

289145

JPRS-CPS-84-055

15 August 1984

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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15 August 1984

CHINA REPORT
 POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

LIAOWANG VIEWS PRC POLICY TOWARD U.S., USSR TIES

OW150106 Beijing XINHUA in English 0030 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jul (XINHUA)--The last six months saw Beijing roll out its red carpet for many distinguished foreign guests and Chinese party and government leaders take their time out to visit dozens of countries. This unusual and sustained flurry of diplomatic activity throws into sharp relief the independent nature of China's diplomacy.

A leading article in the July 16 issue of the weekly, OUTLOOK this year points out that this remarkable diplomatic bustle began with Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the United States. Zhao's visit in January and President Ronald Reagan's visit to China in April, coupled with the Sino-Soviet consultations and contacts shed much light on the features of Chinese diplomacy.

Having had quite a few "colds", Sino-American relations began to warm up in the last half of 1983 and have made some headway following Zhao and Reagan's visits. Each has gained a deeper understanding of the other's position on world affairs and their economic, technological and cultural cooperation have yielded tangible results. This has won the approval of most of the people of the world. Still, this progress has not led to smooth sailing in the relationship, the article says.

It notes that some Americans believe that this relationship has reached its "maturity". By "maturity" they mean that China and the United States can now bypass their differences, which they have come to recognize and accept, and steadily improve their relations. "Of course, things are not as simple as that," the article says. "There is one major difference between the two nations, that is, the Taiwan issue. The 'Taiwan Relations Act' is like some kind of virus. Once the control of this virus is lost, the health of Sino-American relations will be in danger. If the phrase "bypass their differences" is meant to have China yield on the principle of sovereignty over Taiwan, this certainly will not happen."

It goes on to say that Americans have proposed to form some kind of "strategic ties" between the two countries. "This is not realistic. China does not intend to be a 'card' in the hands of the Americans in dealing with their rival or adversary."

It notes that China and the United States have similar or identical views on the issues of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, while they differ on the questions of Korea, the Middle East, Central America and Southern Africa.

Turning to the relationship with the Soviet Union, it says that Moscow is far from being pleased to see Sino-American relations progress. Earlier, some people in the Soviet Union had been watching with quiet glee the activities of the pro-Taiwan forces in America to scuttle the improving Sino-American relations. But the visits of the Chinese and American leaders to each other's country materialized in spite of the disruptive activities. Disgruntled, they talked about "Washington being intent on dragging China into its sphere of influence" and accused China of "coordinating its actions with imperialism."

To these complaints, the article says, China does not feel itself called upon to answer. Guided by the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and the people of the world, it decides independently what to do and what not to do. It will not do anything to suit others' tastes. To develop its relations steadily with the United States is in the interests of both the Chinese and American people and is conducive to world peace and stability. The Chinese people do not intend to be at the beck and call of others in this matter.

One week after Reagan left China, the article recalls, Moscow informed China at the last minute that it decided to put off First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ivan V. Arkhipov's visit to China scheduled for May 10, because it "has not been fully prepared" for the visit. Alright, since you are "not fully prepared," take your time and do so. "China does hope to see its relations with the Soviet Union normalized and the two countries become good neighbors. This would be in the interest of the people of the two nations and would contribute to peace in Asia and the world. But one would be grievously mistaken to think that China means to reap some benefit by sincerely seeking good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union. And it would be, to say the least, a kind of misunderstanding, to think that China is playing a game in the "big triangle." "China does not want to play 'the Soviet card' or the 'American card'. In handling its relations with the two superpowers, China adheres to principle. Should the United States choose to cling to the 'two Chinas' or 'one China, one Taiwan' position, there will be real trouble and setbacks for Sino-American relations. On the other hand, if the Soviet Union keeps turning away from having those obstacles which threaten China removed, normal Sino-Soviet relations would remain a fond hope," says the article.

It pinpoints the essence of China's independent diplomacy as to stay away from any alliance, but not to stay at an equal distance from the different parties. "Some time ago, there were people who were worried over the prospect of facing a revived Sino-Soviet alliance. Others were apprehensive that China and the United States would get so close to each other that they eventually would become, in a sense, allies. In some political circles in Japan and Western Europe, it was warned that ever closer Sino-American ties would have the effect of heightening the Soviet-American tension and East-West tension in general. People were afraid that the Americans could be so rash

as to checkmate Moscow with the China ploy. But, having watched China's moves more carefully for some time, all of them begin to see better the independent nature of China's diplomacy.

"Many Third World countries do not approve of China entering into alliance with any power or any power bloc," the article writes. "They want China to remain an independent force supporting their resistance to superpower hegemonism. They, too, have watched what was going on on the diplomatic stage in Beijing and come to their own conclusions."

It quotes a Moroccan periodical as saying, "It appears that China has not chosen a principal ally; it has chosen neither the Soviet Union nor the United States. China remains China."

The article points out that China's non-aligned status puts everyone at ease and is, therefore, the most popular choice. In this way, China could exempt herself from being shackled by any alliance and could judge things independently by their own merits, and could abide by the principles it believes in.

There are people who call this policy of staying independent of the two superpowers and staying away from an alliance with either of them a policy of "equi-distance" or "evenhandedness," the article goes on. "This is not accurate. In world affairs, it is not possible to stay at an equal distance away from both parties, particularly for China, which acts according to its principles. One cannot blame the Soviet Union and the United States equally for something which only one of them is solely or mainly responsible, just because he wants to be "evenhanded" with the two.

"Another point. In this volatile world, when China goes one step forward in its relationship with one party, there is no reason to presume that it would do the same with the other as a matter of course."

In short, China will not follow a policy of "evenhandedness" in its relations with the two superpowers, or on a given world issue, or in its foreign relations in general.

The article adds in conclusion that the last six months of Chinese diplomatic activity has also accentuated the basic state policy of firmly supporting the Third World countries in upholding their independence and developing their economy and enhancing its solidarity and cooperation with them.

CSO: 4000/411

GENERAL

U.S. ARMS SALES TO THIRD WORLD OUTPACE USSR

OW170158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0146 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Washington, 16 Jul (XINHUA)--The United States now leads all other nations in arms sales to the Third World for the first time in half a dozen years, according to a recent Library of U.S. Congress study.

The United States has surpassed the Soviet Union in annual weapons deliveries to such countries. Those deliveries for 1983 totaled 9.7 billion dollars for the U.S. and 7.8 billion dollars for the USSR. In arms-transfer agreements and contracts for future deliveries, the contrast is even sharper: 9.5 billion dollars for the U.S. and 4.2 billion dollars for the USSR, the report said.

But, the Soviet Union from 1980 to 1983 led all other countries in the delivery of many major weapons, including tanks, artillery pieces, supersonic combat aircraft, and surface-to-air missiles. For example, the Soviet Union sent 990 tanks, self-propelled guns, and artillery pieces to Latin America during this period, compared to 466 from the U.S.

When inflation is discounted, total arms deliveries to Third World countries are now less than they were in 1976, according to the congressional research service report.

The report's author Dr Grimmett said, there are several reasons for this: world recession, mounting international debt, and a lessening demand for Third World oil have made it harder for many countries to keep buying more arms. Also, many arsenals are nearly full to capacity with advanced weapons acquired from suppliers.

CSO: 4000/411

GENERAL

PRC ATTENDS 'CLUB OF ROME' MEETING IN HELSINKI

OW120926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Helsinki, 11 Jul (XINHUA)--The annual meeting of the Club of Rome opened here today with 70 of its members and over 200 guests attending.

Finnish President Mauno Koivisto, Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen and other high-ranking officials attended the opening ceremony of this international organization devoted to premeditative studies on problems troubling mankind.

Topics to be discussed at the two-day meeting include development policy, enterprises in evolution, science of complexities, peace and disarmament. The last two themes are to be discussed in closed-door sessions after the general session.

In his message to the meeting, Secretary General of the United Nations Javier Perez de Cuellar warned that there exist internationally a climate of non-confidence and confrontation, a ready resort to force and war, stockpiling of nuclear weapons and exploitation and poverty plaguing many people.

The secretary general expressed the hope that constructive, sustained efforts would be made at the meeting to help promote the sense of international responsibility to increase understanding and cooperation.

Economic Professor Jiang Xuemo from China attended the meeting as observer, and acquainted a group meeting this afternoon with family planning in China.

He said, "Fairly big successes have been made in the work of population control in China since 1971. Our birth rate has dropped step by step from 3.3 percent in 1970 to 2.3 percent in 1975, and 1.8 percent in 1983. Our natural growth rate dropped from 2.6 percent in 1970 to 1.6 percent in 1975, 1.2 percent in 1980, and 1.15 percent in 1983."

In addition to effective measures taken by the Chinese Government, Jiang said, "The development of the socialist modernization drive and the rising living standard of the people in urban and rural areas since the Third Plenary

Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party have also produced good effects on the implementation of family planning."

The Club of Rome was founded in 1968 in the Italian capital with a membership limited to 100 from business, scientific and educational circles of developing and Western industrial countries.

CSO: 4000/411

GENERAL

XINHUA EXAMINES CHANGES IN WORLD OIL MARKET

OW200810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0634 GMT 20 Jul 84

[By Qiang Yuchai]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jul (XINHUA)--A series of changes has taken place in oil production, distribution and consumption since the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in September 1980.

The world oil market has experienced periods from great upheaval to basic stability, shortage to surplus, soaring prices to sharp falls, and a seller's market to a buyer's market.

Output of the OPEC member states and their share in the world's oil trade have been declining in successive years, while those of the non-OPEC producers have been increasing. The industrial consumer nations have cut down their oil imports from the Gulf and increase those from non-OPEC producers.

OPEC's output amounted to 28.8 million barrels per day in 1979, 48 percent of the world's total. Since then it fell for five successive years, a drop of 4 million barrels per day each year from 1980 to 1982 in particular, and plunged to 15.4 million last year, 32.5 percent of the world's output. The largest producer within OPEC, Saudi Arabia, registered a decline from 9.30 million barrels per day in 1980 to 4.90 million last year. Among the countries with an annual output of 100 million tons or more in 1979, seven were OPEC countries--Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Libya, Venezuela and Nigeria. Last year, however, the number dropped to two, Saudi Arabia and Iran.

Seven of the 10 largest oil producers in the world in 1979 were OPEC states, but last year, Kuwait, Iraq, Libya and Nigeria dropped off from that category.

While OPEC's production has gone from bad to worse, that of the non-OPEC producers has shown an upward trend. Mexico's output increased eightfold in the past 10 years, breaking the record of 100 million tons for the first time in 1980 and joining the rank of the world's 10 largest producers. It turned out 149 million tons in 1983, placing fourth after the Soviet Union, the United States and Saudi Arabia.

Exploitation of the North Sea oilfields has boosted Britain's output from 80 million tons in 1980 to 100 million in 1982, and 114 million in 1983, turning Britain from an oil-importer into an exporter.

A new situation has also emerged in the world's oil trade, the main characteristic of which is declining OPEC sales and rising sales of non-OPEC countries. Non-OPEC producers' sales to the West surpassed those of the 13 OPEC members for the second consecutive year in 1983, accounting for 54 percent of the West's market in comparison with OPEC's 46 percent. Before the 1980s, OPEC supplied more than 80 percent of the West's oil needs.

In the 1970s, Gulf oil accounted for about 30 percent of the U.S. oil imports, but dropped to 3 percent in 1983, averaging only 473,000 barrels a day. Saudi Arabia has slipped from its traditional first place to fifth in the U.S. imports. Mexico has become the leading foreign crude supplier for the United States at 796,000 barrels per day in 1983. Britain was next at 368,000, followed by Indonesia at 326,000 and Nigeria at 306,000.

Western Europe's oil imports from the Gulf has also dropped from some 60 percent before the Gulf war to the present 20 percent.

Meanwhile, Japan's oil imports from the Gulf have gone down from 78 percent in the 1970s to 65 percent last year.

CSO: 4000/411

GENERAL

CEAUSESCU SAYS CHERNENKO SET TO RESUME ARMS TALKS

OW230836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Washington, 22 Jul (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu said he believes Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko is willing to return to the Geneva nuclear arms talks if the United States stops deploying new missiles in Europe.

In an interview with the HEARST NEWS SERVICE published in the SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER Sunday, Ceausescu said, "In my opinion, the negotiations could resume if new deployments ceased."

The Soviet leader "is willing to resume negotiations and reach acceptable agreements with the United States," said the Romanian president who held talks with Chernenko a month ago.

Ceausescu also said he believes that once talks are resumed, rapid progress can be made for a Reagan-Chernenko summit in 1985 if Reagan is re-elected.

If the United States freezes its missile deployment in Europe, "the Soviet Union will stop implementing countermeasures and I am confident that this would lead to the resumption of the negotiations," Ceausescu added.

The Geneva intermediate and strategic nuclear arms reduction talks were broken off by the Soviets almost a year ago because of the U.S. deployment of cruise missiles in Western Europe.

It is reported that the United States has so far deployed 41 of the planned 572 single-headed cruise and Pershing 2 missiles to counter the Soviet SS-20 missiles aimed at West European countries. At the same time the Soviet Union has also reportedly deployed a number of shorter-range SS-12 and SS-22 missiles in East European countries.

CSO: 4000/411

UNITED STATES

RENMIN RIBAO ON DISCRIMINATION AGAINST AMERICAN BLACKS

HK160905 Beijing RINMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 84 p 7

["International Jottings" by Chen Feng [7115 1409]: "A Purely Imaginary Dream"]

[Text] The 23d Summer Olympic Games will open in Los Angeles, the United States, in less than half a month. The track and field events will be the most important events in the Olympics. The United States has a strong track and field team, which is expected to achieve remarkable results in the games.

The main force of this American team is composed of blacks. Of the American athletes who are expected to win gold medals, nine are black. In particular, Carl Lewis alone is expected to win four gold medals. It is irrefutable that blacks have made decisive contributions to the position of the United States as a sports power over the past few decades.

American blacks have always played an active role in various international sports events, and their performances are highly valued and heartily applauded by people in all parts of the world. Then, does this show that racial discrimination no longer exists in the United States? No.

Blacks constitute the largest ethnic minority in the United States. There are some 27 million blacks in the United States, accounting for 12 percent of the nation's population. They have made great contributions to the country's economic and cultural achievements. However, they do not enjoy reasonable treatment corresponding to their contributions. According to official data, about 35.6 percent of black households are living below the poverty line. The unemployment rate among black males of working age reached 42.7 percent in the fall of 1983. More than 7 million blacks of legal voting age cannot register due to various restrictions. The average wage of blacks who have jobs is only two-thirds as much as that of whites doing the same jobs. Priority is given to blacks only in one area, that is, conscription. Although blacks of conscription age account for only 12 percent of the total number of people in this age group, black servicemen in the U.S. Army account for one-third of the total, and black sailors account for 22 percent of the total forces in the U.S. Navy.

The last American black leader, Martin Luther King, made a famous speech to 250,000 people in Washington in August 1963, stating "I have a dream." What he dreamt about was a society in which there was no racial discrimination, no violence, and no poverty. Twenty-one years have passed since then, and it is a pity that Reverend King's "dream" remains imaginary.

UNITED STATES

U.S, USSR AGREE TO EXPAND, IMPROVE 'HOTLINE'

OW180104 Beijing XINHUA in English 0051 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Washington, 17 Jul (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced here today that the United States and the Soviet Union have reached an agreement to expand and improve the operation of the direct communications link, or the hotline.

Under the agreement, a facsimile transmission capability will be added to the hotline within 18 to 24 months.

The agreement was initialed at the State Department this morning by U.S. Acting Secretary of State Kenneth Dam and Charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy Victor F. Isakov.

The addition of facsimile transmission capability to the hotline will enable the U.S. and Soviet heads of government to exchange messages far more rapidly than they can with the existing teletype system.

In addition, they will be able for the first time to send graphic material over the hotline. The precise, detailed, and often easily interpreted information offered by such graphic material as maps, charts, and drawings could be essential to help resolve a crisis or misunderstanding.

President Reagan said in a statement that this agreement is a "modest but positive step toward enhancing international stability and reducing the risk that accident, miscalculation or misinterpretation could lead to confrontation or conflict between the U.S. and the Soviet Union."

In June, 1963, the U.S. and the Soviet Union agreed to establish a direct communications link for use in time of emergency. The hotline was activated in August 1963.

The hotline was updated for the first time by a September 30, 1971 agreement which provided for the addition of two satellite circuits to the hotline. The two circuits became operational in January 1978.

In May, 1983, the United States again proposed to improve the hotline. Four rounds of negotiations had been held in Moscow and Washington before the agreement was reached today.

The hotline, after its second major technical improvements, will now consist of three satellite circuits and one wire telegraph circuit; one earth station in each country for each satellite circuit, and terminals in each country linked to the three circuits and equipped with teletype and facsimile equipment.

CSO: 4000/412

UNITED STATES

REAGAN STRESSES 'MAJOR DIFFERENCES' WITH SRV

OW212014 Beijing XINHUA in English 1946 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Washington, 21 Jul (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan stressed that the United States and Vietnam still have "major differences."

Reagan made the remarks Friday during a ceremony in the south lawn of the White House in honor of national POW-MIA (prisoners of war missing in action) recognition day. He said the U.S. Administration was determined to recover the remains and press for information on 2,489 Americans unaccounted for from the Vietnam war.

The President said, "Today, Vietnam continues to fight in Kampuchea and on its northern border. Nearly ten years after the end of hostilities, the United States and the Government of Vietnam still have major differences. But we're encouraged that Vietnam has agreed in principle that our two countries should cooperate on the POW-MIA issue as a separate humanitarian effort."

He stressed, "Peaceful cooperation, negotiations, with its neighbors in Kampuchea and a resolution of the POW-MIA issue provide the key for ending Vietnam's isolation. Normal relations with the international community can bring an end to the long suffering of the people of Vietnam."

Reagan disclosed that the Vietnamese Government has turned over the remains of eight more U.S. servicemen three days ago and offered to resume technical-level meetings in August with the United States. He said the United States appreciates these actions and looks forward to an acceleration of the process.

At the ceremony, Reagan also disclosed that the Government of Laos had agreed to allow U.S. officials to excavate a site to search for the remains of 13 American servicemen whose plane crashed there nearly 12 years ago. About 600 of the 2,489 Americans unaccounted for from the Vietnam war were reported dead or missing in Laos.

CSO: 4000/412

UNITED STATES

U.S. CONTINUES GULF CONTINGENCY PLANNING

OW270722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 27 Jul 84

[By Chen Si]

[Text] Washington, 26 Jul (XINHUA)--The United States' objective is to avoid direct U.S. military involvement in the Gulf war, but it must "continue intensive planning for contingencies," and prepare "to deal with a military crisis."

Testifying before the Hamilton subcommittee Wednesday, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy said, for the moment the situation of the Gulf war "is not getting any better--nor is it getting any worse. But this is a perilous duel. The danger is real that it may at any moment ignite a wider conflict."

He added that his country's objective is to strengthen the security of the Gulf states "by developing a credible defense capability." "It is also our objective to avoid direct U.S. military involvement in the fighting. ...But we must continue intensive planning for contingencies which might be beyond the capabilities of the Arab states of the Gulf to meet. Even while we help them develop the capability to provide for their own self-defense."

"It is in our vital interest that the world retains access to the oil supplies of the Gulf. We are not seeking military involvement in the war. But neither do our interests permit us to ignore it, or to allow the Gulf to be closed to our ships or those of our allies and friends," Murphy said.

The U.S. assistant secretary of state stressed, "Our strategy, therefore, has been one of pursuing diplomacy while cooperating with the Gulf states and our allies to prevent or to be prepared to deal with a military crisis, if regional capabilities prove inadequate."

On the same day, the U.S. Defense Department announced that about 50,000 U.S. troops will take part in a six-day simulated combat maneuver codenamed "Gal-lant Eagle 84" by the Rapid Deployment Force in the California desert from September 5 to 11.

The purpose of the exercise "is to provide simulated combat environment to exercise, train and evaluate the U.S. Central Command Headquarters and portions of its multi-service forces in tactical employment operations in a desert environment," a Pentagon statement said.

The Central Command--as the Rapid Deployment Force is known formally--can call up more than 250,000 forces from the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps in the event of a crisis in the Persian Gulf, for which its operations are being tailored. It conducted a similar exercise in the United States two years ago and has held maneuvers in Egypt and the Persian Gulf area in the past two years.

The Central Command has its headquarters in the United States at McDill Air Force Base, Florida, and a floating operations based aboard a navy ship in the Persian Gulf.

CSO: 4000/412

UNITED STATES

RENMIN RIBAO ON PROTECTING U.S. STEEL INDUSTRY

HK111525 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jul 84 p 6

["International Jottings" by Er Dong [1422 2639]: "A Ball Which Is Difficult to Catch"]

[Text] U.S. iron and steel magnates are shouting abuse because at present, imported iron and steel account for 26 percent of the total volume of iron and steel on the U.S. market, whereas in 1983 the percentage was 20 percent. Because of various unfavorable factors, such as outdated equipment and technology, high interest rates, the strong U.S. dollar, the U.S. iron and steel industry has all along been in an inferior position in its competition with the iron and steel industry in other Western countries in the past few years. This year, U.S. iron and steel industrial enterprises are still operating below their capacities and the rate of utilization of their equipment has reached only about 70 percent. Half of the 400,000 iron and steel workers who have joined the trade unions are out of work.

Faced with this situation, U.S. steel and other major enterprises are, on the one hand, making efforts to canvass for the adoption of a resolution on restricting import of iron and steel in congress and on the other hand, they have requested the U.S. International Trade Committee to admit the tremendous losses brought to the domestic iron and steel industry by the import of iron and steel. According to law, the International Trade Committee has to give a reply to this kind of request within 6 months. If the committee affirms that imports effect the recovery of a certain industrial sector, the U.S. president must put forth a solution with in 2 months.

The International Trade Committee made a positive reply on 12 June, thus passing the ball to the President.

This year is the year of the U.S. general election. If President Reagan refuses to adopt more protectionist measures, such as setting limits for the import of iron and steel, he will have to take a tremendous political risk. If he meets the demand of the iron and steel industry and increases restrictions on the import of iron steel, he will go against the declaration on opposing trade protectionism made at the 7-nation summit and may set off a chain reaction in Western Europe and Japan, thus further intensifying the war of international trade. This is indeed a ball which is difficult to catch.

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

U.S. ENDS BAN ON SOVIET FISHING--Washington, 26 Jul (XINHUA)--President Ronald Reagan has lifted the ban on Soviet commercial fishing in American waters as part of his government's policy to improve relations with the Soviet Union. The State Department said in a statement Wednesday that the Soviet Union had been informed that it would be allowed to catch about 50,000 tons of fish in American waters. It said that the decision to end the fishing ban "is consistent with the President's policy of promoting a constructive dialogue with the Soviet Union and facilitating non-strategic trade exchanges." U.S. officials said that Soviet fishing boats would be allowed to fish in waters from central California to the Bering Sea off Alaska. The fishing embargo was imposed by former President Jimmy Carter in January 1980 after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. In the heat of the election campaign, Reagan announced earlier that he was taking steps to normalize Soviet-American relations even though sharp differences continued over key issues. [Text] [OW262006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1984 GMT 26 Jul 84]

U.S. MILITARY BUDGET--New York, 20 Jul (XINHUA)--More than half of the U.S. annual military budget is spent on the defense of Western Europe, a recent U.S. Defense Department report says. The report, titled "United States Expenditures in Support of NATO," indicates that 58 percent of the U.S. military budget for fiscal year 1985 beginning October 1 has been allocated to the defense of other NATO members. "The total cost of European-deployed United States forces and all of the United States-based forces that we have pledged to contribute as NATO reinforcements over the course of a conflict" amounts to about 177 billion U.S. dollars. That would represent 58 percent of the Reagan administration's initial military budget request of 306 billion U.S. dollars, the report says. The United States has been frustrated in recent years in its bid to press for more defense spending by its European and Japanese allies. Its NATO partners, however, have shied away from such demands, arguing that the U.S. defense spending is used not only for the defense of its allies but also for itself. [Text] [OW201731 Beijing XINHUA in English 1984 GMT 20 Jul 84]

CSO: 4000/412

SOVIET UNION

USSR ECONOMY DEVELOPS FASTER IN FIRST HALF OF 1984

OW191534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1447 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Moscow, 19 July (XINHUA)--An examination of the economic performance of the Soviet Union in the first 6 months this year showed a faster development speed, better production efficiency and a further improvement in people's welfare.

The examination was made yesterday at a meeting of the Soviet Council of Ministers, reported PRAVDA today.

A communique of the meeting said industrial production of the country in the first half of this year grew 4.5 percent over the same period of last year. The sales plan for industrial products was overfulfilled by 2 percent and industrial labor productivity was up by 4.2 percent.

Animal husbandry also showed some improvement compared with the first 6 months of last year.

The volume of freight transportation increased 3.5 percent.

Compared with that of the first 6 months last year, the monthly average wage of government employees was up 2.4 percent and the cash income of collective farmers increased 8 percent and retail trade volume increased 4.3 percent.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Council of Ministers meeting pointed out that in certain departments and regions, there was a lack of firmness and thoroughness in overcoming the existing serious shortcomings that hampered the development of the national economy. It was revealed that quite a number of enterprises in some departments failed to fulfill their major planned targets.

The meeting laid special stress on the urgent need to meet the people's demand for industrial consumer goods of daily use, to raise the quality of industrial products and to do a better job in the harvesting, purchasing and storing of various farm crops.

CSO: 4000/421

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

UN SECRETARY GENERAL IN MOSCOW--Moscow, 13 July (XINHUA)--Visiting UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar met with Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko here today for discussion on the Afghan issue and the situation in the Middle East, Cyprus and Central America, Soviet news agency TASS reported. However, the TASS report did not say whether any progress had been produced in their talks. The UN secretary-general was reported to have stressed during the meeting that it is necessary to strengthen the role played by the UN in consolidating peace and international security according to its charters. The United Nations has adopted a series of resolutions calling on the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan unconditionally, but so far these resolutions have not been implemented. A spokesman of the Press Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry said after the meeting that the Soviet Union supports the UN secretary-general and his representatives in their efforts to normalize the situation in Afghanistan, but it "will not allow any interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs." Asked at the press conference whether there had been contact between the UN secretary-general and Afghanistan's Babrak Karmal, now also in Moscow, the spokesman's reply was "no comment." De Cuellar left here this evening. [Text] [OW180855 Beijing XINHUA in English 0634 GMT 14 Jul 84]

BULGARIAN MISSILE BASE DENIED--Moscow, 14 July (XINHUA)--Moscow today denied anew it planned to base medium-range missiles in Bulgaria. The Soviet army newspaper RED STAR said the U.S. and Greek press reports of a Warsaw Pact plan to base the Soviet medium-range and "tactical" missiles in Bulgaria are "fabrications and vicious lies." After the arrival of U.S. Euromissiles in West Europe last November, Moscow announced counter measures including basing new tactical missiles in Czechoslovakia and Democratic Germany. Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov announced last 20 May that Soviet tactical missiles in Democratic Germany and Czechoslovakia are combat-ready and the number of Soviet submarines carrying nuclear missiles off the U.S. coast has been increased. [Text] [OW141108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1033 GMT 14 Jul 84]

UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST 14 JULY--Stockholm, 14 July (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union conducted an underground nuclear test today, the sixth of its kind this year, the Swedish Seismological Institute in Uppsala reported. The atomic explosion, measuring 6.9 on the Richter Scale, was set off at 01:16 GMT at the Soviet nuclear test area outside Semipalatinsk in East Kazakhstan. The explosion matched the intensity of a 29 March explosion and was one point below the strongest this year. [Text] [OW150208 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 15 Jul 84]

NORTHEAST ASIA

XINHUA ROUNDUP VIEWS ABE'S ASEAN PROPOSALS

OW161848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 16 Jul 84

["Roundup: Shintaro Abe's Southeast Asia Tour" by Zhang Huanli]

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Jul (XINHUA)--Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe returned home today after attending the enlarged foreign ministers meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Jakarta and paying a visit to Thailand.

During his stay in the Southeast Asian region, Abe made a number of positive and specific proposals for cooperation which were welcomed by the ASEAN countries. This will certainly promote the relations of cooperation between them.

While discussing the Kampuchea issue at the meeting, Abe expressed active support for the joint appeal for a peaceful solution of the Kampuchea problem made by the ASEAN foreign ministers last September. In addition, Abe put forward three proposals: first, Japan will supply funds for peace-keeping activities in the "security zone" in Western Kampuchea and give humanitarian aid to the inhabitants there after Vietnam starts the phased withdrawal of its armed forces from Kampuchea; second, Japan is willing to send in personnel to supervise free elections in Kampuchea and supply non-military materials and equipment for this end after Vietnam completely withdraws its forces from Kampuchea; and third, Japan will give economic and technological aid to Indo-Chinese nations including Vietnam for their construction after peace comes back to Kampuchea.

In the past few years, the ASEAN nations have asked Japan, their major economic partner, to lower its tariffs on primary products, to open its markets, to import more from, and to increase its investment in the ASEAN countries, and to transfer technology to them. After the first ministerial economic consultative meeting between Japan and the ASEAN in 1979, the latter has asked for a second one. But Japan has more than once insisted on its postponement. However, at the just-concluded enlarged meeting, Abe made it clear to his ASEAN counterparts that the second consultative meeting would be held in Tokyo in June next year.

Referring to ASEAN-proposed cooperation in the Pacific region, Abe said, to ensure peace, stability and prosperity in the Asian and Pacific region, Japan advances the following five principles of cooperation: first, to step up the exchange of personnel with the ASEAN countries in the cultural and educational fields; second, to give positive support to the early holding of new multilateral trade talks among the Pacific countries; third, to help the ASEAN countries with the training of personnel to boost technical innovations in these countries; fourth, to help the ASEAN countries in the effective use of information technology; and fifth, to render economic assistance to the developing countries in the Pacific region.

