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CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

PRAVDA 'BARRAGE' AGAINST FRG--Moscow, 4 Aug (XINHUA)--The Soviet Communist Party paper, PRAVDA, today kep up its propaganda barrage against the Federal Republic of Germany, charing it with rearmament "against the backdrop of increasing activities of the revanchist organizations there." A commenary in the paper accused the United States of "encouraging the FRG revanchist organizations to raise territorial claims." It said that the West European union's recent endorsement of Bonn's production of strategic bombers and long-range missiles had removed the "last obstacle" for the FRG in the way of manufacturing offensive weapons. Politicians in the West, it warned, were "playing a dangerous game" in trying to alter the status quo in Europe. It is "imprudent, to say the least," for them to do so in view of the nuclear confrontation between the two military blocs, it said. [Text] [OW041604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1448 GMT 4 Aug 84]

SOVIET DELEGATION IN TIANJIN--A 10-member Soviet delegation of urban management experts of the Soviet Foreign Cultural Association and the Soviet-China Friendship Association arrived in Tianjin for fact-finding on 7 July. The delegation is led by vice chairman of the Moscow City's Soviet Planning Committee. Li Lanqing, municipal vice mayor, feted the delegation on the evening. The delegation will leave Tianjin for other places on 9 July. [Summary] [SK190114 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jul 84 p 1]

CSO: 4005/818

BRIEFS

JAPAN LAUNCHES SHORT-RANGE MISSILE--Tokyo, 7 Aug (XINHUA)--Japan yesterday successfully test-fired a Japanese-made short-range sky anti-missile (SAM) [as received] in the small town of Shizunai in northern Japan, the KYODO NEWS AGENCY reported. The range of the SAM missile is 7 kilometers, with a maximum flight distance of 35 kilometers and maximum speed of mach 2.4. It homes in on its target guided by the infrared light emitted by enemy planes. [Text] [OW070928 Beijing XINHUA in English 0911 GMT 7 Aug 84]

SRV STRONGHOLDS FALL--Beijing, 5 August (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean National Army mounted a series of attacks on the Vietnamese troops in the Siem Reap and Koh Kong Provinces, capturing more Vietnamese strongholds in the last 10 days of July, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. On 26 July, the National Army captured a battalion stronghold in Po County, Siem Reap Province, destroying a commune office and killing or wounding more than 35 enemy troops. In Koh Kong Province, soldiers of the National Army and guerrillas captured on enemy company stronghold on 28 July. Meanwhile, an ambush in Battambang Province on 26 July by the resistance forces inflicted on the Vietnamese a death toll of 16 troops and heavy loss of military materials. [Text] [OW050840 Beijing XINHUA in Egnlish 0759 GMT 5 Jul 84]

SIHANOUKIAN ARMY ATTACKS SRV TROOPS--Bangkok, 6 August (XINHUA)--The National Sihanoukian Army (ANS), the military wing of Sihanouk's faction of the Democratic Kampuchean coalition government, killed more than 100 Vietnamese soldiers in the period from early January to early June, according to the latest ANS news bulletin received here yesterday. During the period, the ANS forces fought 38 battles with Vietnamese troops in the provinces of Oddor Meanchey, Siemreap and Battambang. Twenty-three ANS fighters were killed and 59 injured in the engagements. The ANS bulletin also said that 73 Heng Samrin soldiers and nine Vietnamese soldiers crossed over to the ANS side in the 5-month period. The ANS consists of six brigades totalling more than 8,000 soldiers. It has three military and civilian camps at Tatum, O'ksach and Chamcar Kor, all in Oddor Meanchey Province bordering on Thailand. [Text] [OW071237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 7 Aug 84]

CSO: 4000/431

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE VIEWS ASEAN PROGRESS

OW082002 Beijing XINHUA in English 1947 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 8 Aug (XINHUA)--In the past 17 years since the establishment of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), regional cooperation, especially the widening of areas for joint industrial projects and the successful implementation of these projects, has attracted world attention.

This is stated in a signed article carried in the PEOPLE'S DAILY here today.

The article says that the economic development of the ASEAN states has been relatively fast in the past 17 years with an annual average growth rate of 6.4 percent in the 1960s and 7.8 percent in the 1970s. In the first three years of the 1980s, the annual average economic growth rate of these countries remained at 5.2 percent despite the adverse impact of the economic recession of the Western industrialized countries.

It continues that marked progress has been made in recent years in the economic cooperation among ASEAN states. A fertilizer plant, the first joint industrial project in a series, went into operation in Indonesia at the end of last year. ASEAN states account for 30 percent of the total 410 million U.S. dollars investment in the fertilizer plant which has an annual production capacity of 570,000 tons. Under an industrial cooperation program jointly worked out by the ASEAN states some years ago, there would be one joint industrial project for each of the five ASEAN states of Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia (Brunei jointed ASEAN this year).

In April this year, the article says, the ASEAN states decided to set up a copper processing plant in the Philippines which will produce such copper products as copper wire, tubes, rods and plates, the article notes. The Philippines will hold 60 percent shares of the total investment of 248 million U.S. dollars. This plant is planned to turn out 100,000 tons of copper products each year, of which 67 percent are for export.

It goes on to say that in May this year, the ASEAN economic ministers approved a plan for industrial joint investment which is a program for joint management of private firms. Two approved industrial items are to be

established in Thailand. One of for producing glass and ceramics and the other for producing parts of motorcycles. Another joint management program for five industrial projects has also been endorsed by ASEAN states for producing mini tractors, tennis balls, car parts, etc.

The introduction of preferential trade has played a positive role in promoting trade among the ASEAN states. By now, 18,431 items have come under the preferential trade arrangement. The amount of reduced tariffs on items under the preferential trade has jumped from the original 500,000 dollars to 10 million dollars. The ASEAN economic ministers have agreed to have an overall import duty reduction of 20-25 percent and they also have pledged to further expand the varieties of commodities under the preferential trade. The current trade volume among the ASEAN states constitutes 15 percent of their total foreign trade volume. All these are positive factors for the further development of regional trade, the article states.

It says that to promote mutual understanding among the people of the ASEAN states, the foreign ministers of these countries have agreed to strengthen their cultural exchanges by the exchange of students, professors, scholars and cultural materials. They have also agreed to strengthen cooperation in research work in history, political science, anthropology and other social sciences. In the past year, there has also been considerable increase in the exchange of various professional activities among the ASEAN member states.

In conclusion, the article points out that the strengthening of cooperation among ASEAN states has not only contributed to the stability and prosperity of the region but also helps in promoting the unity of the member states, which in turn has laid a sound foundation for ASEAN to become a more revitalized regional grouping.

CSO: 4000/444

SIHANOUK CONFIDENT OF UN SUPPORT FOR KAMPUCHEA

OW111616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 11 Aug 84

[By Yang Qi]

[Text] Paris, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said here today he is sure that Democratic Kampuchea would get the continued support of those countries that love justice, freedom, progress and peace in the UN General Assembly this year.

He told XINHUA, "We are certain that all those countries will continue to support our just cause to rebuild Kampuchea into a country of independence, non-alignment and peace, and this implies that Vietnamese troops should withdraw from our country."

He said, "The three patriotic movements, Prime Minister Son Sann, Vice-President Khieu Samphan and myself, are cooperating closely. We work hand in hand in our sacred struggle for national liberation."

"In military affairs," he noted, "we have tried hard to enhance the efficiency and fighting capacity of our tripartite armed forces, and have achieved greater success in battle this year than last." "Our people support us," he stressed.

