today. The statement said, "Besides troops and administrative personnel, the Hanoi regime has been systematically migrating its people into the country for permanent residence." "Increasing steadily, the number of Vietnamese immigrants has now reached several hundred thousand." It pointed out that by immigration, Vietnam aims to annex Kampuchea to the Vietnam-controlled Indo-China Federation by increasing the number of Vietnamese in Kampuchea and reducing the Kampucheans into Vietnam's "minority." The statement said, "The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea reiterates that any agreements signed or to be signed between Vietnam and the Phnom Penh puppet regime on Vietnamese immigration into Kampuchea are invalid." [Text] [OW240835 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 24 Oct 83]

CSO: 4000/75

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO URGES PALESTINIAN, ARAB UNITY

HK121538 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Oct 83 p 6

["Short" commentary: "Break the Middle East Deadlock"]

[Text] Recently, the long-standing turbulent situation in the Middle East has deteriorated and the PLO has fallen into dire strait. People throughout the world who are deeply concerned about the Middle East issue are paying close attention to this development.

War has continued in the Middle East region for several decades. The stubborn attitude of the Israeli authorities in implementing their policy of aggression and expansion is the origin of the issue. As a result, a fair resolution to the Palestinian issue has so far not been at hand. The crux of the Palestinian issue is the necessity for the overall restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, which they must not be deprived of. As long as this problem remains unsolved, it is absolutely impossible for the situation in the Middle East to be stable.

The PLO is the sole worldwide acknowledged legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In the almost 20 years since its establishment in 1964, the PLO has encountered various setbacks. However, while engaging in a just cause and uniting to oppose the enemy, they have constantly developed under complicated circumstances, gained recognition and won support from all peace-loving and justice-upholding states and peoples throughout the world. Facts show that the PLO has become an important force in the resistance to the Israeli expansionists and an indispensable party which should not be belittled in the resolution of the Mideast issue. Therefore, safeguarding unity within the PLO and strengthening the unity between the PLO and other arab peoples are the unshirkable duty of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

At present, the Israeli authorities, supported by the superpower, are stubbornly carrying on aggression and expansion and are swollen with arrogance. Faced with their fierce enemy and with an urgent situation, the Palestinian and the Arab people should further strengthen their unity. A concerted effort by, and strengthened unity between the Arab states and the PLO is the key to achieving a breakthrough in the situation in the Middle East and also a matter of common concern for people throughout the world. The strengthening of unity within the PLO and between the Arab states is not only in the interest of the people of the

Mideast region but also in the interest of the people of the world. The history of the region shows that such unity is an important guarantee for the solution to the Mideast issue. The people of different Arab countries and the Palestinian people with a glorious tradition of struggle will surely be able to remove all obstacles, overcome all difficulties and thus create a new situation in the Mideast region.

CSO: 4005/109

WESTERN EUROPE

JOURNAL VIEWS WEST EUROPE'S 1984 ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

HK241257 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao in Chinese 3 Oct 83 p 5

[Article by Song Jian [1345 1017]: "Prospects for Current West European Economic Development"--first paragraph is SHIJIE JINGJI DAobao introduction]

[Text] West Europe's economy began to recover this year. Although there exist some difficulties at present, such as low investment and serious unemployment, there are some favorable factors, such as the drop in price increase rates, increasing purchasing power, improvement in income and expenditure of foreign trade, and potential for development due to the insignificance of the recovery rate. It is estimated that the economic recovery will not come to an end in the coming year.

West Europe's economy, which had suffered crisis for 3 consecutive years, reached its lowest point at the end of last year and began to recover this year. Economies in most West European countries are now turning for the better with drops replaced by increases. The indications are: increased industrial production, increasing demand, reduction of goods kept in stock, improvement in the house-building industry, increasing orders, termination of the drop in private consumption, the rate of reduction in investment in fixed assets, and the improvement in income and expenditure of foreign trade.

Main Problems in Economic Recovery

On the whole, West Europe's economy is improving now, but there still exist many problems which are difficult to overcome. Although West Europe's economy has now gotten rid of the crisis, there is little indication that investment will increase considerably. Many countries have reduced their investment compared with previous years. Moreover, investments have been made mainly in the replacement of equipment and little investment has been made in capital construction, which is harmful to the increase in jobs and to the resolving of unemployment, and constitutes an important reason for the slow economic recovery.

Unemployment has now replaced inflation and become the prime issue in West Europe's economic life. The reason unemployment is becoming more serious after the crisis lies in economic instability, and also in the fact that the

expansion of current production capacity depends mainly on the upgrading of labor productivity. Governments of various countries have worked out plans for reducing unemployment and increasing employment, but on the whole they have failed to carry them out. All this will inevitably restrict private consumption, reduce financial income, and adversely affect economic recovery. Price increase rates have been reduced in West Europe, but some factors which can cause continuous [word indistinct] increases remain, such as the increase in the amount of money supply and overseas and domestic loans, the increase in commodities on the international market, and the dropping exchange rates of many countries' currencies. In addition, high interest rates are also a factor harmful to swift economic recovery. Finally, current economic policies of various West European countries are also harmful to swift economic recovery. Governments of West European countries are now adopting a tight policy, which is quite different from the previous economic expansion. The core of the current tight policy is to reduce expenditure and deficits so as to curb inflation and price increases. But the result of the policy is the prolonging of recession during the economic crisis and the hampering of economic recovery after the economic crisis.

There Is Still Room for Economic Recovery

Despite many problems, the current economic recovery has some strength, which will promote the West European economy's continued restoration in the coming year. In other words, the recovery which began early this year will not be interrupted. This is because:

1. The current economic development level of West European countries is very low and there is much room for recovery. As a result of the economic crisis, industrial production in West Europe has been downgraded to the level of 1976. Therefore, at a time when the level of production is very low, production and consumption may roughly be balanced, thus creating conditions for recovery. West Europe's economy has recovered, but by a small margin, and its industrial production is far from the high level before the crisis. For example, Britain is 12.2 percent down on its peak before the crisis, West Germany is 7.1 percent down, and France is 8.6 percent down. Conditions are not ripe for a new crisis and another economic recession.
2. Due to continuous reduction in rates of price increases, actual social purchasing power has increased. Taking West Germany as an example, the rate of increase in consumer goods prices was only 2.4 percent in June, lower than the rate of increase for wages, thus making it possible for the retail trade, which dropped for 2 years in succession, to recover this year. This is also the case in Britain and some other countries. Of course, increases in actual wages accounts for only one factor in increasing social purchasing power. In addition, the drop in personal savings rates and the increase in private consumption and credit are also advantageous to an increase in purchasing power. To sum up, the increase in actual social purchasing power of West European countries has become a factor supporting slow recovery.

3. Continual increases in share prices have strengthened people's confidence in investment. Since the second half of last year, share prices and transaction volume have increased in all countries. Some countries, such as West Germany and Britain, have achieved higher increases, while some others, such as France and Italy, have achieved lower increases. On the whole, however, investments made are not substantial and there is little likelihood of reaching an investment climax as appeared in the past. This constitutes an important reason why the economy cannot recover rapidly. Under present conditions, it is possible to restore investment partially. An investigation conducted by the Confederation of British Industry of 1,600 enterprises indicates that there is an increasing trend of investment among enterprises.

4. Foreign trade remains an important factor in supporting economic development. West Europe's foreign trade will continue to develop this year. Export business will continue to increase due to many factors, such as improvement of the world market, the weakening of local currencies, and the reduction of production costs. Import business will also increase as a result of increasing domestic demand. Improvement will be made in income and expenditure of foreign trade. West Germany has enlarged its balance of payments surplus in foreign trade and its balance of payments surplus in regular items. All this calls for development in trade.

5. In one or two countries, such as Italy, the economic crisis may reach its lowest point in the near future. Italy's industrial production dropped greatly in April, representing a decrease of 14.2 percent as compared with the same period last year. It increased in May. People have reason to believe that Italy's economy will increase considerably in the second half of this year and that industrial production will cease to drop and change for the better in the near future. This is due, firstly, to improvement of the international economic environment and, secondly, to some better signs in Italy's economy. For example, orders are no longer declining, goods in stock are being reduced, and the high rate of increase in the prices of consumer goods is dropping.

CSO: 4005/105

WESTERN EUROPE

FRENCH MARXIST-LENINIST CP HOLDS 5TH CONGRESS

OW031140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1130 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Paris, 2 Nov (XINHUA)--The Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France held its Fifth Congress from October 29th to November 1st at Saint Germain au Mont Dor, in the suburbs of Lyons.

At a press conference this evening, the reelected political secretary Pierre Bauby said the congress called for "a counter-attack to meet the offensive by capitalists and rightists," and "struggle against the government policy of austerity."

He said the delegates believed that France should be built into a socialist, people's and democratic France.

The delegates stressed that toward this end, it is imperative to break with imperialism and smash the bourgeois state apparatus so as to ensure people's power and an economy based on meeting the needs of the people."

The delegates noted the growing world tension and pointed to the need for intensified struggle against the superpowers and stronger alliance with the Third World.

The congress elected a new Central Committee of 26 members and a political secretariat with Pierre Bauby, Camille Granot, Jacques Jurquet and Alain Sentier as its members.

CSO: 4000/73

EASTERN EUROPE

ARTICLE ON POLISH, HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC REFORM

HK071538 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 83 p 5

["Excerpts" of an article originally carried in Poland's ECONOMIC LIFE NO 17:
"Polish, Hungarian--Two Kinds of Reform"]

[Text] Hungary's slogan of economic reform has not been the product of political contention. Its reform was carried out many years after the crisis of 1956 and was implemented under the condition of social unity, economic balance, and, in particular, market stability. Before the implementation of the reform, relevant propaganda and education were carried out and the necessary economic and legal steps were taken so that the objective and the method of the reform could enjoy the consent of society. Various cadres of the party, management, and the trade unions had undergone intensive training before the implementation of the principle of reform. In order to maintain the equilibrium and to protect society from being impaired by the negative consequences possibly brought about by the reform, an adequate quantity of market commodities, raw materials, and a certain amount of foreign exchange had been stored away to cope with any emergency. In the first few months after the implementation of the reform, the retail prices of commodities were frozen. In order that the level of production could remain stable and economic equilibrium would not be disturbed, the subsidies and other forms of assistance provided to the enterprises by the state were maintained. The proposition of gradually reducing subsidies for those enterprises sustaining the so-called planned losses was adopted.

Giving Up the Idea of Free Competition

Among the series of measures adopted at the beginning of the reform, what is worth emphasizing was the fact that after repeated analysis, the idea of carrying out competition freely and without the slightest hesitancy among all enterprises was at length given up. Just like the Polish economy, the Hungarian economy was highly concentrated. Only recently had the policy of breaking the absolute monopoly been implemented. In accordance with this policy, many integrated companies with low efficiency were closed, thus resulting in the emergence of some independent enterprises. This process was carried out step by step. From 1981 to 1982, 18 large-scale integrated companies and integrated complexes were dissolved. In their place were established 132 comparatively small enterprises.

The economics circles in Hungary have held that there are still many problems which have not yet been solved in the reform. Only 10 years after the implementation of the economic reform did the reform in central administrative organs take place. With regard to many central organs and the management departments at lower levels, the terms of office were not very clearly defined, with the result that the principle of systematization for the economic mechanism was undermined.

The tendency of excessive investment has not been effectively checked. The demands for investment put forward by the enterprises have always been beyond the financial capability. Therefore, the banks have exercised strict supervision in terms of finance. At present, some selected fields of the enterprises are granted preferential treatment by providing funds for capital construction at different interest rates. Once the investment has led to the expansion of the production of products for export, a reduction of power consumption, or the promotion of the utilization of the leftover bits and pieces of materials, the taxes paid are to be returned to the enterprises.