CSO: 4000/413

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

SOVIET DEPLOYMENT DENOUNCED--Tokyo, 14 Jul (XINHUA)--The Soviet deployment of chemical units in 19 of its divisions stationed in the Far East is posing a new threat to Japan, Japanese newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported today, quoting government sources. The paper said the Japanese Government sources made this conclusion after studying a top-secret U.S. intelligence information on Soviet chemical units deployment obtained from the United States. The paper quoted the U.S. intelligence information as saying the Soviet Union possesses 300,000 tons of chemical weapons of various types. The chemical unit deployed in each army division is in charge of studying, manufacturing and using chemicals and chemical weapons. [Text] [OW140908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0847 GMT 14 Jul 84]

CSO: 4000/413

LIAOWANG ON KAMPUCHEA BATTLEFIELD SITUATION

HK260530 Beijing KIAOWANG in Chinese No 27, 2 Jul 84, pp 33-35

[Article by LIAOWANG contributing reporter Yang Mu [2799 2606]: "New Pattern on the Kampuchean Battlefield"]

[Text] According to special dispatch from Bangkok, during the 1983-84 dry season, the patriotic armed resistance forces of Democratic Kampuchea unleashed 17 surprise attacks on six provincial capitals under Vietnamese occupation and gradually made their way to the interior. They thus upset Hanoi's strategic plan in Kampuchea and created a new battlefield situation. The first battlefield is around Lake Tonle Sap; the second battlefield is along the Thai-Kampuchean border inside Kampuchea, and the third battlefield is in the vicinity of Phnom Penh. All this represents a major development from the picture in 1982 when the resistance forces began to operate on "three lines" at different depths.

Following the overall invasion and occupation of Kampuchea in 1979 by the Vietnamese forces, Vietnam employed a strategy of stationing massive troops on the western border and breaking up, surrounding and annihilating the armed resistance forces along the border. However, during the 1980-81 dry seasons, the Democratic Kampuchean national army assembled those scattered forces to open up two new battlefields in the north, thereby threatening the Vietnamese troops on Highway 6. At that time some military analysts maintained that a straight line could be drawn across the Tonle Sap River, Lake Tonle Sap and Amphil Village in Battambang Province. The eastern side of the line was the eastern battlefield, whereas the western side of the line was the western battlefield. The Vietnamese troops regarded the western line as the main battlefield, but they were compelled to divide their forces to fight on the eastern line. In 1982 the Vietnamese troops on the western line employed a strategy of taking advantage of an opening in the opponents' defense to cut off their retreat. The national army suffered a partial defeat because of this. In 1983, after summing up experiences and drawing a lesson from the defeat, the national army paid attention to safeguarding the security of the liberated areas along the Thai-Kampuchean border, then to strengthening the deployment of troops for battle in the interior. As a result, a pattern of operation on the "three lines" at different depths was thus formed: The border is the first line, the area along Highways 5 and 6 is the second line, and the area of mass guerrilla war near Phnom Penh is the third line.

New changes have taken place in the development of the situation since this year. The Vietnamese forces still regard the Thai-Kampuchean border as their main battlefield. Taking five regiments under the 309th Division as the main force, the Vietnamese launched a fierce attack on the Phnum Milai mountain region in order to create an impression in the world that the "head-quarters of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government have been destroyed." However, things went contrary to the wishes of Vietnam. At the end of 1983 the armed resistance force repeatedly intercepted the military supply lines of the Vietnamese troops and extensively carried out guerrilla war in the interior. Under such circumstances, the Vietnamese troops were unable to launch a fierce attack on the Phnum Milai mountain region. From 19 January to May of this year, on the basis of making long-term preparations, the national army launched a surprise attack on the four provincial capitals around Lake Tonle Sap, and on other two provincial capitals. It also attacked 29 county towns. The military strength of the Vietnamese forces in these cities and towns was weak, and reinforcements were hurriedly sent from the eastern and middle parts of Kamuchea. However, Vietnam has always been reluctant to reduce its troops stationed along the Thai-Kampuchean border in order to follow its established strategy. Nevertheless, Vietnam is at a loss to cope with the objective situation. It has been compelled to reduce its troops in the third battlefield in order to strengthen actual military strength in the first battlefield. The Vietnamese troops in the second battlefield are also affected. For example, at present the Vietnamese forces at the western part of Battambang Province are doing their utmost to defend the Mongkil Bori River and carry out furious fighting against the national army on Highway 185, a feeder highway of Highway 5, and the area near (Dan Na Ze) [0030 4780 0463]. Their purpose in doing so is to defend Battambang City. In order words, the main battlefield has actually been shifted to the area near Lake Tonle Sap.

Observers here believe that the creation of the "three battlefields" is of great military and political significance. First, this shows that in the military confrontation, the Vietnamese forces have been weakened and are becoming increasingly passive while the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces have become stronger and stronger and are gaining more of the initiative. Although the Vietnamese forces are still stronger than the resistance forces, they are unable to prevent the latter from penetrating into the hinterland of the country. The Vietnamese forces are also unable to reverse the unfavorable development of the situation. For example, on 24 March, although the Vietnamese troops succeeded in the battle of the (Da Ba Lai) [1584 1572 5490] mountain pass when launching an attack on the national army in four areas, they are unable to extricate themselves from the passive situation of being put in a double squeeze.

Second, the Vietnamese forces have been thrown into confusion, and their true features of being outwardly strong but inwardly weak have been exposed. A number of people believed that the resistance forces could only carry out their activities along the border and in the jungle and that they were unable to attack big cities and fight a mighty battle. The fighting during the dry season have shown that Vietnam has stationed massive forces along the border, but the cities and towns have become a "soft under belly." It is not difficult to hit the soft underbelly, because it is unable to strike back. All

this has revealed the weak points of the Vietnamese forces, such as a shortage of troops, low morale, their strategic underestimation of the resistance forces, and so forth.

Third, the new situation also indicates that the resistance forces have enhanced their competence strategically and tactically. In 1980 the national army was only able to act in groups. In 1981 it was able to concentrate several companies to encircle a Vietnamese stronghold, but it still was not in a position to annihilate all the enemy there. Today, while continuing to employ guerrilla warfare, they are able to mobilize regular troops and guerrillas in several provinces to attack cities and towns and communications hubs for one single strategic purpose. They are also in a position to organize regiments and battalions of different divisions in coordinated fighting. All this has shown that the national army has enhanced its competence in both directing and fighting battles.

The Sihanouk troops are still resisting the heavy pressure put on them by the Vietnamese troops, and have persisted in defending their headquarters in (Da Dun) [6671 7319]. The Son Sann troops have been safeguarding the line of defense near Lake Amphil for more than 2 months, and are still firmly holding their headquarters in Amphil Village. All this has demonstrated that they have constantly enhanced their combat effectiveness.

Fourth, the new situation greatly sustains the patriotic enthusiasm and military determination of the Kampuchean people. People in the enemy-occupied regions and scenes of seesaw battles have now witnessed the patriotic forces fighting their way from the mountains and forests to the plains, from the countryside to the towns. Patriots thus have become firmer in their belief in victory and bystanders see the hope of national salvation.

Last year the three forces united in the coalition government AEAN, and its dialogue partners had already come to an important conclusion: Time is on the side of the Kampuchean people and their friends even if the war is protracted. The Kampuchean army and people, after 5 years of hard struggle, have created a new resistance situation. So long as the coalition government and the patriotic army and people remain united and continue their resistance, they will surely victoriously recover their motherland.

CSO: 4005/743

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BEIJING LAUDS ASEAN STAND ON KAMPUCHEA

OW130231 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia and South Pacific 0900 GMT
11 Jul 84

[Station commentary by (Ya Ming): "The ASEAN Holds Fast to its Just Stand on the Kampuchea Issue"]

[Text] The conference of ASEAN foreign ministers on 9 July issued a joint statement demanding once again that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea. This is the ASEAN countries' consistent stand as well as the basic spirit of the UN resolutions on the Kampuchea issue.

The determination and courage of the ASEAN in upholding justice and the UN resolutions on the Kampuchea issue have always been highly appraised by the international community. The Vietnamese authorities have resorted to various tricks to change this stand of the ASEAN, but to no avail. A few days before this conference of ASEAN foreign ministers, Vietnam single-handedly directed the so-called conference of three Indochinese countries' foreign ministers which issued a joint communique in its attempt to exert an influence on the conference of ASEAN foreign ministers. In the so-called communique, the Vietnamese authorities continued to advocate holding a dialogue with the ASEAN, alleging that the dialogue would be aimed at assuredly protecting the interests of the countries in the region. In other words, the ASEAN must assuredly protect Vietnam's interests in Kampuchea and recognize the legitimacy of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea. This communique flagrantly described the Kampuchean people's resistance against foreign aggression as the root cause of tension and instability in Southeast Asia.

People will find the joint statement of the conference of ASEAN foreign ministers and the joint communique cooked up by Vietnam completely different when comparing the two. The communique cooked up by Vietnam shows that it still clings to its obstinate stand in committing aggression in Kampuchea and creating disturbances in Southeast Asia. The statement of the ASEAN foreign ministers has expressed their firm determination to oppose Vietnamese aggression by pointing out that the obstacles to the realization of peace and stability in Southeast Asia can be removed only when Vietnam withdraws all its troops from Kampuchea and the Kampuchea issue is thoroughly settled. This clear-cut stand taken by the ASEAN undoubtedly constitutes a heavy blow to the Vietnamese authorities which are stubbornly practicing regional hegemonism.

Vietnam recently has stepped up its effort to recruit soldiers at home, has continuously increased its troops in Kampuchea, and has strengthened its military strength along the Kampuchean-Thai border, waiting for an opportunity to invade Thailand once again. Shortly before the conference of ASEAN foreign ministers, however, the Vietnamese authorities hypocritically announced that they would withdraw part of their troops from Kampuchea. It can be said that the joint statement by the conference of ASEAN foreign ministers has also exposed Vietnam's trick of troop withdrawal. This is because, after reading the joint statement, people can draw a definite conclusion from it--the key to settling the Kampuchea issue is the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, and it is of no avail for the Vietnamese authorities to evade this key question and to resort to tricks to befuddle world opinion.

CSO: 4005/743

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BEIJING TV FEATURES YOUNG OFFICERS FIGHTING VIETNAMESE

HK181528 [Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin on 18 July in its regular 1100 GMT news broadcast carries a 1-minute filmed report on the Yunnan frontier guards' "young commanders displaying their talent for the first time during the fighting to counterattack the Vietnamese aggressors."

The filmed report, which is the newscast's 10th news item, was filed by the television station's correspondent (Ji Baoan) and reporter (Sun Yan). It opens with a medium shot of four PLA men standing in an unidentified trench. One of the men is seen holding a field glass and watching unseen objects. It then shows the four men in the trench studying a map. This is followed by shots of a PLA man in a trench saluting and shaking hands with a young officer and accepting papers from the officer, a PLA man in a trench talking by what appears to be a field telephone, and several PLA men squatting or lying in an unidentified forest. During these shots, the announcer says: "A group of young commanders under the Yunnan frontier guards have displayed their talent for the first time during the battles to counterattack the Vietnamese aggressors. Practice has proved that young cadres are good at commanding and that they are capable of fighting. This group of young cadres have a high relatively level of education. Their military thinking is dynamic and they do not stick to conventions. They proceed from the realities of fighting. They are brave and resourceful and have done a remarkable job of giving commands."

The next segment is on the work of 33-year-old regimental commander (Zhang Youxia). It shows (Zhang) in an unidentified room discussing a map with several officers, and then making a telephone call in a room. During this segment, the announcer says: "(Zhang Youxia), a 33-year-old commander of a certain regiment, is a descendant of a veteran general of our army. During the fighting, (Zhang Youxia) adopted a series of operational tactics which broke with conventions. Under his command, his troops only spent 9 minutes in seizing a Vietnamese position, thus winning a brilliant battle of storming heavily fortified points in complicated mountainous and jungle terrain."

The final segment shows several PLA men in a trench and then several PLA men in a forest. This segment's video quality is poor. The announcer

says: "In light of different battle conditions, (Zhou Shirong), deputy political commissar of a certain regiment, conducted on-the-spot political agitation, thus greatly enhancing frontier fighters' enthusiasm for patriotism and revolutionary heroism. Under his agitation, his troops braved enemy gunfire and quickly captured the enemy position."

CSO: 4005/743

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AUSTRALIAN PARTY VOTES TO LET U.S. BASES STAY

OW112010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Canberra, 11 Jul (XINHUA)--Australia's governing Labor Party today voted to allow U.S. military bases to remain in the country, reaffirming its commitment to Australia's defense alliance with the United States.

Delegates to the party's national conference voted 55-43 against a motion to phase out the U.S. installations--two satellite ground stations and a submarine signalling base.

The presence of U.S. bases on Australian soil has been strongly opposed by many members of the Labor Party who fear that these bases could become "targets" in the event of a nuclear conflict.

A resolution adopted at the morning session said that the Labor Party "will not oppose the use of Australian bases and facilities by allies in wartime, or in periods of international tension involving a threat to Australia, or insofar as they are involved with the verification of treaties, agreements, and understandings on disarmament and arms control."

At the afternoon session, the conference endorsed a "softer" policy resolution on East Timor after debates. The resolution, while expressing "grave concern" at reports of "recent renewed fighting and threats to human life and safety" in East Timor, stated that it is of "vital importance" for Australia to develop closer, more understanding and productive relations with Indonesia.

It calls on the Indonesian Government "to give free access to humanitarian relief teams and international organisations" to enter the territory to make an independent report on conditions there.

The resolution also commits the Australian Labor Party to supporting efforts by the UN to solve the East Timor problem.

The party's platform passed in 1982 had stated that it "recognizes the inalienable right of the East Timorese to self-determination and independence" and condemns and rejects the "recognition of Indonesian annexation of East Timor."

CSO: 4000/414

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL REJECTS ASEAN RECOMMENDATIONS

OW111653 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 11 Jul 84

["Vietnam Again Rejects ASEAN's Call for Peaceful Solution of Kampuchean Problem"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, 11 Jul (XINHUA)--Vietnamese newspaper, NHAN DAN, in a commentary today rejected once again the equitable stand of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on a peaceful solution of the Kampuchean problem.

Commenting on the joint statement of the 17th ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting issued in Jakarta Monday, NHAN DAN accused ASEAN's call for an early complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea as being an "unreasonable demand" and stressed again that the situation in Kampuchea following the Vietnamese occupation is "irreversible". The commentary "firmly refuted" the ASEAN proposal calling for support for the realization of national reconciliation in Kampuchea.

Confounding black and white, the commentary accused Thailand of "colluding with Beijing and Washington in pursuing a hostile policy toward the three Indochinese states", and "sinking deeper and deeper down the dangerous road of disrupting peace and stability in the region."

CSO: 4000/414

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

ASEAN, SRV VIEWS ON KAMPUCHEA CONTRASTED

OW131647 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 13 Jul 84

["Commentary: Two Statements, Different Positions" by Tang Tianri--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jul (XINHUA)--Of late, two statements with different positions, were issued on the Kampuchean issue, one by the foreign ministers' meeting of the "three Indo-Chinese states", the other by the meeting of the foreign ministers of the six ASEAN countries.

The former claimed that the three "partial troop withdrawals" by Vietnam since July 1982 "vividly demonstrated that Vietnam respects the independence and self-determination of the Kampuchean people", and displays Vietnam's "peaceful policy" on the solution of the Kampuchean issue and its honest attitude.

Vietnam, with this statement, tried to "immediately hold group-to-group dialogue" with the ASEAN countries.

On the other hand, the statement of ASEAN foreign ministers stressed a comprehensive settlement of the Kampuchean issue would require that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea under international supervision. It deemed that only such a settlement can ensure the exercise of the inalienable right to self-determination by the Kampuchean people and the restoration of independence, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Kampuchea. The ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting also dismissed Hanoi's proposal for "an immediate dialogue" and regarded it as a propaganda ploy for diverting public attention.

Of the two statements, which can create a favorable condition for the Kampuchean people to exercise their right to self-determination and set up an independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea?

It is obvious that this goal cannot be reached if the former statement is accepted as the ultimate truth. This is because Vietnam's so-called "partial troop withdrawal" actually means no withdrawal at all. Facts tell the truth.

In July of 1982, Vietnam declared its withdrawal of some 10,000 troops from Kampuchea. But later it turned out that Vietnam had secretly sent in two divisions of some 20,000 troops to Kampuchea. In May of 1983, Hanoi declared partial troop withdrawal for the second time, claiming that some 10,000 troops had been pulled out of Kampuchea. However, more Vietnamese troops were dispatched later to west Kampuchea. In June this year, Vietnam announced it would withdraw the same number of troops from Kampuchea for the third time. But this was exposed as another lie by Thai foreign Minister Sitthi Sawftsila noting that in May and June, Vietnam sent 14,000 more soldiers to Kampuchea.

The demand for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea by the ASEAN foreign ministers is reasonable. It was Vietnamese military aggression and occupation that caused the Kampuchean problem. Thus, only after Vietnam's complete withdrawal from Kampuchea and its end to aggression and occupation of the country, is there a possibility of opening a way to restoring the self-determination of the Kampuchean people and establishing an independent, neutral and non-aligned country. It is this principle position which has been insisted on by the ASEAN countries in all previous meetings. It is in keeping with all the concerned UN resolutions and all the declarations of the international conferences on the Kampuchean question.

China has always together with the ASEAN and other countries opposed the ruse of "partial withdrawal" hatched by the Vietnamese. Insisting on the position of UN resolutions and the declarations of international meetings on the Kampuchean question, China has tried to seek a just settlement of the issue to maintain peace in Southeast Asia. To the Vietnamese, a complete withdrawal from Kampuchea is a way to check the sincerity of their claimed attempt to solve the Kampuchean problem.

CSO: 4000/414

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

ASEAN REJECTS PROPOSAL FOR TALKS WITH SRV

OW140806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jul (XINHUA)--The Association of Southeast Asian Nations has flatly rejected an Australian proposal for negotiations with Vietnam on Kampuchea, said reports reaching here today.

The rejection came as ASEAN foreign ministers wound up a two-day meeting in Jakarta yesterday on Kampuchea and trade cooperation with its dialogue partners--the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Japan and the European Community.

It was reported that an offer by Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden to arrange a dialogue in Canberra between ASEAN and two Indochinese states--Vietnam and Laos--without pre-conditions was rejected with almost no discussion.

"The ball is in Vietnam's court now," Indonesia's Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja told a news conference at the end of the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting.

Mokhtar, who is also the ASEAN chairman, said "We should take caution that Vietnam does not take the opportunity to make a propaganda. We have had this experience." ASEAN will come to a conference table with Vietnam only when it wants to talk about the Kampuchean problem, he added.

He said he still hoped to find a solution in five years to the Kampuchean problem including a Vietnamese troops withdrawal and realization of neutrality and independence of Kampuchea.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said if Vietnam ends its invasion of Kampuchea, it will be able to get economic aid from the United States and other Asian countries.

The United States at present will not consider the normalization of relations with Vietnam unless it helps look for the Americans missing in action, Shultz said.

On cooperation in the Pacific region, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Japan welcomed the ASEAN proposals on regional development. Canadian Foreign Minister Jean Chretien said Canada hoped to expand economic ties with ASEAN, which groups Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and Brunei.

On economic problems, ASEAN severely criticized the U.S. high interest rate policy and trade protectionism.

Shultz told a press conference that a great development of American economy will help the whole world since it has a great volume of imports.

He also defended U.S. protectionism in its trade with developing countries.

CSO: 4000/414

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SHULTZ LEAVES AUSTRALIA FOR NEW ZEALAND

OW151631 Beijing XINHUA in English 1450 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Canberra, 15 Jul (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz left here this afternoon for Wellington on a visit which he said would offer him an opportunity to meet the leaders of New Zealand's new Labor Party government to discuss bilateral relations.

Asked at a press conference here this morning whether he was concerned about reports that the new labor government might implement the party's policy to ban U.S. nuclear warships calling at the country's ports, Shultz said he had talked on the telephone with the newly-elected Prime Minister David Lange and expected to meet him during the visit "to discuss the situation." "There are very warm feelings between the peoples of the United States and New Zealand," he added.

Shultz described relations with Australia as "basically in a good shape and we have no problems."

Yesterday evening, Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke gave a dinner in Shultz's honor and had a discussion with him this morning.

The U.S. secretary of state arrived here yesterday for a short visit from Jakarta where he attended the ASEAN foreign ministers' two-day dialogue session with their counterparts from Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, the United States and the European Economic Community.

Shultz will attend the ANZUS Council meeting in Wellington.

CSO: 4000/414

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VODK HAILS ASEAN STAND ON KAMPUCHEA

OW171602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jul (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today expressed approval of the ASEAN states' refusal to negotiate with Vietnam and Laos on the Kampuchean problem.

Soon after the conclusion of the recent foreign ministers' meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden put forward the proposal that the ASEAN states hold talks on Kampuchea in Canberra with Vietnam and Laos.

Hayden's proposal was rejected outright by the foreign ministers of the ASEAN states on the grounds that talks with Vietnam and Laos would imply ASEAN's recognition of Vietnam's "Indochina Federation" or recognition of the Phnom Penh puppet regime.

The commentary pointed out that the ASEAN states' refusal to hold talks with Vietnam and Laos was correct and wise and in conformity with UN resolutions which call for a total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and with international norms which oppose Vietnam's aggression in Kampuchea.

ASEAN's stand comes as an encouragement to the Kampuchean people and the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, now putting up such a staunch fight against the Vietnamese aggressors, the commentary said. As long as the ASEAN states and all peace-loving countries continue to uphold international laws and the UN Charter, Vietnam will be forced to completely withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, it added.

CSO: 4000/414

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

ANZUS COUNCIL MEETING ENDS IN WELLINGTON

OW171636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 17 Jul 84

[Text] Wellington, 17 Jul (XINHUA)--New Zealand, Australia and the United States have reaffirmed their stand that access by allied aircraft and ships to the airfields and ports of the ANZUS member states is essential to the continuing effectiveness of the alliance.

This statement was contained in a joint communique issued here today at the end of the 33d annual meeting of the ANZUS Council.

The ANZUS members agreed that defense cooperation, including joint exercises, visits and logistic support arrangements, plays an important role in promoting their mutual security.

The communique condemned the Soviet invasion and continued occupation of Afghanistan, as well as the recent Soviet offensive which has caused much suffering and loss of life to the Afghan people. It called on the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan in accordance with successive UN resolutions.

On the Kampuchean question, the members expressed full support for the principles adopted by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in its search for a lasting settlement in Kampuchea. They reaffirmed their conviction that the conflict in Kampuchea should be settled by peaceful means.

They again urged Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea to allow for a peaceful transition and a comprehensive settlement which would enable the Khmer people to freely decide their own future. At the same time, they welcomed the continuing humanitarian assistance offered by the international community to the Khmer people.

Turning to relations with the ASEAN nations, the three ANZUS members said they would continue their support for ASEAN and welcomed the contributions ASEAN has made towards ensuring stability and economic progress in the region.

The members agreed that China's continued commitment to modernization and to constructive relations with other countries was a positive development which should be encouraged.

New Zealand Foreign Minister Warren Cooper, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz attended the meeting which began yesterday.

The next ANZUS Council meeting will be held in 1985 in Canberra, Australia.

CSO: 4000/414

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

LAOS CANCELS VISIT TO THAILAND FOR BORDER TALKS

OW190818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Bangkok, 19 Jul (XINHUA)--The Lao Government has canceled at the last minute the visit to Thailand of a ten-member delegation led by its Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat, which was scheduled to arrive here yesterday.

It told Thailand that the delegation did not leave for Bangkok owing to "technical difficulties" with the Lao plane.

Meanwhile, General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, affirmed here yesterday that Thailand was willing to withdraw its troops from the three disputed border villages if Laos agreed to negotiate border problem.

But, he said, Laos must pledge not to send its troops to these villages after the evacuation of the Thai troops.

The Thai military presence in the three villages was mainly aimed at protecting road construction projects in the area, and road construction would continue, he added.

Commenting on the cancellation of the Lao delegation's visit to Thailand, the Thai Foreign Ministry's permanent secretary of state, Asa Sarasin, said, "Thailand remains firm in its intention to negotiate. Lao officials are always welcome here to find solutions to the dispute and to reach an understanding."

The three villages of Klang, Mai and Sawang are located in Ban Koke sub-district of Uttaradit Province in northern Thailand bordering Laos. Last May, a dispute between Thailand and Laos over the sovereignty of the villages broke out and tension prevailed on the Thai-Lao border. The Thai Government has more than once called for negotiations, while the Lao side insisted that the Thai troops must leave the three villages before negotiations could begin.

CSO: 4000/414

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

THAI-U.S. JOINT EXERCISES--Bangkok, 21 Jul (XINHUA)--All the three services of both the Thai and U.S. Armed Forces are being committed to one of the biggest joint military exercises in the Gulf of Thailand which will go on until August 9. More than 14,000 Thai and U.S. troops along with a number of aircraft and about 30 naval vessels including mine-sweepers, assault and large landing craft are taking part in the exercise codenamed "Cobra Gold 84". Pirom Nissaiphan, director of the joint exercise, said that the exercise was aimed at improving the tactical coordination in dealing with external threat and comparing the latest military tactics between the armed forces of the two countries. He disclosed that the Soviet Union was closely watching the exercise. [Text] [OW211118 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 21 Jul 84]

KAMPUCHEAN RESISTANCE ACTIVITIES INCREASE--Bangkok, 18 Jul (XINHUA)--Guerrilla activities of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann greatly increased last month in Vietnamese-controlled areas of Kampuchea, according to a news bulletin of the KPNLF received here today. The bulletin said the KPNLF Armed Forces had undertaken a total of 161 significant long and medium range reconnaissance patrol missions in June. The number was 65 in May. These missions covered an average distance of 60 to 160 kilometers. The bulletin quoted the front's general staff as saying that in the 161 missions, the resistance fighters encountered Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces on 48 occasions, killing 27 enemy troops, wounding 19 and capturing 7 Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers. A total of 19 weapons were seized from the enemy. Forty-nine Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers defected to the KPNLF side during the period. Eleven resistance fighters were killed and 17 wounded in the abovementioned fightings. [Text] [OW181402 Beijing XINHUA in English 1322 GMT 18 Jul 84]

CSO: 4000/414

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

ISRAELI GOVERNMENT MAKING 'SUICIDAL MOVE'

HK171239 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 84 p 6

["International Jottings" by Ti Fu [2748 1133]: "A Suicidal Move"]

[Text] These days the most thriving business in Israel may be the banknote printing press. In the first two days of July the Israeli Government issued banknotes amounting to 101 billion shekels (approximately U.S.\$0.31 billion) on the domestic market. Its coffers empty, it must defray colossal sums for bond payments and for the wages of state enterprise personnel. It had to resort to the printing press to "meet urgent needs."

The Israeli Government, with its national policy based on expansionism, has brought its economy to the edge of collapse, running up heavy debts. Strikes have repeatedly hit the country and popular discontent has been rising with each passing day. Its international reputation is in a shambles. It is in unprecedented isolation. Israel has itself to blame for all this. The Israeli Government has not changed its policy of aggression and expansion. Instead, it has counted on accelerating inflation to maintain a shaky economy. This can only quicken the pace of collapse of the national economy. According to a report, 1,000-shekel notes, the largest denomination, have still failed to keep up with the runaway inflation. The Israeli Government has decided to issue new notes of 5,000 and 10,000-shekel denominations in August.

As a saying goes: Drinking poison to quench one's thirst is courting self-destruction. To count on issuing banknotes as a life-saving measure will only end in the loss of life. There has been no lack of precedents in contemporary history. What the Israeli Government considers a "unique ploy" may turn out to be "suicidal move."

CSO: 4005/738

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO 'ROUNDUP' COLUMN ON GULF SITUATION

HK230751 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 84 p 6

["Roundup" by Zhu Mengkui [2621 1125 7608]: "The Gulf Situation at Present"]

[Text] Since April, the war between Iran and Iraq has rapidly spread from the battle field on land to the waters of the Gulf. In order to stop each other's exports of petroleum, the two countries have attacked oil tankers. Iraq has intensified its blockade of Iran's petroleum export center at Khark Island, continued to undermine Iran's export of Petroleum, and time and again asked Iran to accept a peace saying that otherwise it would destroy the island. On the other hand, Iran has massed hundreds of thousands of its troops on the southern section of the border between the two countries and is preparing to launch a "final attack" whenever it wants to. At the same time, it is taking similar actions against Iraq's export of petroleum and has continuously attacked the ships of the Gulf countries. Iran said that both Khark Island and the Strait of Hormuz were on the same scales and that if the island could not be used neither could the strait. This marked the beginning of a new stage of deadlock in the war between Iran and Iraq.

Under these circumstances, the two countries have conducted a series of diplomatic contacts with the United States and the Soviet Union. The relations between Iraq and the United States have gradually been thawing and Iraq has been strengthening its relations with the Soviet Union. Recently, Iraq signed with the Soviet Union an agreement on a long-term credit totalling \$2 billion and the Soviet Union will supply Iraq with S2-21 medium-range missiles. Iran has also been improving its relations with the Soviet Union. Late last June, (Sadr), director of the European and American Affairs Department of the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, visited the Soviet Union. At the same time, Aleksey N. Makukhin, deputy minister of power and electrification of the Soviet Union, led a delegation to carry out a 1-week visit to Iran. On 28 June, Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i said that Iran hoped to develop the relations with its neighbors, particularly, the Soviet Union. Western observers hold that though 2 years ago, Iran banned the Tudeh Party supported by the Soviet Union, at present, the two countries are mending their relations out of each other's mutual needs.

The danger of the escalation of the war between Iran and Iraq is disturbing other countries in the Gulf. In May, Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti oil tankers were repeatedly attacked by Iran and an Iranian airplane was shot down by the Saudi Arabian airforce. The Gulf Cooperation Council and the Arab League respectively held emergency meeting of foreign ministers to discuss a countermeasure of "joint actions." On 8 July, Bi-sha-la [3024 3097 2139], secretary general of the Gulf Cooperation Council, issued a statement saying, "Any new attack on the ships of the Gulf Cooperation Council will be regarded as declaring war." Since the beginning of this year, the six member countries of the council have one after another adopted emergency measures to strengthen their capacity for defense. The United States has already provided Saudi Arabia with military airplanes and a large number of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles. Recently Kuwait signed an agreement with the Soviet Union on the purchase of weapons worth more than \$320 million. Some Gulf countries have appealed to the Soviet Union for the improvement of relations and are making preparations to establish diplomatic relations with it. Some personages in Arab political circles hold that if the tanker-for-a-tanker war in the Gulf continues to expand, it is very possible it will lead to a confrontation between Arab countries and Iran. This will force the militarily weak countries in the Gulf to seek aid from the two superpowers.