The president pointed out that there were some 200,000 Vietnamese occupation troops and half a million Vietnamese immigrants in Kampuchea, trying to reduce Kampuchea into a province of Vietnam. The Kampucheans, he said, were fully aware that the Vietnamese invasion threatened their existence as a people.

Sihanouk also accused the Soviet Union of supporting Vietnamese expansionism behind the scenes.

"Our political and diplomatic successes," he stressed, "depend on our military success, which we have proved that our armed forces are able to achieve."

He said that both UN pressure and the intensification of the struggle in Kampuchea were indispensible in forcing Vietnam to withdraw from Kampuchea and convening an international conference on Kampuchea under the auspices of the United Nations.

CSO: 4000/444

KAMPUCHEAN VILLAGERS FLEE FOR SHELTER

OW101451 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Bangkok, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--About 10,000 Kampuchean villagers have fled home for shelter near the Thai border following the Vietnamese shelling of Kampuchean resistance positions in Ampil Village and Nong Cham camp, according to a report reaching here today.

The Ampil Village, located in Battambang Province in Kampuchea, is the headquarters of the Son Sann-led Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

At dawn on April 15, 1984, when the Vietnamese occupation troops launched attacked on Ampil, 30,000 Kampuchean civilians fled to the Thai side of Kampuchean-Thai border. After several days of fighting, the resistance forces beat the Vietnamese troops back and recovered all lost strongholds around Ampil except the Ampil Lake five kilometers southeast of the main camp--Ampil. Not long ago, with the situation returning to normal, all civilians straddling the border have gradually moved back to Ampil.

In the past three days, however, Vietnamese troops again pounded KPNLF's positions around Ampil and the Kampuchean resistance forces responded with mortars and recoilless gun barrages at the Vietnamese positions near Ampil Lake. The inhabitants in that area have thus been evacuated to the border area along the Kampuchean side.

It was reported that Thai border troops have been put on alert to prevent a possible spillover of the fighting following intelligence reports that more Vietnamese troops and armoured personnel carriers are now massing about 20 kilometers north of the Ampil camp. Thai military sources said that if the situation became serious, the Kampuchean civilians would move to the Thai side again.

CSO: 4000/444

SON SANN INTERVIEWED ON FIGHTING IN KAMPUCHEA

OW230728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0649 GMT 23 Aug 84

["Vietnamese Occupation Forces on Defensive in Kampuchea (by Yang Mu and Cai Ximei)"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] The Northwest Front, Democratic Kampuchea, August 23 (XINHUA)--A top-ranking military official of Democratic Kampuchea told XINHUA Tuesday that the Vietnamese occupation forces were actually on the defensive, though they talked noisily about their attacks against the Democratic Kampuchean forces in the current monsoon season.

Receiving a group of XINHUA field reporters, Son Sen, secretary-general of the National Army and member of the military coordination commission, said that the Democratic Kampuchean forces had been attacking in districts surrounding the capital cities of Battambang and Kompong Thom provinces and had carried their actions to Kompong Chhang Province and to the northwest of the capital, Phnom Penh.

Beginning this year, he said, three major fields of action had formed in the country. The most important one is around Lake Tonle Sap. It was opened up by the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in the dry season of 1983-1984. In the attacks against the enemy's strongholds at communication hubs in the provinces of Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Battambang, Pursat, Koh Kong, and Kompong Speu, the National Army destroyed large quantities of military materiel and interdicted the enemy's transportation lines. This has aroused the fighting will of the people of the whole nation and put the enemies in such a passive position that they were unable to launch large-scale attacks along the borders.

Son Sen noted that the established strategy of the Vietnamese troops still is to break up the anti-Vietnamese armed forces and wipe them out in the areas along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

However, facing the new situation of having to fight on three battlefields, Vietnam changed its usual tactics of withdrawing from fighting during the monsoon season and mobilized this year tens of thousands of troops with the support of airplanes, tanks and artillery units to launch a "monsoon season offensive" against the National Army units that had penetrated inland areas.

The operation is designed to clean up the National Army units so as to concentrate Vietnamese forces on a "mopping-up operation" against the anti-Vietnamese forces in border areas in the next dry season and to create a false impression that "the Vietnamese troops' position in Kampuchea is secured."

Son Sen said facts have shown that the Vietnamese "monsoon season offensive" is heading for defeat. Supported by the people of the occupation areas and adopting the guerrilla warfare of dispersing forces and fighting at the enemy's rear and the National Army units at the enemy's rear areas have succeeded in smashing the Vietnamese offensive, preserving strength and getting a firm foothold, thus giving a powerful support to their comrades fighting on the battlefield in the west border areas.

CSO: 4000/444

THAI SPOKESMAN URGES FREE KAMPUCHEA TO USSR'S ZAYTSEV

OW251231 Beijing XINHUA in English 0833 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Bangkok. 25 Aug (XINHUA)--A spolesman of the Thai Foreign Ministry yesterday stressed to the Soviet Union that Kampuchea should be allowed to become independent, neutral and non-aligned, the NATION REVIEW reported today.

Director General of the Information Department Saowanit Khongsiri told reporters here that the message was given at a meeting between Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asa Sarasin and the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Southeast Asia Department Chief Antoliy Zaytsev.

Saowanit said Asa made it plain at the meeting that Kampuchea should not be dominated by any other country. He was apparently referring to Vietnam, which ousted the Democratic Kampuchean Government in 1978 and has ever since maintained a massive force in the country to prop up the pro-Vietnam Heng Samrin regime. The Soviet Union also supports that regime.

Zaytsev arrived here Wednesday on a tour of Southeast Asia. On Thursday, he held talks with Laotian Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat, who is staying at the Lao Embassy here. Zaytsev is due to leave here for Laos this evening.

CSO: 4000/444

THAI-LAO BORDER TALKS END IN FAILURE

OW161818 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Bangkok, 16 Aug (XINHUA)--The second round of Thai-Lao border talks from August 6-15 ended in failure yesterday.

Both sides, however, were said to have agreed to avoid any armed confrontation over the disputed areas.

After yesterday's meeting, Sawanit Khongsiri, spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Thailand, told reporters that "We felt that we had been talking for about 10 days without reaching any solution. Therefore, (we) proposed that the talks should end." However, he said, the Thai Government had opened a channel through which ambassadors of both countries would hold discussions aimed at settling the dispute.

The spokesman noted the main obstacle was Laos' insistence that Thailand unilaterally withdraw its forces from the three villages. At the same time Laos refused even to give a pledge that it would not send any more Lao troops into the disputed area.

A statement of the Foreign Ministry of Thailand yesterday said the central issue was that each side had a different idea of the exact location of the borderline where the three disputed villages are located.

The Lao delegation claimed in a press statement yesterday that throughout the negotiations, the Lao side demonstrated its sincerity, reasons, and clear evidence in the historieal, legal and administrative areas to testify to the fact that Laos has sovereignty over the three villages. The Lao side again insisted that the Thai troops must be withdrawn unconditionally, the Thai side must allow the Lao villagers to return to their homeland, normalizing the border situation to the stage before the June 6 incident.

The first round of border talks was held from July 21 to 23, without any significant result. The Lao delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat to the second round of talks arrived here on August 6. The Lao spokesman said that the delegation would remain in Bangkok "until we receive instructions from our government."