The Characteristics Are Flexibility and Variety

The characteristics of the reform in Hungary are multistage and progressive reform and mutual support for the reform of all important strategic fields and their affiliated economic mechanism. The reform in terms of enterprises or public-related economy is regarded as being as important as the reform in the planning systems, budget activities, and the bank system. The economic mechanism of Hungary does not demand uniformity for the structure of organizations and, at the same time, it also supports the development of small enterprises and different forms of integrated bodies. Although the economic reforms of Hungary and Poland have an identical orientation, a marked difference is that in the Hungarian economic reform, relatively speaking, the financial-economic system has comparatively greater stability (in terms of various enterprises, budgets and banks).

Furthermore, one of the good points in the Hungarian reform is the flexibility of the economic management system. This management system depends on various forms of planning and management, ways and measures, which is contrary to the former management system, which employed uniform ways and measures.

The Hungarians point out that in the course of implementing the reform, it is also permissible for the central authorities to exercise direct intervention, including intervention by means of administrative measures. But here it should be pointed out that in no circumstances should the internal logic of the mechanism be destroyed.

The Pitfall of Balance of Income

People feel that it is necessary to further reduce or cancel subsidies for those economic units whose economic results are below the medium level so that the economic system can be strictly consolidated. At the same time, spheres and degree of preference should be continuously expanded for those units with high economic results (for example, granting them funds at low interest rates, more

preferential treatment in their applications for foreign exchange, and so on). As for those units sustaining losses or gaining very low profits, restrictions should be imposed on subsidies for them. As a compensation, a series of economic measures are adopted to enable them to increase their income or to lower their cost of raw materials in production. Measures adopted include: temporary reduction of or exemption from taxes, reduction of the proportion of estimated depreciation, reduction of interest tax and so on.

Economics circles in Hungary increasingly criticize the practice in the field of economics of the income of enterprises and of the working personnel being forced to be balanced. Some experts call this "the pitfall of balance." There exists the pressure of maintaining egalitarianism in society, which is against the trend of widening the difference in income. In this respect, the pressure is unfavorable to encouraging people to enhance labor productivity.

Maintaining the Markets' Equilibrium

Striving to maintain the equilibrium of the internal markets is a marked characteristic of Hungarian economic policy. The ways to realize this objective are, on the one hand, efforts being made to promote the production of commodities for the markets and to formulate relevant pricing policy; on the other, the central authorities effect adjustments to wages and to the income of the residents.

In contrast with the Polish economy, for many years the Hungarian economy has maintained an adequate increase both in nominal wages and real wages. Unlike Poland, Hungary has not overdeveloped the social welfare system beyond its financial capability.

Hungary strictly implements a system of progressive taxation so as to control wages and profit sharing. The bonus system of the enterprises includes the following stipulations: 1) initiative, creative spirit and labor efficiency should be directly linked to the level of wages and bonus; 2) the bonus system, once established, should have a certain degree of stability; and 3) leading bodies at various levels and every staff organization are allowed to keep a certain amount of funds, which can be used at any time to reward the most outstanding working personnel or labor collectives.

This year, the nominal wages of the industrial departments are scheduled to increase by 3.5 percent on average. If this limit is exceeded--there are different limits for different trades--progressive tax will have to be paid. In order to maintain the equilibrium in the markets after the income of staff and workers has been increased, a relevant policy for regulating prices is also implemented.

CSO: 4005/112

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

RENMIN RIBAO ON CENTRAL AFRICAN ECONOMIC GROUP

HK211323 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 83 p 7

["Short" commentary: "An Important Step"]

[Text] At the 2-day meeting of the heads of state or government of 10 Central African countries held in Libreville, a treaty was signed on the establishment of an economic community of Central African states. This was an important step made by the Central African countries in achieving unity, cooperation, and common development.

The establishment of the Economic Community of Central African States reflects the eager desire of these countries for developing their national economy. In addition to their rich natural resources, the 10 participating countries, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Chad, and Zaire, have more than 5 million square kilometers of land and about 60 million people. However, due to the long-term colonial rule in the past, the economies of these countries have not been well developed. Now, they have realized that practicing regional economic cooperation and following the road of self-reliance are important channels to speed up their economic development. Obviously, the establishment of the community will not only be conducive to the common economic development of various countries, but will also play an active role in promoting peace and stability in Central Africa, and even in the whole of Africa.

The establishment of the Central African community is also a forceful answer to the developed countries which have tried to preserve unequal international relations and to shift their economic crises on to others. Over the past few years, the Western countries have tried to shift their economic crises on to the developing countries. As a result, the prices of raw materials have dropped and the African countries are heavily in debt. Under the conditions that the North-South negotiations are unlikely to be realized within the foreseeable future, like many other developing countries, the Central African countries have realized that only when they are united can they safeguard their own interests. Therefore, in December 1981, they adopted a "Libreville Declaration," expressing their desire to establish an economic community. Barely a year after that, a treaty was formally signed by these countries on the establishment of the community. This is also a powerful force to promote the development of South-South cooperation and to strive for establishing a new international economic order.

The establishment of the Central African community shows that the South-South cooperation is full of exuberant vitality. Although it may meet various obstructions and difficulties on the road of advance, since it conforms to the common interests and desires to these countries, it has a broad prospect.

CSO: 4005/102

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GOVERNMENT ORGANS PRACTICE SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

OW190825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 19 October (XINHUA)--Electronic computers are used in China's government institutions for management;

a clear division of work is drawn between government institutions and enterprises;

economic units have greater decisionmaking power;

more and more younger cadres and professionals take up leading posts.

These are the results of China's institutional streamlining which began last year, according to the group in charge of this work.

The streamlining aims at improving work style and raising efficiency; Premier Zhao Ziyang told the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress last year.

Electronic computers have been installed in the Ordnance Ministry. Officials establish contracting relations with foreign consulting and data service companies via communications satellite. The ministry is now providing information and data for more than 140 domestic units. A software company and a terminal network are now being planned to turn the leading organ into a policy-making center with five systems of planning, executing, supervision, feedback and research.

An economic research center has been set up in the Ministry of Textile Industry to map out the development plan for 1984. A computer information network linking over 100 places has also been set up to provide information for both domestic and foreign customers.

In the Beijing Railway Administration, rights of management in 81 specific items were relegated to lower levels, resulting in a marked improvement of the economic results. The amount of coal transported in the first half of this year was 2.227 million tons more than in the same period of last year.

On 1 October, this year, the five railway administrations in Northeast China were merged into two to strengthen unified management and facilitate train flow.

The first stage of institutional streamlining at the national level had been completed by the end of last year. The former 100 ministries, commissions and bureaus directly under the State Council have been reduced to 61 with a total of 51,000 functionaries, a cut by 12,000. Statistics made from 56 ministries, commissions and bureaus show that the number of leaders at the ministerial level has been reduced from 672 to 246, a cut of 63.5 percent, and their average age is 58.6 as against 63.6 previously. The number of leaders with college education has increased from 46.3 to 52.3 percent.

The group in charge of the streamlining outlines the main tasks in the second stage as follows:

to further define the functions of the various departments. The ministries and commissions are mainly charged with making decisions, overall plans, comprehensive balance, formulating policies and drafting regulations, spreading scientific and technological knowledge and information;

to further classify the functions of economic management departments and government institutions so that enterprises will become relatively independent economic units;

to establish a scientific system of leadership, stress investigation and study, information prediction, technological research and analysis;

to improve cadre management and personnel system, select younger and capable cadres and make way for the flow of personnel among departments.

The ministries and commissions are working out plans to streamline their subsidiary units in accordance with the requirements of the general economic restructuring plan.

CSO: 4000/78

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

QUALITY OF CENSUS SAMPLE TABULATION HIGH

OW181409 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 18 October (XINHUA)--The just completed sample computer tabulation of China's 1982 national census is of high quality, according to the Computer Center of the State Statistical Bureau.

The tabulation, covering 10 percent of the population, had an entry error rate much smaller than the 0.1 percent allowed by the state, said Huang Hui, deputy chief of the bureau's Technology Division. In most provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, he added, the error rates were below 0.02 percent.

China started enumeration of its third population census on 1 July last year and published several major manual tabulation results last October. The computer tabulation of the total data is still under way.

Huang Hui said the high quality of the sample tabulation was achieved on the basis of accurate enumeration and coding. Employed were 5.18 million census takers and 130,000 coders.

The coders changed Chinese characters on the 19-item census forms into numerals, which were then entered into the computers for tabulation by the 4,000 data entry personnel in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The total data are being finally tabulated by the Computer Center of the State Statistical Bureau.

The computers used in eight provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions were purchased by China. Those of another 20 areas were bought with funds provided by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. Only one administrative area--the Tibet autonomous region--did not have a separate computer.

The tabulation program was worked out by Chinese software experts with the help of experts from the United Nations.

Huang Hui explained that China's census data were tabulated in localities simultaneously and totaled 40 billion characters. The form of processing was the first of its kind in the world, he said.

In order to avoid duplication and error, Chinese software designers added a control program to the Tabulation program.

All processes of Census form checking, coding, entry and tabulation were examined strictly with every department held responsible for its process, making it possible to quickly find out causes of error.

To guarantee the quality of tabulation the Computer Center set up training courses for the computer workers, many of whom had just graduated from college.

Computer stations at the provincial level also provided training for the data entry personnel whose average age was under 20.

CSO: 4000/78

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC DAILY COMMENTS ON NEED TO IMPROVE TEACHERS' TRAINING

LD212319 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 October (XINHUA)--QUANGMING DAILY today suggests that China run teachers' schools well and add more in a few years so that primary education can be popularized by 1990.

The national newspaper in a front page commentary recommends a network of secondary teachers' schools and a school to train in-service teachers in every county.

Teachers' schools should be allocated more construction and operational funds to expand accommodations and improve standards, the paper says.

Taking China's school-age children as a whole, it reports some 90 percent now start primary school, 60 percent finish the required 5-6 years, but only 30 percent graduate with qualifying marks.

This is mainly due to the fact that teachers are not up to standard, the commentary says.

During the decade-long "cultural revolution," it recalls, many places went after universal secondary education "blindly" while primary education has not yet been popularized.

As a result, many qualified primary school teachers were sent to junior-high schools and competent junior-high school teachers to senior-high schools, causing the quality of teaching to drop at all three levels.

The problem is becoming more urgent as many experienced teachers are now approaching retirement age.

QUANGMING DAILY states that about one-third of the country's eight million primary and high school teachers are not qualified for their jobs.

Unless the quality of the teachers improves, it warns, universal primary education cannot be achieved, and there will be a new generation of semi-illiterates in those places where universal education is achieved in form only.

The commentary urges refresher courses for the unqualified teachers.

In a number of years, it suggests, all primary school teachers should have a level equivalent to graduates of secondary teachers' schools and high school teachers equivalent to college graduates.

Teachers' schools and colleges should be geared to the need of primary and high schools in enrollment, graduation assignment, curricula and teaching methods, the commentary says.

Regular universities and colleges should also help train primary and high school teachers, it suggests.

CSO: 4000/78

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEMOCRATIC PARTIES RUN SPARETIME SCHOOLS

OW051100 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 November (XINHUA)--More than 100,000 workers and young people waiting for jobs have during the past 4 years graduated from spare-time schools run by democratic parties.

The graduates received special training in more than 500 institutions offering college or polytechnic level instruction or correspondence courses.

The oldest and largest is the Qianjiang Sparetime Business School in Hangzhou, set up in 1979 by the Zhejiang Provincial Democratic National Construction Association and the Federation of Industry and Commerce. Now it has 200 classes for over 9,000 students, most studying accounting and statistics. More than 3,000 people have graduated from the school since 1979, many of whom were later promoted because of their improved professional skills.