The worsening of the Gulf situation has opened the door for the infiltration of the superpowers. On the one hand, the United States and the Soviet Union criticized each other's "sinister intention" in profiting by the war between Iran and Iraq; and on the other hand, they used the pretext of "ensuring the safety of the Gulf" to mass a large number of their warships in the sea areas of the Gulf and the nearby area of the Indian Ocean. It is difficult for the United States to do much in this area or to satisfy the demand of the Gulf countries for strengthening their defense because it is held back by Israel and the coming general election at home. The Soviet Union however, has exploited the Gulf situation to restore its diplomatic relations with Egypt, consolidate its alliance with Syria, improve its relations with Iran, Iraq, and other Gulf countries, and vigorously strengthen its influence in the Gulf and the Middle East. The intensification of the scramble between the two superpowers in the Gulf and the Middle East has made the Gulf situation very complicated. This has aroused the attention of world press circles.

Recently a certain kind of positive and conciliatory trend has emerged in the Gulf situation. On 16 July, the six Gulf countries held a meeting to discuss Iran's proposal on holding a regional meeting to prevent the war between Iran and Iraq from escalating. The gulf countries also favored the idea of holding a meeting between the Gulf Cooperation Council and Iran in order to obtain peace in the Gulf area. On 16 July, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz said that Iraq was willing to end its war with Iran as soon as possible and was not willing to extend the war to involve other countries. Beginning on the 18th, the mediating committee of the Islamic Conference held a 2-day meeting to discuss the problem of sending a mediating group to Iran and Iraq and probing into a scheme for a ceasefire between Iran and Iraq. It is also reported that Saudi Arabia has already invited Rafsanjani, speaker of the

Iranian Islamic Consultative Assembly to visit Saudi Arabia in September, when he comes to Saudi Arabia on a pilgrimage. Newspapers of the Gulf countries are of the opinion that Saudi Arabia's peace efforts may lead to a wide contact and understanding between Iran and Gulf countries. Kuwaiti newspaper MOTHERLAND said, "We hope that Iran will rationalize its relations with us through its dialogue with the Gulf Cooperation Council and that through talks, we will open the door for ending the Gulf War."

CSO: 4005/738

WESTERN EUROPE

XINHUA ROUNDS UP POLITICAL SITUATION IN FRANCE

OW221112 Beijing XINHUS in English 1031 GMT 22 Jul 84

[XINHUA Headline--"Roundup: France's Political Situation Enters a New Phase"
by Yang Qi]

[Text] Paris, 21 July (XINHUA)--A drastic change has taken place in the French political situation in recent days, a change which was characterized by the formation of the new government of Laurent Fabius after the resignation of Pierre Mauroy's cabinet, the withdrawal of the communist party from the government, and the stronger criticism by the opposition parties against the socialists.

The French press circles called the change a "real turn" in the country's political life since President Mitterrand came to power in May 1981.

In face of such a new and complicated situation, all political parties in the country are keeping themselves busy in working out their future strategies and tactics.

In the 17 June European parliamentary election, the percentage of votes got by both the socialists and communists forming the "left wing coalition government" were less than in the previous one. This was said as one of the important factors for the fall of the Mauroy's government and also a serious warning that French voters are dissatisfied with the government.

The French Communist Party, which has long opposed the government's austerity policy, blamed the increase of unemployment and the decline of people's purchasing power on the policy. However, the socialists have not only turned a deaf ear to the charges, but also brought up an industrial reform program at the beginning of the year to reinforce its austerity policy.

Although the government's austerity policy has gained some results in bringing down inflation, one of the headachy problems for the government, from 13.4 percent in 1981 to today's 7.8 percent, the number of the unemployed has now reached 2.3 million and is expected to rise to 2.5 million at the end of the year.

The socialists hold that the government's current economic policies are the only ways to make the country's ailing economy turn for the better. The fact

that Mitterrand appointed Fabius to form a new government showed once again his unswerving determination to carry forward his austerity program.

The withdrawal of the French Communist Party from the new government has caused a big crack in the 13-year-old socialist-communist "left wing coalition." It is expected that there is little chance for the two parties to get reunited because of their differences in social, economic and foreign policies.

The strength of the socialist party has been clearly weakened following the turbulence and is locked in a difficult position. To tide over the difficulties, President Mitterrand stressed the importance of the unity within the party and the adoption of stable tactics. At the first meeting of the new cabinet, he described unity as an imperative and emergent task for the party.

The opposition parties have stepped up their struggles against the government, charging that the socialists are incapable of managing the economy and infringing on freedoms, press and educational freedoms in particular.

About 1.5 million people held here on 24 June a huge demonstration, which was sponsored by the opposition parties together with the church forces, in protest against the government's bill on educational reforms. According to the bill, all French private schools will be brought under the control of the state.

In dealing with the situation, Mitterrand announced in 12 July the withdrawal of the controversial bill and decided to call for a national referendum on the question.

It is no doubt that the socialist government will continue to carry out its current austerity policy and industrial reform program although it is under fire from many sides. Observers here predict that France will meet a "trial of strength" in autumn this year after experiencing a "turn" in summer.

CSO: 4000/420

WESTERN EUROPE

EUROPEAN NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT CONVENTION ENDS

OW220734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 22 Jul 84

[Text] Perugia, 21 July (XINHUA)--The third Nuclear Disarmament (END) Convention ended here today with a call on the two superpowers to take the lead in nuclear disarmament.

During the 5-day convention, more than 1,200 representatives of peace movements and other organizations in Europe, America, Asia and Africa exchanged views on the West-East dialogue, security in the Mediterranean region, significance of the establishment of nuclear-free zones and the strategy on the future peace movement.

The convention has been the first of its kind since NATO started the deployment of U.S. Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe last December.

In their speeches or documents circulated at the meeting, some participants said the major task at present is to immediately stop arms race, nuclear arms race in particular. They pointed out that the United States and the Soviet Union, which have the biggest nuclear arsenals in the world, should be the first to assume obligations and take actions in this regard.

They said the struggle against arms race should also include the struggle against conventional arms and space weaponry races.

Some participants also noted that under the current situation, the peace movements and organizations in various European countries should also make efforts to help stop the wars and conflicts which are going on outside this continent so as to prevent the big powers from taking advantage of them.

Others said the various peace organizations should mobilize the people to take part in the campaign against war and arms race.

After the convention concluded tonight, the participants went to the city of Assisi, some 30 kilometers away from Perugia, to hold a demonstration. Carrying torches and placards, they shouted anti-arms-race and anti-war slogans in streets.

Attending the convention were also Chairman of the Russell Peace Foundation Ken Coates, speaker of the Italian Chamber of Deputies Leonilde Jotti and leaders

of the Italian Communist Party Aldo Tortorella and Pietro Ingrao. Tang Jianwen, Standing Council member of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, participated in the convention as an observer.

The fourth END Convention will be held in Amsterdam next year.

CSO: 4000/420

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

SUPPORT FOR AFGHANS--Islamabad, 18 July (XINHUA)--Britain today reaffirmed its full support for the just struggle of the Afghan people against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and assured further assistance to the Afghan refugees. This was stated by visiting British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Overseas Development Timothy Raison today when he spoke to Afghan refugees at a meeting held at Badber Tentage Village on the outskirts of Peshawar. Raison said that the Afghans were locked in a just struggle against foreign invaders. He expressed the confidence that the Afghan people would ultimately liberate their country and the Afghan refugees would be able to return to their homeland with dignity and honor. Raison said Britain was providing every possible assistance to the Afghan refugees and would continue to do so till their return to Afghanistan. He also appreciated the people and government of Pakistan for providing humanitarian assistance and shelter to the uprooted Afghans. The British minister of state arrived here Monday on a 5-day visit to Pakistan. Soon after his arrival, Raison had a round of talks with Pakistan Minister of Finance Ghulam Ishaq Khan on economic cooperation between the two countries and signed notes regarding Britain's provisions of a 25-million pound grant to Pakistan for its economic development. [Text] [OW181931 Beijing XINHUA in English 1912 GMT 18 Jul 84]

CSO: 4000/420

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

XINHUA REVIEWS MOZAMBIQUE'S FOREIGN RELATIONS

OW171253 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 17 Jul 84

["Round-up: Mozambique Readjusts External Relations, XINHUA Correspondent: Chi Shouzheng"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Maputo, 16 Jul (XINHUA)--Mozambique has, in recent years, adhered to the principles of independence and non-alignment. After devoting major effort to the readjustment of its external policies, remarkable changes have emerged in this field.

Main signs of this readjustment have been seen in its carrying out of multi-lateral diplomacy. While keeping friendly relations with the Soviet Union, it has gradually resumed and developed relations with the United States and West European countries. The tense relations between Mozambique and South Africa have also showed a tendency to relax.

After its independence in 1975, besides developing relations with Third World countries, especially friendly and cooperative relations with southern African frontline countries, Mozambique put the stress of its foreign policy on developing closer relations with Moscow. In March 1977, Mozambique signed a 20-year friendly and cooperative agreement with the Soviet Union, obtaining military assistance from Moscow.

For quite a long period after its independence the Maputo government had been treated by the U.S. and some West European countries in a frigid and even a hostile manner. When four U.S. diplomats were expelled from Mozambique in 1981, Washington suspended its grain aid to the country.

After long years of practice, Mozambique progressively readjusted foreign policies and developed its external relations. In his report at the 4th National Congress of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), President Samora Moises Machel stressed that the guiding principles of Mozambican foreign policy were "to establish relations with all countries on the basis of respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual benefit and the solving of conflicts by peaceful means."

Relations between Maputo and Washington improved a great deal after many rounds of consultations between the two countries. The United States in 1983 restored diplomatic relations with Mozambique, and Mozambique set up an embassy and accredited its first ambassador to the U.S. It is reported, Mozambique in 1983 received 66,000 tons of urgent food aid from Washington, thus becoming the biggest recipient of U.S. food.

President Samora last October visited Portugal, Belgium, the Netherland, Britain, Yugoslavia, France and the headquarters of the European Community. This was another major demonstration of Mozambique's multilateral diplomacy made after FRELIMO's Fourth National Congress. Samora's European tour dredged channels of cooperation between it and West European countries, and made progress in finding more economic aid, technical cooperation, private investments, and more political and military assistance. In addition to getting food aid from the U.S. and the EEC, Mozambique also got loans from Federal Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Norway and other countries. In February this year, the French Government provided Mozambique with a loan of one billion francs (about 122 million U.S. dollars), in the following month, the French National Bank of Economy and Cooperation loaned Mozambique 83 million francs.

Mozambique, while accepting military assistance from Moscow, also received weapons and equipment from West European countries. Portugal trained its army and provided some military equipment.

South Africa, under the pretext of pursuing South African Liberation Movement forces into Mozambique, repeatedly intervened in the country causing great losses and damage to Mozambique. The Pretoria regime also backed anti-government Mozambican forces in launching harassing activities gravely affecting Mozambique's social security, industrial and agricultural production.

Under these circumstances, Mozambique and South Africa on March 16, 1984 signed a pact to end aggression and encourage good-neighborliness, thus ending their long-lasting hostility. Many African countries in this region including Mozambique, after long turmoil, thirst for peace. They want to devote their energies to strengthening their countries by concentrating on internal affairs and rehabilitating their economy. Therefore, this peaceful action of the Mozambican Government has won understanding and support from more and more African countries.

Mozambique has made use of this new situation on the diplomatic front and applied for membership in the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Lome Convention, in order to get more assistance for developing its economy.

CSO: 4000/419

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

XINHUA VIEWS NAMIBIA'S ECONOMY, LIVING CONDITIONS

OW251914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 25 Jul 84

["Special for Nairobi: Namibia Under South Africa's Racist Rule"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jul (XINHUA)--On September 29, 1978, the UN Security Council adopted the resolution 435 on Namibia, calling for the withdrawal of South African troops, a new constitution and free elections there to achieve the independence of Namibia at an early date. But South Africa has clung to its illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the demand of the UN organization and the international community.

The racist regime provided in 1960s 60 percent of Namibia's arable and mostly fertile land to the minority white settlers. The blacks, who embraced 90 percent of the population, were not only deprived of their right to own fertile lands, but also forced to stay in ten "home lands".

The whites dominate Namibia's economy. They control 75 percent of its animal husbandry and fishery, two major economic sectors of the country. Because of excessive fishing operations, Namibia, a country with a long coastline, is now threatened with depletion of its fishery resources. Its total catch dropped from 402,000 tons in 1977 to 247,000 tons in 1981. Its mining industry accounts for 50 percent of Namibia's gross domestic product and contributes 60 percent of its foreign exchange income. But three big multinational companies from South Africa and other countries control as much as 80 percent of Namibia's total mining assets.

The apartheid policy practised by South Africa in Namibia has long kept the Namibians under bondage. Black miners live a wretched life. Some of them suffer from radioactive pollution all their life and live in overcrowded houses. Impoverished black peasants, forced to live in the remote and isolated areas, have to farm on poor land almost scorched by long drought and burning sun, and endure appalling living conditions. With only one medical doctor for every 17,000 blacks, epidemic diseases run rampant, particularly in northern Namibia where lives half of the population. The life expectancy of the blacks is 50 compared to 70 for the country's whites.

Black children face inadequate education facilities. Educational expense for one black child amounts to only one seventh of that for a white child. There is only one high school graduate for one thousand black youths.

Stripped of all political rights, the blacks are subjected to outrageous suppression by the so-called security forces and South African troops stationed in Namibia. A large number of blacks, unyielding to such a criminal rule, have fled to take refuge in Angola and other neighboring countries.

But, Namibia is bound to win independence. The people of Africa and the world over will certainly not allow South Africa to hang on in Namibia indefinitely.

CSO: 4000/419

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

XINHUA ROUNDS UP EFFECTS OF DROUGHT IN AFRICA

OW251328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 25 Jul 84

["Round-up: Disastrous Effects of Drought in Africa"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Kampala, 25 Jul (XINHUA)--Africa is facing grave food shortages and famine as a result of a prolonged drought, the worst disaster in its history.

The present transcontinental drought of three years' duration, some experts believe, is even more savage than the 1973-74 drought which swept Africa and Asia, killing more than 100,000 people in the Sahel region alone.

The current drought has hit 34 countries south of Sahara, of which 24 are threatened with grave food shortages of famine. Some 150 million people, about one third of the continent's population, are not getting enough to eat. Reports of malnutrition and deaths from starvation are coming in from a number of countries.

Southern Africa, normally a substantial maize-growing region, has been badly hit. A 35-million-U.S. dollar emergency aid is needed in Swaziland. Zimbabwe expected to harvest only 600,000 tons of maize this year, compared with 2.4 million tons in 1981. It has to import 600,000 tons of food at a cost of 150 million U.S. dollars to tackle the food problem. Zambia expects to produce about 550,000 tons of maize, when it needs 720,000 tons. Botswana has suffered severe losses in grain and livestock, and water supply in the capital is close to exhaustion. Botswana and Lesotho have to import an additional 350,000 tons of food to meet the countries' growing emergency demands.

But the worst affected countries appear to be Ethiopia, Chad and Mozambique. Some 60,000 Mozambicans have reportedly died and 100,000 others have fled to neighbouring Zimbabwe.

West Africa has also been seriously hit. The vulnerable Sahel countries fringing the desert are suffering the most. Many areas have had no rain at all during the three-year period, and many villages have seen their water-holes and pastures disappear under encroaching sand-dunes. Ghana and Gambia have called for emergency aid. Nigeria is also battling with the drought in its northern region.

CSO: 4000/419

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

XINHUA ANALYZES DUARTE'S WEST EUROPE VISIT

OW250049 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 24 Jul 84

["News Analysis: Salvadoran New President's West European Tour"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jul (XINHUA)--El Salvador's new President Jose Napoleon Duarte has just concluded his West European tour which observers believed has brought closer the relations between his country and the countries he has visited.

President Duarte made the eight-day visit which took him to Federal Germany, France, Belgium, Britain and Portugal, with the aim of acquainting them with the situation in his country and seeking political and economic support for his country and seeking political and economic support for his newly-elected government as well as asking these countries to play a bigger role in helping bring peace to the troubled Central American region.

Federal Germany represented an important stop during Duarte's tour. His election was welcome news to Federal Germany's ruling Christian Social Union, since Duarte's Christian Democratic Party and the Union have maintained close ties since the 1950s. Duarte's visit was accorded an enthusiastic reception and his meeting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl was pictured as one "between friends."

It is still fresh in people's memory that the former Government of Federal Germany recalled its ambassador to El Salvador and froze its aid in 1980 in view of human rights abuses in this Central American country. But the present Federal German Government has made it clear that its policy toward Central America should not be in conflict with the interests of the United States, and has introduced a gradual adjustment of its past policy since 1982. During his visit, Duarte pledged once and again that he will lead his country onto the road of democracy, while the Federal German leaders spoke highly of Duarte's election, saying his victory in elections has brought hope for peace to his country and stressing that stability in Central America is of importance to Federal Germany and Western Europe as a whole. Federal Germany decided to grant 18 million U.S. dollars in aid to El Salvador, including those already committed but had been frozen.

Duarte's France visit is regarded as a "delicate and circumspect" one. Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio said before leaving for Europe that France is undoubtedly a democratic nation, but it sometimes "does not understand us."

He was referring to a joint declaration France signed with Mexico in 1981, in which France recognized Salvadoran guerrillas as "a representative political force." President Francois Mitterrand had met with guerrilla leaders.

However, Duarte's visit to France indicated the change in the relations between the two countries.

Duarte termed his France visit as "satisfactory," but French authorities did not make it clear whether France will give political support to the Salvadoran Government. The French External Relations Ministry only said in a communique that it supports a "just, democratic and negotiated solution between responsible political forces" in El Salvador. Although the statement did not mention guerrilla leaders, political observers in Paris believed that they were implied by "responsible political forces."

In Brussels, President Duarte met with European Commission President Gaston Thorn. The European Community indicated that it will increase its aid to Central America. It also voiced support for the convocation of a conference of foreign ministers from the European Community member states, Spain, Portugal and five Central American countries to be held in Costa Rica in September. The community also expressed support for the peace efforts of the Contadora Group.

President Duarte's European tour is the followup of that of Costa Rican President Albert Monge. Their European tours will help further develop political and economic relations between the two regions.

CSO: 4000/415

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAPER ON UNITED FRONT IN SOCIALIST PERIOD

HK160915 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by the Writing Group of the Scientific Socialism Teaching and Research Department of the Central Party School: "The United Front in the Socialist Period"]

[Text] The question of the united front is an important topic in the research of scientific socialism. It is a question of how the proletariat and its political party organize and lead its allies and also a question of how the proletariat forms a political alliance with other revolutionary classes and all forces that can be united. The united front, which falls into the category of political strategy and tactics, is the combination of the proletariat's strongest sense of principle and greatest flexibility.

Viewing the united front as the important magic weapon of China's revolution and construction, the Chinese communists have substantiated and developed the tactical thinking of Marx and Lenin in the different historical development stages in China's revolution and construction. It relies exclusively on its own strength, the Chinese proletariat will never win victory in revolution no matter how high its political consciousness and how strong its sense of organization is. To win victory in revolution, it is necessary to unite all revolutionary classes and social strata that can be united in various different historical stages and organize a revolutionary united front. During the stage of democratic revolution, our party won the great victory in the democratic revolution by relying on one of the three great magic weapons--the united front. In the coming very long historical stage, the united front will continue to be the party's necessary and important magic weapon. So long as classes are not eventually abolished and there is still the vanguard of the proletariat--the CPC, the united front under the leadership of our party will be indispensable.

Why is the establishment of a broad united front still needed in the socialist stage? Fundamentally speaking, this is determined by the historical mission shouldered by the working class. The objective of the working class is to establish the communist social system free from oppression and exploitation. Having no private interests of its own, the working class works for the interests of the great majority of the people. Only when it allies itself

with other laboring classes, unites all forces that can be united, and forms a broad united front can a thorough victory be won in the liberation cause of the proletariat. As far as the arduous task which the party undertakes in the new period is concerned, it is also necessary to organize a broad united front. It will not work to rely on a small number of people or on the strength of the working class alone in achieving the four modernizations and building a strong socialist country in a densely-populated China with complicated conditions. Socialist construction can be made a success only when the masses of the people are organized and an enormous and powerful army is mobilized. Next, only when unity is strengthened within the ranks of the people and the political enthusiasm of the masses of the people is brought into full play, can dictatorship be exercised effectively on the tiny number of elements who are opposed to socialism. Uniting all patriots on the basis of the alliance of the workers and peasants is the fundamental requirement of socialist democracy. In addition, the united front is also indispensable in realizing the great cause of the motherland's reunification, opposing hegemonism, and safeguarding world peace.

The content of the patriotic united front in the new period is different from that of the united front of the past. In the new period, the leading position of the working class has been strengthened significantly, the peasants have become socialist collective ones from being small proprietors, and the intellectuals have become a part of the working class; a new socialist nationality relationship has been formed among all nationalities; the national bourgeoisie has ceased to exist as a class and the majority of people from this class who have the ability to work have remoulded themselves into laborers who support themselves by their own labor; all democratic parties have become political alliances of some socialist laborers attached separately to the democratic parties and of some patriots who support socialism; and the consciousness of our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao and Chinese nationals residing abroad has been heightened constantly. All these changes indicate that the dimensions of endeavor of the present united front are unprecedentedly broad and it has become more consolidated and developed on the basis of socialism and patriotism. The united front in the new period has become a broad political alliance of the whole socialist working people, patriots who support socialism, and patriots who support the reunification of the motherland including our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao and Chinese nationals residing abroad. Fundamentally speak, this united front is socialist in nature because its fundamental goal and tasks are to build China into a modern socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy; its political basis is the four basic principles; and its main body is based on supporting socialism. It is called the patriotic united front because under the banner of patriotism it can win more people, unite the people who support the reunification of the motherland although they do not support the socialist system, and form the great union and reunification of the Chinese nation.

In struggling for the completion of the general task in the new period and the three major tasks in the 1980's, the task of the united front in the new period is arduous. The CPC Central Committee demanded that we uphold the principles of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and of "sharing weal and woe by showing utter devotion to each other" and strengthen cooperation

with all democratic parties and democratic personages. This is a correct principle advanced precisely in the light of the changes in the class situation in the new period.

The CPPCC is the united front organization of the Chinese people under the leadership of the CPC. In the CPPCC, all democratic parties, people's organizations, and personalities of various circles bring every positive factor into play and unite all forces that can be united by adopting the form of political consultation to work hard to fulfill the various tasks adopted by the people's congress; it helps and supervises the CPC and the people's government, through political consultation and by pooling the wisdom of the masses, to overcome bureaucratism, to improve their work, and to raise working efficiency. The CPPCC is playing an important role in the socialist modernization program.

CSO: 4005/744

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FEWER STUDENTS TAKE COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMS

OWO71305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jul (XINHUA)--The annual college entrance examinations started today throughout China with a better chance of being enrolled for the 1.64 million candidates.

This year the 805 higher learning institutions plan to take 430,000 students, or 26 percent of the examinees. [A total] of 1.67 million candidates competed for 390,000 places last year, with an enrollment rate of 23 percent.

Of those in the examination rooms today, 54 percent have just graduated from senior high school, and 6.2 percent are of minority ethnic groups, close to the minority people's 6.7 percent share of the total Chinese population.

The examinations will run through July 9.

More than 2,500 candidates from Hong Kong, Macao and overseas sat for special exams earlier in Guangzhou, Dandong, Hong Kong and Macao.

An official of the Education Ministry explained that various adult colleges have helped reduce the number of candidates for regular universities. Many who failed in last year's entrance examinations have turned to television universities, workers' colleges, correspondence courses and night schools.

Adult colleges will enroll 540,000 students this year, 31.5 percent more than last year.

Another reason for the drop in the number of examinees is that more regular high schools have been turned into vocational schools and agricultural schools, the official said. Graduates from these schools, recommended to employer units or returning to their home villages, do not sit for the college entrance examinations.

Vocational and agricultural school students now make up 31 percent of the total senior high school population.

CSO: 4000/410

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO REVIEWS 'MEGATRENDS'

HK170035 Beijing·GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Luo Jingbai [5012 0513 2672]: "A Book on the World's New Technological Revolution Is Worth Reading--Reviewing John Naisbitt's 'Megatrends'"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] "Megatrends, Ten New Directions Transforming Our Lives" is a treatise by John Naisbitt of the United States that analyzes and predicts the changes and the development trends of the American society under the influence of the new technological revolution. The author points out that contemporary American society is making a transition from an "industrial society" to an "information society;" that the isolated and self-sufficient state economy of the United States is being transformed into a component of the world economy; and that the political, economic, and cultural structure of the United States is moving from centralism toward decentralization. The author of the book holds that the greatest enlightenment presented to us by the new technological revolution of the world is the need to attach greater importance to role of intellect and knowledge in economic and social development.

Recently, quite a few comrades have interested in and have been studying the new technological revolution of the world. The book "Megatrends, Ten New Directions Transforming Our Lives," which was translated by Comrade Yao Zong of the U.S. Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and published by the Chinese Social Science Publishing House, has provided us with important reference material.

/"Megatrends" is a treatise which analyzes and predicts the changes and the development trends of American society under the influence of the new technological revolution./ The author, John Naisbitt, is a noted American social predictor and futurist. He once served as an advisor to various giant information and industrial corporations such as AT&T, IBM, and General Electric, and worked in the White House during President Johnson's terms of office. He is now the publisher of the U.S. quarterly TREND REPORT [qu shi bao gao 6395 0528 1032 0707]. He holds that a trend takes place from bottom to top while a prevailing practice starts from top to bottom. New ideas and trends begin in smaller areas and not in New York and Washington. For this reason, his research group continually monitors and reads 6,000 local newspapers every month in order to follow up and evaluate important events and trends. It is

said that the conclusions of the book are drawn from the analyses of more than 2 million articles on city, town, and local trends conducted over a period of 12 years in an effort to discern the new orientation of the U.S. structural reform. Since its first edition in October 1982, the book has immediately drawn the attention of various quarters and now have been translated into 16 languages.

As a bourgeois scholar, Naisbitt was unable to understand the profound contradictions of the U.S. capitalist society. However, he attaches importance to the development trends in various localities and enterprises and this method of research has really enabled him to "feel the turbulence happening all around." He holds that the United States is in a "period of supercession between two eras," the new and the old, and "is carrying out a relentless structural reform." Divided into 10 chapters, "Megatrends" explores changes in American politics, economy, and culture since the 1950's from 10 aspects. Of the 10 megatrends of change he has analyzed, the most important and worthy of our attention and study is the transformation from an industrial society to an information society, the transformation of the state economy to a world economy, and the transformation from centralism to decentralization.

/Naisbitt points out: Contemporary American society is making a transition from an "industrial society" to an "information society;" the next decade will be a crucial period of transformation and transition; and people should be ideologically prepared to consciously usher in the arrival of the information era.

In 1956, just as the U.S. industry and economy were at the peak of prosperity and vitality, the number of "white-collar workers" engaging in technological, managerial, and routine work, and chiefly engaging in mental labor, exceeded, for the first time in U.S. history, the number of "blue-collar workers" engaging in physical labor. Naisbitt holds that this fact, which does not draw people's attention, indicates that the United States began to move from an industrial era toward an information one. In the following year, the Soviet Union launched the first man-made earth satellite. The author holds that its importance does not lie in the ushering in of a space era, but in its leading to the subsequent development of communications satellites and its bringing out of the indispensable new global communications technology for the growing information society. Consequently, as far back as in the late 1950's, the information society was in the making.

During the 1970's, the dominant position of the United States in the world economy was challenged by Japan, Western Europe, and even by some Third World countries. At that time, the United States set off a great debate in an effort to find some countermeasures. A few economists and technological experts proposed the so-called "re-industrialization" plan, which concentrated on increased investment in such traditional industrial departments as automobiles and steel and on large-scale technological transformation and renovation of equipment. Naisbitt and some other experts with technological skills and economic foresight held, however, that the unfavorable position of the United States could not be reversed by simply rebuilding the steel, automobile, and other traditional industries, and that it was necessary to comply with the trend of the new technological development, to readjust the industrial

structure, and to vigorously develop the rising industries centering on information technology. In the first chapter of this book, the author cites a vast amount of statistics to analyze the huge changes that have taken place in the U.S. labor and industrial structure in recent years and to prevail on people with conservative viewpoints who do not believe that "the economy can be built on information." At present, not only the United States and Japan but also Western Europe and some rising industrial countries and regions in the Third World are embracing these new ideas and are paying attention to the development of these rising industries. Practice has drawn a conclusion for the debate. It is necessary to attach importance to this historical experience, to have a better understanding of the position of the information economy in the modern economy, and to pay attention to the development of the rising industries that are related to this.

According to a study conducted by (David Berge) [da wei bo qi 1129 5898 0130 1148], of the 20 million newly increased work posts in the United States in the 1970's, only 5 percent belonged to the manufacturing industry and about 90 percent belonged to such trades as information, knowledge, and service. At present, only 13 percent of the labor force in the United States is engaged in the manufacturing industry. However, Naisbitt stresses: "The transformation from an industrial to an information society does not mean that the manufacturing industry will cease to exist or become unimportant. In the past, agriculture did not cease to exist with the emergence of an industrial era and its changes lay only in the fact that while 90 percent of the Americans produced 100 percent of the American need for grain in the agricultural era, 3 percent of the Americans are now producing 120 percent of the American need for grain. "There are now more people working full time in American universities than are engaging in agriculture." This remark by Naisbitt merits our close attention. Ours is a developing country and, unlike those developed countries which have attained industrial and agricultural modernization, our country is confronted with the triple tasks of developing modern agriculture, industry, and the information industry. We should notice the development trends of the new technological revolution, try hard to catch up, and attach importance to the development of the information industry. At the same time, we should also avoid rushing headlong into mass action such as mass participation in developing minicomputers and relaxation or neglect of modern agriculture and industry, particularly the arduous pioneering work of developing the infrastructure, including energy and transport. Matter, energy, and information are three indispensable major factors in forming any practical and complicated system and information should use matter and energy as its carriers. Naturally, since we engage in the four modernizations drive in the 1980's and 1990's, we should fully utilize the achievements in the new technological revolution to transform and arm our industry and agriculture. We attach importance to the development of the information industry because we want to promote the progress of science and technology and the improvement of labor productivity through the development of this industry. Attaching importance to the development of the information industry is also a strategic measure we should adopt so that the backward may catch up with the advanced and so that we can develop the modern economy as a whole with greater, faster, better, and more economical results.