CSO: 4000/444

SUHARTO SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC PROGRESS

OW161908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 16 Aug (XINHUA)--Indonesian President Suharto said Indonesia's annual industrial growth rate averaged 8.9 percent in the past five years, according to reports reaching here today.

Speaking to the parliament Tuesday on the eve of Indonesia's 39th independence anniversary, Suharto attributed the economic progress to the development of the country's oil and natural gas industries, combined with increased investment by foreign countries and reduced population growth. "The government will make constant efforts to develop policies and to create a climate that increases investment...and to stimulate enthusiasm among the public at large to take responsibility for our national development," he added.

Suharto said the government was also able to keep inflation under control at around 11 percent in the past five years which is lower than the level in most developing countries. Inflation stood at 7.9 percent during the first seven months of this year.

On foreign affairs, he described the six-nation Assocaition of Southeast Asian Nations as a stabilizing influence in Southeast Asia and praised it for its cooperation in the fields of communications, telecommunications, finance, banking, customs, the prevention of double taxation and science and technology.

Suharto warned that mounting tension between the superpowers could lead to a nuclear conflict.

Indonesia, he said, as a founding member of the Non-aligned Movement, would world for a "world order that is more equitable in the economic field and more peaceful in the political field."

CSO: 4000/444

VODK REPORTS ATTACKS ON SRV TROOPS

OW251027 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 25 Aug (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchea's National Army and guerrillas launched continual attacks on Vietnamese troops in Battambang and Kampot provinces on mid-August. Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

On August 16, the radio said. the National Army and guerrillas ambushed a company of Vietnamese in Mong County, Battambang Province, killing 10 Vietnamese. On the following day, a Vietnamese battalion made a counter-attack on the resistance forces in an attempt to recover the bodies. They again fell into an ambush by the resistance forces and suffered 23 more casualties including a company commander killed. On August 16, a Vietnamese truck was mined while on its way to Stung Chey area from Thmar Puok County, 9 Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded.

On August 13, the National Army and guerrillas attacked Vietnamese troops entrenched in the Damnak Chenou area of Chhuk County in Kampot Province, killing a number of them, including two company commanders, and wounding many others. On the next day they also killed or wounded 8 Vietnamese soldiers in the Chamkar Kou area of the same county.

On August 17, the National Army and guerrillas also ambushed a company of Vietnamese with many Vietnamese casualties in the Chou area of Pursat Leach County and captured a quantity of weapons and military supplies. the radio reported.

CSO: 4000/444

DAILY ON INDONESIA'S IMPROVING ECONOMY

HK211207 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 84 p 6

[Article by Wei Yuqin [7614 3768 3830]: "Indonesia's Economic Situation Is Taking a Turn for the Better"]

[Text] Over the past year, Indonesia has adopted many effective measures to cut down expenditures, boost exports, offset the influence of the economic recession in the West, and change the situation in which a serius foreign trade deficit was brought about by the slump in oil prices, so as to create favorable conditions for an economic recovery.

The annual growth rate of Indonesia's economy was 7.5 percent in the past decade, and the rate reached nearly 10 percent in 1980. However, it amounted to only 2 to 3 percent in 1981 and 1982, due to the impact of the economic crisis in the West. Through painstaking efforts, plus the factor that the Western economy began to recover, the growth rate of the Indonesia economy rebounded to 4.5 percent in 1983, and the general economic situation also began to take a turn for the better. Although Indonesia's foreign exchange earnings were adversely affected by the decline in oil and gas prices, the export of its nonpetroleum products still increased rapidly at a rate of 33 percent and brought in more than $5 billion of foreign exchange, which showed a 27.31 percent increase as comapred with the 1982 figure, thus offsetting the decline in the foreign exchange income from oil products. For example, the export of timber in 1983 accounted for 30.4 percent of the world's consumption and increased by 5 percent over the previous year. The export of veneer boards accounted for 40 percent of the sales on the international market. The income from timber exports accounted for 10 percent of the total foreign trade income, and timber exports have become the second largest source of foreign exchange income. The export of coal also increased by 38 percent over the previous year. The number of tourists to Indonesia increased by 7 percent, thus bringing in a considerable amount of foreign exchange. In addition, the Indonesian Government has adopted measures to hold down imports and has thus changed the situation in foreign trade. In the first 9 months of last year alone, the trade surplus amounted to $2.2 billion. This formed a sharp contrast to the $1 billion deficit in the same period of the previous year. According to statistics, in the fiscal year 1983-1984, ending 31 March, the country had a surplus of $7.6 billion

in foreign trade. Domestic and foreign investment surpassed the planned target to reach $10 billion, of which foreign investment increased by 95 percent compared with the previous year. By the end of last March, foreign exchange reserves came to more than $9 billion. All this shows that the Indonesia economy has stood up to all tests and begun to advance and recover.

All the above achievements are the results of the series of positive measures adopted by the Indonesian Government. In early 1983, the Indonesian Government announced a "prudent and realistic" annual budget which stressed the need to cut down expenditures. In March, the government announced the devaluation of the rupiah by 38 percent in order to stimulate exports. In May, it announced a readjustment of important projects worth $20 billion, and suspended the construction of an oil refinery, two petrochemical plants, and a factory that was designed to produce raw materials for aluminum-making plants. This readjustment saved $5 billion in planned expenditure. Money saved from industrial projects has been reinvested in labor-intensive public works, including the construction of highways and reservoirs. This measure has created many jobs for people out of work. In addition, the country also readjusted its industrial system, stressing the importance of efficiency and competitiveness, transforming those plants making substitutes for imports into those making products for export, and paying much attention to small industries. Meanwhile, the government adopted an energy diversification policy in order to reduce dependence on petroleum, and gave more priority to coal production. Coal reserves in Indonesia are about 10 billion to 15 billion tons. According to statistics, the country only mined 500,000 tons of coal in 1982, so there is still a great potential in coal production. The government's target is to raise the proportion of coal in energy from 1 percent at present to 11 percent in 1990 and to reduce the proportion of oil from 80 percent to 60 percent. To achieve this objective, the government has begun to develop coal production and to step up the study and exploitation of other energy resources, including hydroelectric power, geothermal energy, and nuclear technology.

At the same time, Indonesia also imposed restrictions on imports. For example, the import of hardware, fruit, and meat from Singapore was reduced by 50 to 70 percent, and the import of soybeans, corn, peanuts, and other grain products was subjected to 1-year restrictions. Steps were taken to reduce taxes and to rationalized taxation in foreign trade. The government imposed tourist taxes on people who toured abroad; on the other hand, it relaxed restrictions on foreign tourists and the number of foreign tourists increased rapidly by 100 percent. The government also reduced subsidies and raised fuel prices, and these measures also helped to reduce the use of foreign exchange and to expand exports.

Last April, Indonesia started its fourth 5-year plan, which gives priority to the development of agriculture and at the same time promotes the machine-building industry and strives for increased employment. In the first year of the plan, some improvements have appeared in the Indonesian economic situation:

last May, foreign exchange reserves came to $10 billion; foreign trade continued to show a surplus; a bumper harvest is expected for this year; rice output is expected to exceed that of last year; and social savings are increasing rapidly. Judging from the present situation, the prospects for Indonesia's economic development are encouraging.

CSO: 4005/818

DAILY MARKS SINGAPORE'S NATIONAL DAY

HK140058 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Aug 84 p 6

[Article by Qu Qin [1342 2953]: "'Do All We Can for Singapore'"]

[Text] Singapore, a developing country in Southeast Asia, is now celebrating her 18th national day with jubilation.