Another leading institution, the Guangzhou Sparetime Foreign Languages School, was founded by seven retired democratic party members. They donated 800 yuan (about 400 U.S. dollars) to open the first three classes in 1980. The school has since expanded to 32 classes with more than 1,000 students. The Guangzhou Municipal Government recently allotted land to build classrooms for the school, which has been quartered in rented rooms for the past 2 years.

China has eight democratic parties, in addition to a similar organization, the Federation of Industry and Commerce. They are mainly composed of former industrialists and merchants, intellectuals in science, education and medicine and other communities and other patriotic persons, most of whom are learned and experienced. Apart from taking part in the political consultations with the communist party over the country's major policies, the democratic parties have opened up various sparetime schools to serve China's modernization drive.

In order to train more qualified personnel that the country badly needs, the government encourages mass organizations and prominent retired professionals to run schools.

Since resuming their activities in 1979 following the "cultural revolution," the democratic parties have also held more than 1,100 short-term courses to

train special personnel. They are further beginning to open new, full-time schools in cooperation with local universities--a move now being encouraged by the Chinese Government to help speed training of professionally competent managers and technicians.

The democratic parties' activities are also seen as a valuable supplement to regular education because they make good use of the experience gained by party members and teach whatever the country and people need, while asking no funds from the state.

Most of the schools were started with funds raised by the democratic parties. They are run on their students' tuition fees, which average six yuan a semester for ordinary classes and 20 yuan a semester for college courses. In another innovation, the schools' staff are not listed on the government payroll.

Leaders and managerial personnel are recruited from among the democratic party members who have retired from working posts. Most teachers in the sparetime schools are seconded from local colleges, universities and middle schools, where they hold regular teaching posts.

CSO: 4000/78

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

LITERARY FIGURE UNDER CRITICISM--Beijing, 5 November (KYODO)--Zhou Yang, chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art circles, is under criticism for his article which admitted estrangement in a socialist society, a party official told foreign newsmen here Friday. This was disclosed by He Jingzhi, deputy head of the party's Propaganda Department, in his briefing about China's campaign against cultural contamination. The viewpoint in Zhou's article, published last March by the PEOPLE'S DAILY, is wrong and many people are criticizing it, he said. He, however, ruled out the possibility of Zhou's downfall from the Chinese hierarchy, indicating that Zhou accepts the criticism and corrects his theoretical position. Zhou is also an adviser to the party's Propaganda Department. He also said Wang Ruoshui, deputy editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, is wrong in his theoretical position, referring to a series of Wang's articles which stressed the presence of humanism in socialism. [Text] [OW050345 Tokyo KYODO in English 0319 GMT 5 Nov 83]

CSO: 4000/78

EAST REGION

JIANGSU CADRES DISCUSS PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW040555 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 83 p 1

[Report by Jiang Zuo and Geng Pengnian: "Conscientiously Study the Document on Party Rectification, Actively and Successfully Carry Out Party Rectification--Sidelight on the Study and Discussion of the 'Decision on Party Rectification' by Comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee's Organization Department"]

[Excerpts] On the morning of 18 October, XINHUA RIBAO invited comrades of the provincial CPC Committee's Organization Department to discuss the initial impression they gained from studying the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification." At the meeting, responsible comrades of the department and its subordinate organs enthusiastically talked about the great importance of all-round party rectification in the new historical period and felt the profound and pressing need for party rectification. They pledged to take an active part in party rectification in accordance with the party Central Committee's arrangements.

All-Round Party Rectification Is a Must

Comrades at the discussion meeting said: The "Decision" correctly analyzes the situation and thoroughly explains the problems within the party and is a programmatic document for guiding all-round party rectification. In light of the existing impurities in thought, work style, and organization within the party, they deeply felt that our party's relationship with the masses was really intimate during the war years in the past. After the CPC became the ruling party, some party organizations and members began to change and their relationships with the masses were not as intimate as they had been. Some of them changed from public servants into masters and bureaucrats, while others even degenerated into criminals. Although our party has adopted rectification measures and formulated rules and regulations since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the "three impurities" in the party remain. Citing party rectification in pilot units in the province, some comrades said: Before carrying out party rectification, some units experienced rather serious problems with the "three impurities"; some were ambiguous in their understanding of the party' and some resisted the lines, principles, and policies adopted by

the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In some units, the idea of serving the people was blunted and the revolutionary will weakened. In addition, there were impurities in work style and organization. The "three types of people," who seriously opposed and jeopardized the party during the "Great Cultural Revolution," have yet to be completely removed from the ranks of our party members. Some comrades said: The "three impurities" have brought about "three declines," namely, a decline in the quality of the ranks of party members, a decline in the party's combat effectiveness, and a decline in the party's prestige before the masses. Therefore, they have realized that all-round party rectification is necessary and very urgent in view of the need to solve the problem of the "three impurities" within the party and of the party's heavy task of guiding the whole people to accomplish the four modernizations.

Take the Lead in Vigorously Carrying Out Party Rectification

Organization departments shoulder the honorable and arduous task of ensuring success in all-round party rectification. The comrades at the discussion meeting said: During the upcoming party rectification, it is necessary not only to solve the problem of the "three impurities" in the party, but also to settle the question of the incompatibility of the ideological and work standards of the entire party with the new situation and tasks and strive to build the party into a powerful core to lead the cause of socialist modernization. In this sense, the comrades of organization departments have a heavy burden to shoulder, for they should not only become good advisers and assistants in helping party committees guarantee the success of this party rectification, but also take concrete actions to carry out party rectification. The first tasks to carry out now are to conscientiously study the CPC Central Committee's decision on party rectification and the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," thoroughly master the guidelines embodied in the "Decision," enhance the consciousness to carry out party rectification, use the "Decision" to guide our actions, act strictly according to party principles, and take the lead in developing the party's fine traditions.

CSO: 4005/104

EAST REGION

FUJIAN COMPLETES GRASSROOTS CONSOLIDATION OF CYL

OW090641 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Consolidation of grassroots CYL organizations in rural areas throughout Fujian has been basically completed.

The consolidation, which was carried out from July through September this year, was taken very seriously by party organizations at various levels. The Fujian Provincial Party Committee approved and transmitted the report of the provincial CYL committee on the consolidation. All 1,900 full-time CYL cadres at the prefectural, city, county and commune levels throughout the province rejoined their respective units to carry out the consolidation work. In addition, the various localities transferred and assigned some 7,400 core members to set up consolidation work groups, thereby ensuring sufficient manpower for carrying out the work.

During the CYL consolidation all localities paid keen attention to choosing good secretaries for CYL branches and making CYL cadres more revolutionary, more educated, professionally more competent and younger in average age. The average age of the newly elected 7,159 CYL branch secretaries is 23, 2-3 years lower than that before consolidation. Those who have received high school or junior high school education account for 94 percent of the newly elected CYL branch secretaries. During the consolidation over 75,000 young people in the rural areas joined CYL organizations.

CSO: 4005/104

EAST REGION

CPC PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL VISITS MODEL TOWNSHIP

OW062144 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT [day not given]
Nov 83

[Excerpts] Beginning 30 October, the 200 or so representatives attending the national forum on the building of civilized townships and towns began their visiting activities.

Comrade Yu Wen, permanent deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, and other representatives visited the cultural center, club and library of (Zhao Feng) Township in Shazhou County. They also visited the county's (Huaxi) Brigade to observe its social development and visited some five-good families in the brigade.

Thanks to the building of civilized townships and towns, certain unhealthy tendencies and spiritual pollution were effectively checked in some localities. Owing to historical reasons, the people of (Qizi) Township were notorious for their poor conduct. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the No 2 Company of a certain unit under the Nanjing PLA Units to work together with the township's party branch to build the township's socialist culture. Now they have successfully stopped gambling, [word indistinct] and superstitious practices in the township.

During the visit, comrades of the Urumqi PLA Units said knowingly that building civilized townships and towns in the rural areas is indeed a good way of doing ideological and political work under the new situation.

CSO: 4005/104

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

EDUCATOR MOURNED--Liu Shunyuan, member of the Central Advisory Commission, Kuang Yaming, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, (Zhang Ze), secretary of the party committee of Nanjing University, and other comrades have paid their last respects to the remains of Comrade (Sun Shuping) on his death. [Text] [OW071339 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Nov 83]

ZHEJIANG UNITED FRONT GROUP--In order to strengthen leadership over the implementation of the united front policies, the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee recently has set up a leading group for implementation of the united front policies. The group has 13 members, with Comrade Chen Fawen as its leader and Comrades Wang Jiayang, Liu Dekun and Zhao Guoguang as deputy leaders. The group has an administrative office with Comrade Gao Feng as director. The leading group has decided that starting 25 October four investigation groups, consisting of personnel from the provincial CPPCC Committee, the United Front Work Department of the Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial committees of various democratic parties, will be organized and dispatched separately to Hangzhou, Ningbo and Wenzhou cities and to various provincial organs and colleges to investigate how the policies concerning members of the provincial CPPCC committee and various city CPPCC committees are being implemented there. [Text] [OW052148 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 83 p 1]

CSO: 4005/104

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

LIU ZHENGWEI ON ELIMINATING SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK030644 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] In a recent interview given to HENAN RIBAO reporters on the elimination of spiritual pollution, Liu Zhengwei, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, said: In his speech delivered at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping sternly criticized the pernicious practices of spiritual pollution existing in the literary and art fields. He further pointed out that similar problems calling for immediate solution also existed in the fields of education, mass media, publication, broadcasting, television, cultural activities, and the ideological and political work of the masses, and so forth. Therefore, it is imperative to thoroughly eliminate spiritual pollution and strengthen party leadership over the entire ideological front. Comrade Xiaoping's instruction fully accords with the actual situation of Henan. All departments and party organizations of our province must, without exception, resolutely implement the spirit of Comrade Xiaoping's speech, take a clear-cut stand, stand in the forefront of the struggle, and thoroughly eradicate spiritual pollution in all fields.

Concerning the influence of spiritual pollution in Henan, Comrade Liu Zhengwei pointed out: In light of our preliminary investigations, the main trend of the ideological front in our province in recent years is correct. However, the influence of spiritual pollution is also grave. Take the theoretical field for example. Like other places of the country, Hunan has issued some articles expressing erroneous views, dealing with humanity, humanitarianism, and the so-called alienation on abstract terms. In the literary field, such as literary creation, traditional operas, films, music, fine arts, photography, and so forth, there was emerged unhealthy works and performances, which depart from the four cardinal principles and the correct orientation of socialist literature. The evil trend of putting money above everything else has been stirred up in many theatrical units. A number of students of universities and colleges, including some teachers, are poisoned by the bourgeois political and theoretical viewpoint, literary trend, and decadent life style of the west, which had led them astray from the correct political orientation. Video tapes, pictures, and books with reactionary and pornographic content are widely spread in society, which seriously has corroded the souls of a number of young people. As a result, some have committed crimes. In certain parts of the rural areas, feudal, superstitious, and

secret societies have taken the opportunity to stage a comeback and harm the people. It is thus obvious that besides the theoretical and literary fields, spiritual pollution also has influenced our institutions of higher learning, secondary and primary schools, various trades in urban and rural areas, and residential districts in cities and towns. This is due to a lack of ideological and political work and weak and slack leadership. Some party members are apathetic and have paid no attention to the harm caused by spiritual pollution. They have even forgotten the duties of party members. Some party organizations also have failed to exert the role of a fighting bastion. Such circumstances must not be allowed to continue any longer.