/Naisbitt holds that the isolated and self-sufficient state economy of the United States is being transformed into a world economy and that the United States should give up the idea of being in a leading position in the world industry and acknowledge that it is a component of the global economy./

The author points out that a global economic competition most acutely manifested in the competition of the automobile industry is being launched. It takes only an average of 11 hours in Japan to manufacture a car, but 31 hours in the United States. The United States has lost its position as the No 1 world country in automobile production. In the meantime, Spain and Brazil have replaced Japan and Sweden as shipbuilding countries. The competition has resulted in the emergence of annexation and "coordinated production" on a global scale. For example, the Escort brand cars manufactured by the Ford Corporation are genuine "world cars." They are assembled in the United States, Britain, and Germany, but their spare parts are manufactured in Spain, Italy, Britain, and Japan.

What merits our particular attention is that just as the economy of the developed countries is slowly developing and continually shows signs of recession, Naisbitt is aware that "a number of Third World countries are entering a spectacular period of prosperity," that "what has depressed many entrepreneurs is that the Third World countries seem to be fully competent in their new industrial role," and that "of the numerous industries (recorders, automobile spare parts, garments, and so on), the products of the developing countries are about the same as those of the industrialized countries in all respects, but their prices are cheaper." He pointed out: "Between 1970 and 1977, the 20 countries with the fastest economic growth in the world were all Third World countries and most of them were not oil exporting countries." He estimates that "in the next decade we shall see the emergence of many new 'Japans,' and that "by the year 2000, the Third World will have produced 30 percent of the commodities throughout the world." Naisbitt pays close attention to China's economic development strategy. He said: Prior to the late 1970's, China had planned to provide funds for its modernization plan through the sale of raw materials, principally petroleum. Now China has changed its strategy. As a new competitor in the manufacturing industry, China will make the international competition more white-hot.

The new technological revolution of the world will certainly shorten the distance between the various countries in terms of time and space and strengthen the economic links and the scientific and cultural exchanges among them. In the meantime, it is also bound to intensify the economic competition among them. As far as our country's socialist modernization drive is concerned, the new technological revolution of the world is indeed both a challenge and an opportunity. Do not let an opportunity slip; it may never come again. On the basis of self-reliance, we should more resolutely implement the policy of opening to the outside world and the policy on building special economic zones, and should fully utilize the favorable conditions in international economic exchange in order to speed up the course of China's modernization.

/Naisbitt holds that the political, economic, and cultural structure of the United States is moving from centralism to decentralization. He said:

Industrial machinery is perhaps the greatest force in history for gathering people. An industrial society should be highly concentrated, such as the concentration of the labor force, material, capital, and factories. This is because a large-scale industry is organized according to the principle of a large-scale economy. That is to say, the greater the quantity of goods manufactured with a certain method in a certain place, the lower the cost of a single product. For example, the mental labor intensive information industry such as the semiconductor industry, differs greatly from the capital intensive traditional industries such as the steel and automobile industries. It has never been an industry monopolized by the oligarch. This is the most important reason for the current emergence of a large number of growing small enterprises in the United States.

The author also points out: Americans are scattering into small cities and towns and the rural areas. In the 1970's, the population growth in these areas was faster than in big cities by 15.5 percent margin. Now, 42 percent of Americans are living in small cities and towns and in the rural areas. The fundamental reason for the emergence of this "popular interest in living in small cities and towns and in the rural areas" does not lie in nostalgic sentiment but in the decentralization of enterprises and in the inclination of various corporations to install new facilities outside the cities in open country. Some people at home and abroad now regard the increase of small enterprises and the decentralization of people's residence, which have emerged under the influence of new technology, as an attempt to return to the scattered and self-sufficient small production of the past. This is purely a misunderstanding. On the contrary, due to the better development of telecommunications and transport, although they are geographically separated, their link will be strengthened. Although the new technology makes it possible for some production and service work to be assumed by the consumers themselves (such as various self-service restaurants and the building of houses with one's own hands), generally speaking the sale of commodity production will not dwindle but will expand, and production will not move toward self-sufficiency but toward further socialization.

A correct handling of centralism and decentralization is a problem we come across in many respects in China's socialist construction. The socialist public ownership and planned economy are fundamentally different from the capitalist private ownership and anarchism in social production. Here lies the superiority of the socialist system. Under the new technological revolution, the extensive application of computers, the development of telecommunications technology across the country and even the whole world, and the improvement of scientific methods such as systematic engineering and analysis, have provided previously unexpected scientific and technological conditions for the strengthening of statistical supervision over the economy as a whole and for the scientific formulation of macroeconomic policy decisions. It should be noted that in the past we were used to equating big factories and farms with socialized mass production in a simplified way and equating large-scale production with the development of the superiority of the socialist system. Practice proves that this understanding is not the only view. The changes brought about by the new technological revolution in the industrial and labor structure make it all the more necessary for us to change this traditional viewpoint.

China should not follow in the beaten path taken by the developed industrialized countries by making a large portion of the rural population surge into cities and big factories and then making them return to small cities and town and to the rural areas under the pounding the tide of the new technological revolution. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party's policies of implementing the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with payment linked to output, of encouraging and supporting various kinds of specialized households, and of paying attention to the development of small cities and towns have opened up a new path for the development of modern industry and agriculture. Once the new technological revolution is integrated with the 800 million Chinese peasants, it will certainly bring about completely new productive forces.

/The greatest enlightenment presented to us by the new technological revolution of the world is the need to attach greater importance to the role of intellect and knowledge in economic and social development./ With respect to this role, the Marxist have always given a full appraisal. As far back as during the first industrial revolution, Marx pointed out that science is a productive force and a revolutionary force that propels history forward. The series of expositions made recently by Comrade Deng Xiaoping on the need to respect knowledge and talented people and to attach importance to the development of intellectual resources are guiding ideas of great strategic importance for socialist construction. He proposed these after summing up construction experiences at home and abroad in accordance with the new trends of development in modern science and technology. Marxism is a developing branch of science. Its vitality lies precisely in the fact that it constantly studies the new situations and problems which have emerged in the course of practice and is integrated with the concrete practice in various eras and countries. The new technological revolution has greatly increased the role of information (including knowledge) in social production as a whole. At the same time, the intellect and knowledge of laborers are of greater significance for the labor force. The concept of labor is constantly expanding now. Labor has become a process in which man causes, readjusts, and controls the exchange of material, energy, and information between man and nature and between man and man. We should concentrate our efforts on studying these new situations and enriching and developing Marxist theory.

The book "Megatrends" also contains quite a few erroneous viewpoints. We cannot comment on the viewpoints one by one because we have concentrated our comments on studying the new technological revolution of the world and our countermeasures.

CSO: 4005/744

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

YOUNGER PEOPLE LEADING COLLEGES--Beijing, 25 Jul (XINHUA)--More younger people have been promoted to lead in more than 500 universities and colleges, out of the country's 805. This is a result of restructuring the administration of the institutions of higher learning. Newly promoted leading members in the restructured universities and colleges account for 60 percent. In the country's key universities and colleges, younger and middle-aged people now account for 80 percent, 25 percent of whom are under the age of 50, and the youngest is 34. The average age of the university leaders is 53--a drop of eight years compared to the period before the restructuring. The average age of the administrative body of Hefei University of Technology is 48.8, 11.3 years younger than in the previous period. [Text] [OW250946 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 25 Jul 84]

FOLK LITERATURE MEETING--Jinan, 24 Jul (XINHUA)--Work has begun throughout China on editing and publishing three comprehensive collections of Chinese folktales, ballads and proverbs, according to a decision made at a national meeting for the study of folk literature and art convened in Yantai, Shandong Province. The chief editor is Zhou Yang, chairman of the Chinese Federation of Literary and Art Circles and chairman of the China Society for the Study of Folk Literature and Art. The three collections are scheduled to be completed by 1990. The China Society for the Study of Folk Literature and Art was founded in 1950. It has a total of 7,400 members nationwide. The society and its branches publish many periodicals with titles such as, "Folk Literature" and "Folktales." [Text] [OW240504 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 24 Jul 84]

CSO: 4000/410

EAST REGION

CRIMES, PUNISHMENT OF XIAMEN GANG DESCRIBED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 84 p 4

[Article by staff reporter Zhang Mingqing [1728 6900 3237]: "Evil Done 'Within the Government', But the Arm of the Law is Hard To Escape"]

[Text] The Intermediate People's Court of the City of Xiamen sentenced the first group of 13 criminals in the case of a gang of hooligans on 12 April, and the others are now being tried.

This bunch of hooligans has been rounded up from over 40 people, the principal offenders and most of the key members being sons of leading cadres. Since the summer of 1979, they have acted indecently to and raped over 60 women, seriously ruined their physical and mental health, and wrecked the public order. In committing the crimes, they embezzled several sets of public video recording equipment, broadcasted obscene recordings, secretly read obscene books, held obscene dances and seduced women. They posed as a "public security patrol" and seized teenage girls at night, acting indecently to and raping them; some also drove cars, grabbing young girls and raping them in broad daylight. In the last 4 years, they used 28 cars from 16 units to commit over 70 crimes. Most of the criminals in this gang participated in smuggling, illegally gaining 37,338 yuan.

Why did this gang of criminals run wild in Xiamen for as long as 4 years?

Some leaders of the criminals' units said, "They are the sons of certain people and who dares to interfere with them!" They didn't dare to interfere themselves, and didn't even have the courage to report them to the higher authorities.

A principal offender was discovered in national reconstruction criminal activity; his unit, the Xiamen power supply bureau ordered him to make a self-criticism, and he finally roundly cursed the bureau chief, shoved him into a chair, and demanded to be "rehabilitated".

Principal offender Sun Shijun [1327 0013 6511] raped a coed 5 years ago, and when working for customs, he often stayed away from work without leave, once for as long as a month and a half. The customs leaders didn't criticize or educate him, and not only gave him full pay for the period when he stayed away from work without leave, but also inexplicably promoted him a grade.

Principal offender Ren Congjin [0117 1783 6511] relied on his father being a high level cadre, during the 2½-year period he worked for the Xiamen sensitization factory, he eventually didn't go to work 721 days, and the factory didn't take forceful measures against him.

What is even more flabbergasting is that some unit leaders tried to whitewash the criminals even after they had been arrested. A party branch secretary in the municipal commercial prosecutor's office even said that gang boss Huang Yinhe [7806 0603 0735] "came to work punctually, worked responsibly, and did very well."

Zhang Haiying [1728 3189 7751] (son of Xiamen customs chief) who posed as the "public security patrol" leader, was formerly a translator for the Xiamen Municipal Insurance Company, and some people even recommended him as the "successor". Even on the even of his arrest, the Xiamen Municipal People's Bank notified the insurance company that it still wanted to elect him to the post of acting president.

The arrogance and wilfulness of the parents has created the conditions for their sons to move toward the abyss of criminality. Many of them went to college, joined the army, found jobs and were promoted due to their parents' pull. These fellows also simply relied on their fathers' powers of office to dare to wantonly engage in criminal activity.

After the criminals were arrested, some of their parents still tried to cover up for their sons, spread slanderous rumors, and even became obstacles to the handling of their cases. A former deputy finance director of the Xiamen municipal government not only kept obscene books and periodicals for her two criminal sons Zhang Nanhua [1728 0589 5478] and Zhang Donghua [1728 2639 5478], but after they were arrested she still lodged complaints everywhere, and said that this was "factionalist punishment" to make an example of her sons.

After listening to a report on the details of the case in the spring of 1983, leading comrades of the China disciplinary committee reported to the Central Committee on 13 June. A leading Central Committee comrade commented, "Eliminate all interference and obstructions, and thoroughly and rapidly investigate this case." The case was finally investigated with the cooperation of all sides, and this gang of vermin were all brought to justice. Zhang Haiying and Huang Yinhe have been executed. Criminal Ye Xiaoting [0673 1420 0080] was tried and originally sentenced to life imprisonment, but the Xiamen municipal People's procuratorate believed that the penalty was too light and filed an indictment, and

through review and ruling by the Fujian Province Higher People's Court, Ye's sentence was changed to death with a 2-year reprieve, and he was deprived of his political rights for life. The other criminals will also be punished by law.

Through the anti-crime struggle, the City of Xiamen's public order has taken a clear turn for the better, there is a good environment for building the Xiamen special economic zone, and the people live and work in peace and contentment.

12267

CSO: 4005/668

EAST REGION

PRIVILEGE, VIOLATION OF LAW DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 84 p 4

[Article by Li Lie [7812 3525]: "Privilege and Law"]

[Text] Why was a gang of criminals with the sons of leading cadres as its principal offenders and key members able to remain at large in the City of Xiamen for so long? Some people said that "They were the sons of certain people and who dared to interfere!" This talk gives one food for thought.

Who are these "certain people"? They are some leading cadres.

Why didn't they dare to interfere with the criminal sons of leading cadres? The problem is the decadent ideology of feudalistic privilege.

Certain criminal elements of this gang of hooligans shamelessly considered themselves to be "in the government", relied on their parents' powers of office, ran wild in their home town and committed crimes. The reason why they could use cars and recording equipment to commit crimes, dared to beat up the bureau chief who demanded they make self-criticisms, and could stay away from work without leave for long periods with no misgivings cannot be said to be unrelated to their parents' arrogance and wilfulness. To be sure, violation of the law by children should be their own responsibility and should not involve their parents. Yet there are indeed some parents who actually indulge their children in violating the law. There were some parents of offenders in this case who either provided the conditions for their sons' crimes, shielded them, or made unfounded counter charges and slandered the victims. They completely forgot any concepts of being the people's servants or of socialist law.

What about certain of the immediate superiors in these criminals' former units? Some suffered from "osteomalacia" and didn't dare to do the slightest harm to anyone "in the government". Some indulged in flattery and showed the utmost solicitude for those "in the government". They gave full pay to and promoted those who stayed away from work for long periods without leave, and even recommended some of them as "successors". Is it any wonder that people such as this aid tyranny? Is it any wonder that they don't think much of deep thought and self-examination?

Socialist law opposes privilege. The law certainly cannot pardon those who rely on power and influence to ride roughshod over others. Haven't the two evil fellows who made the most serious trouble been executed?

The thinking of those parents who have the ideology of privilege should be rectified, those who violate party discipline must be severely disciplined, and the criminal responsibility of those who violate criminal law must be investigated. Without this, it would be impossible to safeguard the principle of everyone's equality before the law.

12267

CSO: 4005/668

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG AT EDUCATIONAL REFORM MEETING

OW291254 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Wang Gang and Wu Minda, respectively secretary and deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, held a discussion meeting on the afternoon of 28 June to hear the opinions of deputies of the provincial people's congress and members of the provincial CPPCC committee on reforms in education, science and technology.

Comrade Wang Fang presided over the meeting.

He said: Personnel training is a problem crucial to our province in accomplishing the four modernizations and the goal of quadrupling the total industrial and agricultural output value, set by the 12th party congress. To solve this problem, we must make bigger breakthroughs and progress in our education, science and technology. Reforms in the educational, scientific and technological system are required. Today you are invited to offer your suggestions and voice your views in these areas.

It was a fully democratic discussion meeting. Deputies and CPPCC committee members freely expressed their views, and offered many good suggestions on reform of the educational, scientific and technological system, as well as the further development of education, science and technology in our province. They urged the leadership to be decisive and take firm measures to promote education and science in our province, to meet the needs of building socialist spiritual and material civilization.

Wang Jiayang, Wang Qidong, Zhu Zuxiang, Li Debao and other leading comrades attended the discussion meeting.

CSO: 4005/739

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG: GOVERNOR'S WORK REPORT ON ORGANIZATIONAL REFORM

OW291241 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Reform work in various trades is related to the superstructure. The superstructure, which includes government organizations and management departments at various levels, must effectively carry out its own reform in the spirit of serving the economic base.

This was pointed out by Governor Xue Ju in his report on the work of the government to the Second Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. He said: The key to organizations' own reform lies in simplifying administration and delegating more authority to lower-level units. It is imperative that the malpractices of bureaucratism such as overlapping of organizations, exercising strict control over too many things, adhering to old practices, arguing back and forth between units, and being dilatory in doing things to be vigorously corrected. Based on the principle of "controlling the main things and decontrolling the minor things," we should systematically untie knots which limit the development of productivity. The power of planning and management should be delegated to lower-level units so that they can have more flexibility and enterprises and peasants can have more decisionmaking power. The adjustment of the enterprise management system should be carried out in line with the spirit of the division between government administration and enterprise management and in line with an economy centering on cities. After delegating more power to enterprises, various government departments in charge of those enterprises can thus extricate themselves from the passive situation of being involved in the daily affairs of enterprises and concentrate their efforts on grasping the development and planning of various trades, economic and technical policy, the development of new products, and supervisory and inspection work.

Xue Ju pointed out: The reform of labor and the personnel system should be carried out with special stress on promoting to leading posts those who are determined to dedicate themselves to building the four modernizations, who have courage and knowledge, who dare to carry out reform and create new things, and who work hard in a solid manner. At the same time, we should eliminate the defect of "everybody eating from the same big pot" and the de facto lifelong tenure system. Henceforth, we should gradually extend the system of electing cadres and signing employment contracts to state

and collective enterprises and organizations. During the contact period, cadres are to receive wages and other treatment equivalent to other cadres of the same or higher grade. It is necessary that capable people be encouraged to work in the countryside or mountainous areas, on islands or at collective and township enterprises. We should permit various localities to give preferential treatment to scientific and technological personnel on wages, bonuses, housing, and their children's job opportunity according to their contributions. We should actively reform the hiring system and promote the labor contract system. In addition, we should actively promote the job rotation system in mining, sea fishery, construction, and some other fields.

He said: In order to simplify administrative work and delegate more authority to lower-level units, leading cadres of various departments at all levels should raise their consciousness of "making their own work more flexible." After government organizations were streamlined, the number of provincial, city, prefectural, and county organizations has been reduced; however, there are more temporary units now, and some places are asking permission to restore organizations that had been eliminated. This situation runs counter to the spirit of having better staff and simpler administration. The provincial government has decided to eliminate about 2/3 of the present temporary units and give full play to the role of various departments in charge of those units. We must strictly control the addition of administrative organs in the future.

The current reform is rolling on with full force and new situations, new experiences, and new problems are constantly emerging. We should extricate ourselves from much of the daily work and "excessive documents and meetings"; spend more effort and time in carrying out investigation and study; take part in the actual reform work; improve our own thinking and work style while carrying out reform in the economic, scientific, and educational fields; and raise the leading organs' working efficiency.

CSO: 4005/739

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG: XUE JU WORK REPORT ON SCIENCE, EDUCATION REFORMS

OW291257 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Governor Xue Ju pointed out in his government work report at the Second Session of the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress: Restructuring our economy, implementing the open-door policy, and preparing for the new technological revolution--all this badly needs a large number of personnel with modern scientific and technological know-how and managerial knowledge. It is necessary that we make new breakthroughs in carrying out reforms in science, technology, and education; and work hard to make the development of intellectual resources and the training of competent people keep pace with the needs in economic construction.

He said: Zhejiang's backward condition in education has not been changed. From now on, we must continue to maintain a fairly high rate of increase in providing educational funds; only then will it be possible for us to satisfy the needs in economic construction. The development of the four modernization program and developments in the fields of science and technology demand that we incessantly increase our investments in the development of intellectual resources and train more people to satisfy the needs in economic construction. Aside from the fact that the state must increase its investments, the entire society must be mobilized to run schools of various types, at all levels, and through various channels. It is also essential to popularize work-study programs. In localities where village and township industries are well developed, there is a particularly great need to pool all financial resources to run schools jointly. Zhejiang's cause of education will definitely be developed with a quick tempo if various localities, departments, enterprises, democratic parties, mass organizations, individuals, and the whole society run schools jointly; if funds from overseas Chinese and foreign countries are used in running schools; and if efforts are made to improve the economic results in using the educational funds.

Xue Ju said: In developing education this year, we must do a good job in fulfilling the following tasks:

1. Build more institutes of higher learning;
2. Strengthen teachers' education;

3. Quicken the pace in making structural reforms in popularizing secondary school education. It is necessary to vigorously develop all types of vocational schools. Various departments must work hard to closely coordinate with educational departments to run all forms of vocational and technical schools and training classes for technicians and workers who are badly needed in society and in the fields of agriculture, construction, garment manufacture, tourism, statistics, accounting, industrial arts, and management. It is necessary to achieve the goal that, by 1987, all technicians and workers needed by enterprises of the whole people will be selected and hired from among the graduates of various vocational and technical schools instead of being hired directly from society. It is necessary to encourage talented people to work in mountainous and rural areas and for collective enterprises, and to gradually change the present methods in school admissions and in assigning jobs to graduates. Efforts must be made to reform the educational administration system. Schools must be run at various grades; at the same time, they must be given more authority to manage their own affairs. Science and technology must be oriented to serve economic construction, particularly rural commodity production and technical progress in industrial enterprises. All scientific research institutes must propagate the experience of the Zhuzhou Electronics Research Institute and the Hangzhou Automation Research Institute in carrying out reforms. They must sign contracts with user organizations that list remunerations and introduce the contract system for internal research jobs. Institutes of higher learning and scientific research units should be encouraged to establish all sorts of associations with various production departments for scientific research and production work. Factories should be encouraged to carry out scientific research. It is imperative to support the collectives and individuals that join their efforts in conducting scientific research work.

Xue Ju pointed out: In carrying out reforms in the fields of education, science, and technology, it is even more important to bring into full play the role of the intellectuals and to boldly select and rationally use all types of competent people. Efforts must be made to further eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas, combat the prejudice against knowledge and intellectuals, further implement the policy with regard to intellectuals, and promote those well-trained middle-aged and young educational and scientific workers to important posts in the fields of education and science. We must enthusiastically commend those intellectuals who have made remarkable contributions to developing the four modernization program, and make exceptions in promoting them to important posts. We must also seriously handle cases in which intellectuals are discriminated against, suppressed, or given relentless blows.

CSO: 4005/729

EAST REGION

JIANGSU PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COURT'S WORK REPORT

OW152301 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 84 p 2

[Report on the work of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Higher Court by Zhu Ze, president of the provincial people's higher court, at the Second Session of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress on 25 Jun 84]

[Excerpts] Dear deputies: I am now making a report on the work situation of the people's courts in our province since the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress.

Since the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress, people's courts at all levels throughout the province have, in accordance with the party's principles and policy and the state's laws and decrees, brought to trial, and passed judgment on, large numbers of criminal cases, and civil and economic disputes, thereby promoting a turn for the better in social order, protecting the people's legitimate rights and interests, and safeguarding the smooth running of the four modernizations drive.

From April 1983 to March this year, people's courts at all levels in our province brought to trial, and decided, 34,534 criminal cases of first instance in all categories, and convicted 45,585 criminals.

In the same period, 10,140 persons voluntarily surrendered themselves and confessed to their crimes to political and judicial organs in order to receive lenient treatment.

In addition to meting out severe punishment to criminals on charges of rape, sexual molestation and the abduction and slavery of women, these people's courts convicted 885 cases of violent interference in freedom of marriage, maltreatment, abandonment and bigamy during the same period. Victims of these cases were generally women and children.

As severe punishment, a number of criminals guilty of the most heinous crimes were executed, and a large number of gangster rings crushed. This won the people's general support, because it protected the interests and safety of the masses of the people, maintained social order, and promoted a turn for the better in the mood of society. Statistics showed that the number of criminal cases throughout the province, for the period from September to

December 1983, dropped 40 percent from the same period of the previous year. The number, for the period from January to April this year, was 20 percent lower than in the same period of 1983, although it was 9 percent up on the September to December 1983 period.

From April 1983 to March 1984, a total of 3,243 economic offenses were brought to trial and decided, and 3,808 persons were convicted. The appropriated funds and property recovered after trial amounted to 32.2 million yuan, which could have been the state's economic loss.

During the same period, people's courts at all levels in our province tried, and passed judgement on, 29,190 civil cases of first instance, 15,339 being matrimonial disputes, and 13,851 property ownership disputes.

Up to the present, 112 of Jiangsu's 116 people's courts have set up economic tribunals. From April 1983 to March this year, 2,071 cases involving economic disputes were brought to courts throughout the province and judged. The total amount of money involved in these disputes was over 150 million yuan.

From April 1983 to March this year, people's courts at all levels in our province handled 4,251 criminal appeal cases and over 160,000 letters from the people, and handled 120,000 people's visits. On the principle "counter-revolutionaries must be suppressed whenever they are found, and mistakes must be corrected whenever they are discovered," people's courts at all levels objectively corrected a number of cases, which had been wrongly handled in the past. In particular, regarding a number of long-standing visitors appealing for help with good reason, the provincial people's higher court coordinated with basic-level people's courts and made proper arrangements for these visitors after thorough investigation and agreement on opinion. As the work in this respect improved, the number of people's letters and visits appealing for help has currently decreased.

CSO: 4005/739

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG GOVERNOR FETES SENEGALESE PRESIDENT

OW110116 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, his wife, and his 27-member party, accompanied by Mo Wenxiang, head of the reception committee and minister of astronautics industry, arrived in Hangzhou by special plane this morning for a visit to the city.

President Diouf is on an official visit to our country at the invitation of President Li Xiannian. Members of his party include the Senegalese minister of foreign affairs and his wife as well as the minister of plan and cooperation, the minister of industrial development and crafts, the vice president of the National Assembly, and the Senegalese ambassador to China.

When President Diouf and his party arrived in Hangzhou, they were warmly greeted at the airport by Governor Xue Ju and his wife as well as Vice Governor Li Debao, Hangzhou Mayor Zhong Boxi, and Zhao Jiafu and (Tai Shengkang), responsible persons of the provincial foreign affairs office.

On behalf of the provincial People's Government, Governor Xue Ju gave a banquet at the Hangzhou Restaurant at noon today in honor of President Diouf and his party.

In his toast, Governor Xue Ju said: The visiting distinguished Senegalese guests have brought the friendly feelings of the Senegalese people to the Zhejiang people.

On behalf of the provincial People's Government and the people of the province, Governor Xue Ju extended a warm welcome to the distinguished Senegalese guests and wished them a pleasant and successful visit in Hangzhou.

In reply, President Diouf thanked Governor Xue Ju for his lavish hospitality.

Following the banquet, President Diouf and his party toured Xi Hu.

CSO: 4005/739

EAST REGION

JIANGSU: NANJING MEETING HONORS MODEL PLA DEPENDENTS

OW280635 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The Nanjing Military District held a report meeting today to introduce the fine deeds of patriotic model military dependents (Cheng Meiting) and (Li Tongxin). When the two model military dependents walked onto the rostrum, they were given warm applause by the cadres, fighters and military dependents attending the meeting. A comrade of the women's federation introduced their moving deeds. On behalf of the party committee and the broad masses of commanders and fighters in the military district, Xiang Shouzhi, commander of the military district presented them with banners on which words of "models in cherishing the country and supporting the army" were embroidered.

Li Baoqi, deputy political commissar of the Nanjing Military District, delivered a speech at the meeting. He highly praised the lofty spirit of the two model military dependents for cherishing the country and the army. He said; They are the new models in cherishing the country and supporting the army who have emerged while China is vigorously implementing the responsibility systems in production in the countryside and putting into practice the party's policy of helping peasants become well-to-do. From these two models, we can see the lofty spirit of patriotism of China's peasants and the new outlook of the broad masses of military dependents who have emerged since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

He called on the broad masses of commanders and fighters to learn from these two military dependents, always keep in mind the great trust placed in them by the people, stress the national dignity, place the security of the nation above everything else, maintain high vigilance at all times, work hard to strengthen preparedness against war, and make new contributions to safeguarding the motherland, defending the four modernization program and building a modern, regular and revolutionary army.