Different from other countries, Singapore is celebrating her national day in a unique way. The Singaporean Government declared early this year that the nationwide celebration of the national day in 1984 would last 6 months, starting from 3 June, the 25th anniversary of Singapore's achieving internal self-rule within the Commonwealth, and the high point of the celebration will be today--9 August.

The celebration of national day in a unique way in Singapore comes from the distinctive history of the country. Singapore achieved self-rule from the British colonial rule on 3 June 1959. It mergered with Malaya to form Malaysia on 16 September 1963. And on 9 August 1965, it became independent from the Federation of Malaysia and adopted a republican form of government.

Over the past 20 years and more, Singapore has developed rapidly and become an example for developing countries in the development of industry. In the Southeast Asian region, Singapore covers an area of only 618 square kilometers and has very few natural resources. However, the country has achieved noticeable successes which attract worldwide attention, thanks to its efforts to develop transport, trade and finance, petrochemical industries and processing industries by making full use of its favorable conditions and devoting itself to the "second industrial revolution."

Singapore, holding a strategic point in the Strait of Malacca, is the world's third busiest port and attracts more than 50 shipping lines from all corners of the world. The handling capacity of the seaport is second only to that of Rotterdam and is about the same as that of Yokohama, thus [word indistict] trade, transport, and aviation play important roles in the country's economy. Of all the ASEAN states, Singapore has the best banking service and is one of the international commercial centres. Singapore ranks third in the world's petroleum refining industry, second to Houston and Rotterdam. Meanwhile,

the country is also an important producer of offshore drilling equipment in Asia, its output constitutes one-fourth of the world total, second to the United States.

The growth of export processing for foreign companies in specially designated areas has been very rapid in the ASEAN states. From 1967 to 1979, Singapore had made vigorous efforts to promote such service trade. It built more than 20 areas especially for processing export products for foreign companies. It also absorbed a large number of foreign funds and advanced technology to develop more skill-intensive and higher-technology industries. This has accelerated the continuous growth of the country's economy with a higher industrial level.

The road of doing pioneering work is by no means smooth, yet the prospects for Singapore's industrialization are good and bright. The determination of the Singaporean people is fully reflected in the song "Do All We Can for Singapore," which echoes in every corner of the country, permeated with jubilation during the national day.

CSO: 4005/818

BRIEFS

SRV BUILDUP IN KAMPUCHEA--Beijing, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--Vietnam sent a reinforcement of more than 4,400 troops to Kampuchea last month, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. From July 1 to 6, according to the radio, 2,900 Vietnamese soldiers were sent to Chikreng County of Siem Reap Province. On July 7, 550 more soldiers were sent to Preah Vihear front and Stung Treng County of Stung Treng Province. On July 25, twenty trucks loaded with Vietnamese troops arrived at the western battlefield. The radio said that Vietnam sent an additional 18,200 recruits to Kampuchea from May to July 25. Vietnam's purpose of sending reinforcements is to counter the heavier attacks on them by the Kampuchean resistance forces and to make encroachments on the Kampuchean-Thai border areas, the report said. [Text] [OW111106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1038 GMT 11 Aug 84]

ANTI-INSURGENCY STRUGGLE--Manila, 8 August (XINHUA)--President Marcos said here today that insurgency is now a real problem in the Philippines. He warned the nation against complacency, according to a press release from the Malacanang Palace. This came in an address at camp Crame celebrating the 83d anniversary of the Philippine constabulary and the 9th of the integrated national police. Marcos disclosed that some 2,320 soldiers and 2,602 civilians had died because of insurgency since 1981, and 33 major sabotages had done damage worth 291 million pesos. There are now more rebel organizations with more money and arms because of local and foreign support, he said. The republic, he said, was secure but threatened. Marcos said these problems have increased lately because of the economic difficulties which the nation is facing today. The insurgency problem could not be solved by military action alone, Marcos said, adding: "We must never forget that the soil of insurgency is always the restiveness and discontent of people, and the solution to this in the last analysis is the well-being and welfare of people and communities." [Text] [OW081950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1943 GMT 8 Aug 84]

PAKISTANI LEADERS ON RELATIONS WITH INDIA

Ziaul Haq Statement

OW051858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] Islamabad, 5 August (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Ziaul Haq warned today that emotional statements could only vitiate the prevailing good-neighborly relations between India and Pakistan.

He said this while talking to reporters after inaugurating the tree-planting campaign here.

When his attention asked about the recent statement of the Indian prime minister on relations with Pakistan, the president said that both sides should see to it that whatever statements they issue are not emotionally motivated.

It was reported that answering questions in parliament on 1 August, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi accused Pakistan of "increasing tension in the area." She said, "any agreement or pact with Pakistan would not succeed."

To this, Ziaul Haq said that it was the considered policy of the Government of Pakistan that it was in the interest of both India and Pakistan that they should try to develop friendly relations between themselves.

He added that it was not necessary for Pakistan to answer in the same language and that to maintain the bilateral relations on the basis of mutual respect and grace was more important than to win an emotional bout.

Foreign Minister Comments

OW071233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Islamabad, 7 August (XINHUA)--Pakistan's Foreign Minister Yakub Khan said yesterday evening that Pakistan will continue to seek peaceful and cordial relations with India on the basis of sovereign equality.

Yakub reaffirmed his government's position that in view of the developments the foreign ministers of the two countries had put off their scheduled meetings and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had accused Pakistan of getting involved in India's internal affairs.

Yakub told a Rotary Club meeting in Karachi that "given the history of hostility, suspicion and prejudice, the path ahead of us will not be easy or smooth. There will be obstructions and pitfalls."

But, he stressed, "the essential point is we shall not allow these setbacks to deflect us from our overall objective of seeking peaceful relations with India."

The foreign minister, however, made it clear that this policy did not mean an erosion of Pakistan's sovereignty, nor did it imply appeasement. "In fact, it is only as a nation that is strong, united and sure of itself that we are able to advocate good-neighborly relations with our large neighbor and to maintain a steady course through troubled waters," he said.

"We shall always remain vigilant and alert to safeguard our vital interests. Under no circumstances will the people of Pakistan compromise the independence and honor of their country," he said.

CSO: 4000/433

INDIA SUCCEEDS IN DEVELOPING NUCLEAR FUEL

OW091713 Beijing XINHUA in English 1508 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Aug (XINHUA)--India has succeeded in developing nuclear fuel indigenously for its fast breeder reactors, Minister of State for Science and Technology Shivraj Patil told the Rajya Sabha (upper house) today.

The minister said the fuel would be available in time for the commissioning of the first fast breeder test reactor in December this year.

India is among a few countries with an urgent interest in the development of fast breeder reactors. It has become self-sufficient in uranium and heavy water and has worked out an ambitious plan to set up 20 nuclear power reactors in different parts of the country by the end of the century.

The commissioning of the fast breeder reactor near Madras, capital of Tamil Nadu, will mark the beginning of the 2d phase of India's atomic power program.

It was reported that construction of this type of reactor is an indigenous effort with all major components manufactured by India itself.

The first phase of the Indian nuclear power program had started with the setting up of thermal nuclear reactors which produced power from natural uranium.

In the second phase, plutonium produced from the thermal nuclear reactors is to be used in [word indistinct] to convert depleted uranium into more plutonium and also to convert thorium into uranium-233. The final phase involves breeder reactors, based on thorium cycle producing more uranium-233 than they burn.