Some comrades hold that it is the duty of the theoretical and literary fields to eliminate spiritual pollution. This is certainly not correct. The elimination of spiritual pollution is related to the future and destiny of our party and state. As theoretical and literary circles are the focal point of our work in the struggle, it is unquestionable that we must do a good job in this field. The problem is that spiritual pollution has affected many departments and units in our province in varying degrees. Therefore, we must mobilize all localities and party organizations to get rid of weak and slack ideas and resolutely fight with all sorts of spiritual pollution in each unit and department. It is essential to adopt drastic measures to rapidly and thoroughly sort out all pornographic books, video tapes, pictures, periodicals, and so on. In the course of disposing of these filthy things, the chief culprits involved in the case must be punished by the judicial departments according to law. Those who also have simultaneously committed other crimes must be sternly punished.

Lastly, Comrade Liu Zhengwei expected that the party organizations and party members of the whole province would make concerted efforts, resolutely implement the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech and the relevant measures of the central authorities, earnestly eradicate spiritual pollution, and further create a new situation in all fields in Henan.

CSO: 4005/134

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SHENZHEN HOLDS MEETING ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK041313 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Yesterday [3 November] afternoon, the Shenzhen City CPC Committee held an enlarged meeting of its standing committee to study the documents of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important instruction on preventing and eliminating spiritual pollution.

The comrades attending the meeting held: Only by eliminating spiritual pollution can we guarantee the smooth implementation of the open-door policy and the healthy development of the building of the special zone. In conjunction with the realities of Shenzhen, the comrades conducted study and held: Over the past few years since the establishment of the Shenzhen Special Zone, the city CPC committee has consistently adhered to the four basic principles, and conscientiously resisted the corruption by bourgeois ideology. Cadres' ideology is good and the political and economic achievements are remarkable. This is the main current. However, we must clearly see that due to frequent contacts with people from abroad, various forms of the decadent and moribund bourgeois ideology and mode of life have taken the opportunity to come in. The CPC Central Committee put forward the prevention and elimination of spiritual pollution. So far as the special economic zone is concerned, it is very timely and very necessary.

In the course of study, they all came to understand that the elimination of spiritual pollution does not interfere with the continuous implementation of the open-door policy and does not affect the smooth progress of the special zone's economic construction. With a view to preventing and eliminating spiritual pollution, the Shenzhen City CPC Committee demanded: Leaders at all levels must stand in the front line of the struggle, and must struggle against people who disseminate spiritual pollution and against the deeds of spiritual pollution. Moreover, they must decide that it is necessary to convey to the cadres and the masses the instruction of the CPC Central Committee on eliminating spiritual pollution and to organize people concerned to inspect and confiscate all kinds of pornographic books, pictures, music, and video-tapes. They must also organize the masses to unfold all kinds of healthy recreational activities.

CSO: 4005/134

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HAINAN PARTY MEETING ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK040432 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] According to HAINAN RIBAO, the district CPC committee yesterday convened a meeting of standing committee members in Haikou and leaders of the district commissioner's office, together with responsible persons of the departments concerned, to seriously study the documents on party rectification and the important instructions of leading central comrades on opposing bourgeois spiritual pollution. The meeting demanded that the party committees at all levels fully understand the importance and urgency of opposing and eliminating spiritual pollution and rapidly unfold this struggle, carrying it through to the end.

The meeting held: The policy decision of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee on opposing and eliminating bourgeois spiritual pollution is extremely correct and timely. It fully accords with the desires of the party members and the masses. The Central Committee has proposed many times since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee that, while building a high degree of socialist material civilization, it is also necessary to work to build a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization. Only by resolutely resisting corrosion by decadent bourgeois ideology and eliminating bourgeois spiritual pollution can we ensure that the four modernizations drive will advance victoriously along the socialist path. The current struggle to oppose and eliminate spiritual pollution is related to the success or failure of our socialist cause and to the destiny of our party, state, and nation.

In the wake of the implementation of the policy of opening up to the world, all kinds of decadent bourgeois ideas will seize the chance to penetrate into Hainan. We must therefore keep clear heads and have a sufficient understanding of the importance and urgency of this struggle.

The meeting pointed out: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, the ideological and theoretical front and other fronts in Hainan have eliminated the influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, brought order out of chaos, upheld the four basic principles, and promoted the building of the two civilizations, scoring great success. However, the corrosion caused by decadent bourgeois ideology in all fields, especially the field of ideology and culture, is extremely serious. On the

stage of literature and art, liberalization, vulgarization, and commercialization have appeared. In society, some smuggled pornographic, vulgar, and reactionary books and magazines, audio and videotapes have spread to a disastrous extent in certain concerns. These seriously corrupt people's thinking, especially that of youths and juveniles. In some villages, feudal clan notions and superstitious activities are quite rampant.

All these phenomena tell us that we must certainly not underestimate the gravity and harmfulness of spiritual pollution. We must rapidly launch the party members, cadres, and masses in Hainan to launch an extensive struggle to oppose and eliminate spiritual pollution, and resolutely carry this struggle through to the end.

The meeting demanded that the leading cadres at all levels take a firm and clear-cut position and stand in the front rank of the struggle to oppose and eliminate spiritual pollution. It is necessary to resolutely correct all tendencies of rightism, weakness, and laxity, and launch active struggle against erroneous ideas of all types. At the same time we must pay attention to correctly implementing the Central Committee's principles and policies and strictly act according to its arrangements and demands. We must avoid doing the job in a superficial way and also avoid erroneous leftist methods such as oversimplification and crudity.

CSO: 4005/134

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

WUHAN CPC LEADER URGES RESISTING 'POLLUTION'

HK070426 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Today, at a forum on work on the ideological front of Wuhan City, Wang Qun, first secretary of the Wuhan City CPC Committee, pointed out: Resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution is not merely work on the ideological front but also an important event for the whole party.

He said: In Wuhan, on the literary and artistic and theoretical fronts, the overall situation is quite good. However, bourgeois spiritual pollution does manifest itself in some areas and the problem is extremely serious in many cases. For example, in the political sphere, there are people who spread the idea of bourgeois liberalization, who go in for anarchism, and who attempt to shake off the party's leadership; in the theoretical sphere, there are some who disseminate abstract humanitarianism and the theory of socialist alienation; and in the arena of literature and art, things of low and vulgar taste do exist. Some students of the departments of politics of some universities do not talk about materialism but idealism. Some writers do not study Chairman Mao's line in literature and art but advocate the idea of fighting for one's personal ends. Thus, we must earnestly combine the study of documents with the actual circumstances, deepen our understanding of the great significance of this struggle, and pay close attention to the struggle of resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution.

CSO: 4005/134

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HUNAN FAMILY PLANNING FUNDS--To develop current sterilization operations, on 25 October, the Hunan Department of Finance and the provincial family planning committee jointly appropriated special funds of 4.5 million yuan to all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, and counties as expenditure for family planning operations. These funds must not be spent for purposes other than expenditure for family planning operations. [Summary] [HK021502 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 26 Oct 83 HK]

CSO: 4005/134

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON ELECTION WORK

HK250430 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] The Provincial Conference on Election Work opened in Chengdu on 19 October and concluded yesterday afternoon. Qin Chuanhou, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, made a speech at the conference. Present at the conference were the leading comrades of the Standing Committees of the city and autonomous prefectural people's congresses, those in charge of election work in various prefectures, those of the organization and united front departments of the prefectural, city, and autonomous prefectural CPC committees, those of the administrative offices, and those of the provincial departments concerned. The comrades studied the circular concerning the separation of governments from communes and the establishment of township governments jointly issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, listened to a report on suggestions on election work of Sichuan's county and township people's congresses, prepared by (Sun Zhifu), deputy secretary general of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress. Speeches on commune and structural reform, the separation of governments from communes, the establishment of township governments, arrangements for non-party deputies, and the election of women and their participation in government and political affairs made by (Wu Zhiyuan), vice director of the Organization Department of the Provincial CPC Committee; (Ye Zeliu), adviser to the United Front Department of the Provincial CPC Committee, (Wang Nengdian), vice director of the office under the Provincial CPC Committee for the study of rural policy; and (Dai Keyu), adviser to the Provincial Women's Federation; and the reports made by comrades from Yongchuan, Fushun, and Xiushan Counties on their experience in election work.

The Provincial Conference on Election Work has specifically discussed and studied the problems of how to be good deputies to county and township people's congresses, of how to make a success of the election of deputies to new people's congresses, of how to make a success of the separation of governments from communes and of the establishment of township governments, of how to combine closely the elections at county and township levels, of how to combine the election of deputies to township people's congresses and the separation of governments from communes with the establishment of township governments. In addition, it has also studied some major problems arising from election work.

Qin Chuanhou, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, made a speech at the conclusion of the conference. His speech highlighted four major points:

1. The need to have a thorough understanding of the great significance of the election of deputies to new county and township people's congresses. He said: The election of deputies to county and township people's congresses has an important bearing on the questions of whether or not the people can really be the masters of their own affairs, of whether or not state political power is in the hands of the people, and of whether or not state political power is subject to the people's supervision. By making a success of the elections, we can consolidate the results of the structural reform, strengthen the building of political power, and do better in educating the masses.
2. The need to promote democracy and to do things strictly according to the law. Comrade Qin Chuanhou said: The key to the success or failure of election work lies in whether or not we can promote democracy and do things according to the law. Leading comrades at all levels must strengthen their idea of the legal system and strictly do things according to the law. In nominating and finalizing candidates, it is necessary to respect the democratic rights of the people. Nobody is to monopolize anything.
3. The need to clarify the problems posed at the discussion.
4. The need to strengthen leadership over election work.

CSO: 4005/107

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN HOLDS EDUCATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK170513 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] At the educational work conference held by the Provincial Party Committee this afternoon, Zhao Tingguang, deputy secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, made a speech and stressed: leading organs at all levels should deepen their understanding of the importance of education in the four modernizations, and should adopt necessary measures, according to the reality of Yunnan Province, to speed up the development of education in our province.

In his speech, Comrade Zhao Tingguang said: Since the Third Plenary Session, because the Provincial Party Committee has strengthened its leadership over educational work, most of the prefectural and county party committees have gradually deepened their understanding of the important position and role of education in the four modernizations, and have attached greater and greater importance to education. Hence, educational work in our province has achieved remarkable results. At present, an educational framework of primary, secondary, and higher schools in our province has basically taken shape. However, we should also notice that the development of education in our province still does not conform to the needs of the four modernizations. Many problems still exist in this field and we must settle them seriously.

Comrade Zhao Tingguang said: In order to ensure the rapid development of education in our province and to adapt our educational work to the needs of modernization, we must, most importantly, help leaders at all levels realize that education is a strategic priority in our efforts to achieve the four modernizations. As the first step, the 12,000 leading members at and above the rank of member of a county party committee throughout the province should, through studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and the central documents concerning educational work, realize the point that education not only provides a basic condition for building material civilization, but also constitutes a substantial part of the socialist spiritual civilization, because education has a close bearing on the improvement of the economy, politics, democracy, the building of the legal system, and the turn for the better in public conduct. From a long-term viewpoint, education is a matter of importance concerning the future destiny of our country and nation and the fundamental interests of the party and the people. Therefore, it is a matter concerning the overall situation. We must take a broad and long-term view, really place education in a strategic position, exercise effective leadership over

educational work, and take concrete action to effect this. A year ago, the 12th CPC National Congress decided to take education as one of the strategic priorities. We must maintain a uniform political position with the party central leadership, and so each prefectural and county party committee should examine whether it has placed education in a position of strategic priority since the 12th Party Congress. It is necessary to enumerate facts to demonstrate what measures it has adopted to ensure this priority and what measures it is preparing to take in the future to develop education.

The educational work conference held by the Provincial Party committee opened this morning. People attending the meeting included deputy secretaries, deputy commissioners, and deputy mayors from various prefectures and cities, heads of the educational departments in all prefectures and counties, presidents of all universities and higher colleges in this province, and relevant leaders of various departments, bureaus, commissions, and offices directly under the provincial authorities. Some famous people in educational circles were also invited to the meeting.