CSO: 4005/739

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANDONG PARTY COMMITTEE READJUSTMENT--In accordance with CPC Central Committee directives on restructuring organizations, the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee decided to readjust the leading body of the Standing Committee of the Qingdao City CPC Committee. The Standing Committee of the city CPC committee consists of nine persons. Liu Peng, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor, is acting first secretary of the city CPC committee. (Wang Jingwu) was appointed secretary, Zhang Kun, (Guo Sunian), and (Sun Bingye) were appointed deputy secretaries, and (Zhang Huilai), (Wang Yicheng), (Liu Zhuying), and (Qiu Rendao) were appointed standing committee members. [Text] [SK230134 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jul 84]

FUJIAN CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING--The sixth meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee ended today. Participants in the meeting heard a relayed report on the guidelines laid down by the Second Session of the Sixth NPC and a work conference of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, and studied and discussed Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government and Comrade Deng Yingchao's speech at the opening ceremony of the conference of the CPPCC National Committee. Standing committee members of the provincial CPPCC committee attending the meeting also attended the eighth meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee as observers and submitted amendments to the drafts of the rules and six special regulations for the Xiamen Special Economic Zone after seriously discussing them. The meeting approved the appointment of (Chen Zixiang), (Zhuang Jiasheng), and (Chen Kekun) as members of the Fifth Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee and decided to change the liaison work committee to the [words indistinct] committee and to establish a proposals-handling committee. The meeting finally adopted a resolution of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC committee. Chairman Wu Hongxiang of the provincial CPPCC committee addressed the meeting before it ended. [Text] [OW180512 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Jul 84]

ZHEJIANG CPPCC COMMITTEE OFFICIALS--Namelist of additional vice chairman and standing committee members of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee elected at the Second Session of the current Provincial CPPCC Committee; Vice chairman: Zhan Shaowen [6124 1421 2429]; Standing Committee members: (Arranged according to the number of strokes in their surnames) Wu Dongchai [0702 2639 0322] and Cao Tiange [2580 1131 2047]. [Text] [OW110029 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jul 84 p 1]

ZHEJIANG OVERSEAS CHINESE COMMITTEE--The third provincial congress of returned overseas Chinese closed on 5 July. The congress elected the third committee of the provincial federation of returned overseas Chinese. The newly elected committee is determined to adapt itself to the new situation of economic reform and the opening to the outside and achieve a breakthrough in the work of the federation in order to contribute to the economic construction of our province. Wu Dongchai [0702 2639 0322] was elected chairman and Lai Zhonghe [6351 0022 0735] and Hou Yuzhen [0186 3768 6277] vice chairmen of the third committee of the provincial federation of returned overseas Chinese. At the same time, Tang Yuanbing was elected honorary chairman and Yan Wenxing [0917 2429 5281] adviser to the committee. Comrades participating in the provincial meeting of directors of overseas Chinese affairs offices attended the congress as observers. [Text] [OW181053 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 84 p 1]

BEIJING LAW CLASSES--Beijing, 7 July (XINHUA)--Law classes have been popular among students since their introduction in Beijing's 800 middle schools in 1981. Two or three classes are taught a week, covering policing, criminal law and the constitution. A recent survey by the city's Judicial Bureau found an improvement in discipline and moral awareness. No 134 Middle School, once notoriously lax, has had no offenses since introducing the classes 3 years ago. Teaching is supplemented by talks given by lawyers, but the survey suggests a need for more written materials including actual cases of juvenile delinquency and more professional training for teachers. An evening university of law and a vocational secondary school of law have been set up in Beijing. [Text] [OW071030 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 7 Jul 84]

BEIJING LETTERS, PARCELS--Beijing, 20 July (XINHUA)--Beijing residents posted an average of 124 letters and other postal items each in 1983, 4 and 1/2 times as many as in 1949. An official of the municipal post office said today that over the same period, the number of post offices in the city increased from 18 to 77. Beijing plans to build 38 post offices between 1981 and 1985, of which 5 have been completed. Meanwhile 11 old ones are being expanded. In addition, an international post office is being built to handle mail to and from abroad. The official contributed the rise in business to the developing political, economic and cultural exchanges inside China and with the outside world. The two-storey post office in North-West Beijing, which opened on Tuesday with a floor space of 4,000 square meters, offers a wide range of services, including international telephone calls and telegrams and special philately counters. [Text] [OW201032 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 20 Jul 84]

NINGXIA MINORITY INSTITUTE--Yinchuan, 28 July (XINHUA)--A second institute for minority people in Northwest China has been set up in Yinchuan, capital of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. This step to develop minorities' education is imperative to the planned shifting of emphasis of China's national construction to the Northwest at the turn of the century. The new institute plans to enroll 120 students this year for Han language and literature, law and preparatory courses. The institute, a comprehensive institution of higher learning, is mainly open to minority nationalities in Qinghai, Gansu and Shaanxi Provinces and the inner Mongolia and Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regions. It will eventually have departments of Han language and literature, political science, law, foreign languages, mathematics, physics and mechanics as well as preparatory courses. Since the People's Republic was founded in 1949, China has established for its

55 minority nationalities 10 institutes with a student body of more than 12,000. Some 100,000 minority cadres are graduates from these institutes. The first Northwest institute for nationalities was set up in 1950 in Lanzhou, capital of Gansu Province. Up to 1983, the graduates numbered 12,782. Another nationalities institute is being built in Northeast China. [Text] [OW280940 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 28 Jul 84]

ZHEJIANG SELECTS NON-PARTY CADRES--The CPC Zhejiang provincial party committee has paid attention to selecting non-party cadres in organs reform, enabling a group of well-trained non-party cadres in the prime of life to take up leadership posts. According to incomplete statistics, 70 non-party cadres above the county level have been planned, 9 of these are higher than assistants to offices or bureaus, and 7 are deputy mayors of cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government and assistant directors in the prefectural commissioner's office; of 85 counties (cities and prefectures) throughout the province, 53 counties (cities and prefectures) have planned 54 non-party assistant county (city and prefecture) chiefs. [Text selected from RENMIN ZHENGXIE BAO 25 Apr] [Beijing WENZHAI BAO in Chinese 4 May 84 p 1] 12267

CSO: 4005/668

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN CPPCC, UNITED FRONT DEPARTMENT HONOR WHAMPOA ALUMNI

HK100406 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] The provincial CPPCC and the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee jointly held a tea party yesterday morning in the Rongyan Guest House to entertain Mr (Li Moan), Mr (Song Xilian), Mr (Tong Hongwen), Mr (Wen Qiang), Mr (Jiao Zuolin), Mr (Song Ruike), and others. The alumni of the Whampa Military Academy in Changsha and friends concerned, totaling 60 people, were invited to the tea party.

Chairman Cheng Xingling of the provincial CPPCC and Vice Chairman Yang Difu, Tong Ying, Lang Mingde, Lu Huilin, Peng Mingding, Xu Junhu, and Cao Guozhi were also present on the occasion.

Tong Ying, director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee, first delivered a speech at the tea party. He ardently hoped that the Whampoa alumni present, both outside of and within the province, in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, or residing abroad will always remember Dr Sun Yat-sen's teachings, carry forward the Whampoa spirit, maintain friendly contacts, [words indistinct] and make contributions to the reunification of the motherland and to the revitalization of China.

Mr (Li Moan), Mr (Song Xilian), Mr (Tong Hongwen), Mr (Wen Qiang), Mr (Song Ruike) and others delivered speeches one after another at the tea party.

Mr (Li Moan) said: In the great cause of building the motherland, all Whampoa alumni should undertake this task and do their part for revitalizing China and their hometowns. The main task at present is the work of reunifying the motherland.

Mr (Song Ruike) said: Historical experience shows that the state will thrive if the two parties cooperate, and the country and nation will suffer if the two parties split. History has entrusted to us the great mission of reunifying the motherland. We, the alumni of the Whampoa Military Academy, are duty-bound to shoulder this great mission.

Mr (Wen Qiang) composed an impromptu poem. Alumni of the Whampoa Military Academy are given honor the second time; we are duty-bound to revitalize China as well as our hometowns. China must be reunified and turned into a strong and prosperous country; brotherhood will forever exist among the alumni.

The tea party was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere throughout.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GROUP TO GUIDE SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION FORMED

HK131156 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The Regional CPC Committee decided to set up a group for guiding of spiritual civilization and to launch an emulation drive to strive for a fine environment, a good social order, and high quality service; to learn from the advanced in 14 cities and towns throughout the region; and to hold a regional recommendation meeting for building a socialist spiritual civilization at the end of next year.

On 7 July, the Regional CPC Committee held a special discussion on the question of strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The Regional CPC Committee held: Socialist spiritual civilization is the major special feature of socialism and putting simultaneous stress on the building of the two civilizations is the [words indistinct] carry out the building of socialist spiritual civilization by centering it on economic development.

The regional CPC Committee maintained: To make the building of socialist spiritual civilization a success, we must from beginning to end uphold the spirit of reform. Building socialist spiritual civilization is in itself a profound revolution aimed at changing the objective world and remolding the subjective world. The building of spiritual civilization depends mainly on spiritual things but necessary material conditions are indispensable to it.

During the discussion, the Regional CPC Committee reviewed the initial achievements of the region's people of all nationalities and the PLA units stationed in the region in the past 2 or 3 years in carrying out the activities of the five stresses, four beautifuls, and three loves and the achievements made by the army and civilians in jointly building civilized villages, towns, and units. The committee pointed out: Bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the standard of social conduct should be taken as the objective of our endeavors in the near future to build a socialist spiritual civilization. It is necessary to integrate the building of spiritual civilization with the planning, construction, and administration of the cities and villages.

In order to make the building of spiritual civilization as a strategic task, the Regional CPC Committee decided to set up a group for guiding the building of spiritual civilization under its leadership and at the same time, urged all prefectural, city and county party committees to appropriately set up their own NC groups for guiding the building of spiritual civilization so as to strengthen leadership over this work.

Comrade (Huang Yun) was elected head of the group for guiding the building of socialist spiritual civilization and comrades (Zhang Shenzheng) and (Huang Jia) deputy heads of the group. The Regional CPC Committee decided: In order to carry out the activities of building socialist spiritual civilization more intensively, prompt action should be taken to organize forces to launch an emulation drive to strive for a fine environment, a good social order, and high quality service and to learn from the advanced in such cities as Nanning, Liuzhou, Guilin, Wuzhou, Beihai, Yulin, Qinzhou, Baise, Hechi, Pingxiang, Heshan, and in such county seats as Guixian, Guiping, and Hefu. The methods for conducting the emulation drive will be worked by the group for guiding the building of socialist spiritual civilization together with these cities and towns. The Regional CPC Committee asked the 14 cities and towns to make the first public appraisal of their work in the last 10 days of September, to publish the results of the appraisal, and to greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC with new and outstanding successes.

The Regional CPC Committee also decided: A regional recommendation meeting on the building of socialist spiritual civilization is to be held at the end of next year.

CSO: 4005/740

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

SHANDONG RURAL EDUCATION NETWORK--Beijing, 8 July (XINHUA)--Shandong, China's third biggest province in terms of population, has set up a rural education network to meet the increasing needs for agrotechnicians, the PEOPLE'S DAILY reports today. Most of the 362 schools, with a total enrollment of 47,000 students, have been transformed from regular high schools since 1979, when the provincial Education Bureau discovered in a survey that agricultural specialists made up only 0.03 percent of the total rural population in Shandong. The survey showed that since 1949 only 86 graduates from agricultural colleges had been assigned to Juxian County, which had a population of 910,000. On the other hand, most of the rural high school leavers, averaging 15,000 a year, did not have much knowledge of farm production. The provincial authorities have decided to turn another 200 regular high schools into agricultural schools this year. In keeping with the current reform in rural economy, the agricultural schools have opened such new specialities as rural commerce, diversified economy and farm product processing. In addition to skilled farmers, they also train fruit and vegetable growers, veterinarians, carpenters, tailors, house builders and handicraftsmen, with courses varying between a few months and 3 years. The provincial Education Bureau has since 1982 started agricultural education specialities in a number of colleges so as to provide the agricultural schools with more teachers of good qualifications. [Text] [OW080818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 8 Jul 84]

ETHNIC MINORITY WOMEN STUDY LAW--Nanning, 18 July (XINHUA)--More than 300,000 women of ethnic minorities in South China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region have attended short-term legal courses in the past year, following a big educational campaign there to defend the rights and interests of women. Legal workers are giving lectures on law and offering free legal advice to the women in languages of different minority nationalities, according to an official from the Regional Women's Federation which is in charge of the education. This is helping women of the minorities to learn about the law and their rights, and to rid themselves of any sense of inferiority and dependency which existed in the old society, the official said. China is a country with half a billion women, but figures from the National Women's Federation show that there are only about 1,200 full-time and part-time female lawyers--about 10 percent of the country's total. At basic people's courts, where most cases in the past few years have been concerned with women's and children's affairs, only 8 percent of judges are female. The official from the Guangxi Regional Women's Federation said it was an urgent task to train more women legal workers and encourage women to study the law particularly in minority areas. [Text] [OW181307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 18 Jul 84]

HENAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING--The eighth meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Zhengzhou yesterday morning. Committee Chairman Zhao Wenfu presided and spoke on implementing the spirit of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC. Vice Chairman Zhang Shude conveyed the spirit of the sixth meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee. Vice Chairman Ding Shi gave a written report on election work for people's congresses in cities, counties, and townships. [Excerpts] [HK140343 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 13 Jul 84]

CSO: 4005/740

NORTH REGION

FABRICATION OF WORK REPORTS ATTACKED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by Ji Yan [4764 0917]: "Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission Issues Circular Concerning Pingquan County Party Committee Merely Expressing an Attitude But Doing Nothing About Implementation; When Reflecting a Situation, No Falsification Is Allowed"]

[Text] Editor's Note: When reporting to superiors after managing some operation, one must seek truth from facts and definitely must not falsify the report by taking what is planned as something already realized. Nor should one merely express an attitude but not take any action. One must never resort to falsification for the sake of obtaining honor and trust fraudulently. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the fine practice of seeking truth from facts has already been further restored and developed; units like the Pingquan County party committee, which resorts to falsification, are not numerous. But we cannot underestimate the serious harm brought about by such a vulgar practice and the bad influence it exerts. During this period of party rectification, party organizations in all localities should take the Pingquan County party committee's mistakes as their mirror in order to examine and search themselves to see whether they themselves might not have such a problem, and also to adopt appropriate practical measures to prevent errors of this kind.

We are profoundly sorry for publishing last year the false report of what the Pingquan County party committee called daring to confront difficulties. We must learn a lesson from this and hereafter treat every report prudently and with greater responsibility.

The provincial discipline inspection commission recently issued a circular on the question of Pingquan County party merely expressing an attitude but doing nothing about implementation.

The circular says that in the "Summing-up Report on the Situation of Striving for a Turn for the Better in Our Party Workstyle in an Experimental County" submitted to the provincial party committee by the Chengde Prefectural CPC committee on 21 June last year, it was said: During a minor rectification campaign, the Pingquan County CPC committee exhibited clear guiding ideology and great determination; in the case of the No 1 cadre in particular, he dared to bump against hard things and hence solved and rectified five "old, big and difficult" problems on which the reaction of the masses had been rather strong. CHENGDE RIBAO, HEBEI RIBAO and HEBEI DANGFENG DANGJI [Hebei Party Workstyle and Party Discipline] all introduced at various points their so-called experience and understanding. After the provincial discipline inspection commission sent somebody to investigate this later on, it was discovered that the actual situation there was by no means what was reflected in that "Report," and that the five "old, big and difficult" problems were basically unsolved.

At the meeting of prefectural and municipal discipline inspection commission secretaries it convened in November 1983, the provincial discipline inspection commission printed and distributed to participating comrades "Concerning Pingquan County's Party Committee Merely Expressing an Attitude But Doing Nothing To Implement the Rectification of Unhealthy Practices" and solemnly pointed out the errors of the prefectural and county party committees. After the meeting, the Pingquan County party committee, with the help of the Chengde Prefectural party committee, conducted a conscientious inspection and resolutely adopted measures before the "old, big and difficult" problems of more than 4 months' standing truly were resolved.

The circular points out that the key to the question of why Pingquan County party committee merely expressed an attitude but did nothing about implementation during a minor rectification campaign lies in the fact that the leaders of the party organization there were politically infirm; they abandoned the party's principles, neither dared nor consented to confront difficulties, and proved to be lax and flabby. An important ideological root of this laxity and flabbiness is that a "nice-guy philosophy" has played tricks on the minds of these party organization leaders. Certain responsible comrades of Chengde Prefectural party committee and Pingquan County party committee harbor a bureaucratic workstyle; they have shown no sense of responsibility in their work. They have failed to confront reality and understand the actual situation but have rashly taken something expressed as something already implemented and achieved in terms of experience in their report submitted to superiors; and even after they submitted their report they still failed to inspect and supervise implementation, thus leading to a situation in which they ended up merely expressing an attitude but did nothing about implementation.

In the end, the circular expresses hope that the Chengde Prefectural party committee and Pingquan County party committee would, in keeping with their study of the Central Committee documents on party rectification and with the spirit of party rectification, profoundly recognize their own mistakes, seriously sum up their experiences and lessons, and redeem the bad influence they had brought about in the party by firmly facing up to difficult problems.

NORTH REGION

CPPCC MEMBERS ON DIFFICULTIES IN IMPLEMENTING POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

Obstructing Forces

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 84 p 2

[Article: "Forces Obstructing Implementation of Intellectual Policy Still Strong"]

[Text] Member of the Provincial People's Political Consultative Conference and professor of Shanxi Agricultural University Du Zhuming [2629 4554 6900] said: There are still strong forces in the institutions of higher learning obstructing the implementation of the policy on intellectuals. For instance, a responsible comrade newly transferred to my university always expresses the opinion that the formulation "implementation of the policy on intellectuals" is wrong, and he adds: "The term 'intellectuals' covers a wide field; you are intellectuals, I too am an intellectual of Marxism-Leninism!" Another instance: according to state regulations, graduate students are to be paid 7,000 yuan a year living costs, but 800 yuan are now being deducted. The reason: the person in charge of intellectuals finds the arrangement not acceptable.

Elimination of Factionalism

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 84 p 2

[Article: "Factionalism Must be Eliminated from the Implementation of the Policy on Intellectuals"]

[Text] Member of the Provincial People's Political Consultative Conference and associated professor at the Taiyuan Engineering College Ding Jicheng [0002 4949 2052] said: An effective implementation of the policy on intellectuals will also require the elimination of factionalism and the establishment of good solidarity between party members and non-party personnel. A cadre of the party branch once told people: What kind of a man is this Ding Jicheng? Up to now he still has not yet applied for party membership, the party branch and the general party branch have their way of looking at him. If that is so, how can I do my work? The power of the mid-level leading groups in the institutions of higher learning is very strong, and the implementation of the policy on intellectuals mainly depends on them. There should never be any factionalism there, and they should not handle their work according to their personal likes and dislikes.

NORTH REGION

EDITORIAL ON ROLE OF INTELLECTUALS

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Respect Knowledge, Develop Intelligence, Promote Shanxi"]

[Text] On the satisfactory completion of all its scheduled tasks, the Fifth Provincial CPPCC successfully concluded its second session.

Concerning the basic tasks of our nation in the new era, as set forth by the party Central Committee, the provincial party committee and the provincial government pointed out: the tasks confronting the entire population of this province in 1984 are: to continuously and unswervingly implement the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, to firmly grasp economic construction as the core, to exert ourselves in fulfilling and overfulfilling the various tasks of this year, to strive to fulfill one year ahead of time the main norms of the Sixth Five-Year Plan and to speed up the pace of initiating a new overall situation of socialist modernizations in our province. Accomplishing this huge and arduous task and building up our province into a base for energy, heavy and chemical industries in the unshirkable duty of the people's political consultative conferences at all levels throughout our province.

Promoting the economy of our province requires that we rely on science and technology. We must therefore pay serious attention to the development of intelligence and bring the important role of the intellectuals fully into play. The CPPCC is a patriotic united front organization, under the leadership of the CPC and has a very broadly representative character. It is a pool of distinguished personalities and specialists from all trades and professions and may be called "a gathering of many worthy people" and "a galaxy of talents." The party and government departments at all levels must further improve their work concerning the intellectuals, mobilize the enthusiasm of our many intellectuals to devote themselves to work for the four modernizations, and must have the various undertakings of our party become subordinated to and serving the needs of the main tasks and main objectives pursued by the party. Since the 3d Plenum of our party, we have done much work to implement our intellectual policy and brought about achievements that are obvious to all. However, we must also not overlook the fact that there still remain weak links and blind spots in the implementation of policy on

intellectuals. In some localities, departments and units, a negative attitude is being adopted of putting off whatever can be put off, to pigeonhole whatever cannot be put off further, procrastinate whatever cannot be pigeonholed, and to obstinately take no action in problems that originally could have been solved. Some units cannot bring themselves to treat the intellectuals politically on an equal footing, to boldly use them in work, or to show them solicitude and consideration as to their living conditions. There are also a few comrades, even comrades in leading positions, who reject modern civilization, science and technology, are jealous of able men and envious of capable persons, who pick flaws, discriminate against, stifle and rebuff the intellectuals and show vindictiveness toward them, saying such things as: "Implementation of the intellectual policy is being overdone," "the intellectuals are given too much power" and "the intellectuals are getting too much consideration." Such mistaken talk is mischief still resulting from "leftist" mentality and must most definitely be eradicated.

The CPPCC at all levels, acting under the leadership of the party committees at all levels, must exert great efforts in developing general intelligence and fully bring the effective role of "storehouses of intelligence" and of "brain trusts" into full play. We must boldly encourage the intellectuals to reform and blaze new trails, to discover and invent, and to organically employ the achievements of progressive science and technology in the bases of energy resources and heavy chemical engineering in our province as well as in all other construction projects. We must actively support them in launching consultation services, sparetime instructions and activities in various departments and various scientific fields in service to the four modernizations, and also in spreading scientific and general knowledge, creating excellent products of the mind, training qualified personnel of high standards and contributing added strength to the building of material and spiritual civilization in our province.

Party committees at all levels must comply with the spirit of the directives issued by the Central Committee and the provincial party committees on the implementation of the intellectual policy and must institute inspections, department by department and unit by unit. Units and individuals that have done good work in the implementation of our intellectual policy shall be greatly commended. Those who obstinately refuse to take action, or even discriminate, create obstructions and rebuff the intellectuals, must be investigated and strictly dealt with. We must truly show the intellectuals solicitude and trust in political respects, give them a free hand and use them in all types of work, and also show solicitude and care for their living conditions. We must create favorable conditions conducive to their exercising intelligence and wisdom and have them cherish high aspirations and carry out great plans.

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CSO: 4005/646

NORTH REGION

BEIJING PARTY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES RECTIFICATION

Beijing XUEXI YU YANJIU [STUDY AND RESEARCH] In Chinese No 5, 5 May 84
pp 4-6

[Article by Ma Yaoji, director of the Municipal Party Committee Party Rectification Office and member of the Standing Committee of the Beijing CPC Party Committee: "Support the Policy of Reform During Rectification"]

[Text] Beijing's comprehensive party rectification is being carried out successfully in accordance with the Central Committee resolutions on party rectification. One obvious characteristic of this party rectification is that the units undergoing party rectification based on study of the documents on party rectification are carrying out reform during rectification, while those units that have not initiated party rectification are carrying out reform before rectification, while they train party members in rotation. If everything is done this way, party rectification work will improve and the masses will have zeal and confidence; conversely, if there is no vitality to the party rectification, the masses will hesitate and lose confidence. Therefore, we must uphold the policy of reform during rectification and learn from experience in this regard.

Reform during rectification should pervade the entire process for party rectification. The four tasks of party rectification, to unify ideology, to rectify styles of work, to strengthen discipline, and to purify organizations, should all be carried out in the spirit of reform during rectification. Nevertheless, due to the direct relationship between problems of party styles of work and the party's image and prestige, between the immediate vital interests of the masses and their confidence in party rectification, and to the very existence of the party, reform during rectification should first deal with correcting unhealthy tendencies such as profiting from one's high position and irresponsible bureaucratism. This is exactly the same as discussing affairs of state and unifying everyone's ideology with the lines, principles and policies of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the principles of the 12th Party Congress of the CPC, and the resolutions of the Second Plenary of the 12th Party Central Committee, particularly the policy that pledges party rectification will not be perfunctory. Carrying out the lines, particularly the

principles and policies of the party should not be divorced from good party styles of work. Only when party styles of work are corrected can the party's lines, principles and policies since the Third Plenary of the 11th party Central Committee be implemented thoroughly, and the same high level of ideology and politics as the party Central Committee be maintained. Only when reform during rectification is sound, are unhealthy tendencies corrected, and determination that "party rectification cannot be perfunctory" is demonstrated vividly in fact, can the confidence in party rectification of the masses inside and outside the party be strengthened, encouraging everyone to be of one heart and one mind in creating new prospects for socialist modernization.

The special position of a capital requires of Beijing that it be in the forefront of realizing a radical change for the better in party styles of work, the general mood of society and public security for the whole country. On the basis of the strategic tasks proposed by the 12th party CPC Congress and the four goals of the Central Committee Secretariat policy for construction in the capital, as well as the spirit of the reply by the Central Committee and the State Council to the overall Beijing construction plan, the municipal party committee proposed the following: this year, party styles of work throughout the city should show clear improvement, while next year, a radical improvement in party styles of work, the general mood of society, and public security should be attempted. This sets a glorious but arduous task for party organizations at every level throughout the city and for all members of the Communist Party. In order to realize this objective, the entire party must resolutely, and in a planned way, resolve the problems of party styles of work in accordance with the Central Committee resolutions on party rectification. Those units that have already undertaken party rectification should reform during rectification without exception, while those units that have not formally announced party rectification should reform before rectification on the basis of rotational training of party members and studying party rectification documents.

Through the preceding stage of studying party rectification documents and rectifying and reforming practice, the understanding of reform during rectification deepened uninterruptedly. Still, it can be seen from the conditions in every system and unit in this city that the development of rectifications and reform is uneven. Some comrades in party rectification units consider the bit issues to be resolved in party rectification to be the problems of lines, principles and policies, but looking into party styles of work is "making amountain out of a molehill." We say that concentrating on problems that directly affect the vital interests of the masses in rectification and reform, on unhealthy tendencies and on getting in touch with major problems in professional work and the people and events involved to truly improve the relations between the party and the masses, raises the major issue of the party's fighting strength, which is certainly no small issue. It is an entirely wrong point of view to see rectification of party styles of work as an unimportant issue. Those comrades with this point of view should quickly correct it, to keep pace with the party rectification. It should be pointed out here that there is

currently a considerable percentage of units that have not formally announced party rectification, which still lack a sense of urgency about reform during rectification, and which are waiting there, afraid of "reforming early and coming to grief early." Individual party members who have committed the mistakes of profiting from their own high positions or irresponsible bureaucratism, demonstrate a lack of party spirit and a sign of impurity in party spirit. They are incompatible with the party's nature and guiding principles, and the historical mission undertaken by the party. Comrades who commit these mistakes ought to take the initiative to reform, and without waiting, postponing, or relying on others, "reform others and take the initiative early." Acting thus will be advantageous for the party, the country, the people, and oneself.

In reform during rectification and reform before rectification, we should select good "breakthroughs." Stressing "breakthroughs" means stressing typical cases, and through stressing typical cases, we can promote the resolution of a big spate of problems. This has always been an effective method of work for our party. In stressing "breakthroughs," we should first concentrate on the greatest concerns of the masses, their greatest complaints, their strongest influences, and their most common problems and cases of educational significance. Beijing first concentrated on two "breakthroughs": one was the disturbance of the Chongwenmen Hotel guests incident; the other was the problem of the head of the city construction development company, Li Zuojun [2621 0146 0689], profiting from his own high position to occupy too many rooms. These were typical cases of unhealthy tendencies in service work and distribution and construction of housing. Stressing these two cases had a big effect everywhere, but to truly open up the situation, just stressing these two "breakthroughs" is not enough. There ought to be more "breakthroughs" and every trade and profession should have its own "breakthroughs". Based on the problems exposed by vigorously concentrating on these two "breakthroughs", the municipal party committee could further concentrate on the masses' 10 greatest concerns and the problems and cases of their greatest complaints. These were problems such as serious bureaucratism and dereliction of duty resulting in major economic losses for the country; practicing favoritism and profiting from one's high position in the distribution of public housing; arbitrary allocation of containers of liquified gas; violating the law and engaging in unhealthy tendencies in registered permanent residence control; and unhealthy tendencies such as using people to recruit workers and transferring them between construction firms, as well as the leadership's "mountain of documents and sea of meetings" style of work. With regard to these problems and cases, they made clear which departments were responsible for dealing with them, and set a time limit for their thorough investigation and resolution. Currently they are focusing on stopping problems of residence control, housing management, and worker recruitment throughout the city and are closely involved with countering bureaucratism.

We must unite from top to bottom and combine all key points to create a macroclimate for reform during rectification. The aim of concentrating on "breakthroughs" and typical cases is not only to resolve the problems

of one or two units, but more importantly, to deal with a great spate of them. Therefore, after concentrating on typical cases, we should bring their effect into full play. We should hold meetings, circulate notices, or publish them in newspapers to educate people and exploit the positive results. After the problem at the Chongwenmen Hotel was exposed, it acted as a mirror to the service trades and commerce systems in the city, which then developed correct management thinking and education to raise the level of service. The hostelry profession engaged in education and self-investigation for over 2 months. They investigated and handled 313 problems of all types. During supply and service work this spring, the Finance and Trade Office further issued regulations for "four prohibitions." They are: oral or informal written instructions are prohibited, as is "getting in by the back door" purchasing of goods in high demand and rationed goods; violating pricing policy is prohibited, including covert price raises, giving short measure, and injuring the vital interests of the masses; private division and retaining of goods is prohibited; and profiting from one's high position by supplying goods or services in high demand is also prohibited. From handling the typical cases, they developed a set system of standards to be observed, which is a great step forward in rectification and reform. Huge numbers of commercial workers and staff and the masses of the people have warmly endorsed and welcomed the "four prohibitions" regulations, which have radically checked the unhealthy tendencies in spring commodity supply and service, which gained them favorable public opinion everywhere. The director of the Beijing Foreign Trade Corp emphasized several typical cases of bureaucratism and dereliction of duty that caused serious economic losses for the country, calling on people to "open the storehouse and look at bureaucratism," to earnestly analyze the grave dangers of bureaucratism throughout the system, and to investigate everywhere, to formulate measures to counter bureaucratism. By January and February of this year, every economic index had improved, while export totals had increased 19.2 percent over the same period last year, commodity reserves were reduced by 38 million yuan, unclaimed foreign credit dropped by 41 million, and bank loans decreased by 130 million yuan.

The gist of party rectification is to encourage virtues, positive factors, healthy trends, and a spirit of exerting ourselves to go higher and having the courage to be creative, while eliminating defects, negative factors, unhealthy trends, and conventional, nonprogressive thinking. Therefore, the focus of attention in reform during rectification and reform before rectification must be placed on educating people and raising the consciousness of the vast majority. Analyzing typical cases should make vast numbers of party members, cadres, and the masses understand the gravity and danger of unhealthy trends such as bureaucratism and profiting by one's high position, as well as the urgency of correcting party styles of work, so that they can consciously resist and struggle against unhealthy tendencies.

Thus, one should not only concentrate on negative typical cases, but also on positive typical cases, and typical cases that change from less advanced to more advanced, praising and supporting the good cases, while criticizing and handling the bad. After the Zhaoyangmen housing

administration in the eastern part of Beijing underwent education on party styles of work and party discipline, their styles of work evidenced great transformations. Eager to meet the needs of the masses, they formed 10 groups, which went with group leaders to visit over 3,800 households within the administrative area to gain an understanding of the difficulties of the masses. From the end of last year to January of this year, they plastered ceilings in 206 rooms, covering an area of 311 square meters, examined and repaired doors and windows in 430 places, and dredged sewers in 71 places, as well as many other repair jobs, doing a lot of good work for the masses and bringing the warmth of the party to thousands of families and households. The city housing administration bureau extended their experience throughout the city housing administration. The masses have seen a number of problems of many years' standing resolved, which, happily, was brought about by the new atmosphere engendered by the party rectification.