CSO: 4000/444

RENMIN RIBAO ON INDIA'S ECONOMY SINCE 1980

HK210743 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 84 p 6

[Article by Li Wenzheng [2621 2429 2398]: "The Indian Economy Since the National Congress Party's Return to Power"]

[Text] At a rally to mark the National Congress Party's entering its fifth year of rule, Indira Gandhi announced that India has overcome an economic crisis. What Mrs Gandhi said indicates that in the four-plus years since the National Congress Party's return to power, India's industrial and agricultural production has shown obvious revival and development. Its balance of payments has also taken a turn for the better. The whole economic situation is relatively stable. This will produce an important impact on this year's general election, as far as the National Congress Party is concerned.

In early 1980, the National Congress Party government, replacing the People's Party in power, faced a relatively critical economic situation. The year 1979 was for India one of serious drought with agricultural output slashed by 15.5 percent. Given the impact of the oil crisis, India's outlay for oil imports exceeded the total export value for the year. The inflation stood as high as 23 percent.

After taking over, Mrs Gandhi started with an overhaul of the national economy. In the first two years, "emergency rescue measures" were taken. In the subsequent three years, "action to get ahead" followed. The emphasis was on developing agriculture and the petroleum industry. The Indian Government's main measures called for the following: Relaxing restrictions on private enterprises and allowing the free competition of private enterprises in five new areas, such as iron-steel, given the fundamental system for the coexistence of the public and private economies; encouraging private operation of factories devoted to turning out products for export, with special terms granted by the government in regard to the import of equipment, the control of foreign exchange, and the supply of raw and other materials; and energetically seeking foreign aid, attracting foreign investment, relaxing controls on foreign shareholding, allowing foreign involvement in automobile, telecommunications, and other big industries, and further bringing in advanced foreign technology and equipment. In addition, the government strengthened the management and supervision of public-owned enterprises vesting them with certain decision-making power and stressing economic results. These policies

by the Indian Government met with the approval of the domestic bourgeoisie and the support of international financial groups. After two years of "emergency rescue measures," India's economy overcame "obstacles and hazards" to embark on the road to initial stability.

Agriculture and energy are the two weakest links in India's economy. For the "sixth 5-year" plan, the Indian Government clearly announced a shift of emphasis in the national economy to agriculture and the expansion of investment in agriculture--the investment in agriculture to account for more than 40 percent of the state's planned budget. Of the "20 new economic programs" announced in 1982, eight had to do with agriculture. Through such measures as encouraging private investment in agriculture, increasing rural loans, practicing the agricultural price-support policy, enlarging the irrigated area, strengthening scientific research, and so forth, the government brought about the steady development of agriculture and grain production in particular. The four years from 1980 to 1983, except for 1982 which showed a drop in production caused by rain storms, witnessed a relatively obvious increase. In the 1983-1984 period, total grain output reached 144 million tons (around 410 jin per capita), only 5 million tons short of the 1985 target set in the "sixth 5-year" plan. For India long dependent on grain imports, the unpleasant situation has basically eased. This has not only provided an abundant supply of raw materials for industrial production but also allowed a large saving of foreign exchange otherwise spent on grain imports.

In this period, there was also a great improvement in India's petroleum production. India spends an average of $4 billion on petroleum imports per year. In the past four-plus years, the Indian Government has devoted large amounts of human and material resources to the domestic oil industry. Twenty-eight percent of the total outlay for the "sixth 5-year" plan is devoted to oil development. With foreign technical aid, oil production has gone up from year to year. Output for the year is expected to reach 30 million tons, enough to meet 70 percent of the country's needs. Given a reduction in the import of oil, a large saving of foreign exchange has resulted, helping relieve the strain on the international balance of payments.

As to other basic industries, such as electricity, coal, cement, and so forth, after policy readjustment, there has also been a gradual switchover from losses to profits, generating new economic vitality. In addition, income from overseas Indian remittances has in the past few years reached quite a large amount. It registered an increase to around $800 million from $200 million in 1981. Given the general recovery of the world economy, relatively satisfactory international conditions have also been provided for the development of India's economy.

In the past four-odd years, India's economy has taken a turn for the better. But certain new production problems have also cropped up. The National Congress Party government has set the elimination of poverty as its own economic goal. But it is the rich that have really benefited. According to statistics, given the continuous concentration of capital, 92 private financial groups

with assets exceeding 200 million rupees have accounted for more than half of total private capital. Almost half of the population live below the poverty line (the monthly [living] expense for each person in the city is approximately below $6, and below $5 in the countryside). With commodity prices skyrocketing, the ranks of the jobless have greatly swollen, now numbering 50 million. Given a long period of slow development and continuous debts run by the Indian Government, there has been a heavy burden of domestic and international debts, with new borrowings in large part eaten up by "principal and interests payments." This causes a strain on funds for expanded reproduction. Indian agriculture is still not free from being at the mercy of the elements and is liable to be buffeted by natural disasters. A drop in grain production often calls for large imports, widening the deficit in the international balance of payments and adding to the strain on funds for the development of the other sectors of the economy. Moreover, in the continuous steady development of India's economy, political and social factors must not be overlooked.

CSO: 4005/818

INDIAN OPPOSITION CALLS FOR NATIONWIDE STRIKE

OW251730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] New Delhi, 25 Aug (XINHUA)--Indian opposition parties today called for a nationwide general strike against the sacking of Chief Minister Rama Rao of Andhra Pradesh State.

The strike was mainly centered in the southern states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Tripura, and West Bengal, [names as received] where people were urged to stay at home and close their businesses. In the states of Kerala and West Bengal, trains have stopped running or been delayed because of obstructions placed on the tracks by protesters.

Meanwhile, the governor of Andhra Predesh has resigned after widespread criticism of his dismissal of Rama Rao. The leader of the Congress (I) Party in the state has also stepped down because of his declared support of the governor's action.

The dismissed former Chief Minister Rama Rao said that his first demand had been fulfilled and the national opposition parties also seemed to be satisfied with the removal of the governor. One opposition leader said that the governor of Andhra Pradesh had been sacrificed to save the guilty in New Delhi. "We will see what the next governor does," he added.

The successor to the governor, who presented his resignation to the president today, will be appointed by the president soon. It is expected that the Congress (I) will continue to support the new minister, and that the struggle between the ruling party and opposition parties on this issue will continue for some time.

CSO: 4000/444

ZIAUL HAQ SEEK FRIENDLY TIES WITH INDIA

OW200328 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Islamabad, 19 Aug (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Ziaul Haq brushed aside India's accusations about Pakistan's involvement in its internal affairs while reiterating the country's policy of seeking peaceful and friendly relations with India.

Addressing the Hyderabad Institute of International Affairs, he said that Pakistan has always tried to move in the right direction in its relations with India. Pakistan is determined to stick to its policy of non-interference and this determination will not be weakened in any case, he said.

Referring to the official level talks on improving relations between the two countries, Ziaul Haq said that Pakistan is still waiting for a fresh date from the Indian side for resuming these talks. He also emphasized the need for creating a climate of mutual confidence and dispelling suspicion. "Pakistan will continue to make such efforts even unilaterally if necessary he said.

About the allegations that Pakistani mass media had overplayed the recent events in the Punjab State of India, the president said that Pakistan, being an independent country, is duty-bound to keep her citizens correctly informed about the happenings around the world. Besides, he said that most of the reports were picked up from the Western media. So if they had any objections they should do so with these media instead of accusing the Pakistan radio or television.