CSO: 4005/107

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION--The state recently decided to subsidize Guizhou Province with 10 million yuan to develop capital construction for primary school education. After study by provincial relevant departments and prefectures, this special funds has been allocated to 32 autonomous counties of minority nationalities in distant border areas, including Congjiang, Luodian, Nayong, Ziyun, Yanhe, and Wuchuan Counties, and to Shuicheng Special District. All prefectures and counties have assigned special personnel to be responsible for completing the projects on schedule. [Summary] [HK191446 Guiyang Zuizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Oct 83]

CSO: 4005/107

NORTH REGION

DISCUSSION OF DENG XIAOPING'S 1975 RECTIFICATION

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by Yu Feng [0060 6912]: "Rectification Is the Real Beginning of Bringing Order Out of Chaos"]

[Text] The first eight articles in the "Collected Works of Deng Xiaoping" constitute Comrade Deng Xiaoping's statement of his political views of 1975. From these eight works one can see clearly that from the time Comrade Deng Xiaoping came to take charge of the daily work of the Central Committee, in order to eliminate the chaos wrought by the "great cultural revolution," promote stability and unity, and get the national economy on the way to improvement, he has engaged in a struggle in diametric opposition to the "gang of four," by carrying out a comprehensive rectification of every item of the work that was brought to such an extreme state of confusion due to the damage wrought by the "gang of four." This, essentially, is the beginning of a systematic rectification of the errors of the "great cultural revolution," and is the real beginning of bringing order out of chaos.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the work of rectification in 1975, placing emphasis on taking charge of work in the following three areas:

First, "The entire party must, with a view to the situation as a whole, set the national economy on the road to improvement." One of the most serious bad results of the "great cultural revolution" was that it ruined our country's economic construction, and brought the whole national economy to the brink of collapse. For this reason, as soon as Comrade Deng Xiaoping came to take charge of the daily work of the Central Committee, he took very close, careful charge of this aspect of things. He emphatically pointed out that if we want to build China into a strong socialist country with modern agriculture, modern industry, modern defense, and modern science and technology by the end of this century, "The entire party and the entire country must struggle to realize this great objective. This, then, is the situation as a whole." With this end in mind, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has proposed a series of rectification measures. One is that we must overcome weakness, laziness, and carelessness, and establish strong, fearless leading bodies. He says: "If this problem is not properly solved, there will be no question of leading the masses forward; even getting started at all will be difficult." Second, we must restore and perfect a necessary system of rules and regulations, and strengthen our organizational discipline. He proposed the idea

that some of our systems of rules and regulations are comparatively loaded down with elaborate procedures, and should be reformed. Those systems of rules and regulations which are effective should be reinstated and perfected, and the crux of restoring and perfecting systems of rules and regulations "is establishing a system of responsibilities" and overcoming the phenomenon of no one being willing to take responsibility for anything. Third, we must conscientiously put our policies into effect, and mobilize people's enthusiasm. We must put into effect the policy on good people; the problems of those who were falsely accused during the movements must definitely be solved; those who were implicated should very quickly be allowed to set down their burdens; we must also mobilize the enthusiasm of those old workers, mainstay technicians and model workers. We must firmly uphold the principle of making allotments according to the amount of work performed, for "this is a very big issue throughout in the building of socialist modernization." We must introduce new technology, and new equipment, and expand exports and imports, and "this is a big policy."

Second, "The core issue is the rectification of the party." During the "great cultural revolution," work in every area was seriously damaged. For this reason, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has proposed that "every aspect must be rectified," but "the core issue is the rectification of the party. If only we get a good hold on this central link of rectifying the party, then the other aspects of rectification will not be difficult." In order to do a good job of the party's rectification, the first requirement will be to establish the party's leadership, and the crux is establishing leadership at the level of the province committee, having the province committee leadership achieve the state of not being weak, lazy, or careless, so that people will listen to what they say, so that they will be able to command, and able to lead. The second is that we must reorganize the various levels of the party's leading bodies. When the leading bodies have been reorganized, the party members' problems will be easy to solve. In reorganizing the leading bodies, we must do a good job of selecting the top several layers of leaders, and we must pay particular attention to getting a good hold at the county committee level, and establish a vigorous county committee. To be a good county committee secretary one must have all-around leadership experience, and be able to take charge of work in any area, whether it concerns east, west, north, south or middle and whether it is in the party, government, military, popular or study area. The third requirement is that we must rectify party practices, and carry on the excellent traditions and practices of our party. The party's excellent traditions and styles of work are comprised in the three great styles of work proposed by Comrade Mao Zedong in the political report of the Seventh People's Congress of tying in theory with reality, forming a close connection with the masses, and self-criticism. The rectification of party practices at Yanan enabled the entire party to unite on a basis of political unanimity. If it had not been for that rectification of party practices, it would not have been possible to defeat the Japanese invaders and Chiang Kai-shek. If at present we do not undergo a rectification of party practices, and restore and carry on the excellent traditions and workstyles of our party that were ruined by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," then if we want to get the national economy on the road to improvement it will also prove impossible.

Third, "We must start by opposing factionalism and strengthening party spirit." Comrade Deng Xiaoping points out that in the history of our party there have been a good many factions, and that was the natural outcome of existing for so long in the scattered circumstances of guerilla war in the countryside. Through the rectification of party practices at Yanan, and the opposition to factionalism, the entire party achieved a new unity. This was the fundamental guarantee of our gaining victory in the war against Japan and in the war of liberation. Ever since the "great cultural revolution," due to the instigation of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the pernicious trait of bourgeois factionalism spread, seriously damaging the party's cohesion and unity, harming the political aspects of stability and unity, having a negative effect on the development of the national economy, and seriously jeopardizing the general situation. For this reason, Comrade Deng Xiaoping points out that we must clearly present this issue of opposing factionalism before all of the people, and that "in solving the problems of the various areas and the various departments, we must begin by opposing factionalism and strengthening party spirit. In opposing factionalism, our method should be "to attack on a very small front, educate on a very wide front." A second is that we must mobilize the masses to rise up and oppose factionalism. Those who persevere in factionalism must fear the masses, and fear the masses' rising up. Third, we must transfer every one of those who are ringleaders of factionalism out of their original units. If, after transferring one ringleader, another appears, what must be done? If another one appears, then transfer him, too, and after two or three transfers the problem should have been solved. The fourth method is that in utilizing and promoting cadres, we cannot give much responsibility to people who have been much given to factionalism, or to those who persist in factionalism and are unwilling to reform. This should be an important organizational principle.

Due to the fact that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's taking charge of rectification in 1975 met with the wishes of the party and the people, it also obtained the enthusiastic support of the entire party and the people of the entire country, and the situation in every area improved markedly and quickly. When complications developed later on in history, and cut off the process of rectification, the whole country once again fell into chaos. The complications of history caused people to realize even more clearly that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's taking charge of rectification was completely correct. When now we turn back and look at the rectification of 1975, and study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's writings at the time, we understand even more deeply that the work of rectification begun by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in 1975 was the real beginning of a whole series of measures in our party, from guiding ideology to practical work, serving to bring order out of chaos after the smashing of the "gang of four." It opened the prologue for realizing our party's third great historical change for the better, and established the basis for the great improvements in the national economy since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA OFFICIAL ON BUILDING NATIONALITY UNITY

HK090424 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 22 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by Zhao Min [6392 2404], political commissar of Ningxia Military District: "Strengthen Nationality Unity, Jointly Build the Great Wall of Steel"]

[Text] October this year marks the 25th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region. The Regional CPC Committee has decided to unfold region-wide "nationality unity month" activities in October. As army troops and militiamen taking up the tasks of safeguarding and building the border area of the motherland, the active unfolding of and participation in these activities has a most important significance in strengthening nationality unity, bringing closer relations between the army and government and between the army and the people, and in the building of the army and the militia.

The consolidation of nationality unity is not only an important symbol of the prosperity of the country, but a reliable guarantee for the development and strengthening of the army. History has proved: The victory of the Chinese revolution was won chiefly by relying on the entirely new-style people's army's flesh-and-blood relation with the people, under the leadership of our party, and through waging long-term people's war and overcoming powerful enemies. The course of the struggle of our army over one-half century has likewise demonstrated: It is entirely by relying on the party's leadership, strengthening of nationality unity, and the support of the people that it is possible for our army to grow from nothing, from small to large, and from weak to powerful, to gradually develop into a comprehensive army with various services and arms, possessing a powerful defense power under the armed system of the three-way combination of the field armies, the local forces, and the militia. Our army is made up of the sons of the people, originating from the people, and in the service of the people; "to stand closely with the Chinese people, and to serve the people heart and soul, is the sole purpose of this army." Whether in the years of revolutionary war or in the period of peaceful construction, our army has all along implemented the party's nationality policy in an exemplary way, existing and fighting for the interests of various nationalities. This unanimity of the basic interests with the goal of struggle is precisely the solid foundation for the unity and struggle of our army and the people of various nationalities; it is where the strength lies in conquering all enemies and overcoming all difficulties. The history of the world-famous strategic

great transfer of the Red Army is an epic struggle in observing mass discipline and implementing the great nationality unity. The Red Army marched 25,000 li, covering 11 provinces, passing through more than 10 minority nationality regions of the Zang, the Yi, the Hui, and so on; wherever they went, they strictly implemented the nationality policy, showing respect for the customs and habits of the minority nationalities, giving not the slightest offense, thus winning the support and welcome of the brothers of various minority nationalities. Liu Bocheng, the general chief of staff of the Red Army, even held a ceremony on becoming sworn brothers with the chief of the Yi nationality, which had a great effect on the minority nationalities. When the Red Army passed by the Liupanshan mountain range, they established profound friendship with brothers of the Hui nationality, which is never forgotten by the armymen and people of Ningxia. In 1935, when the Red Army arrived in the Hui nationality region, the fighters got their water for washing and cooking from the wells with spotlessly clean buckets. When there were not enough bowls and chopsticks, some comrades would wait until others had finished their meals before their turns came, and would not use the bowls and chopsticks of the masses of the Hui nationality. When the news that the Red Army showed respect for the customs and habits of minority nationalities spread all over the Hui nationality region, there appeared many touching scenes of bringing gifts to the Red Army. This inspired the army, expanded the Red Army, and turned it into an irresistible torrent of iron and steel. The flowers of nationality unity watered with blood by the army and people bloom even today at the foot of the Liupanshan, and along the banks of the Huanghe.

In the past, through relying on nationality unity and building up a wall of iron and steel, a new China emerged! Likewise today, we should rely on further consolidating nationality unity and building a modern and regularized great wall of iron and steel for safeguarding the Four Modernizations. The "Resolution on a Number of Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC" pointed out: "It is necessary to restore and bring forward the fine tradition of the close unity inside the army, between the army and the government, and between the army and the people." And the report of the 12th CPC National Congress points out: "We should strive to strengthen the building of the PLA, building our army into a powerful, modernized, regularized revolutionary army, and to further improve the self-defense capability of our army under conditions of modern warfare." This has fully expounded the relation between consolidating the unity of the army and the government, the army and the people, and the building of a modernized army; at the same time, it has put forth a higher requirement for our army under the new historical condition. Our army is an armed group carrying out revolutionary political tasks; safeguarding the frontier and building the Four Modernizations are the glorious tasks assigned to us by the party and the people in the new stage. Our region is at the north western frontier, and it's strategic position is very important; and at the same time, it is a minority nationality region. Therefore, the consolidation of nationality unity is particularly important in building a solid border defense; it is a cardinal task. We should further consolidate the unity of the army and the government, and the army and the people, do a good job in minority nationality work, and build up an indestructible great wall of iron and steel.