To check unhealthy tendencies, we should seriously and earnestly dare to confront difficulties, while at the same time concentrating on policy. The current check on unhealthy tendencies and the change for the better in party styles of work is the common aspiration of the party and the people. Nevertheless, resistance is still rather great. Correction of profiting from one's high position would touch on the vested interests of a certain number of people who are capable of engaging in every kind of obstruction. There are still several comrades within the party who, due to the effects of the 10 years of internal chaos, make mischief through selfishness and preserve "try never to offend anybody" thinking. Although they frown on unhealthy tendencies, they are afraid of offending their superiors, of losing votes from their inferiors, and harming their amity with those on the same level. Therefore, they often bend to various "pressures," and do not dare to get in touch with or struggle against unhealthy tendencies. Many facts reveal that correcting the unhealthy tendencies of profiting by one's high position and bureaucratism is a "focal point" of the party rectification, while it is also a "difficult point," and for those comrades guilty of unhealthy tendencies, it is also a "sore point." Therefore, it will not work to lack the courage to correct unhealthy tendencies. Any weak or lax attitudes or "seeking good relations with all and sundry at the expense of principle" with regard to unhealthy tendencies should be speedily eliminated. They should really become unafraid to offend people or get a scolding. As for dealing with your own problems, don't be afraid of losing face. Get moving "for real" and don't just pay lip service. Naturally, one should concentrate on policy in opposing unhealthy tendencies, and on preventing egalitarianism and disputes over every detail. In handling the people and events involved, we should uphold seeking truth from reality, and relying on the facts in everything, without exaggerating or depreciating. At the same time, we should differentiate problems according to their degree or severity, time of occurrence (whether before or after the announcement of the "Standards", and that person's understanding of mistakes and their attitude toward handling the problem. Serious violations of the law that result in losses to the party and the country, where the effects are very bad, should be

investigated and responsibility determined, and due treatment given. With regard to earnestly examined and corrected mistakes, where return or compensation has been made and the forgiveness of the masses has been gained, if they can be handled lightly they should be, and where there need be no punishment, there should be none.

The key to enabling the work of reform during rectification and reform before rectification to develop in depth lies in the leading cadres' willingness to take the initiative. Otherwise it will be very difficult to bring along the masses. Only after clearly stating his problems and rectifying his incorrect workstyle can a leading cadre with an incorrect workstyle earn the confidence of the masses inside and outside the party; only then will people listen to what he has to say; and only then can he acquire the authority to make speeches on or to take the lead in party rectification. In its Decision on Party Rectification, the Central Committee has demanded that this time party rectification must proceed from top to bottom. This is not just a matter of sequence; more importantly it is a demand that leading cadres at every level take the lead in studying, measuring themselves against requirements, reforming while rectifying and reforming before rectifying. This is another significant difference between this party rectification and previous party rectification campaigns. In all problems in rectifying party workstyle our leading cadres at all levels must maintain a high level of self-consciousness and faithfulness to the provisions of the party constitution and "Principles." They must set high personal standards and strict requirements in seriously undertaking criticism and self-criticism and in initiating investigations and correcting errors. They must be promoters of party rectification who will stand bravely in the forefront of rectification and reform, leading the broad masses in reform during rectification and reform before rectification.

Rectifying party workstyle is a formidable task, but we must also realize that at the moment conditions for it are favorable: the Party Central Committee's line is correct, its determination is strong, a set of important measures has been implemented, and under the leadership of the Central Committee, the entire party is thoroughly involved in rectification. The broad masses both inside and outside the party have such intense demands of party rectification that the momentum to encircle and suppress incorrect party workstyle is already under way; for in the past several years, many instances of incorrect party workstyle have been corrected. As long as we obey the Central Committee's key policy decisions, support the principle of reforming while rectifying, integrate the upper and lower levels, resolutely and unremittingly tackle each problem as it arises, and carefully integrate solving the majority of problems with education, then we will be able to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the Beijing party organization's workstyle ahead of schedule.

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CSO: 4005/628

NORTH REGION

ENGINEER POINTS OUT PARTY MEMBERSHIP DIFFICULTIES

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 84 p 3

[Letter to the editor from Zhu He [2612 0735], engineer at the Experiment and Research Institute of the Shanxi Electric Power Center: "Intellectuals Bitterly Disappointed By Inability To Join the Party"]

[Text] Comrade Editor:

I am an ordinary party member of the Experiment and Research Institute of the Shanxi Electric Power Center and wish to say a few words for the engineers and technical personnel at our institute. The difficulties that engineers and technical personnel of our institute are having in joining the party is a long-standing problem of many years. Since the institute was built in 1958, it has happened only in 1964 that four men were admitted to the party (one of them has left on transfer). In all the 20 years since then, not one more person was admitted to the party.

The larger part of the technical work force in our institute have graduated from university or technical secondary schools in the 1950's and 1960's. As soon as they left school and joined the institute, they applied for membership in the party, thus showing their willingness to submit to the tests of the party organization. On their own accord, they reported to the party comrades their ideological progress and problems; they worked hard and were not upset by criticism and made many contributions to electric power undertakings in our province. However, 20 to 30 years have passed, and these men are greying at the temples, still they have never slackened in their hard work and drive for progress. The regrettable thing about it is that the big gate of our party organization at our institute has remained absolutely motionless. The applications of some of our comrades to join the party have, for some unclear reason, been lost! A 57-year old senior engineer returned to the institute in 1978. The first thing he did on returning to the institute was to resubmit to the party organization an application for admission to the party. Unexpectedly, when he had to leave on transfer, even this man's application for party membership could not be found anymore; how awfully disappointing!

The difficulties that the intellectuals at our Institute are having in joining the party is mainly due to the fact that the party organization has not placed this work on its agenda. All comrades hope that the party organization will show some concern for their political life. All comrades hope that the wind of a new spring from the conferences of intellectuals and of scientific and technological work will blow into our institute. All comrades suggest that the party committee at the institute will be able to conscientiously grasp this kind of work.

Zhu He, engineer, the Experiment and Research Institute of the Shanxi Electric Power Center.

9808

CSO: 4005/645

NORTH REGION

EDITORIAL ON CARRYING OUT INTELLECTUAL POLICY

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 84 p 1

[Editorial: "We Are Determined to Make Implementation of the Policy on Intellectuals a Reality"]

[Text] The first Conference on Intellectuals and on Scientific and Technological Work in our province has been successfully concluded. Taking this conference as starting point, the serious implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals is bound to forcefully advance the development of talents, the flowering of science and technology and as a consequence the further ushering in of a new overall situation in every branch of work throughout our province.

Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province has done much work in the area of implementing the policy on intellectuals. In this respect an appraisal has to show satisfactory results. However, we must recognize, that measured against the demands of the party Central Committee, the demands of the objective situation, and the urgent aspirations of a large number of intellectuals, the work of implementing the policy on intellectuals is still rather deficient. There are still strong forces obstructing the implementation of our policy on intellectuals. The obstructing forces are mainly the pernicious "leftist" influences lingering in the minds of some of our comrades in leading positions. These comrades have up to now not yet truly acknowledged that intellectuals are a part of the working class, but in thought and feeling consider intellectuals as an alien force. At this juncture, after the repeated emphatic statements by the Central Committee on the need to implement its policy on intellectuals and after repeated specific instructions by the leading comrades in the Central Committee, these same comrades are also feeling pressured, but this pressure does not come from a dedication to their work, nor from a sense of responsibility or from political consciousness. They will therefore agree in words, but in their actions they frequently only stir a little when pushed a little, and don't move at all when not pushed. These comrades are now facing the new and rigorous task of learning a new lesson about knowledge and about the intellectuals. At this conference, comrade Li Ligong [2621 4539 0501] put forward "three points of knowledge to be renewed" with regard to knowledge and the intellectuals, namely the need to renew knowledge about the position of knowledge and the intellectuals in the era of socialism,

renew knowledge of the role of knowledge and the intellectuals in the socialist construction, and renew knowledge of the political consciousness of the intellectuals in the era of socialism. This is an extremely timely and extremely appropriate statement. Only with a true understanding and mastery of these "three kinds of renewed knowledge," can the pernicious "leftist" influences be thoroughly eliminated, can all obstructions be removed and can the ideological basis for the implementation of the policy on intellectuals be further consolidated.

We must realize in particular that we are presently faced with the challenge of a new technological revolution. If we want to build up Shanxi into a nationally important base of energy resources and heavy chemical industry and achieve the strategic plan of the Central Committee, the implementation of our policy on intellectuals becomes an even more conspicuous significance and of even greater urgency. Many bourgeois scholars have come to the conclusion that knowledge will more and more become the key factor in the productive forces and in economic achievements. We have even more reason to accept this realization.

The core problem in the implementation of our policy on intellectuals is the rational use of the intellectuals. What we must mainly provide for our numerous intellectuals is ample scope to allow them to bring their abilities and skills fully into play; we must have the right man in the right place, bring every talent fully into play and create to the best of our abilities excellent working conditions for them to work in. Our numerous intellectuals may have difficulties of various kinds, but what they most need is political trust and support in their work. The most exasperating thing is the failure to comprehend their will to dedicate their services to their country and the inability to fully utilize their talents in the service to their country. These kinds of "needs" and "exasperations" signify precisely what the essence and the main trend are for the present generation of intellectuals, as it also signifies the precious, shining political awareness of the present generation of intellectuals. In order to have implementation of our policy on intellectuals truly become a reality, we must, apart from employing practical measures of organization, above all effect a change in a workstyle where we now see a lot of general slogans but few concrete measures, where there is an abundance of meetings and much decor, but little investigation, supervision and urging on. We must be determined not merely to engage in empty talk but to do real work. If we find problems in the implementation of the policy on intellectuals that are ripe for a solution, let us resolve them immediately, and if some cannot be resolved temporarily, let us actively create the conditions that will make a solution possible. A workstyle that merely puts off and delays things is intolerable. At the present conference, the provincial party committee and the provincial government have made it clear that they empower party committees and governments at all levels to resolve any difficulties that intellectuals may experience. Party committees and governments at all levels must fully display initiatives of their own. As long as it is beneficial to a mobilization of initiative among the intellectuals, beneficial in

attracting talents and beneficial for quickening of pace the four modernizations, then feel free to do it and do not in everything wait for a directive or regulation from your superior authority. In the last few years, there was a serious brain drain from this province, and the trend is still continuing. The key to the solution of this problem is reliance on policy and reliance on down-to-earth work. Only by making implementation of our policy on intellectuals a reality, by providing excellent working conditions for intellectuals and allaying their fears of trouble back at home, can we hope to retain talents and make good use of talents. Otherwise, we will have a continuation of the "peacock flying off to the southeast." This must definitely have the serious concern of the leadership at all levels.

The Central Committee and the provincial party committee are very determined in the matter of implementing our policy on the intellectuals. Extremely strong and pressing demands for implementation of our policy on intellectuals are also made by our numerous intellectuals and the rest of the broad masses of our people. If only the leadership at all levels will eliminate the pernicious "leftist" influences, and fully display their own initiative, make the present conference the turning point in initiating a new overall situation in our work concerning intellectuals, liberate our minds and effect reforms, then the winds of a new spring will blow into the hearts of the intellectuals and cause their spirits to soar high, talents will flower, and it will spur on the building up our province into a base for energy, heavy, and chemical industries and the transformation of the ancient land of the "three Jin countries" into a "new heaven of socialist modernization."

9808

CSO: 4005/645

NORTH REGION

SHANXI CADRE TRAINING REGULARIZED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 84 p 1

[Article by staff reporters Shi Zequn [2457 3419 5028] and Wu Yide [2976 5030 1795]: "Initiate New Conditions To Regularize Cadre Training on a Large Scale; Be Based in the Present, Look to the Future, and Vigorously Promote Quality; Provincial Cadre Training Working Conference Emphasizes Starting of a Second New Study Upsurge To Build Shanxi and Develop China"]

[Text] A provincial cadre training working conference has asked party and government leaders on all levels to take vigorous action, to be based in the present and look to the future, and to lead the 540,000 cadres of all kinds throughout the province to start a second new study upsurge and to strive to initiate new conditions to regularize cadre training on a large scale in order to build Shanxi and develop China.

This conference was held from 12 to 17 May in Taiyuan by the provincial party committee's organization and propaganda departments upon the provincial party committee's decision. A total of over 300 people participated in the conference including responsible people in charge of cadre education department work from all local and municipal party committee cadre education leadership groups, organization and propaganda departments and the government; all county party committee deputy secretaries or responsible people from organization departments, and responsible people from department, committees, offices and bureaus directly under the province and all universities and related areas.

Provincial party committee deputy secretary Wang Kewen [3769 0344 2429] and provincial party committee standing committee member, director of the organization department, and head of the provincial party committee cadre education leading group Hu Gongxun [2073 0501 8113] both spoke at the conference. Provincial party committee propaganda department deputy director and provincial party committee cadre education leading group deputy chief Han Chenghuang [7281 2110 3874] gave the speech of summation.

When reviewing cadre training work of recent years, comrades participating in the conference believed that the years since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee have been the most prosperous period for cadre education and training work in our province since the founding of

the country. Along with the carrying out of the Central Committee's two resolutions on party and government organ cadre education and party school education regularization, our province's cadre education and training work has changed from the past stressing of short-term rotation training to the course of stressing large-scale regularized training, and new successes have been achieved in the quantity and effectiveness of cadre training, the establishment of training bases and the adoption of new forms, and the expansion and improvement of the training ranks.

Judged by the cadre training conditions exchanged at the conference by 14 units including Fushan Xian and Taigang, most people in all localities and departments have improved their understanding of cadre training work, strengthened the leadership of this work, stressed the carrying out of cadre training plans in a fairly down-to-earth manner, and have accumulated highly reliable professional institute cadre training experience, opened all study avenues to take the road of running socialized schools, and have made much good cadre training experience consistent with cadre utilization.

The conference pointed out that future cadre training must stress the priorities of leading cadres at all levels and particularly leading party and government cadres above the county level and backward cadres. It must arouse the study enthusiasm of all cadres, and create a pronounced atmosphere for everyone to read conscientiously and study assiduously. Party committees at all levels must pay further attention to and carry out cadre training work in ideology, organization, planning and implementation. Every department and unit must organize one sixth of their cadres each year to participate in regularized training. Particular attention must be paid to training quality. Attention must be paid to both literacy and professional training. We must both do a good job of running party schools, cadre schools and open school college and professional classes, and also improve the building of cadre training teaching material and scientific research work. With a spirit of active progress and the bold blazing of new trials, we must carry out our province's 8-year cadre education plans, enable cadre training work to become regularized, normalized and systematized, and improve the quality of the cadre ranks in order to advance the cause of socialist modernization.

12267

CSO: 4005/667

NORTH REGION

DISMISSAL OF SHANXI COMMUNE PARTY COMMITTEE SECRETARY EXPLAINED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 84 p 2

[NCNA article by cable from Taiyuan on 18 May by reporter Jia Fuhe [6328 4395 0735]: "Dong Zhiming [5516 1807 2494] Dismissed from Post of Commune Party Committee Secretary; Illegally Arrests and Insults Fenglingdu High School Principal"]

[Text] Fenglingdu Commune party committee secretary Dong Zhiming in Shanxi Province's Ruicheng County has used "Cultural Revolution" methods to illegally arrest and insult Shanxi Province model worker, Shanxi Province delegate to the last National People's Congress and Fenglingdu High School principal Wei Guangfa [5898 1684 3177] arousing the righteous indignation of the local masses and the masses of Fenglingdu High School teachers and students, and the CPC Yuncheng prefectural and Ruicheng county party committees have recently decided to dismiss him from his party post.

Fenglingdu Commune sent someone this 4 March to notify Fenglingdu High School to suspend classes throughout the school on the following day (Monday) and to participate in commune assigned road building and tree planting labor. The school principal, comrade Wei Guangfa indicated to the messenger that the school could organize the teachers and students to complete the commune assigned duties after school. As for suspending classes throughout the school, it would be necessary to ask for the approval of the higher level education department. No fault of course could be found with comrade Wei Guangfa's reply. But Fenglingdu Commune party committee secretary Dong Zhiming believed that Wei Guangfa's reply was disrespectful to the new commune party committee group. At a conference held that evening of responsible people from all units stationed in Fenglingdu, Dong Zhiming criticized Wei Guangfa by name as "conceited, arrogant and lacking in leadership", and threateningly said that "the commune party committee will go and pay him a visit tomorrow afternoon!"

Wei Guangfa and other school leaders heard Dong Zhiming's speech and felt under a lot of pressure. Comrade Wei Guangfa suspended classes throughout the school on 5 March, led the teachers and students in participating in a day of road building and tree planting, and basically completed the commune assigned duties. That afternoon, the "commune party committee" still

came to "pay a visit" to comrade Wei Guangfa. Dong Zhiming and another commune vice secretary led two militiamen in blusteringly rushing into the school and asking Wei Guangfa if he had spoken disrespectfully of the commune party committee and of county party committee secretary Chen [7115]. Dong Zhiming announced then and there that, 1. Wei Guangfa had resisted the civilization and politeness month activities, and would immediately be "escorted" by the militiamen to the commune guest house to be temporarily relieved of his post for self-examination; and 2. During the period of his suspension, Wei Guangfa would pay 2 yuan a day for meals and 1½ yuan for his room, and would not be permitted to be reimbursed. (Dong Zhiming later instructed the commune reception members to serve Wei Guangfa the standard 1½ yuan a day meals). Wei Guangfa was then "escorted" to the Fenglingdu Commune guest house by the militiamen whom Dong Zhiming had brought.

Fenglingdu's market day was on 6 March, and at a little after 1 pm, Dong Zhiming ordered the commune broadcasting station to use loudspeakers to broadcast a text which he personally had revised and finalized, "Circular on Fenglingdu High School principal Wei Guangfa's lack of organization and discipline during civilization and politeness month activities". The circular said that "Wei Guangfa is blind and complacent, conceited, arrogant and domineering, is indeed a disgrace and a negative example for Fenglingdu Prefecture in developing civilization and politeness month activities", and "If the phenomena of disobeying commune party committee commands occurs again, regardless of how large his unit is, how high his leadership duties are, how long his seniority is and in which area he is a model and activist, the commune party committee is determined to handle it strictly, seriously and quickly". The peasants going to market heard the broadcast, were flabbergasted, and asked each other, "Is the 'Cultural Revolution' happening here again?"

Dong Zhiming's illegal actions aroused the righteous indignation of the local masses and Fenglingdu High School's teachers and students. Based on reports from the masses, the Shanxi provincial people's government, the Education Department of Shanxi Province, the Yuncheng prefectural education office and the Ruicheng County party committee successively sent people and called on the phone notifying Dong Zhiming to release the prisoner, but he persisted in his error and refused to carry out the higher level's instructions. On the afternoon of 9 March, CPC Yuncheng prefectural party committee secretary Zhang Bangying [1728 6721 2019] came to Fenglingdu Commune to check up on the work, heard a "YUNCHENG BAO" reporter's report, criticized Dong Zhiming 3 times, and comrade Wei Guangfa who had been imprisoned for 5 days finally returned to his school.

12267

CSO: 4005/667

NORTH REGION

LAW, DISCIPLINE PROMOTED IN PARTY MEMBER DISMISSAL CASE

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 May 84 p 2

[Commentator article: "Strengthen the Concept of Law and Discipline and Eliminate the Pernicious Influence of the 'Cultural Revolution'"]

[Text] Ruicheng County's Fenglingdu Commune party committee secretary Dong Zhiming [5516 1807 2494] was lawless and undisciplined and illegally arrested and insulted Fenglingdu High School principal Wei Guangfa [5898 1684 3177], the problem was really serious, and it was reported in this paper on 27 March. The CPC Yuncheng prefectural and Ruicheng county party committees have recently decided to dismiss Dong Zhiming from his party post, and this is absolutely correct and necessary.

Leading party cadres must take the lead in observing party discipline and national law. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, along with the gradual perfection of the national legal system, the concept of law and discipline has been greatly strengthened among the masses of party members. Yet there are still some comrades, and particularly a minority of leading party cadres who still worship "power", who believe that power is greater than law, and who frequently abuse their power and even use it to suppress and rise above the law. Dong Zhiming acted in this way. When he felt that Fenglingdu High School principal Wei Guangfa hadn't promptly carried out his so-called "commands", he went so far as to lead militiamen in arbitrarily arresting him. This violated the personal rights of a citizen, and could not be tolerated by law and discipline.

Dong Zhiming illegally arrested Wei Guangfa, and this shows that the pernicious influence of the "Cultural Revolution" still haunts and plagues his mind. He not only put himself and the commune in a very inappropriate position, but also mixed up the two different types of contradictions and vented his ill feelings on the target of his attack. We must overcome weakness and laxity, but cannot permit the seizing and arresting of people at will like during the "Cultural Revolution". We must thus adopt measures to thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of the theories and methods of the "Cultural Revolution", and cannot allow its spirit to again interfere with our work.

What should be pointed out here is that the one who Dong Zhiming illegally arrested is a high school principal. Although all areas have dealt with certain incidents of the violation of the rights of public school teachers in the past few years, yet incidents of interfering at will in school affairs and even beating of teachers haven't occurred so far. This shows that we should particularly educate the masses of cadres to respect teachers and observe school regulations. As to those people who are rude to and insult teachers and interfere at will with school administrative affairs, we must severely criticize and educate them or take disciplinary measures against them according to the circumstances; and as to those who violate the criminal law, we must punish them according to law, and definitely not be over lenient.

12267

CSO: 4005/667

NORTH REGION

NEED TO IMPLEMENT POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS STRESSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 84 p 3

[Article by correspondents Wang Gengnan [3769 1649 0589] and Yang Zhenwu [2799 2182 2976]: "At Symposia Held at Two Universities To Elicit Opinions, Gao Yang Said: Anyone Who Does Not Implement Our Policy on Intellectuals Will Be Dismissed"]

[Text] When Gao Yang [7559 2254], first secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, convened symposia at the Hebei Agricultural University and the Hebei University on 21 May to elicit opinions from professors, associate professors and university-related leading cadres, he emphatically declared: "Whoever does not conscientiously implement our policy on intellectuals and whoever obstructs fine intellectuals from joining the party will be removed from his leading post without fail."

The two universities, located in Baoding City, are key universities of Hebei Province. To further promote the implementation of the policy on intellectuals at our institutions of higher learning, Gao Yang spent a whole day on an intensive visit to these two universities and at each held a symposium with professors, associate professors and university-related leading cadres, listening attentively to their opinions and demands in connection with the implementation of the policy on intellectuals.

Gao Yang pointed out that in the same way as in the society as a whole, some vestiges of "leftist" elements have not yet been eliminated in our universities, and there are still large shortcomings in our work of implementing the policy on intellectuals. The more numerous and intellectuals are in an area, the more necessary it is to give our most serious attention to the problem of inadequate implementation of the policy on intellectuals. He said, in the last 2 years, the provincial party committee has set forth that it will radically cure all "anemia" on the educational front and will increase investments in education. However, if the policy on intellectuals is not implemented, it will be impossible to mobilize any initiative in the various quarters and even with more investments, no good results will be achieved. In that area, it is the universities that must set an example. Of those who are not sufficiently educated or who are not conversant with the line of work they are in, not one will be left in a leading position. We shall also make it not permissible for anyone to adopt an irresponsible attitude, or even cause obstructions, if intellectuals want to be admitted to the party.

Gao Yang said, the provincial party committee determined that anyone who does not implement the policy on intellectuals or who obstructs entry into the party of fine intellectuals will be removed from his leading position without fail.

Gao Yang also expressed the hope that everyone will submit more reports on conditions. Problems that the university cannot solve may be reported to the municipal or provincial party committee, or directly reported to him by letter, or an interview may be requested for a personal discussion.

9808

CSO: 4005/645

NORTH REGION

SHANXI: LI LIGONG SPEAKS AT COMMENDATION RALLY

SK190629 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] The province's first rally to commend outstanding party members and advanced party branches who distinguished themselves in building the two civilizations was held at the Meishan Conference Hall of the provincial CPC committee on 30 June.

Attending were representatives from the 10 advanced party branches and the 10 advanced party groups, and the 10 outstanding party members and cadres who were commended by the provincial CPC committee's organization department in 1984 and 24 outstanding veteran party members and cadres who have long enjoyed a great reputation.

Lu Gongxun, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and director of its organization department, presided over the rally. Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, attended to express congratulations and gave a speech. He said: On the eve of the 63d anniversary of the founding of the CPC, the provincial CPC committee's organization department holds this rally to commend outstanding party members and advanced party branches who distinguished themselves in the two civilizations. This is the most significant activity for the 75,000 party branches and 1.2 million party members of our province to mark the brilliant festival of the CPC. The advanced collectives and outstanding party members attending today's rally are representatives of the great number of advanced collectives, and outstanding party members and cadres who have emerged in the activities over the past few years. He urged all the party organizations, party members, and cadres throughout the province to learn from these units and comrades, promote the activity with the spirit of reform, enrich it with the party's general task and general objective, conscientiously strengthen leadership over it, successfully carry out party rectification, develop reform, and strive to turn Shanxi into an energy and heavy- and chemical-industrial base.

Comrades Li Ligong, Hu Xiaoqin, and Liu Yimin presented the silk banners and certificates to the advanced collectives and outstanding party members and cadres and had a group picture taken with them.

CSO: 4005/737

NORTH REGION

SHANXI: CONGRESS OF REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF KMT HELD

SK280335 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The Fifth Shanxi Provincial Congress of the Chinese Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang opened in Taiyuan on the morning of 12 July.

The congress was presided over by Pan Ruizheng, chairman of the provincial committee of the Chinese Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang. Vice chairman Meng Zhaodi gave an opening speech.

On behalf of the fourth provincial committee of the Chinese Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, Comrade Ruizheng gave a work report entitled "Emancipate the Mind, Develop Advantages, and Strive To Create a New Situation in the Work of Shanxi's Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang." He said: Under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee, Shanxi's organizations of the Chinese Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang have adhered to the work principle of "focusing on the four modernizations and emphasizing the promotion of the reunification of the motherland" over the past 4 years, smoothly shifted the work focus and brought about encouraging changes in the work in various fields. This has greatly aroused the patriotic enthusiasm of the members of these organizations and the persons with whom they have connection with, and enabled them to raise their awareness in maintaining political unity with the CPC Central Committee. Over the past few years, the provincial committee of the Chinese Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang has assisted the party and the government in implementing policies, thus making active contributions to the four modernizations. It has also achieved fairly good results in collecting and compiling historical accounts of past events. While urging their members to perform their duties successfully, these organizations have tapped potential and, gearing their work to society, have run schools and rendered consulting services. In promoting the reunification of the motherland, they have also achieved certain results by publicizing the party's principles and policies concerning the reunification of the motherland. At the same time, new progress has also been made in the organizational work of these organizations.

CSO: 4005/737

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

INTELLECTUAL POLICY IMPLEMENTATION--On 5 April the provincial party committee dispatched another inspection team to Xinzhou and Yanbei to supervise, urge and inspect the implementation of the intellectual policy. This is the sixth of similar inspection teams sent by the provincial party committee. In early March, the party committee decided to follow up the relevant disposition of the Central Committee by instituting an overall inspection throughout the province on how the policy on intellectuals is being implemented. It, furthermore, organized an inspection team under the command of leading cadres of the various provincial departments and bureaus to proceed to various places and cities. The earlier inspection teams have by now accomplished the first inspection task, returned and submitted a report on conditions to the provincial party committee. They will soon proceed on a second tour of supervision, urging on and inspection. [Text] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 84 p 1] 9808

SHANXI INTELLECTUAL PARTY MEMBERS--The CPC Committee of the organs under the direct control of Jinzhong Prefecture in Shanxi held a ceremony to admit 69 comrades into the party on 26 June. Among these comrades, 55 are intellectuals with college education and technical titles. The Taigu County CPC Committee also admitted 45 intellectuals into the party after serious evaluation and held an oath-taking ceremony for them on 26 June. [Summary] [SK230015 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 84 p 1]

CSO: 4005/727

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG LAWYER'S CONGRESS--The first Heilongjiang Provincial Lawyers' Congress ended in Harbin on 29 June after one 4-day session. Zou Yu, minister of justice, and Zhao Dezun, chairman of the provincial Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and secretary of the provincial Political and Legal Commission, attended the opening and closing ceremonies. The congress adopted a lawyer's constitution and elected the first board of directors of the provincial Lawyers Association. Wei Zhimin, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, was elected honorary president of the association. [Excerpt] [SK080426 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 June 84]

LIAONING INTELLECTUALS--Since the third plenary session, Liaoning Province has recruited some 48,000 intellectuals into the party. So far, some 138,000 intellectuals are party members. Of the recently-recruited party-member intellectuals, 78.2 percent are middle-aged intellectuals. Most of them are specialists, professors, engineers, and technicians. [Text] [SK080426 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Jun 84]

LIAONING ANTI-ESPIONAGE AGENCY--Beijing, 9 July (KYODO)--The Northeastern Chinese Province of Liaoning has set up a "safety agency" to cope with anti-espionage activities, according to the official paper of the communist party provincial committee reaching here recently. The agency, the first in a provincial area, was inaugurated when leaders of the provincial committee and the provincial people's government met in Shenyang Thursday last week, the paper said. Beijing has already established a state safety agency against spying activities. Diplomatic sources said the agency was set up in Liaoning because it is the most important province in Northeast China, close to the Soviet Union, and contains the international port of Dalian. The hijacking of a Chinese civil airliner by a group of Chinese from Liaoning Province to South Korea in May last year has also prompted the provincial authorities to inaugurate the agency, the sources said. [Text] [OW090045 Tokyo KYODO in English 0024 GMT 9 Jul 84]

JILIN CADRE TRAINING COURSE--The Jilin Provincial CPC Committee decided to organize 300,000 cadres this year to study Marxist philosophy through a telecourse to be given by teachers of the Jilin University through the Jilin TV Station every Wednesday afternoon from 18 July 1984 to 6 February 1984. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Jul 84 SK]

LIAONING TO CONDUCT ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS--With the approval of the State Council, our province plans to abolish the administrative offices of Tieling and Chaoyang Prefectures, abolish Chaoyang, Tieling Prefectures and Tiefu City all of which are under the jurisdiction of the prefectural governments, and establish Tieling and Chaoyang Cities which will come under the jurisdiction of the provincial government. Three districts including (Yingzhou), Tiefu, and (Xinhe) will be established in Tieling City. The city has the jurisdiction over Tieling, Kaiyuan, Xifeng, Changtu, Kangping and Faku Counties. Two districts, including (Zhuangta) and (Longcheng), will be established in Chaoyang City. The city has the jurisdiction over Changyang, Beipiao, Jianping, Jianchang and Lingyuan Counties and Harqin Zuoyi Monggol Autonomous County. The two prefectures have now formally abolished their administrative offices and city preparatory committees have been established. [Text] [SK140057 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Jul 84]

KMT REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE SESSION--From 10 to 13 July, the Fifth Provincial Revolutionary Committee of the KMT held the second enlarged session of committee members in Changchun. The session relayed the guidelines of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC, the Second Session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee, the Organizational and Propaganda Work Conference of the Central Committee of the KMT Revolutionary Committee, the Work Conference of the Provincial CPC Committee and the Conference on Establishing Ties Between All Democratic Parties and Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen, exchanged the experiences in the forums on organizational development by all democratic parties, and discussed and worked out a plan for the work of our provincial KMT Revolutionary Committee in the latter half of this year. All participants unanimously expressed to support the important decision policies on system reform and openness to the outside world, set forth by the central authority, to be promoters in reform, and to make suggestions on and contributions to implementing the policies. The session finally adopted the circular on conscientiously studying and implementing the guidelines of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC and the Second Session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee. [Text] [SK140435 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Jul 84]

HEILONGJIANG PARTY-MEMBER INTELLECTUALS--The Mudanjiang Forestry Administration Bureau in Heilongjiang Province has adopted specific and effective measures to solve problems for intellectuals in joining the party. On the eve of 1 July, 52 intellectuals at 7 units directly under the bureau joined the party. The proportion of intellectuals with party membership to total party members rose from the past 39.1 to 46.5 percent. In addition, among the total number of intellectuals, 34.4 percent are party members. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Jul 84 SK]

CSO: 4005/736

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

TAIWAN INVITED TO BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT--The Chinese Basketball Association recently sent an invitation to the Taipei Basketball Association to attend the 10th Asian Women's Basketball Championship to be held in Shanghai in October. The Chinese Basketball Association also sent the invitation to all members of the Asian Federation of Basketball Associations. A spokesman for the Chinese Basketball Association said that all members of the Asian Federation of Basketball Associations are welcome to take part in the tournament. He especially hoped that the China Taipei Basketball Association would send a team to the tournament so that cagers from both sides of the Taiwan Strait can exchange sports experience and chat affectionately as compatriots. [Text] [OW151910 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 Jul 84]

CSO: 4005/741

GUANGXI EFFORTS TO ERADICATE CULTURAL REVOLUTIONARY REMNANTS

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 77, Mar 84 pp 29-30

[Article by De Quan [1795 3123]: "Guangxi Efforts To Eradicate Cultural Revolution Remnants Resisted"]

[Text] As one of the areas most devastated by the cultural revolution, Guangxi was also the last to take up the task of dealing with its remnants. Nothing was done until April 1983 when the much-delayed task finally got underway. Since then, progress has been slow due to the many difficulties and much resistance. However, to abort the task now would only sow the seeds of future trouble, a situation which the people of Guangxi would not put up with.