CSO: 4000/444

COMMENTARY ON AFGHAN RESISTANCE IN PANJSHIR

OW121250 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0804 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Li Yongming: "The Battles Against' Encirclement and Suppression' in the Panjshir Valley"]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Aug (XINHUA)--Since late April, Soviet troops have launched their seventh "encirclement and suppression" against the Panjshir Valley, an area where the Afghan resistance forces have been most active. In terms of both size and duration, the military campaign the Soviets have launched against the Afghan resistance forces has been an extraordinary one in recent years. In addition to more than 500 tanks and armored vehicles, over 100 planes and 20,000 ground troops have also been mobilized. For the first time, large numbers of Soviet bombers have also carried out "saturation bombing" of the villages and strategic locations in the valley, wiping out many villages and killing and wounding many innocent villagers.

The Panjshir Valley, a strategic area about 90 km long, is located at about 80 km north of Kabul, capital of Afghanistan. Prior to the current "encirclement and suppression," Soviet troops has launched six others against the resistance forces in the valley, but to no avail in all cases. Since the beginning of this summer, the Soviet Army has amassed large numbers of troops in an attempt to use their military power to wipe out the resistance forces in the valley and to consolidate their occupation of Afghanistan. The nation's will to survive, however, can hardly be suppressed by bombs. Determined to foil the Soviet schemes, the resistance forces fighting in the Panjshir Valley, with the local people's support and cover, have been fighting their enemy with tactical flexibility.

One of the resistance forces' strategic principles for fighting the Soviet troops, who have superior military strength and equipment, is to preserve their strength by avoiding reckless confrontation with the Soviet troops. Whenever the Soviet troops push forward into the valley, the resistance forces will do everything they can to avoid a head-on battle with the Soviets by moving away from the "encircled" area. Then, the resistance forces use their strength to attack the enemy's weak spots. Consequently, the resistance forces have been able to preserve their strength, even though the Soviet troops may easily penetrate their valley and seize some strategic locations.

One principal tactic adopted by the Afghan guerrillas in their fight against "encirclement and suppression" is to wear down the enemy's effective strength by breaking up and fighting in small groups. Taking advantage of the valley's rugged terrain, they have divided themselves into small groups, planted mines along the trails the Soviet troops will take, constantly ambushed and harassed them, and promptly shifted positions. Such hit-and-run tactics to avoid a protracted frontal engagement with the enemy have effectively depleted the enemy's military and physical strength. The guerrillas have also adopted the tactic of pinning down the enemy by intensifying their attack against the Soviet troops' supply convoys. Since the struggle against "encirclement and suppression" began, the Panjshir Valley guerrilla forces, fighting with the valley's villagers, have also dispatched part of their forces to attack the areas adjacent to the Salang Pass and Laghman Province, thus forcing the Soviets to divert some of their troops to support the rear. According to foreign news agencies, such tactics of the Afghan resistance forces have inflicted thousands of casualties on the Soviet troops.

One noteworthy development in the current struggle against "encirclement and suppression" has been the Afghan resistance organizations' mutual support and cooperation. The resistance forces of various factions have gradually come to realize that they should take the whole situation into account, that their political differences are really inconsequential when compared with the Soviets' armed suppression, and that unity and cooperation are important for driving the foreign occupiers out of their country. After the battle in the Panjshir Valley began, the leaders of two major resistance organizations issued statements in their headquarters in Peshawar calling for their armed forces to fight together in countering the Soviets. At the same time, the resistance forces active in Qonduz, Baglan, Takhar and Badakhshan provinces in northeast Afghanistan have all intensified their attack against the Soviet troops in order to pin down the Soviet military actions in the Panjshir Valley. In May, a guerrilla force active in Nurestan even moved into the Panjshir Valley to fight the Soviet troops along with the guerrillas there. The size and scope of such unity and cooperation has been unprecedented in the Afghanistan battleground and will certainly have a positive influence to the Afghan people's patriotic struggle.

Today the battle continues in the Panjshir Valley. Although the Soviets are exerting great military efforts to suppress the Afghan resistance forces, they can never extinguish the flames of the Aghan people's just struggle, but will land in an ever greater predicament.

CSO: 4005/818

PAKISTAN VILLAGERS CONDEMN AFGHAN AIR RAIDS

OW160351 Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Islamabad, 15 Aug (XINHUA)--The recent Afghan air raids on Pakistani territory were to harass the people of Pakistan and deter them from supporting the just cause of the Afghan people.

This was told by the people of the hamlet "Gambeel", a crossing point in the border area of Parachinar, to a group of local and foreign journalists who were helicoptered to the site of today's raid to see the destruction caused by the bombing on August 13 and 14.

According to an on-the-spot investigation, 15 Afghan planes intruded into Pakistan's airspace on August 13 over Kunj Alizai, about 10 kilometers from Parachinar. Three of the planes bombed the hamlet Gambeel, while the others hovered over the area covering the bombers. A total of 21 bombs were dropped within 15 minutes at 09:43 hours local time, killing an old woman and injuring five persons. At the moment, most of the villagers were working on their fields.

The bombing raid on the following day on the Teri Mangal outpost near Ali Mangal, also in Parachinar area, came at a time when the local people were busy with their independence celebrations.

Malik Ghulam Husain, headman of the hamlet Gambeel, told the visiting newsmen that the Kabul regime's wanton bombing could not demoralize the people. "We will sacrifice everything to defend our motherland," he said.

CSO: 4000/444

PAKISTANI PRESS CRITICIZES KABUL 'PROVOCATIONS'

OW212136 Beijing XINHUA in English 2034 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Islamabad, 21 Aug (XINHUA)--Pakistani press today reacted strongly to the renewed border provocations by the Kabul regime and called for vigilance against the stratetic aims of the Soviet Union in this region.

The BUSINESS RECORDER wrote editorially that such provocations were designed to sabotage the forthcoming Geneva talks on Afghanistan to be held indirectly through the representative of the UN Secretary General. They intimated that the Karmal regime and its Soviet master "have no mind to continue serious discussions on the question of Soviet withdrawal," it said.

Moreover, it went on, these attacks should not be viewed "in isolation from the complexities of global power politics" and "the permanent aims of the Soviet Union."

The paper urged the Pakistani Government and people to be extremely vigilant and to mobilize whatever material and political resources they could to defend their freedom and sovereignty and "to meet a possible threat from the superpower now in occupation of Afghanistan."

THE PAKISTAN TIMES said in its editorial that recent developments on the Pakistan border with Afghanistan suggested that Kabul had adopted a deliberate and calculated posture of provocation with a view to escalating the tension on the border. It is necessary for Pakistan to strengthen its border defenses to deal with this enhanced threat, it pointed out.

CSO: 4000/444

SAUDI KING ATTENDS OPENING OF NEW NAVAL BASE

OW221328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 22 Aug (XINHUA)--Saudi King Fahd Ibn 'Abdal-'Aziz al-Sa'ud attended a ceremony Tuesday to open a new naval base, which is believed to be one of the biggest of its kind in the strategic Red Sea, according to reports received here.

After watching a naval maneuver, Kind Fahd said his country's policy is based on non-aggression but it will not allow any violation of its air space or territorial waters.

"Whoever wishing to harm the kingdom should realize that it is prepared to repel any attack," he added.

Talal Salim al-Mufadda, commander of the navy who was accompanying the king, disclosed that Saudi Arabia got a delivery of ships including minesweepers from the United States to serve at the King Faysal base.