The people of the various nationalities are the staunch supporters of the building of this great wall of iron and steel. The Regional CPC Committee and people's government and the people of all nationalities have shown concern for the building of national defense; they cherish the people's army, and give active support to the troops and militiamen in doing a good job in war preparations and various construction. Whenever there is a festival, party and government organs and people of all nationalities universally unfold activities of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs, going deep into army units for visits and extending their greetings, holding forums and get-togethers. Regarding the problems put forth by army units, they are given serious studies. Demobilized armymen are given appropriate assignments in accordance with the party's policy, and militia work is given due support. The "support-the-army groups" among the masses of various nationalities help the fighters wash their bedding, mend their clothes, and support the army to train talented people useful both in military and civilian fields thus expressing their deep feeling toward the army of being as close as fish and water, promoting the building of the army and the militia. The army units of our region have all along kept close ties with the people of the various nationalities of Ningxia, where there is danger, there is the PLA; where there are difficulties, there is the people's army. They have won the praise of the people of various nationalities for consolidating nationality unity, for their support in local industrial and agricultural production, and for what they have done in opening up the new Ningxia. Reviewing the course of the army and the people in their joint efforts to open and safeguard the frontier, we see that the profound feeling of nationality unity has formed everywhere.

The journey is long, and the fighters' duty heavy. The commanders, fighters, and militiamen of the whole region must bring forward the glorious tradition of our party and army, consolidate nationality unity, make joint efforts to build an indestructible great wall of iron and steel, and make new contributions to building a new Ningxia, opening up the great northwest, and invigorating the Chinese nation under the leadership of the CPC.

CSO: 4005/111

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING ENDS 25 OCTOBER

HK270630 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Excerpts] According to GANSU RIBAO, the Provincial Discipline Inspection Work Conference which concluded in Lanzhou on 23 October proposed: The central task of discipline inspection work is to help the party committees to rectify party style and achieve a fundamental turn for the better in it as quickly as possible. At present, it is necessary to take the communique of the 2nd Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee and the Central Committee decision on party rectification as the guiding ideology, overcome difficulties, clear away resistance, do the work in a thoroughly sound way, and promote a turn for the better in party work style as soon as possible, as practical action to greet the party rectification work starting this winter and the Sixth Provincial Party Congress.

The Central Discipline Inspection Commission specially dispatched three comrades to Lanzhou to attend [the] conference and to guide work.

The meeting held: Cracking down on serious economic crime and correcting anomalies in housing construction and allocation are the current focal points in rectifying party style. In cracking down on serious economic crime, we must concentrate on eliminating untouched corners and areas and on the question of ineffective action against people who commit serious economic crime.

The meeting also discussed the questions of grasping the organizational building of discipline inspection organs and striving to improve the political quality and professional standard of the discipline inspection force.

CSO: 4005/111

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA FORUM STRESSES CADRE MANAGEMENT REFORM

HK210845 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by Wu Fanggui [0702 2455 6311], Li Wenjun [2621 2429 0193], and Zhang Weiguo [1728 4850 0948]: "Ningxia Regional CPC Committee Organizational Department Holds Regional Organizational Work Forum to Discuss and Determine Tasks for Regional Organizational Work Under New Situation"]

[Text] From 15 to 24 September, the Regional CPC Committee Organizational Department held a regional organizational work forum to implement the spirit of the National Organizational Work Forum. The meeting stressed: We should take the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as a guideline to unswervingly pursue the policy of making cadre corps "more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent" and to do well in establishing leading bodies and the "third echelon" of cadres. We should reform the cadre management system and cadre system in a planned way and step-by-step enhance the political and vocational quality of cadre ranks, arouse the enthusiasm of various kinds of cadres. We should do well in carrying out party rectification in accordance with the unified arrangement of the CPC Central Committee and further enhance the combat effectiveness of party organizations at various levels to ensure the smooth progress of the Four Modernizations.

Those who attended the meeting included responsible comrades of the Regional CPC Committee and responsible comrades of the Ningxia work group under the central guiding group in charge of the structural reforms in various provinces, cities, and autonomous regions.

Regional Party Secretary Li Xuezhi and Regional Deputy Party Secretary Hao Tingzao both spoke at the forum. Ma Qixin, director of the Organizational Department of the Regional CPC Committee, delivered a report entitled "Using the Spirit of Reform to Create a New Situation in the Organizational Work of Our Region."

All participating comrades conscientiously studied important speeches of the central leading comrades and main documents of the national organizational work forum. They reviewed the situation and summed up the experience of the regional organizational work since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and studied and discussed the main tasks of the organizational work under the new situation and the main measures to be taken to accomplish the tasks.

The meeting pointed out: Owing to efforts exerted over the past few years to carry out incessant readjustment and structural reforms, a fairly great breakthrough has been effected in making leading bodies at various levels "more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent." However, there is still a big gap between leading bodies which have been readjusted and the demands of the "four transformations" of leading bodies. In future, the focus of our country's economic construction will be shifted to the northwest. To effect this strategic shift, we should make preparations organizationally. It is our region's present and future key task in organizational work to continue to grasp the structural reforms of leading bodies in accordance with the guideline of making cadre corps "more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent." In accordance with the 8-year plan proposed by the Regional Organizational Work Forum aimed at reforming the structures of the leading bodies, CPC committees and organizational departments at various levels should formulate plans suitable for their own localities, departments, and units to further reform the structure of their leading bodies. This will ensure the reasonable age, educational and vocational structures of leading bodies at various levels. While reforming the structure of leading bodies, we should take the revolutionization of cadres as a prerequisite. We should adhere to the fundamental conditions of the party cadres, which are stipulated in the party constitution. The "three kinds of people" and the people who oppose the party line implemented since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and who severely violate law and discipline are not allowed to enter leading bodies. Those who committed serious mistakes and refused to mend their ways; those who are ideologically and morally corrupt, who pursue factionalism, and who lack a sense of responsibility and the desire to do better; those "good old chaps" who disregard principle; and those who lack both ability and political integrity and who attempt nothing and accomplish nothing are not allowed to enter leading groups. We should resolutely overcome various kinds of erroneous ideas and outworn concepts to thoroughly eliminate the "leftist" ideological influence. We should widen our vision and be bold in selecting, and promoting to leading posts at various levels, excellent young cadres who have both ability and political integrity, who are in the prime of life and better educated, who truly have professional knowledge and pioneering spirit, and who can create a new situation in the work.

The meeting stressed: The important policy decision adopted by the CPC Central Committee on effectively building the "third echelon" of cadres is an essential measure for realizing the "four transformations" of leading bodies and for ensuring smooth progress of the succession of the old by the new. It is also an important capital construction in present cadre work. CPC committees and organizational departments at various levels must have an earnest and strong sense of urgency and responsibility in grasping the work firmly and effectively and in doing conscientious work in selecting and training reserve cadres. While selecting cadres, we should persist in setting high and strict demands on the candidates. We should select the best from among the young and middle-aged cadres and qualified candidates. We should pay attention to the gaps between the candidates' ages in order to group them in echelons. After selecting those reserve cadres, we should work out plans and

adopt measures to train them. On the basis of providing them with knowledge and skills which they lack, we should offer them directional training. In the meantime, we should constantly make investigations to get more familiar with them in order to help them enhance their ability as fast as possible.

The meeting point out: To enhance the quality of cadre corps, CPC committees at various levels should formulate a long-term plan for training cadres in accordance with the demands set by the central authorities and the Regional CPC Committee. They should fully tap potentialities and firmly grasp the work of training cadres. In the meantime, they should reform the incompatible parts of the cadre system and continuously sum up experiences so that the system will be beneficial to their efforts to discover, train, and properly use talented personnel. At present, their most urgent task is to grasp the reform of the cadre management system and to establish personal responsibility and assessment systems for cadres.

The meeting emphasized: We should strengthen ideological and political work and adopt various measures to fully arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres. CPC committees at various levels should continue to do well in encouraging veteran cadres to retreat to the second and third lines. They should show concern for them politically and in their daily life. They should also pay attention to arousing the enthusiasm of cadres in their fifties. Some of them have offered their present positions or promotion opportunities to younger comrades. CPC committees at various levels should adopt various methods to arrange their work so that they will continue to play their role. They should pay attention to doing the work for intellectuals effectively. They should correctly treat and use cadres who once committed mistakes in order to fully arouse the enthusiasm of people of various quarters and to carry out the Four Modernizations with one heart and one mind.

The meeting demanded that CPC committees and organizational departments at various levels make good preparations for all-round party rectification. They should organize the broad masses of party members to study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and help them grasp the spirit of the works in light of their actual conditions in ideas and work so that they will enhance their consciousness in implementing the party's line, guidelines, and policies. In accordance with the requirements contained in the "Circular of the CPC Central Committee on Strengthening Education Work for Party Members," they should firmly grasp the work of providing party members with education in becoming qualified party members and qualified cadres. They should guide party members to study the party constitution well so that they will measure themselves by the standards set in the party constitution, promote their merits, and correct their mistakes. They should investigate and analyze in a planned way the situation of party members and party organizations to ascertain the true situation better. They should firmly grasp the work of rectifying party organizations at the grass roots level which are paralyzed or partly paralyzed.

A total of 160 people attended the meeting. They included directors of the CPC Committee organizational departments and responsible persons of the personnel, political, and cadre departments in various prefectures, cities, and

counties (districts). They also include responsible persons or organs under the Regional CPC Committee, of various universities and colleges and prefectoral enterprises and institutions. Some veteran retired cadres, who were specially invited, also attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/111

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG YOUTH URGED TO RESIST SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK040840 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] This afternoon, the Regional CYL Committee, the Regional Youth Federation, and the Regional Students Federation jointly held a forum, calling on all CYL members, young people of all nationalities, and the students of the primary schools, secondary schools, and universities throughout Xinjiang to resist and combat spiritual pollution and to strive to be a generation of new people who have ideals and morality, who are educated, and who observe discipline. At the forum (A Bu Du Ji Li Li), deputy secretary of the CYL Committee of all regional organs in the autonomous regions; (Tian Weil), deputy secretary of the CYL Committee of the Xinjiang Teachers' College; and (Ai Mai Ti Li Ya Shi Rou Zhi), cadre of the Yutian County CYL Committee, spoke.

They described the performance of their units. They profoundly felt that the party has paid extremely timely attention to the issue of eliminating spiritual pollution and resolved to stand in the forefront of the struggle against spiritual pollution and to score victories in this struggle.

[Ha Si Mu Yin Yi Ji), secretary of the Regional CYL Committee, made a speech at the forum. He called on CYL cadres at all levels in Xinjiang to study in earnest the spirit of the 2nd Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," to heighten their levels of consciousness in eliminating spiritual pollution, to make a success of studies and investigations, to carry out criticism and self-criticism in light of the problems which exist in their units, and to improve the young people's understanding of the fight against spiritual pollution. It is necessary to organize good healthy cultural, sports, and recreational activities, to seize the positions occupied by sparetime activities, and to lead the young people and teenagers to strive to be vanguards in resisting spiritual pollution.

CSO: 4005/111

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU CPC COMMITTEE DISCUSSES EDUCATIONAL WORK

HK071220 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] On the morning of 3 November, the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting to specially discuss educational work. The meeting called on party committees and governments in various localities to strive to grasp educational work as a strategic focal point. Through discussions the meeting adopted a resolution concerning certain questions on strengthening middle school education.

The meeting maintained that education is the foundation of the Four Modernizations and that in exploiting the great northeast and revitalizing Gansu, education must go ahead of other work. The meeting demanded that party committees in various localities must grasp educational work like key construction projects in the economic field, correct the guiding principles for running schools, and persist in running schools in various ways and in line with specific conditions. The rural areas must run full-time primary schools, simple primary schools, and mobile teaching teams, and try in every possible way to raise the enrollment of children of school age. Various localities must adopt effective measures to step up the reform of secondary education so as to serve economic and social development in the rural areas, and must develop minority nationality education.