'Cultural Revolution' Left Messy Legacy

How many people were killed in Guangxi during the cultural revolution? China's internal official documents that I have seen say that over 80,000 people died "abnormally" in Guangxi during that period. But numerous well-informed cadres claim that the actual figure is much higher, 100,000 at least. A large number of Lin Piao's "close" rebel followers resorted to factional violence, murdering numerous innocent people, and fabricated many false charges. They killed their way to hegemony, thus gaining control of the entire autonomous region's party, political and military leading organs.

The key to clearing up the remnants of the cultural revolution, therefore, lies in eliminating the "three kinds of people," i.e., the fellow rebels of Lin Biao and the gang of four, people who have committed such violent crimes as beating, smashing and looting as well as highly factionalized elements, particularly murderers. At the same time, injustices must be rectified and people wrongly accused rehabilitated.

During this period, every unit received one to three documents each week which contained speeches or instructions from central officials concerned (for example, Xi Zhongxun [5045 0112 0534]) on how Guangxi should go about ridding itself of the legacy of the cultural revolution. The majority of the documents, however, describe the atrocities of unparalleled savagery committed by thugs during the cultural revolution. Most of these crimes were found in the so-called "typical cases."

Although the cases were hardly vivid or explicit accounts, reading them was enough to make one's blood boil. Murders took myriad forms: shooting, stabbing, bludgeoning, hanging, beating, drowning and raping and killing. Some thugs ripped open their enemies alive and feasted on their organs and flesh. And we have mentioned only the facts found in documented cases, discounting hearsay and rumors.

Murderers often claimed to act in the name of the revolutionary committee under their control. This was a diabolically shrewd move on their part. On the one hand, they absolved themselves of any personal wrongdoing. On the other hand, by openly denouncing their victims as "active counterrevolutionaries," "members of the anti-communist Save-the-Nation League" and "May 16 elements," they sought to demonstrate that since the latter truly deserved to die, their annihilation was a worthy deed, not a crime. Any opposition was dismissed as complaints and calls for redress on behalf of the victims. As for the families of those who had been killed, they had no choice but to behave themselves, as a result of their relationship to "counterrevolutionaries," and refrained from any indiscreet words or acts.

One typical case also told of a fascist in Gui County who massacred tens of people. In response to a joint petition by the victims' families soon after the eradication movement began, public security personnel were despatched on a search-and-arrest mission. In his house they discovered seven bottles of wine made from human flesh. In an exceptionally bloody slaughter in Liuzhou, 400 people were killed. Some had their leg muscles cut off while they were being hung from trees and died from sheer pain. The thugs boiled the muscles in water and made a feast out of human flesh. Among the diners were 40 members of the Communist Party alone. The scene was so palpably tragic and terrifying that it needs little elaboration.

During the cultural revolution, countless people were also wrongly accused on fabricated charges. As long as the murderers are not dealt with, the wrongly accused remain unrehabilitated and the victims or their families have yet to be taken care of, popular indignation will not be mollified. And as long as people are not pacified, stability and unity will be out of the question and economic development doomed. This is perhaps the rationale for clearing up the remnants of the cultural revolution.

Central Authorities Sent Work Team to Guangxi

The campaign to clear up the remnants of the cultural revolution got underway in March 1983 and was scheduled for completion by the end of the same year. But it is still going on at present. The magnitude of the task turned out to be more formidable than most people imagined. Owing to the many hurdles that block their way, campaign workers have had problems reaching their original objectives. It is possible that they may end up doing an incomplete job.

Realistically speaking, it is now a little late to begin tackling the remnants of the cultural revolution. But the task is still a worthy mission and enjoys the support of the masses and a group of fair-minded people who are also in power. Both the autonomous region and the central authorities attach much importance to it. The former has established a work group under the region's deputy secretary, Wei Chunshu [7279 4783 2631], to oversee the work. The latter

has sent a work team led by Mao Duo [3029 6995], to Guangxi to aid local efforts. They have all expressed a determination to persevere until final victory is won. In the meantime, there have been frantic counterattacks by people who benefited from the cultural revolution, that is, people who were promoted, obtained official appointments, made a fortune, received good assignments or were admitted into the Communist Party and the neofascists whose hands were stained with the blood of the people. Their resistance has created endless troubles for the effort to eradicate the remnants of the cultural revolution, as events in the past several months show.

Eradicating Cultural Revolution Remnants an Uphill Struggle

There are several reasons why the campaign has been proceeding at a snail's pace.

1. Factionalism in the original party committee of the autonomous region. The first secretary of the party committee, Qiao Xiaoguang [0829 2556 0342] has said, "The line led by Wei Guoqing [7279 0948 3237] during the cultural revolution was correct." In other words, all that was done during the reign dominated by the revolutionary preparatory committee under Wei Guoqing and the Guangxi Revolutionary Committee was entirely correct and should not be doubted. It would follow that all the brutal crimes and wrongdoing mentioned above, most of which happened in that period, were also justifiable. In that case, what remnants do we have to deal with? Taking refuge behind this very flimsy piece of logic, people who have profited from the rebellion and others who had committed serious offenses against the law and discipline have stubbornly refused to confess or expose their partners in crime. Their resistance has slowed down the movement to such an extent that in some units it has ground to a halt.

It was not until later that Qiao Xiaoguang, yielding to pressure from the central work team and the masses, admitted to the factionalism in the party committee and criticized himself.

2. The "three kinds of people" must be removed from all leadership positions and properly dealt with. Lawless elements must be severely punished. However, it is certainly no easy matter to redress a large number of mishandled cases since that would involve too many people who were in the majority during the cultural revolution. A large number of these people still occupy key posts. As soon as the eradication movement began, they at once colluded with and covered up for one another, forming in effect an agreement not to give one another away. They have refused to confess or admit any wrongdoing. They would at first try to deny whatever information the eradication workers might know. When this ploy fails, they would plead guilty, but only to that much. Never do they volunteer a confession or expose other people. Seeking strength in numbers, they assume that should they be swept from power in one stroke, various activities in Guangxi would be stalled and even slip backward. They further believe that this possibility is reason enough for the campaign to proceed with great caution. Such worries are probably on the mind of Wei Chunshu, who oversees the effort in Guangxi. He is also keenly aware that Guangxi has the second lowest provincial output value in the whole nation, only slightly better than Xizang. Such considerations coupled with the arrogance of the "three kinds of people" naturally undermine the effectiveness of the movement. Even if it goes on, it may produce only less than satisfactory results.

"As Long as Wei Guoqing Survives, I Survive!"

3. A number of major events were related to Wei Guoqing, directly and indirectly, and yet he was promoted vice chairman of the National People's Congress after the movement got under way. Obviously this was a significant morale booster for people who were the targets of the movement. Some even declare, "As long as Wei Guoqing survives, I survive!" Rumors have one key leader of the original party committee saying bitterly when he was ousted, "Four years now you will rehabilitate me." This shows the kind of impact Wei Guoqing has on the movement. The general perception that Wei Guoqing is untouchable certainly has made the leftists arrogant, confident that they have powerful backing.

4. Fearful of fresh suffering, many victims or their family members have refrained from boldly exposing the criminals. After all, no amount of active exposure could bring a dead person back to life. Besides, family members usually do not know all the facts relating to a case. For example, while they might have some idea who did the beating, they might be completely ignorant as to the identity of the person(s) who plotted behind the scene. Murder cases, too, seldom had survivors. The only eyewitnesses were the accomplices, and if they refused to talk, the true story would never be known. All this makes it extremely difficult to deal with the remnants of the cultural revolution.

The earth was not created with roads on it; we built them. Since the movement has already begun, we must vow to follow it through until complete victory. If we now retreat in the face of setbacks and bring the movement to a hasty conclusion, we are bound to end up with an incomplete piece of work, which would mean endless troubles in the future, a worse situation than if we had never started the task in the first place. Actually, as long as we remain determined, we should be able to break the deadlock. The easiest way to storm a fortress is from within. Bad elements always make up a minority. The most essential thing now is to divide and demoralize those in the Wei Guoqing faction who are well informed and sensible, thus isolating the more suspect elements. We must evoke major principles as well as conduct thorough and painstaking ideological work. We must be lenient with those who confess, be strict with those who resist and reward those who make contributions. In this way we shall be able to get to the bottom of the cases and be able to tell the good from the bad. Once evidence is in hand, we can deal with the cases in accordance with our policies.

After the remnants of the cultural revolution are brought to justice, security and unity will prevail and there will be hopes for economic development. People are closely watching the movement.

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CSO: 4006/611

WEI GUOQING'S OUSTER URGED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 79, May 84 pp 55-58

[Article by Lu Jiangji [7120 1412 1213]: "Wei Guoqing Must Go"]

[Text] The Patron of "Three Kinds of People" in Guangxi

I was overwhelmed with emotion after reading the article "Problems Beset Guangxi's Efforts To 'Eradicate Cultural Revolution Remnants'" in the magazine CHENG MING No 77 [Mar 84]. To judge by the arrogant talk of some of the "three kinds of people" ("As long as Wei Guoqing stays in power, so will I"), Wei Guoqing [7279 0948 3237] is precisely the reason that the movement has been stalled 1 year after it began. During the "cultural revolution" I was cruelly persecuted by the "three kinds of people" supported by Wei Guoqing and still bear the scars today. Moreover, as I have heard and witnessed myriad perverse acts committed by the likes of Wei Guoqing, I understand somewhat the relationship between him and the "three kinds of people" in Guangxi. In June 1983, when the party began to deal with the remnants of the cultural revolution, Wei Guoqing, the patron of the "three kinds of people", was promoted to the key position of vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Clearly this boosted the morale of his followers who had earlier been scared out of their wits. Claiming that their patron was still a force to be reckoned with, they became arrogant and have openly resisted the eradication movement, creating for it many hurdles. If the Chinese Government sincerely wants to pursue the task to its end, it must seriously expose and criticize Wei Guoqing's crimes in Guangxi and western Guangdong. Furthermore, he must be removed from his position so as to deprive the "three kinds of people", of their patron. Otherwise, all the talk about successfully clearing up the aftermath of the cultural revolution will remain empty talk.

Movement Had Early Moment of Glory

The movement to deal with the remnants of the cultural revolution in Guangxi began in last March 1983. At the time, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party rushed a 15-member work team to Guangxi to play a direct role in the region's affairs. Under the control of the work team, the region's Chinese Communist Party committee held a rather lengthy working conference at which Qiao Xiaoguang [0829 2556 0342] criticized himself and attributed Guangxi's inept handling of the remnants to the "evil influence of

factionalism in the region's party committee." Reporting on this conference, the CHINA NEWS AGENCY also said: "The meeting confirmed that many local party committee members were unrepentant supporters of the cultural revolution." Later, the Sixth Guangxi-Zhuang Autonomous Region Provincial People's Congress was held. At its closing ceremony on April, Wei Chunshu [7279 4783 2631], the newly elected chairman of the Autonomous Region's People's Government, said, "Guangxi's prime mission this year is to clear up the remnants of the cultural revolution," and he declared that the work would be completed by the end of the year. This marked the first time the outside world was informed of the movement. On 2 May, the GUANGXI DAILY devoted an editorial to the movement, in which it pointed out that "10 years of turmoil have devastated Guangxi and left a relatively serious aftermath. Over the past few years, much has been achieved in implementing the party's policies, particularly in redressing mishandled cases and in carrying out the party's cadre policy. But the job remains to be completed. Serious violations of the law and discipline during the 'cultural revolution' and problems relating to the 'three kinds of people' have not been effectively dealt with. A number of major cases have not yet been taken care of. Some people who have made gross mistakes are still in power. All this has made the Guangxi cadres unhappy. If we now fail to pledge ourselves to successfully carrying out this task, not only will the credibility of the party and the government be gravely undermined, but it will also interfere with the implementation of the general and specific policies of the central authorities and the entire nation's smooth political and economic development, thereby affecting the whole chain of activities."

The movement did enjoy a brief "moment of glory" at first. At the time, WEN HUI PAO and TA KUNG PAO in Hong Kong carried reports filed by their correspondents in Guangxi, listing the people who fell from power during the eradication movement. They included the deputy secretary of the region's party committee; the vice chairman of the region's people's government; people who headed the party committee's propaganda department, organization department, and public security bureau of the people's government; and the trade union chief. Deeply etched in my consciousness, all these names belonged to people who wielded a great deal of power during the cultural revolution and whose hands were stained with the blood of the people. However, during the "three-in-one" combination, they were dismissed as rebels and became part of the "newborn revolutionary regime." Soon after, the CHINA NEWS AGENCY also reported that several "commanders" who had just been elected delegates to the National People's Congress had their new appointments rescinded. When I heard these reports, I was elated, being able at last to vent my grievances. Some of my friends also wrote to me, introducing speeches on the work in Guangxi by central leaders like Peng Zhen and Xi Zhongxun, etc. and such documents as the "typical cases" compiled and distributed by the work group in Guangxi and describing the brutalities by the "three kinds of people" against the innocent masses. My friends also sent me related editorials and news clippings from the GUANGXI DAILY. They further told me that people throughout Guangxi and along the Zhan River in Guangdong had bought firecrackers in bulk to set off on the day Wei Guoqing is ousted from power. Friends hope that I will be able to share their joy and celebrate with fellow provincials in Hong Kong and Macao who had suffered at the hands of Wei Guoqing.

Wei Guoqing Promoted, "Three Kinds of People" Turn Arrogant

One month later, however, the spirit of the masses of Guangxi was suddenly dampened. Instead of falling from grace, Wei Guoqing was elected vice chairman of the Sixth National People's Congress in mid-June. This development sent the "three kinds of people," then under investigation throughout the region, into a frenzy, claiming the "Wei Guoqing's promotion fully demonstrates that Guangxi's line during the cultural revolution was correct." They attacked the work to clear up the remnants of the cultural revolution and spread the rumor that Wei Guoqing met with delegates from Guangxi when the National People's Congress was in session to boost the morale of the "three kinds of people."

It was precisely the promotion of the patron of the "three kinds of people" that accounts for the lack of progress over the past year in Guangxi's campaign to deal with the aftermath of the cultural revolution. The only major achievements were the ouster of several people who had committed heinous crimes and the rehabilitation of the famous "Wu (Jinnan) [0124 2516 0589] revisionist clique" and Wang Fanxiu [3769 0646 0208] a worker with the Liuzhou Railroad Bureau. The "three kinds of people" are still in power across Guangxi. As a result, Guangxi is probably one of the few provinces which have perserved most of the "glorious results of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution."

Guangxi's Superstar During the Cultural Revolution

If we want to understand the relationship between Wei Guoqing and the "three kinds of people" in Guangxi, and to realize that as long as Wei Guoqing remains in power, the remnants of the cultural revolution cannot be cleared up, we must review the history of the cultural revolution in that region. Guangxi was one of the provinces which saw the fiercest fighting and had the highest number of casualties. Like the masses elsewhere, those in Guangxi were divided into two main factions. One faction was the "Proletarian Revolutionary Rebel Joint Command" (hereafter abbreviated as the "Joint Command"), which was made up largely of poor and lower-middle peasants and workers from the Liuzhou Railroad Bureau. Its aim was to defend Wei Guoqing and attack Wu Jinnan (leader of the autonomous region's people's government). The other faction was the "April 22 Revolutionary Command" (hereafter abbreviated as the "April 22 Command"), composed mainly of workers in other trades, intellectuals and students. This group defended Wu Jinnan and wanted to overthrow Wei Guoqing. The "Joint Command's" "royalist" actions on Wei Guoqing's behalf reached an absurd level. During a business trip to Guangxi in 1969, I could still find big red slogans extolling the virtues of Wei Guoqing in urban and rural areas along the Li-Zhang and the Xiang-Gui Railroads. Written in characters as large as 1 square meter, the slogans declared that "Wei Guoqing is the reddest sun of all in the heart of the Zhuang nationality" and that "Wei Guoqing is the savior of the Zhuang nationality." These slogans even upstaged those eulogizing Mao Zedong. Talking to the people, I learned that the faction's jargon, "ask for instructions in the morning, and submit reports in the evening," included an expression that wished Wei Guoqing would remain in his prime forever, as well as other phrases that wished Mao Zedong and Lin Biao "eternal life" and "eternal health" respectively. There were reports

that the "April 22 Command" seized upon this as a reason and lodged a complaint with Zhou Enlai and the cultural revolution group at the center, charging Wei Guoqing with harboring the ambition to usurp Mao Zedong's and Lin Biao's authority. For some unknown reason, the complaint was ignored. This only made the "Joint Command" even more reckless and they were soon praising Wei Guoqing to the skies. Mao Zedong's past compliments to Wei Guoqing and his instructions to him were specially collected and appended to a reprint edition of Lin Biao's "Little Red Book."

The Horrors of "Mass Dictatorship Courts"

Armed fighting in Guangxi reached a very intense level during the cultural revolution. In several battles, all conventional weapons other than airplanes and warships were used. Taking advantage of their control over railroads, the "Joint Command" looted Vietnam-bound military trains a number of times, capturing and using against their own people such sophisticated weapons as the latest tanks, double-barreled rocket guns and infrared ray-guided artillery, weapons that even the People's Liberation Army had never deployed. Such were the excesses of the armed struggle in Guangxi.

Guangxi could claim two other "unique" innovations during the cultural revolution. First, "mass dictatorship courts" were set up by the "Joint Command" in urban and rural areas throughout the region, killing innocent people at random. Second, the Guangxi Military District despatched PLA troops to mount a direct attack on the "April 22 Command" headquarters, the Guangxi Museum. These are the most urgent tasks in clearing up the remnants of the cultural revolution and Wei Guoqing was responsible for both. He had even declared openly, "The establishment of 'mass dictatorship courts' is a model of applying Mao Zedong Thought to real life."

The so-called "mass dictatorship courts" were set up after Mao Zedong issued the "latest, highest directive"--dictatorship means dictatorship by the masses--during an "inspection tour of the Changjiang River region" in September 1967. He was accompanied by Jiang Tengjiao [3068 7506 5754], who was to become Lin Biao's diehard follower. At the time, only "mass dictatorship commands" were being set up in the rest of the nation. In persecuting the masses, these commands limited their actions to indiscriminate arrests, beatings and imprisonment and stopped short of adjudication. In contrast, the "mass dictatorship courts" in Guangxi in effect functioned as real courts, exercising the power conferred by the constitution on the people's courts--the power to adjudicate. Moreover, the lightest sentence and the heaviest sentence they handed down were one and the same thing--the death sentence, which they could enforce without securing permission from a higher court. In carrying out a death sentence, they even made a great show of putting on a public trial. They put up bulletins bearing the red seal of the "mass dictatorship courts" and the name of the condemned prisoner stamped with a red "v" sign. These courts were common all over Guangxi, in villages, cities, factories, schools, communes and brigades, and they exchanged ideas among themselves.

In a very real sense, the practices of the "mass dictatorship courts" in Guangxi lived up to one of Mao Zedong's maxims, much admired by Mao--"a Buddhist monk holding an umbrella can defy laws divine and human."

Certainly, in inciting and supporting the establishment of "mass dictatorship courts" everywhere, Wei Guoqing was not acting without a pretext. In the summer of 1967, an underground organization known as the Guangxi branch of the "Anti-Communist Save the Nation League" was uncovered in the Yulin area and other places. This organization had its own political platform and its own official seal and had produced a "military flag" bearing the "blue sky and white sun" of the Nationalist flag. It had also printed and distributed leaflets reporting that the Central Committee of the Guomindang in Taiwan had held a plenary session. Although they were said to be a minuscule group with hardly any weapons, Wei Guoqing and the "Joint Command" seized upon this event, declared that the "Anti-Communist Save the Nation League" had penetrated Guangxi and denounced the leaders of the "April 22 Command" as members of the league. With the "highest, latest directive"--"dictatorship means dictatorship by the masses"--as their carte blanche, they set up "mass dictatorship courts" and directed their attack on the "April 22 Command". Whoever fell into their hands was declared a member of the "Anti-Communist Save the Nation League" and shot instantly. In the beginning, they still took a civilized approach, carrying out their executions in the same way as regular courts. But initial gentleness soon gave way to savagery as they ripped open the hearts of their victims, cut off their muscles, stabbed them to death or buried them alive. Japanese troops who invaded China years earlier seemed more humane by comparison.

After driving the "April 22 Command" members to seek shelter in remote mountains, the "mass dictatorship courts" has to look elsewhere for fresh victims. These they found in people with undesirable backgrounds: ex-landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements and rightist elements." The victims need not have participated in any mass organizations to be eligible for inclusion in the courts' hit list. The courts even killed their family members, including newborn babies, so as to stamp out the source of trouble. Poor peasant daughters who had married into landlord families were not spared either. In addition, many returned overseas Chinese and refugees were killed by the "mass dictatorship courts" at some farms run by overseas Chinese. Most of the bound dead bodies which flowed down the Xi River and surfaced in Hong Kong and Macao waters at the time were the "masterpieces" of these "mass dictatorship courts".

The experience of Guangxi's "mass dictatorship courts" was later extended to several counties along the Zhan River in Guangdong Province--Linjiang, Xinyi, Huazhou, Yangjiang and Suixi--and the outskirts of Zhanjiang City. Guangdong, however, has done a better job in handling the remnants of the cultural revolution. In 1975, with Zhao Ziyang again in charge of the province's administration, all people's courts were left to condemn the former leaders of the "mass dictatorship courts" or to impose on them fixed terms of imprisonment.

Troops Let Loose an Orgy of Massacre and Suppression

Another question is related to the direct order given to PLA troops to attack the headquarters of the "April 22 Command," which occurred after Mao Zedong issued the "proclamation of 3 July" on solving Guangxi's cultural revolution problems. In an attempt to end the chaos as soon as possible, Mao Zedong and Lin Biao issued a proclamation to Guangxi and Shaanxi on

3 July and 24 July 1968, respectively, pointing out also that the proclamations were applicable to the entire nation. Guangxi, however, had its own ideas as to how to carry out the "proclamation of 3 July" a group of "April 22 Command" students were then occupying the Guangxi Museum in Nanning and refused to evacuate or to surrender their weapons. As political commissar of the Guangxi Military District and leader of Guangxi's revolutionary committee's preparatory leading group, Wei Guoqing ordered one PLA battalion to surround the museum. When the troops met stubborn resistance, the commander had no choice but to suggest "fire assault". With Wei Guoqing's permission, all civilian housing around the museum was set on fire, turning the entire Liberation Road into a sea of flames and ruins. (They later tried to lend respectability to the act by saying that "no destruction, no construction; first destruction, then construction" and that "only by overthrowing the old world could we build a new one"). When they finally succeeded in taking the museum, it had been reduced to a slaughterhouse and a lot of blood had been shed. The job of "liberating" the headquarters of "April 22 Command" in other county towns was basically also in the hands of the PLA and the militia, who resorted to fire and flooding.

How many people were killed in Guangxi during the cultural revolution? Mr Te Chuan's article put the figure at over 100,000. Actually, more people died in such places as Nanning, Liuzhou and Guilin alone, not to mention Yulin, Wuzhou, Baise, etc., where people were killed like flies. At the time, every family had a death or two; all of my friends were in mourning. Innumerable people were missing. During the massacres, many people were driven into the Shiwan and Yunkai mountains to lead the life of the "white-haired girl," reenacting the tragedy in which a "human being was reduced to a ghost." Only in 1978, after the fall of the gang of four, did the central government formally issue an order to the lower levels declaring the "mass dictatorship courts" illegal. Only then could the wandering, homeless masses return home. But since Wei Guoqing is still in power and the region's party committee continues to assert the correctness of the line led by the region's revolutionary preparatory committee, these people have not been rehabilitated or settled. The GUANGXI DAILY was prompted to comment in its editorial on 2 May 1983, "The upheaval was particularly brutal in Guangxi."

Wei Guoqing Ordered Investigation of People and Events Connected to Tienanmen Incident

Wei Guoqing has survived during the cultural revolution and after, remaining popular through the reigns of Lin Biao, the gang of four, Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping. In 1975, as Deng Xiaoping was making that most strategically significant move--transferring Zhao Ziyang, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, to Sichuan--he also picked Wei Guoqing to fill the vacancy left by Zhao. Because Guangdong is a key province, coupled with the fact that he was also made first political commissar of the Guangzhou Military Region, the transfer was clearly a promotion for Wei. Soon afterward, he was transferred to the central authorities and became an official in the capital, while continuing to exercise remote control over Guangdong. To solve the factional problems in Guangdong, the central authorities sent Xi Zhongxun and Yang Shangkun, who had been such oppressed, to run the province. Nevertheless,

factional elements in the province were still controlled by Wei Guoqing from afar. They created all kinds of troubles for Xi Zhongxun and Yang Shangkun, with the result that the two men achieved little, despite all their lofty aspirations, and quit soon afterwards. Later, the central government sent Ren Zhongyi [0117 0112 1138] and Liang Lingguang [2733 7227 0342] to Guangdong and tried at the same time to sever the ties between Wei Guoqing and the province by transferring the former to the General Political Department of the PLA, far removed from local work, and by moving some factional elements out of Guangdong. Only through these measures did the work to clear up the remnants in Guangdong manage to improve.

Wei Guoqing did a number of other shabby things even while he was controlling Guangdong from afar. The first event happened after the Tienanmen incident in April 1976. As first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the Guangzhou Military Region, he issued an order in Beijing that troops under the Guangdong and Guangzhou commands were to track down and investigate people and events connected to the Tienanmen incident. This tough posture was unmatched by any other province. The second even took place in April 1977. While on an "external transfer" assignment in Zuwen County at the southernmost tip of Leizhou Peninsula in Guangdong, two cadres from Hunan saw local people remove slogans left over from the cultural revolution. They felt that the locals had gone too far and wrote a letter to Wei Guoqing in Beijing. Infuriated at the incident, Wei Guoqing harshly criticized the Xuwen County party committee and other local party committees in the Zhan River area. He also ordered Guangdong to renew its effort to become red, that is, to acquire a proletarian outlook. He had the letter circulated among the masses in the province for their study, with this additional comment: "It is, after all, the cadres from Hunan, birthplace of Chairman Mao Zedong, and the place where Chairman Hua Guofeng had worked for a long time, that have developed a higher ideological consciousness. Guangdong must catch up fast by learning from them." A second "turn red movement" soon swept Guangdong. Wherever one looked, one saw a sea of red. Red paint was sold out overnight.

As director of the General Political Department of the PLA, Wei Guoqing also supported the movement to criticize Bai Hua [4101 2901] and "Bitter Love", thereby earning himself the hostility of the cultural community both in China and overseas.

The Making of a Political Survivor?

The above-mentioned events show that Wei Guoqing is a "leftist king," yet he has managed to weather many a change in administration. How can we account for his apparently permanent hold on high office when he is obviously a stumbling block to the effort to clear up the remnants of the cultural revolution?

1. Like Ulanhu and other minority nationality leading cadres who have retained their high positions despite their various errors, Wei Guoqing has been treated particularly generously because he is a member of the Zhuang nationality. This is minority nationality policy. However, it is questionable

whether he really belongs to the Zhuang nationality. Even now many people still believe that the Zhuang nationality is an "artificially created minority nationality." Others might recognize the existence of such a group but argue that its population falls short of the claimed figure of 8 million. Some think that the Zhuang people are Hakkas, a branch of the Han nationality that migrated to Guangxi. In 1952, Guangxi launched a nationality reform under Wei's supervision and it was during this reform that the Zhuang nationality was formally given its name. From what I know, many Zhuang people at the time refused to admit their nationality or to fill in forms, which would involve identifying their nationality. Only after much coaxing by nationality reform cadres who dangled before them the prospect of better government treatment in accordance with minority nationality policies, did the people flock to join the Zhuang nationality, making it the largest minority nationality in the country, larger even than the populations of many nations.