No figure of the ships received was disclosed, but, as the offical SAUDI PRESS AGENCY reported, the ships were equipped with the most sophisticated sonar and early warning systems.

The navy commander said his country has also ordered supply ships and anti-submarine helicopters from France and Britain to equip his naval force.

Last Sunday, Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud said Saudi Arabia planned to build two modern fleets, one of them based in Jiddah, the other covering the Gulf from the King 'Abd al'Aziz base at Jubail.

CSO: 4000/444

GUANGMING RIBAO COMMENTS ON ISRAELI ELECTION, CABINET

HK040218 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 84 p 3

["International Lookout" column by Fu Fuyuan [4569 4395 3220], GUANGMING RIBAO reporter in Cairo: "With Greater Anxiety--on the Crisis in the Forming of the Cabinet in Israel"]

[Text] On 23 July, Israel held the election of its 11th Knesset. The 5 parties in power, headed by Likud, which originally held 64 seats, won only 51 seats this time. The number of seats won by Likud was seven less than the number of seats it won at the previous election. This shows that people are deeply displeased at the external and internal policies adopted by the Israeli authorities. However, the number of votes for the Labor Alignment Party, the most important opposition party, have not increased. The number of seats it won dropped from 47 in the previous election to the current 45. This shows that the voters equally do not trust the Labor Alignment Party. They doubt its ability to surmount the domestic economic difficulties.

In this election the votes were more divided than in previous elections. As many as 15 political parties have gained entrance into the Knesset. These political parties, except the two biggest ones, have each won no more than four seats. However, the total number of seats they have won constitutes one-third of the total number of Knesset seats. The two biggest political parties must combine with at least six small political parties before they can form a cabinet a marginal majority. That means even a small political party with one only or two seats is capable of playing a decisive role in the formation or dissolution of the government. This shows that the Israeli Government will be a weak and unstable one. Of these parties, the number of seats won by the ultra-rightist parties and the religious parties have increased notably. In addition, the Party for Peace and Progress [zheng qu he ping jin bu dang--3630 0648 0735 1627 6651 2975 8093], which endorses the building of a Palestinian state, and some other political parties that call for peace talks with Israel's Arab neighbors, have also won many seats.

At present, both the Labor Alignment and Likud parties are making intense efforts to organize a cabinet. The ultra-rightist parties are quite influential in the new Knesset and some of them have expressed their wish to jointly run the government with the Likud Party. Thus, some observers suggest that it is more likely for Likud to form a new cabinet than Labor Alignment.

However, as the party winning the largest number of seats, Labor Alignment is also bargaining with the small parties on piecing together a majority and jointly forming a cabinet. In short, the political parties hold different political views and there are contradictions among them. Both parties are experiencing great difficulties in forming a cabinet. Some parties call for the formation of a national united government. However, both Labor Alignment and Likud want to be in charge. Thus, there is not much chance of success. Even if it can be formed, the cabinet will not be "united." In addition, we cannot rule out the possibility that if the two biggest parties are unable to form a cabinet, there might yet be another election.

Public opinion in Egypt and the Arab countries suggests that the policies adopted by Likud are basically not different from those adopted by Labor Alignment, and that they are but the "two sides of one coin." This election cannot mitigate or divert the contradictions, but instead adds contradictions to the extremely difficult situation.

The public is of the opinion that this election shows that Israel will continue to pursue its expansionist policy. Thus, no matter which party forms a cabinet, it cannot spare Israel difficulties at home and abroad.

CSO: 4005/818

ISRAEL HAVING DIFFICULTIES FORMING NEW CABINET

HK220925 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 84 p 6

["Commentary" by Reporter Zhou Guoming [0719 0948 6900]: "Israel Has Difficulties in Forming Its Cabinet"]

[Text] Since 5 August, when Peres, leader of Israel's Labor Alignment, was instructed to organize a coalition government, more than half of the period prescribed by the Israeli constitution for forming a cabinet has gone. However, there has not been the slightest suggestion that Peres can organize a new government before 26 August.

The Labor Alignment did not intend Peres to consult with the Likud on the question of jointly forming a cabinet. Before the election, the Labor Alignment was confident that by winning a valid majority, it could form a government headed by the Labor Alignment. However, it was greatly disappointed by the results of the election. The Labor Alignment won a total of 44 seats only, being thus not qualified to form a cabinet independently. Only by cooperating with other, small parties can it form a cabinet. Some small parties have promised support on condition that a coalition government is to be organized. Others have set demands which run counter to the stand taken by the Labor Alignment. Under such circumstnaces, the Labor Alignment has no choice other than to hold talks and consult with the Likud on the question of jointly forming a cabinet.

However, Peres' task of striving for the participation of the Likud in a new government headed by him is by no means an easy one. The two sides have held, without any result, six rounds of talks on the question of forming a cabinet. Capitalizing on the fact that both it and the Labor Alignment have won more or less the same number of seats, the Likud haggled with the Labor Alignment at the talks without making any concessions. On the question of withdrawing troops from Lebanon, it stubbornly clung to its stand. On 14 August, in southern Lebanon, Arens, the Israeli defense minister, announced for the second time that: "Israel has no plans whatsoever for withdrawing its troops from Lebanon in the near future." During the talks, the Shamir administration continued to build settlement areas on the section of Arab territory occupied by it. In regard to the Middle East peace talks, the Likud insisted that the talks should be based on the Camp David Accord and objected to the Labor Alignment's proposal for unconditionally holding peace

talks with Jordan. Shamir has openly stated: "The Likud will not, for the sake of participation in the coalition government, make concessions in matters of principle." Although the fundamental interests of the Labor Alignment and the Likud are identical, in forming a cabinet, Peres is confronted with the knotty problem of how to harmonize the Likud's hard-line stand with the so-called "flexible, moderate" stand taken by the Labor Alignment.

In addition, the question of who is to become the prime minister of the coalition government is another major obstacle to be removed by Peres at the talks on the question of forming a cabinet. Although the Israeli president has authorized Peres to form a cabinet, the Likud ignores this. Levi, the deputy prime minister, said: "They should organize through the talks a democratic coalition government headed by Shamir." Some people proposed the formation of a short-term provisional government and suggested that Peres and Shamir should take turns being in power until the next election. The Labor Alignment has flatly refused to accept this and it accuses the Likud of doing and saying "unconstitutional" things.

At present, they are carrying on with the talks on the formation of a cabinet. The two sides have agreed to form two groups to harmonize their stands on political, diplomatic, defense, economic, and social issues. But sides say that "progress" has been made in the talks. However, observers here think that the progress is but nominal and superficial. An Israeli newspaper pointed out in a commentary: The Likud is employing "dilatory tactics" by occupying the Labor Alignment with fruitless marathon talks. In this way, Peres will fail to form a cabinet and be replaced by the Likud.