The meeting maintained: The key to improving educational quality lies in carrying out well pedagogical education and in building a stable and qualified teachers' contingent. We must train in a planned way middle and primary school teachers so as to improve their quality. We must adhere to the principle of walking on two legs in running schools, energetically support enterprises, factories, mines, communes, and production brigades in running schools, and encourage the masses to make material and financial investments in running schools.

In order to improve the conditions for running schools, the Provincial CPC Committee and government have decided to increase educational funds year by year. The meeting demanded that various localities strengthen control over educational funds. All practices violating financial discipline, embezzling educational funds, and humiliating teachers must be severely dealt with, and an atmosphere must be created in which teachers are respected.

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI TRIES TO SOLVE EDUCATION PROBLEMS

HK080839 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Recently, the Provincial CPC Committee and government circulated the "proposals by the provincial departments of education, finance, and labor and personnel, and the Provincial Economic Commission on solving some problems in general education," demanding that intensified efforts be made to strengthen elementary education and to increase funds for education year by year. The proposals are as follows:

1. Deepen our understanding and strengthen elementary education. The education. The educational, financial, labor and personnel, and planning departments at various levels must attach importance to the educational cause in terms of guiding ideology, further overcome the underestimation of education, in particular, primary and secondary education, and support the development of general education in all fields of endeavor.
2. The increase in the funds for education of the various counties and cities must be higher than the ratio of the increase in their total expenditure. Beginning from next year, the departments concerned at the provincial, county, and city levels will allot an additional 22 million yuan in funds specially marked for general education. The proportion of collective investment in the special funds for the construction of old bases in north Shaanxi Province, for the development of a diversified economy in south Shaanxi Province, and for getting rid of poverty must be increased with the use of these funds being centered on developing general education and secondary professional technical education. It is necessary to encourage all sides and quarters concerned in society and the masses to run schools by their own investment funds.
3. Encourage the secondary and primary school teachers in mountain areas to actively make contributions for coordinated general education in mountain areas. Teachers who graduated from secondary teachers' schools and who are willing to work in mountain areas are entitled to enjoy the same treatment as technical personnel who make a living as farmers.
4. Seriously solve the related problems of the teachers who work in schools run by the local people. All counties must implement the related decisions of the State Council and grant subsidies in full to the teachers themselves, as stipulated, on a monthly basis. All commune and brigades must not delay in paying teachers.

5. The curricula and discipline of the secondary conservatories of music must be decided by the educational and labor and personnel departments in accordance with the needs of society. In terms of recruitment, first priority must be given to students graduating from a secondary conservatory of music.

6. Vigorously implement the policy toward intellectuals among secondary and primary school teachers. The educational and administrative departments at the county level or above must take charge of the administration and transfer of secondary and primary school teachers and the editorial staff in education. Concerning the grade three or above primary school teachers and the secondary school teachers who are graduates from institutions of higher education, or have a record of formal schooling as university graduates and who have taught for more than 20 years and are in the category of grade five secondary school teachers, they are entitled to enjoy the same political and living conditions as university lecturers. In the coming 5 years, every year the province must set aside a certain number of positions from the recruitment quotas and from positions vacated by staff members leaving their posts, and give them to outstanding teachers who are working in schools run by the local people and who have passed examinations to become teachers working in publicly run schools.

CSO: 4005/111

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

YUNNAN UNIVERSITY 60TH ANNIVERSARY--Some 6,000 teachers, students, and staff of Yunnan University and figures of various sectors held a rally this morning to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the university. Yunnan University is at present the province's sole comprehensive key arts and science university. There are 12 faculties with 19 specialities, 3 research centers, and 7 research offices. The university has 150 professors and deputy professors, 420 lecturers, and 3,400 students and postgraduates in the school. Zhou Enlai, Peng Dehuai, He Long, Chen Yi, and Lu Dingyi visited the university to inspect it and provide guidance. Since the founding of the state, the university has provided 14,000 graduates and postgraduates for the state. The rally was attended by responsible comrades of the province including Gao Zhiguo, Yu Huoli, and He Zhiqiang. Gao Zhiguo made a speech. [Summary] [HK210433 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Oct 83]

XINJIANG ADMINISTRATIVE READJUSTMENTS--According to XINJIANG RIBAO, the State Council has approved the Xinjiang Regional People's Government report on abolishing four counties and establishing three cities. Changji County is to be abolished and Changji City established; Aksu County is to be abolished and Aksu City established; Kurle County is to be abolished and its administrative area is to come under Kurle City; Hami County is to be abolished and its administrative area is to come under Hami City; and Hetian City is to be established. This constitutes an important reform in the administrative setup in Xinjiang. It is of great significance for bringing into play the key role of cities, streamlining organs, strengthening urban-rural ties, and promoting urban and rural economic and cultural construction. The newly established Changji, Hetian, and Aksu cities are county-level cities. The region now has a total of 11 prefectural and county-level cities. [Text] [HK220333 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 22 Oct 83]

CSO: 4005/111

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NINGXIA MILITIA SUPPORTS NATIONALITY UNITY MONTH

HK180926 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by Cheng Hairu [4453 3189 0320]]

[Text] Recently, the Ningxia Military District CPC Committee has made a decision, calling on the troops and militiamen throughout the district to respond to the call of the regional CPC committee and take an active part in "nationality unity month" activities.

The "decision" points out that by taking part in "nationality unity month" activities the troops and militiamen are performing a deed of tremendous significance for the further implementation of the party's nationality policies, the strengthening of the great unity between the people of all nationalities, and the promotion of the four modernizations. In so doing, they also play a role in further strengthening the close ties between the troops and the government and between the troops and the people, in promoting the movement of army and people jointly building socialist spiritual civilization and in strengthening the construction of the troops and militia. All the organizations of the army and militia must regard the task of taking part in these activities as an unshirkable political task and must perform actual deeds to make contributions to the strengthening of the nationality unity.

The "decision" calls on all PLA and militia organizations to conscientiously organize the broad ranks of commanders, fighters, and militiamen to study Marxist nationality theory and the party's nationality policies, study the passages in the documents of the 12th party congress on the nationality issue, and study the important speeches given by the central leading comrades during these comrades' inspection in the northwest in order to deepen their understanding of the party's nationality policies and carry out a reeducation of the party's nationality policies among the troops and militiamen. The leading cadres at all levels must conscientiously take part in the study and take the lead in taking part in "nationality unity month" activities. All units must form inspection groups and survey teams to visit various troops and militia units to investigate the question of how these units have carried out the nationality policies and to sum up their experience in doing this work. They must perform, in a planned and organized manner, some significant

deeds for local party and government organizations and the masses of people. They must resolutely obey the unified leadership of the regional CPC committee and government, strengthen the organizational work of and leadership over "nationality unity month" activities, and carry out these activities in a vivid, colorful, and effective manner.

CSO: 4005/133

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA MEETING ON BUILDING BAOJI INTO CIVILITY CITY

HK200304 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] From 11 to 15 October, a meeting to exchange experiences in jointly building Baoji into a civility city by the army and the people was held in a certain PLA unit stationed in Baoji. The drive to jointly build Baoji into a civility city by the army and the people was launched in March this year. The PLA General Political Department has paid close attention to and commended the drive. By now, the PLA units stationed in Baoji and the Baoji military subarea have established ties with more than 40 units, including the Baoji railway station, the (Bianqin) paper mill, the (Xianfeng) hotel, the (Qunzhong road) grain shop, the (Xingjiang) primary school, and so on, to conduct the drive to jointly build spiritual civilization by the army and the people. Spurred on by them, the drive for civility factories, shops, and streets, has been generally developed on all fronts of the whole city. People's spiritual outlook has changed remarkably and there has been a notable turn for the better in social order. In addition, great achievements have been made in eliminating dirtiness, disorder, and poor service. At the meeting, representatives from 12 units spoke on their experience. Present at the meeting were responsible comrades of the PLA General Political Department and the departments in charge of the PLA Lanzhou Military Command.

CSO: 4005/133

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GUANGXI PLA MEETING ON GRASSROOTS POLITICAL WORK

HK030653 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] A Guangxi Military District meeting on grassroots political work concluded in Nanning on 1 November after 6 days in session. Apart from summing up and exchanging experiences in political work and commending the progressives, the meeting looked into the questions of further strengthening ideological and political work and resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution.

The meeting was attended by responsible comrades of political organs of divisions and regiments in the military district and representatives of grassroots political work cadres in the units. Cadres of the military district organs and units stationed in Nanning also took part. Deputy Political Commissars (Mao Guobin) and (He Yaodong) respectively conveyed the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee and the forum of the Central Military Commission, together with the General Political Department's instructions on grasping grassroots building. Guangxi Military District Commander (Li Xinliang) and Political Commissar (Bi Kezhou) spoke on the importance and urgency of further strengthening grassroots political work and resisting and eliminating spiritual pollution. (Zhang Kexin), member of the standing committee of the military district CPC committee and director of the political department, gave a summation report.

Comrade (Bi Kezhou) stressed in his speech: Guarding against spiritual pollution and resisting corrosion by decadent bourgeois ideology is an important content of upholding the four basic principles, and a major issue related to the success or failure of the four modernizations. As far as the armed forces are concerned, unless this problem is solved we will slacken our fighting spirit and combat effectiveness.

He pointed out: At present, while continuing to correct and guard against leftist tendencies, the leaders at all levels in the PLA units must pay great attention to the effect of spiritual pollution on the units, and spontaneously resist the penetration of decadent bourgeois ideology into the units.

Comrade (Zhang Kexin) outlined in his summation report the achievements of the units of the military district in resisting spiritual pollution, gave a specific analysis of the ideological state of the cadres and fighters,

and set out the expressions of spiritual pollution. He put forward specific demands on strengthening ideological and political work in the future.

He stressed: The units of the military district must do a good job in political education centered on communist ideology, to ensure that the commanders and fighters of the units will have a high degree of communist spirit of dedication, lofty moral qualities, and excellent revolutionary integrity. They should guarantee to fight a successful battle against both steel and sugar-coated bullets.

During the meeting, representatives of 10 units introduced their experiences in doing a good job in grassroots ideological and political work and resisting spiritual pollution. The meeting commended 25 progressive units and 52 individuals. Their common characteristics is to stick to principles, have strong party spirit, and take the lead in resisting spiritual pollution. They have done a lot of ideological and political work in order to maintain a high degree of political unity with the Central Committee and ensure victory in the struggle against the enemy on the border, scoring notable successes.

The meeting demanded that all units of the military district learn from these progressive units and individuals, enhance combat effectiveness, and strive for new victories in the border defense struggle.

CSO: 4005/133

HONG KONG ENTERING TURBULENT ERA

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 72, Oct 83 pp 17-18

[Article by Chang Chuan [1603 1557], staff reporter under contract: "Word from the Capital: Hong Kong Enters Turbulent Era--Looking at the Situation in Hong Kong from Beijing"]

[Text] One round after another of Sino-British talks has taken place; although they have remained secret, one secret has already been made public, and that is: they talk but cannot get together.

The Crux

What is the crux of their not being able to get together through talks?

It is the question of sovereignty and administrative authority over Hong Kong.

Beijing took the initiative, but in a roundabout way, to stress the conversation about how to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity.

Some people say that the so-called maintaining prosperity means prosperity before and after 1997--that is, it is necessary to maintain such prosperity from today to 1997, and it is also necessary to maintain prosperity after 1997.