As a result, some of my friends who took part in the nationality reform believe that Wei's motive was to set himself up as a minority nationality leader and to use this position as a bargaining chip to gain concessions from the central government. Hence his moves in inflating the Zhuang nationality dozens of times, in establishing the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in 1958 and in requesting the central government, through Luo Ruiqing who was visiting Guangxi at the time, to incorporate the Qinzhou area, then part of Guangdong, into Guangxi. This was a very shrewd move on his part and formed a solid basis for his ability to stay afloat ever since.

2. In the late 1920's, Deng Xiaoping, together with Wei Baqun [7279 2149 5028] and Zhang Yunyi [1728 7189 6654] was leading the "Baise uprising" and setting up the Red Eighth Army in the You River area in Guangxi. Wei Guoqing was Deng Xiaoping's subordinate at the time and rendered outstanding military service. During the War of Resistance against Japan, he was a division commander in the New Fourth Army. In the "western campaign" of the War of Liberation against the Nationalists, he also served with distinction. Wei Guoqing and Chen Geng [7115 6342] were direct commanders in the Dienbienphu battle in Vietnam in 1954, a battle which had international significance at the time. All this is undoubtedly Wei Guoqing's political capital.

3. Guangxi occupies a special geographical position and Wei is a particularly special figure in this unusual situation. As such he must be handled very carefully to avoid harmful consequences. On a visit to Beijing in November 1967, Le Duan and Pham Van Dong of North Vietnam told Zhou Enlai, "We hear that your rebels in Guangxi want to overthrow Wei Guoqing. If this is true, why not send him to us? In our struggle against the Americans, we need this Dienbienphu hero badly." A few days later, when receiving the delegates sent by the two factions in Guangxi, Zhou Enlai related this incident and severely reprimanded the "April 22 Command" for their anti-Wei Guoqing activities. During the latter part of the cultural revolution, as Guangxi bore the brunt of the burden of assisting Vietnam in its war with the United States, Wei Guoqing's political position became even more important. Only after North and South Vietnam were unified was Wei Guoqing transferred out of Guangxi. Later, Vietnam turned against China and provoked a war along the Chinese-Vietnamese border. To deal with this war, the Chinese Government made ethnic differences the supreme issue in Guangxi, relegating the remnants problem to a secondary position.

"There Will Always Be Trouble Until He Who Stirs It Up Is Removed"

While minor conflicts might flare up along the Chinese-Vietnamese border at present, they are not likely to constitute a major threat. Guangxi must work hard to clear up the remnants as soon as possible, mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses, and introduce foreign technology and capital in order to develop the economy. However, because the backer of the "three kinds of people" is still on center stage, the campaign against the remnants of the cultural revolution is getting nowhere.

Friends have written to me about a rumor recently circulating in towns and villages throughout Guangxi. It seems that Wei Guoqing has lost power: apart from the memorial service for Su Yu [4725 5940] he has not been seen on many occasions. Apparently, the central authorities are trying to whittle down his powers gradually, treating him in the same way as Xu Shiyou. Some people say that the government may also let him resign from the vice chairmanship of the National People's Congress and become an adviser. That would be a graceful way for him to retreat from the scene and would also remove an impediment blocking the campaign to deal with the aftermath of the cultural revolution. If this rumor turns out to be true, Guangxi could look forward to a hopeful future!

12581

CSO: 4005/610

UMELCO TO DISCUSS MONITORING GROUP WITH HOWE

HK180248 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 18 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] UMELCO [Unofficial Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils] is expected to repeat its objection against the proposed establishment of a joint monitoring group in Hong Kong during the transition to 1997, when its members meet the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

A nominated member of the Legislative Council, Mr Peter C. Wong, said yesterday: "This will certainly be one of the topics of discussion with Sir Geoffrey."

Mr Wong was speaking on the first day of a four-day seminar on district administration for district board members.

During their meeting with the Foreign Office minister, Mr Richard Luce, most UMELCO members had expressed reservations about the suggested setting up of a Sino-British monitoring group.

Mr Wong said yesterday it was necessary for the two countries to set up a consultative body to tackle any problems in Hong Kong during the 13-year transition period.

"But the body's form, place, time and terms of reference are subjects for discussion.

"It is of the utmost importance that such a monitoring group will not cause China to interfere in Hong Kong's administration during the 13 years of transition," he said.

Mr Wong said he noted that Mr Luce had not passed on to UMELCO details of the proposed joint monitoring group when he met them.

"Until I know exactly what the proposed monitoring group is, I can't really comment on it," he said.

UMELCO, he added, had not yet worked out specifically what would be brought up for discussion with Sir Geoffrey.

Obviously, he said, UMELCO will reflect the views of Hong Kong people to Sir Geoffrey, similar to those reflected recently to Beijing.

"It is important what he (Sir Geoffrey) is going to tell us," he said.

On another proposal to set up a special office in Hong Kong to test public response to a draft Sino-British agreement, Mr Wong said: "It is a good idea provided it is impartial and independent."

He did not know if there would be other people preparing to go to Beijing in their capacity as UMELCO members.

He said it wasn't so important in what capacity members were going as they were to reflect opinion.

Speaking at the seminar, Mr Wong said UMELCO served as a bridge between the government and the public and had the ability to reflect the opinions of the majority of Hong Kong people.

In order to achieve an agreement acceptable to Hong Kong people, he said it was essential UMELCO and district board members cooperate and exchange ideas with each other so that both sides could better understand the needs of the public.

"Through this exchange of ideas, we can reflect the wishes of Hong Kong people to the Chinese and British governments and help them reach an agreement acceptable to the people of Hong Kong," he said.

CSO: 4000/416

PAPER ON WORKING GROUP RECESS; HOWE TRIP

HK260246 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 Jul 84 pp 1, 22

[From Terry Cheng]

[Text] Peking, 25 Jul--The Sino-British working group established to speed up talks over Hong Kong's future will take a two-week recess.

The decision, announced by the British side, prompted speculation that London needed time to assess the progress before continuing discussions.

The British Embassy said both sides agreed to take a break from July 31 to August 12.

The leader of the Chinese working group, Mr Ke Zaishou, said the recess "can be taken to mean work has reached a certain stage."

However, he declined to confirm the talks would be entering a final stage when the meeting resumes.

"It is difficult to say. But the talks will be completed soon," Mr Ke said.

A spokesman for the British Embassy, while saying it was difficult to divide the work of the group into stages, said it was fair to note that certain work had been done and a recess was necessary.

According to the spokesman, there was always the intention since the beginning of the working group meeting that there would be a break.

"The recess is much in line with the procedure," he added.

The working group was set up at the end of the 16th round of Sino-British talks on June 13 to consider documents submitted by the two sides with an aim to conclude the talks as soon as possible.

The Chinese side did not make any announcement on the recess.

The Director of Information at the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Mr Qi Huaiyuan, only announced in his weekly press session that the next round of the Sino-British negotiations would be held on August 8 and 9.

Asked if the British had proposed the recess and whether the Chinese opposed it, Mr Qi would only say: "The Chinese side agreed to it."

A British source said there was no problem regarding the recess.... "The Chinese are happy about it."

Diplomatic observers in Peking believe the British wanted a break after the visit of the foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

"London wants more time to assess the situation before deciding on some important matters," they said.

According to one, the Chinese might not have needed the break as it could affect the possibility of initialling an agreement in September.

But if the group had already completed its main job, the observers said, the Chinese might find it necessary to have a break for both sides to assess the situation before concluding the talks.

However, for some members of the British working group the recess does not mean a holiday. The group leader, Dr David Wilson, will leave with Sir Geoffrey for Hong Kong before going to London.

A Foreign Office legal expert, Mr Fred Burrows, probably will join Sir Geoffrey. The first secretary at the British Embassy, Mr William Ehrman, will remain in Peking.

Meanwhile the British Ambassador to Peking, Sir Richard Evans, will leave for Hong Kong during the recess but he will return to Peking on August 2.

The Governor, Sir Edward Youde, the political adviser, Mr Robin McLaren, and the chief law draftsman, Mr Gerry Nazareth, will return to Hong Kong.

The British Embassy, meanwhile, issued Sir Geoffrey's tentative itinerary:

Friday--Sir Geoffrey and his party will arrive at about 6 pm in his DC10. He will have a working dinner with Sir Richard and other members of the delegation.

Saturday--Sir Geoffrey will meet the Chinese foreign minister, Mr Wu Xueqian, on "important matters."

The Chinese will host a dinner banquet for Sir Geoffrey and his party at the Diaoyutai State Guest House.

Sunday--Sir Geoffrey will continue talks with Chinese officials.

The British will host a dinner banquet for the Chinese at the ambassador's resident.

Monday--Sir Geoffrey will again meet the Chinese. As Mr Wu is to leave for a visit to Latin America, it is not known whether the two will hold a second meeting.

Tuesday--Sir Geoffrey will meet Chinese officials before leaving for Hong Kong as 1 pm.

An embassy spokesman declined to say if Sir Geoffrey will meet China's top leaders, Mr Deng Xiaoping, and the prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang.

However, there is speculation that Sir Geoffrey may meet the two Chinese leaders after Mr Wu's departure for Latin America.

The 19th round of the talks on Hong Kong ended today.

Again, both sides described the meeting is "useful and constructive."

CSO: 4000/416

HONG KONG STUDENTS' GROUP MEETS WITH PRC OFFICIALS

HK200248 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 20 Jul 84 p 6

[Text] China's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office has reacted positively to the idea of a directly-elected government running Hong Kong after 1997--as long as "conditions are mature enough."

But the Chinese officials told a student delegation that they favoured the idea of the first government for post-1997 Hong Kong being formed through a compromise between various interests in the territory.

The officials gave their views on changes in the electoral system to a 12-member delegation from the Hong Kong Federation of Students (HSF).

Commenting on the Chinese "compromise" proposal, the HSF president, Miss Li Yin-ping, who led the delegation, said:

"We think that the public are entitled to have the right to participate in running self-rule in Hong Kong."

Miss Li stressed that the foundations for building a democratic system had already been laid.

"We believe direct elections are workable and conducive in creating a government accountable to the public," she said.

The delegation met with a host of Chinese officials, including Mr Huang Luming, a consultant to the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office (HMAO), Mr Gu Angran, a deputy officer with the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Mr Kiang Nan, first secretary of Fujian Province.

Miss Li described the discussions as "practical," but admitted that opinions had differed on certain matters.

On the subject of constitutional procedures, she reported that the HMAO had agreed to consider having Hong Kong legal professionals on the committee which will draft Hong Kong's basic laws.

"They even said it is a good idea," she reported.

Referring to the stationing of troops in Hong Kong, the officials said that China's decision had been taken for its "symbolic value" in regaining Hong Kong.

Moreover, China considered the move necessary on defence grounds and essential for the maintenance of Hong Kong's stability.

Without the troops, "large-scale riots" might become too tough for the local police, Miss Li said the delegation was told.

But she said the HMAO had promised that the army would only act at the request of the Hong Kong government or under the command of Beijing.

Miss Li reported that the student group had reservations regarding the posting of People's Liberation Army forces in Hong Kong, although there was no question of China's rights to do so.

"We also think that the army question should be discussed at a later date, and that China should review the practical needs of it," she said.

Miss Li said the federation had expressed its desire for the reunification of China to the first secretary of Fujian Province, Mr Kiang Nan, who had said "China would not be divided indefinitely."

He had said that more communication was needed between Taipei and Beijing, although he did not consider there was any rush to solve the problem.

Miss Li quoted Mr Kiang as saying that if the changeover of sovereignty in Hong Kong proved to be a success, the one-country, two-systems formula might be much more appealing to Taiwan.

Meanwhile, the Hong Kong and Macao Office will receive a delegation from the Chinese Civil Servants Association when it flies there to express to the Chinese authorities the anxieties of its members over the 1997 issue.

The vice-chairman of the Chinese Civil Servants Association, Mr Peter Wong, said last night the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY had told them they could start their journey on July 27.

Mr Wong said they might be received by Mr Li Pengfei of the Hong Kong and Macao Office. The delegation will return on August 2.

The findings of a recent survey on civil servants' views on 1997 and their worries over a change in employer, employment conditions, salaries, career prospects and pensions, would be presented to Chinese leaders.

But the findings are still being analysed.

According to chairman of the association, Mr Kwok Yuen-hon, the questionnaires would be returned to his office today at the latest.

Earlier this month, the Chinese Civil Servants Association, sent out a questionnaire to its members asking them for their views on 1997 and other matters related to the Civil Service.

The delegation will also try to see the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who will also be in Beijing then.

The Chinese Civil Servants Association was one of the three civil service unions interviewed last week by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Richard Luce.

CSO: 4000/416

PREPARATIONS MADE FOR FOREIGN SECRETARY'S PRC VISIT

HK261330 Hong Kong Television Broadcast Limited in English 1100 GMT 26 Jul 84

[Text] The governor had a busy day. Before Sir Geoffrey's arrival, Sir Edward Youde flew in himself. He was back from Beijing and another round of the 1997 talks. May Wong has details:

[Begin recording] Sir Edward Youde arrived back in Hong Kong just before 1130 this morning. The governor told reporters that the 19th round of talks was quite a normal one, and that progress was made. In addition, he said preparations were made for the foreign secretary's visit to the Chinese capital. He said Sir Geoffrey Howe will be brought up to date on Hong Kong's affairs. [End recording]

[Begin Youde recording] ...But this visit will enable us to bring him up to date on the state [words indistinct] in Hong Kong [word indistinct]. [End recording]

Sir Edward said Sir Geoffrey's trip to Beijing would be a useful and important one. The governor will be accompanying the foreign secretary to Beijing tomorrow. TVB's Nick Griffin is in the Chinese capital with a look at the plans for Sir Geoffrey's visit:

[Begin recording] Although Sir Geoffrey's trip is so close, his itinerary is yet to be officially released, though it's known he'll have a series of talks on a number of issues plaguing the Sino-British negotiations with Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Premier Zhao Ziyang, and the head of the Hong Kong-Macao affairs office, Ji Pengfei. It's understood Chairman Deng Xiaoping is interested in meeting Sir Geoffrey, but a decision hasn't been made yet.

Deng is at a resort outside Beijing. But according to sources, if officials are pleased with the way Sir Geoffrey performs, and he is able to convince them he is seriously trying to overcome the problems and is prepared to compromise, then a decision will be made. Deng will probably then meet the British foreign secretary on Tuesday morning just before he leaves.

It's understood Sir Geoffrey Howe's trip is a fence-mending one, which will try and smooth the way for as detailed a draft agreement as possible in September. Officials describe it as a ministerial overview with the aim of reaching a concensus by both sides on a number of issues. Some observers also see the trip as a face-saving one for Britain, which needs to get back the confidence of the people in Hong Kong. [End recording]

CSO: 4000/416

ARMY RESERVE UNITS FORMED

Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 1 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Tian Ming [3944 2494]: "Various Localities Establish Army Reserve Divisions"]

[Text] China's new Military Service Law has already been promulgated by the NPC, to be implemented on October first. Before implementation of this new law, various military region units and local armed forces departments have already established army reserve divisions one after another, demobilized and retired soldiers as well as the militia have already reported to designated points, to participate in periodical prearranged troop training in accordance with the regulations of the Military Service Law.

In Tianjin City they had already established army reserve divisions as early as August of last year, and carried out periodic collective military training. Tianjin is probably a test bed for first performing experiments in the process of testing and revision of the new Military Service Law.

In Guangzhou, in the beginning of June after the new Military Service Law was promulgated, the municipal peoples government along with the military subdistrict and the naval units stationed in Guangzhou jointly made a decision to conduct a wartime prearranged emergency troop mobilization exercise. It is reported that the municipal government has already established an augmented mobilization office; leading this experimental mobilization, nearly 1,000 demobilized and retired soldiers, and backbone militia conformed to standards by immediately mobilizing and reporting to the designated prearranged troop assembly place from various posts within 48 hours of the mobilization order, afterwards they were assigned to Guangzhou Army, Naval and Air Force Units and received from 7 to 20 days of military training.

In Sichuan, many county and municipal armed forces departments have already conducted registration of demobilized and retired military personnel conforming to reserve service in accordance with the new Military Service Law, and classified the registration cards of specialized technical troops, and in this way also obtaining a basic understanding of the quality of the reserve troops.

The speed and vigor of the actions with which the localities have implemented the new Military Service Law reflects the several decades of fine tradition among the people on the mainland in protecting their homes and defending their country, every man has a responsibility to serve in the PLA, and even though it is in the reserves it is also glorious. The view in the feudal era and in old China that held "good iron does not serve as nails and good men do not serve as soldiers" truly no longer exists. That this cannot be denied is one of the greatest successes of Chinese communist military building.

Of course, today's CPLA is not the same as the Eighth Route Army of former times, now a modernized, regular national defense force must be established, the troops needs to possess definite cultural, scientific and technical knowledge; the source of the troops is also not the same as before, previously they came mainly from the villages now they come mainly from the cities supplemented by a fixed proportion from the villages.

One of the characteristics of the new Military Service Law is the system of "implementing the compulsory military service system as its main body and combining conscripts with volunteers." That is to say implementing the compulsory military service system and simultaneously implementing a volunteer service system, however the compulsory military service system is primary. The strong point of using this kind of system is not only is it advantageous in replacing troops by maintaining the lowering of age of the troops it also is advantageous in the retention of technical backbones and in raising the units' combat strength. This method can raise the ability of the units to master their modernized weapons and equipment, to fully utilize the might of modernized equipment and quicken the establishment of military modernization.

The implementation of this new Military Service Law can also be said to be a reform of active service units and at the same time a reform of reserve units. In the past reserve strength emphasized militia strength, localities had established "militia divisions." Now militia strength has continued to be maintained, but the militia and reserve have been combined, establishing a sound officer and soldier reserve service system, has the advantage of supporting few troops in peacetime and producing many in wartime, promptly at the outbreak of war, the mobilized reserve strength can quickly organize new combat units with the regular army as backbone.

Recently Deng Xiaoping said to some visiting Japanese friends: From start to finish China will persevere in building and absolutely will not waver, only if there is a world war, and even then when fighting breaks out if China can avoid participation we will do everything possible to avoid it, if it is unavoidable when the fighting is over we will still build.

It appears that China's new Military Service Law's formulation and implementation embodies this guiding thought revealed by Deng Xiaoping.

CSO: 4005/735

REFLECTIONS ON TWO CHINESE WRITERS' SELF-CRITICISMS

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 78, Apr 84 pp 55-56

[Article by Huai Ping [2037 0393]: "Is the Present Right or the Past Wrong? Thoughts upon Reading Self-criticism Articles of Zhang Xiaotian and Xu Jingya"]

[Text] Recently I read the two self-criticism articles of Zhang Xiaotian [1728 4562 1131] and Xu Jingya [1776 2417 0068], who write "Liliyuan shang Cao" [Luxuriant Grass on the Prairie] and "Jueqi de Shiqun" [Rising Hills of Poetry]. The former self-criticism is entitled "Never Forget a Socialist Writer's Responsibility--Self-criticism on 'Luxuriant Grass on the Prairie'" (published originally in the 12th of December 1983 issue of JILIN RIBAO; reprinted in the No 2 1984 issue of WENYI BAO.) The latter is entitled "Always Bear in Mind the Socialist Direction in Literature and Art--Self-criticism on 'Rising Hills of Poetry'" (published in the 5 March 1984 issue of RENMIN RIBAO). After some analysis, I have certain views that I would feel happy to get off my chest, so I wrote them down, risking again the crimes of "taking pleasure in other's misfortune," "having ulterior motives," "sowing discord," "desiring to see chaos."

If one skims through the articles carelessly, one will definitely believe that Zhang and Xu wrote their self-criticism voluntarily, being completely convinced and having their course changed. However, if one reads carefully, one can discover that they did this because they had no choice under considerably heavy political pressure.

How Zhang Xiaotian Criticized Himself

First, let us talk about Zhang Xiaotian. The following is how he came to realize his mistakes.

Ever since the publication of "Luxuriant Grass on the Prairie" more than a year ago, he had been hearing one criticism after another from all circles. At the beginning he was very disgusted with it, believing that it was "coming down with the big stick," "the ultra-Leftist stuff again." So he threw out an article entitled "Might As Well Provoke It" to defend himself (published in the No 4 1983 issue of JIANGCHENG). Later he took a passive attitude of a person being criticized, and felt wronged. He felt that he had suffered injury from the ultra-Left line, but after the smashing of the gang of four,

especially since the Third Plenum of the party's 11th Congress, with righteous indignation against the gang of four and with his support of and trust in the line the Central Committee's 3rd Plenum has taken, his enthusiasm in writing ran unprecedentedly high and he published a number of works that were useful to society. But as soon as there was some trouble with a small number of his works, he was criticized by name. That was why, besides feeling wronged, he did not realize what was wrong with "Luxuriant Grass on the Prairie." Only because of the following two reasons did he begin to question himself and accept criticism: One was the fact that not long ago some youth came to tell him that they "have learned how to conduct themselves from the heroine, Du Yufeng, in 'Luxuriant Grass on the Prairie' and were cultivated by kind human feelings." He was also told that some university students thought that his work had "human touch"; they rushed to hand it to each other to read. This social result made him suddenly wake up and take a profound self-examination for the errors he made in the book. The other reason was that he felt the warmth of the party's care, love and education. Despite the great damage his work has caused to the party, it has not abandoned him; on the contrary, it had educated him, helped him, and expects him to write good books. In such a friendly atmosphere he had no reason to reject criticism.

From the above self-explanation, we can see that Zhang's writing "Luxuriant Grass on the Prairie" was the result of ideological liberation advocated by the party's third plenum. Like other writers who had the courage to break through the forbidden zone, he believed that from now on the party would give democracy to literature and art. However, they did not expect this time that they would follow the same old disastrous road. Naturally, unlike the "anti-rightist struggle" and the "cultural revolution" which led to the tragedy of blood and tear, this "old disastrous road" resulted at most in written self-criticisms and loss of responsibility for important jobs. Perhaps this is the progress the party has made today.

We can also see that during the year after Zhang Xiaotian published his "Luxuriant Grass on the Prairie", although he was criticized at the beginning and he felt that "they are coming down with the big stick" and "here is the ultra-Leftist stuff again," there was no political intervention, because it was in a definite certain atmosphere of "let a hundred schools of thought contend" academic discussions. That is why he dared to counter-criticize with his writing of "Might as Well Provoke It." In "Provoke It", in reply to the criticism about his work advocating "the theory of human nature," departing from "Marxist theory of class nature," he retorted justly and forcefully: "Does the proletariat really not go in for human nature and humanism? I think this is totally wrong. The proletariat is the most progressive class and has the greatest future. It criticizes the old world, but is bound to inherit and carry forward good things on the old ruins. From the time of Italian Renaissance, the bourgeoisie put forward the slogan of 'humanism.' 'Liberty, equality and fraternity' was a spear against feudalism and was the weapon of the bourgeois revolution. Nevertheless, Marx did not deny humanism. 'Humanism' and 'barbarism' are opposites. If we do not advocate humanism, should we, instead, pursue anti-humanism?" "That is why I want to explore human nature and humanism. I want to express my feelings. Even the bourgeoisie advocates that 'people respect people' and 'respect human value.' The proletariat should take a step further. Right now we are advocating spiritual

civilization, the five stresses and four beauties; do we have the same objective?" in conclusion, he write with curt finality; "I am not convinced. I shall continue to explore and write." The article was written on the 22nd of January 1983. How firm was his standpoint! But by the 12th of December, there occurred a sudden 180-degree change! It is simply inconceivable that the standpoint of a writer or an artists could shift so easily. This can only show how horrible political intervention is.

Second, Zhang Xiaotian says that the fact that his readers were cultivated by kind human feelings and thought that his work was full of human touch, and that people rushed to hand his work to each other to read, made him suddenly wake up and write his self-criticism. I think this reasoning is unconvincing, because the readers' reaction is not a bad thing. The novel did not have harmful social effect such as causing people to distrust in party Marxism, or to lose confidence in socialist construction. So it seems that there was no need for the author to consider himself guilty before the party and make a self-criticism because of this work. Also, we can understand "the party's care, love and education" in two ways. A novel that had not made any errors in principle was said to express that "our army, party and socialism are unfeeling, unreasonable or un-human." (Tan Zhao [6223 2507]: "On 'Luxuriant Grass on the Prairie'", published in the No 6 1983 issue of ZUOPIN YU ZHENG-MING [LITERARY WORKS AND CONTENDING]). Such an intimidating tone and large hat showed mercilessness, so how could he talk about warmth? After the hat was put on his head and he was sternly criticized, they did not place the hat of "anti-party and anti-socialism" on him, send him away for reform through labor, or rectify him until the whole family broke up, as could have happened in the past. So, naturally, this was enough for him--like "a bird in cage"--to feel so deeply grateful and moved to tears that he wrote his self-criticism.

How Xu Jingya Criticized Himself

Xu Jingya came to recognize his "mistakes" somewhat differently from Zhang Xiaotian. He made his self-criticism as follows: When "Rising Hills of Poetry" was first criticized, he believed that it was because of artistic and academic errors. Only later, with the help of organizations and comrades at various levels--in particular, after several large-scale discussions where his work was analyzed and criticized standpoint by standpoint, paragraph by paragraph and sentence by sentence in a serious, practical and realistic manner--did he realize the seriousness of the problem. At that time many colleagues, friends and teachers had heart-to-heart talks with him, led him gradually and patiently on the right path, waiting for him patiently. Furthermore, writers and artists of the older generation compared the mistakes in his work with their own experience. He was time and again filled with emotion and came to realize that his work did, in fact, depart from the basic direction and literature and art of serving socialism and the people.

Judging from the whole process as described, we can see what great pressure Xu was under: the pressure of the party organization, the planned and organized "rallying together to attack"--the so-called large-scale discussions were, in fact, large-scale criticizing meetings. It may well be asked: Did the criticized have the right to freely defend themselves? Furthermore, after the discussions, colleagues, friends, teachers and literary and art circles of the

older generation were mobilized. We may say that human-sea tactics, tactics of busy comings and goings of people, was combined with harassing air raids. Both hard and soft tactics were used. Who could not but raise his hands in surrender? Of course, we must admit that, compared to the past, the present way is obviously more civilized and milder.

In Xu's self-criticism one point has especially drawn my attention. It was the following words: "Incidentally, after the publication of 'Rising Hills of Poetry', while I was criticized by the literary and art circles at home, some personage overseas took pleasure in the misfortune of my work and reviewed it with ulterior motives. I think that they do not understand at all the concrete situation of Chinese poetic circles. Their motives are entirely different from our starting point, which is to make artistic creation flourish by opening discussions and thrashing out rights and wrongs. They are also widely divergent from the original intention of my writing. 'Rising Hills of Poetry.' There is no need to talk more about the methods and psychology of some overseas people who sow discord and desire to stir up trouble out of an elementary knowledge of literary and art criticism."

I have written in "On Poetry Forum and Ke Yan's Speech" (published in the No 76 issue of CHENG MING) that, "In his 'Dialogue', Ke Yan [2688 1484] used some articles published overseas that supported 'Old Bridge' to prove the guilt of that work." This analysis has now undoubtedly become even more clear. Ke Yan censured my article entitled "A Bomb Thrown to the Chinese Communist Poetic Circle" (published in the No 67 issue of CHENG MING) by saying that it "took pleasure in others' misfortune." And in Xu's self-criticism, this phrase was repeated. So we know that "Old Bridge" did play a role--Xu could not but "make a clean break" with me. And that was the meaning of the so-called "some personage overseas" being "widely divergent from the original intention of my writing 'Rising Hills of Poetry'." It is possible that my refuting article has enraged the circle of conservative poets such as Ke Yan. Therefore, Xu had to add to his self-criticism--besides "taking pleasure in others' misfortune," expressions like "having ulterior motives," "sowing discord," "desiring to stir up trouble," etc.--almost like "a shrew shouting abuse in the street." Naturally, the "personage overseas" can understand and sympathize greatly with Xu's situation, because the content of the article, through signed Xu Jingya, was obviously dictated by other people. At least it was the circumstances that forced him to abandon Lu Xun's admonition that "calling names and threats are not at all battles" and instead write "like a shrew shouting abuse in the street." This cannot possibly represent the author's original intention.

Special Magic Weapon of the CPC

In today's world, it is probably only in China where writers have to prepare for "self-criticism" after they write their articles. Even in the Soviet Union, which the CPC calls "social fascism," writers do not have to do so. Pasternak, the author of "Doctor Zhivago," was not allowed to publish his work in the Soviet Union, so he had to have it taken out of the country and published in Italy. After its publication, it became a world bestseller, and he was awarded the Nobel prize in 1958. The soviet authorities thus lost face. Unavoidably they were furious. So they mobilized their propaganda apparatus,

censuring the piece as "a slandering, intentionally malevolent work, which is totally against democracy and the people," and poorly written. However, the Soviet authorities did not prevent him from leaving the country to accept the prize. Only Pasternak refused to go, because he was afraid that they would not let him return to the country. Nevertheless, Pasternak did not have to undergo the nuisance of self-criticism.

Zhang Xiaotian and Xu Jingya, who advocated humanism and raised the modernist banner, were different from those in power only in philosophical, social, literary and artistic points of view. Of course, the authorities can disagree, or gather together a big bunch of followers to argue against their "alien" elements. If truth is in one's hand, sooner or later he will win in the debate. So why must they force people to make self-criticism?

Ever since the publication of Mao's 1942 "Speech to the Yan'an Forum on Literature and Art," the CPC has consistently been using its power to suppress self-evident truth in literary, art and academic circles, forcing writers with a sense of righteousness to make "self-criticism." Its purposes can only be the following: First, it wants to show that the writers have yielded to authority and will never again dare to be disobedient. Second, it wants to "kill the chicken to frighten the monkey", so that other writers will beat a retreat in the face of difficulties and from now on be yes-men, listening to the party and acting according to its instructions.

This is the real meaning of Zhang Xiaotian's and Xu Jingya's "self-criticism." However, people cannot but ask a question: Can they make literature and art really flourish, relying on this ruling "magic weapon"?

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