Certain personalities on the British side are very interested in the question of prosperity after 1997. They perhaps think this way: In talking about maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity after 1997, it implies that both the Chinese and the British side are to benefit from it, and that after 1997 Britain would still have a certain right to speak up and Britain may still benefit from it.

But Beijing's real attitude is not necessarily so.

The Stalemate

A gentleman in the know has told this writer that the Chinese delegation has from the beginning of the Sino-British talks stated its stand of recovering

its sovereignty over Hong Kong; later it stressed the consistency between the recovery of sovereignty and the recovery of administrative authority; and still later, it clearly told the British delegates:

What China wishes to talk with Britain about is the question of how to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity during the transitional period from today (1983) to 1 July 1997; questions after 1 July 1997 will no longer have to do with Britain.

The latter half of the statement suggests that after 1 July 1997 Hong Kong will already have become China's special administrative region; by that time, the maintenance of Hong Kong's prosperity will then be the problem of the CPC, the State Council and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and need not bother Britain, or, in reality, London will no longer be permitted to worry about.

At the conference table during the talks of 2 and 3 August, the Chinese delegates made bare all these opinions. Then, the talking atmosphere worsened, and all the British delegates had long faces.

Card Playing

When the talks resume in September, is there any chance for a turn for the better?

It is estimated that breaking the stalemate would be impossible.

Friends in Beijing said: "Britain wishes to pay the 'card of popular opinion' and the 'card of economics'; our side will counterattack correspondingly by mobilizing the masses and organize public opinion in Hong Kong to expose British colonialism and given vent to nationalism. It is estimated that most people would stand on the side opposite to Britain."

"But, if the British should play the 'card of economics,' let the value of the Hong Kong dollar go down, or even let the various trades in Hong Kong go out of business, would the Chinese side suffer great losses?"

"If the economic situation becomes bad, the British would first of all suffer great losses politically. If the standard of living of the Hong Kong people becomes hard, they would blame the British in Hong Kong, and this would radicalize the contradictions between the Hong Kong colonial administration and those it governs. That would benefit our side."

"However, some people think the Chinese side has said too much. When too much is said, people's minds would waver still further."

"The reason China says so much is due to certain causes; it may also be said that this is so because of the pressure exerted by the British side. The British side at the conference table is rigid; it insists on the three treaties, wants to exchange administrative authority for sovereignty, and also resorts to certain antics. Once the monetary market fluctuates, it then

shifts the blame to our side. Under such circumstances, how can we refrain from saying things."

Heavy Cannon Shells

According to my understanding, Beijing wants to criticize the British viewpoint, including organizing the writing of articles and the making of statements by people of the democratic parties and groups, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, it also indicates to Hong Kong Leftist newspapers that they must correspondingly "expose the antics of the British side" and "the preposterous statements of the British side."

They say that the directive Beijing gave to the Hong Kong propaganda agencies was clear, and that is that they must "correspondingly" carry out "refutation and counterattack" against "the preposterous statements of the British side," but they must write short articles in the manner of "calm, affable persuasion by reasoning." At the same time, it pointed out that they must let the Hong Kong people themselves (not the people's delegates, CPPCC members, or prominent Leftist personalities) speak, and the Leftist newspaper must not put up a stern face.

Inside the country, it was necessary to mobilize newspaper, jurists, economists and democratic personalities to criticize and refute "the preposterous statements of the British side"; it was necessary to fire heavy cannon shells, to have shots fired from all over the place in order to prevail over the other side.

Apart from this, the practice of sending economists to Hong Kong one batch after another is meant mainly to understand the situation in various aspects, including listening to the opinions of the Hong Kong people. These experts have included Xu Dixin [6079 3321 2450], Qian Junrui [6929 0193 3843], Huan Xiang [1360 6763], Yu Guangyuan [0600 0342 6678], and Gu Liang [0657 5328]. Lu Ping [7627 1627] and others among delegates of the Chinese side have also come many times to Hong Kong to understand the situation.

Wavering

I think it is fine for the CPC to send more people to Hong Kong to understand the situation and listen to people's opinions. The question is whether or not they can hear the voices of most of the Hong Kong people and whether or not they can get in touch with representative people. Once the people's opinions are learned, if such opinions are somewhat inconsistent, or not altogether consistent, with the CPC's stuff, then what would the CPC wish to do?

I cannot fully agree with my friends' opinions. Should the economy of Hong Kong go down in ruins one day, that would be bad for all the Chinese, the British, and the Hong Kong (the Hong Kong people's) side. Because Beijing wants to mobilize the masses in Hong Kong to oppose colonialism, it is bound to lead people to harbor various views and it is bound to lead to people's minds wavering and to financial instability. If, as Deng Xiaoping has said,

disturbances should take place in Hong Kong, China will take it back ahead of time, then Hong Kong's original financial status would be gone. By that time, Hong Kong would become a burden to China and not a goose capable of laying golden eggs.

Pessimism

I have asked several experts familiar with the situation in Hong Kong: "If Hong Kong's economy becomes chaotic, how is it going to be salvaged?"

What surprises me is that they did not trot out Deng Xiaoping's "theory of taking it back ahead of time," nor did they put up an optimistic mien. They said: "It looks as though this and the next year will be the 2 years in which the situation in Hong Kong is going to be rather turbulent."

"Why? Can it be said that measures calming people's minds cannot be adopted?"

"We know that many people are afraid precisely of the Chinese Communists taking back Hong Kong; they are afraid that what the Chinese Communists will mete out in Hong Kong in the future is not going to be genuine capitalism. Therefore, a couple of years are needed to let their feelings calm down, to let them face reality--even though reality is not so ideal; this way, the turbulent situation will gradually quiet down."

"Two years, insofar as the people of Hong Kong are concerned, would be too unfortunate, too crude, let alone at the end of the 2 years...."

The experts went no further.

I am of the opinion that during the Sino-British talks, both sides should be a bit more calm, refrain from resorting to antics, and refrain from resorting to anything that hampers their talks. Because problems must always be solved through consultations and talks between the two sides. If the talks should break down, they are going to benefit no one.

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CSO: 4005/53

DETAILS OF LO FU CASE REVEALED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 72, Oct 83 pp 25-26

[Article by Lo Bing [5012 0393]: "Casual Observations in a Northern Journey: The Real Situation About the Strange Case of Lo Fu"]

[Text] Was He Really a U.S. Spy?

In August, after I finished writing the segment of my "Casual Observations in a Northern Journey" on "Lo Fu Appearing in the Street in Beijing," I folded up my manuscript and fell in deep thought: This Lo Fu case is a strange one; although he has already been released on probation, and reporting on him should, it seems, come to a close, there is still a knot about this news which is not yet untied: Since Lo Fu is released on probation so fast, has he really committed the crime of spying? If he was not a U.S. spy, then what crime did he commit? If he committed no crime whatsoever, then why was he not let go right away?...

Posing such a hard question to myself might incur a bout of painstaking labor; but if I can untie the knot myself and break out of the cocoon, perhaps I would enter my own world of extreme pleasure. A person with news gathering as his profession often has a "privilege" to achieve such an enjoyment. In the process of asking myself to reveal the details of the Lo Case, my mind was filled with a mixture of bitter and sweet tastes.

In order to enable our readers to further understand the true situation about the Lo case, here let me first make some amendments to certain reports of the past. These amendments are not only necessary but strongly stimulating as news.

He Never Appeared in Court for Trial

--In the past, I reported that Lo Fu was detained in a quadrangle compound. At that time I did not get clear as to whether or not this quadrangle compound was a detention house or observation center. Now I know that this quadrangle compound is the guest house of a certain unit in Beijing. Naturally, Lo Fu is a person of special guest status; he is not likely to be allowed to take leave from that house.

--In the past, there was no unequivocal report on Lo Fu's trial; that was because I did not hear at which court he was tried. Now I am clear: Lo Fu never appeared at any court, nor was he ever tried by a court. He was merely subjected to questioning by certain persons in the quadrangle compound.

--In the past, I reported: "After Lo Fu was sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment on 29 April this year, he has actually never been locked up in any prison." Now, what needs to be amended is that from the moment he reached Beijing for his examination up to the present, Lo Fu has never been locked up in any prison. After he was released on probation, he moved directly from the quadrangle compound-guest house to the multistoried building in the Haiding district.

--In that multistoried building, Lo Fu's living conditions have not been bad (I have already reported previously that he receives 80 yuan in RMB each month for his living expenses). The woman worker who cooks for Lo Fu does not need Lo Fu to pay her any wage (Lo merely pays her some meal expenses each month).

--Even if you know Lo Fu's address, should you try to visit Lo at that address, you will surely not be able to find him. Because the elderly woman answering the door would tell you: "There is nobody by the name of Lo here." The truth is that the public security organ has let Lo Fu change his name since he moved in there. He is now known by the name of Shi [0670]. While in Hong Kong, Lo Fu once used the pen name of "Shi Fu [0670 1788]" while writing articles; but you should never think that Lo Fu today still uses the first name "Fu." If you wish to visit Shi Fu, you will surely not be able to find him either.

--The public security department originally set 1 July as the date for his initial release on probation; but Lo wished to visit Zhang Daqian's paintings exhibit and therefore asked to be released ahead of time at the end of June so that he could visit the exhibit that was going to be closed by 1 July. His request was granted. Lo Fu's interest in other masters of Chinese painting was also strong; he often went to bookstores to appreciate Chinese paintings and he once also went to Chinese painting master Qi Baishi's tomb for a visit.

--Lo Fu is now immersed in reading some ancient poems and the novels which won the first Mao Dun Literary Awards: "The Spring in Winter," "Furong Town," "Song of a General," etc. He is also studying historical data about the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom and planning to write something about Hong Xiuquan. Lo Fu is a Guangxi native; it is particularly fitting for him to pursue such work in this regard.

He Really Supplied "Intelligence" to the U.S.

From the situation about Lo Fu's release on probation and his being treated with deference, you might judge that Lo Fu did not supply any intelligence about China to the U.S., that he did not receive any money from a U.S. intelligence agency, or, in a word, he did not do any spying.

A cadre in the know has told me: Lo Fu really supplied certain secrets to the U.S. and also received money from the U.S.

Lo Fu admitted all this when he was questioned.

Did this not make him a U.S. spy?

From Beijing to Hong Kong, some cadres (including high-ranking ones), therefore, decided to this effect and announced his crime: U.S. spy.

But, Lo Fu himself never knew he had the status of a U.S. spy even when he received his U.S. dollars.

The reason why the Lo case is a strange one is, among others, precisely because of this.

He Has Also Actually Received U.S. Dollars

It turns out that Lo Fu has always taken as one of his tasks contacting U.S. personnel and earning some U.S. dollars. This is of course not a task that he arranged for himself; it was assigned to him by someone "above."

Lo Fu possibly thought that the upshot of this work was bound to be good for the party.

Little did he imagine that when his "spying" became discovered, that that someone somehow refused to admit this.

Hence Lo Fu committed "the crime of spying."

But It Was a Case of Injustice

This is the truth about the Lo case, and also the reason why it has become a strange case, an odd case.

It looks like a case of injustice. Probably certain personalities in the higher stratum are not without some understanding about this, and that was why the measures of quickly releasing Lo Fu was adopted.

I am of the opinion that concerned circles of the CPC should clarify this case, making it exact and without being equivocal about "the event," nor dragging their feet; they must have the courage to look squarely at the mistake made in the handling of the case--if it is from beginning to end a case of injustice.

All those who are concerned about Lo Fu have a question to ask: will Lo Fu return to Hong Kong again? It is said that the possibility of his being reinstated to his XIN WANBAO job is rather slim, but the possibility of his returning to Hong Kong to handle certain unfinished matters cannot be precluded. We hope that his colleagues in Hong Kong will one day see his graceful presence again, even if that should turn out to be an ephemeral glance.

END