CSO: 4005/818

BRIEFS

IRAN IN AFGHAN TALKS REJECTED--Tehran, 24 Aug (XINHUA)--The Iranian Foreign Ministry, in a statement issued yesterday on the fourth round of Geneva talks on the Afghanistan issue, categorically rejected any part in the talks. Such talks are "not only illegitimate due to the absence of the Mojahedin who are the real representatives of Afghanistan, but would produce no results except to save the interests of superpowers in the long run," said the statement. "The key to solving the issue and establishing a Muslim, independent and non-aligned Afghanistan is unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet occupation forces who should not be replaced with other imperialist forces as well as the respectful return of Afghan refugees to their country and recognition of the right of the Afghan nation to decide their own fate," concluded the statement. [Text] [OW241312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 24 Aug 84]

PAKISTAN ELDERS CRITICIZE SHELLING--Islamabad, 18 Aug (XINHUA)--Pakistan tribal elders today strongly condemned the recent air raids by Afghan aircraft on innocent Pakistan people and vowed to safeguard the integrity of their country. At a meeting held in the border area of Parachinar, northwest frontier province, Commissioner of Kohat Division Sahibzada Mohammad Yunus said the growing incidence of airspace violations by Afghan aircraft has aroused indignation in the tribal belt of Pakistan. Other speakers at the meeting condemned the bombing, which killed 14 people and wounded several others, as "inhuman" and expressed their support for the strong protest lodged by the Pakistan Government with the Karmal regime, which they said fully represented the sentiments of the tribal people. The tribesmen, they said, were always ready to safeguard the integrity and solidarity of Pakistan in the past and will not hesitate to make any sacrifice to safeguard the security of their motherland in the future. Pakistan newspapers have carried editorials in the past two days, strongly condemning the criminal acts of the Soviet-backed Kabul authorities. [Text] [OW190248 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 19 Aug 84]

AFGHAN'S VIOLATE PAKISTAN'S AIRSPACE--Islamabad, 13 Aug (XINHUA)--Three Afghan aricraft today violated Pakistan's air space by bombing and rocketing a village 20 km inside the countrys' territory, according to an official statement issued here this evening. The incident, which happened this morning, lasted for 15 minutes with one person killed and five injured. It also resulted in the killing of some cattle and horses near village Nastikot, about 10 km southwest of Parachinar in the northwest frontier province of Pakistan.

Twentyone huge craters bears witness to the intensity of the bombing, the statement says. The Afghan charge d'affaires was later called to the Pakistan Foreign Office and a note of protest lodged with him warns that the occurrence of such an incident on the eve of the Geneva indirect talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan under the UN auspices could not but vitiate the atmosphere. The statement demands that the Afghan authorities desist from violating Pakistan's air space and causing loss of human lives and damage to property. Failing to do so, it adds they would be solely responsible for the consequences. Pakistan's permanent representative to the United Nations has been instructed to apprise the UN Secretary General of this latest violation committed by the Afghan authorities, the statement says. [Text] [OW132010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1949 GMT 13 Aug 84]

PAKISTANI GOVERNOR ON AFGHAN REFUGEES--Islamabad, 22 Aug (XINHUA)--Fazle Haq, governor of Pakistan's northwest frontier province, reiterated today that Pakistan is committed to providing all possible relief and assistance to the uprooted Afghan refugees until conditions are created for their return with honor and dignity. Speaking at a hand-over ceremony of a boring rig donated by the Australian Government to provide drinking water facilities to the Afghan refugees, held near Peshawar, the governor stressed that the ultimate solution to the problem of Afghan refugees is their eventual return to Afghanistan where they can live in peace under a government which can reflect their aspirations. He said that Pakistan has no intention to assimilate the Afghan refugees into its social and political life, and all the basic facilities have been provided to them purely on humanitarian grounds. Denouncing the recent shelling and bombing across the border by the Afghan armed forces, the governor said that no pressure can deter Pakistan from its just stand on the Afghan issue. Such incident can only serve to further strengthen the determination of the government and people of Pakistan in this regard, he said. [Text] [OW230154 Beijing XINHUA in English 0140 GMT 23 Aug 84]

PAKISTANI ON AFGHAN REFUGEE PROBLEM--Islamabad, 16 Aug (XINHUA)--Six to seven thousand Afghan refugees are now coming to Pakistan every month and one million U.S. dollars have to be spent on them. This was disclosed here today by Said Azhar, chief commissioner of the Pakistan Government for Afghan Refugees. He said that the total expenditure this year on Afghan refugees is estimated at 414 million U.S. dollars, half of which will be borne by the Pakistan Government while the remaining is expected to be received from various international agencies. According to official statistics, the total number of registered refugees in Pakistan was 2,855,800 in March, living in 350 refugee camps established mostly in the provinces of northwest frontier and Baluchistan. More camps are proposed to be opened in Punjab Province, Azhar said, adding that there are already ten camps in this province. Besides, a transit storage house for keeping relief goods is being built at Karachi port at a cost of 175,000 rupees. Azhar said that in view of the increasing pressure on the cities of Peshawar and Quetta, the Afghan refugees there have been asked to move to camps. [Text] [OW161930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 16 Aug 84]

INDIA REJECTS POWER PLANT INSPECTION--New Delhi, 6 August (XINHUA)--India would not agree to any international inspection of its atomic power plants or other atomic projects as long as other developed countries did not agree to similar inspection, the Indian minister of state for atomic energy told the parliament today. Despite difficulties, Indian scientists would succeed in indigenously developing highly sophisticated technologies for building atomic power plants and fabricating heavy water, the minister said. Indian scientists have built some atomic power plants which are by and large functioning satisfactorily, he stated the plants have developed certain defects but they have been attended to by Indian scientists, he added. [Text] [OW070240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0230 GMT 7 Aug 84]

INDIA FINALIZES MIG-29 DEAL--New Delhi, 6 August (XINHUA)--India has finalized a multimillion dollar deal with the USSR to buy the Mig-29 fighter plane for its air force, the local press reported today. An Indian defense delegation recently went to Moscow to arrange the delivery schedule for the Soviet aircraft. The planes are likely to be delivered to India sometime later this year, the newspapers said. India will thus become the first country to acquire this modern aircraft from the Soviet Union. The Mig-29 is expected to be brought to India in parts and then assembled in India. It was not immediately known how many Mig-29's will be bought but sources said "substantial numbers" will be supplied to the Indian Air Force. The clearance for the purchase of the planes was given by Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov when he visited New Delhi in March this year. [Text] [OW061341 Beijing XINHUA in English 0832 GMT 6 Aug 84]

CSO: 4000/433

WEST GERMANY REJECTS SOVIET ALLEGATIONS

OW070823 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn, 6 August (XINHUA)--Federal German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today rejected the Soviet accusation that Bonn is trying to undermine Democratic Germany by economic means and political contacts.

Genscher said in a foreign policy statement that the constructive ties existing between the two Germanys would be beneficial to all their neighbors and not a burden to third parties.

He said the two Germanys have special responsibilities for cooperation in promoting peace and easing tension in central Europe.

The Soviet accusation came after Federal Germany agreed to offer Democratic Germany a loan of 950 million marks (about U.S. $330 million) and Democratic Germany eased slightly East-West travel restrictions and its leader Erich Honecker planned to visit Federal Germany in September. Honecker's moves to improve relations with Federal Germany are reportedly backed by others in eastern Europe.

Genscher said detente and peace are not matters of the big countries alone. The smaller countries can make their contributions to peace and detente by reducing the damage caused by the gloomy atmosphere, he said.

He said the antagonism between the two Germanys became a burden to the situation in Europe during the cold war period. But today, if the two Germanys take actions in interest of peace in Europe from the viewpoint of "responsible community," they should pursue a policy of peace in Europe.

Genscher proposed that the two Germanys work for the specification of the non-use of force, because they have the deepest interest in the non-use of force and in peaceful relations as they are at the forefront of the two blocs and they have the heaviest concentration of weapons and troops in direct confrontation with each other.

He said the correct way of extricating from the difficulties is to seek common interests and principles acceptable to both sides. Economic cooperation has a great significance in this respect, he said.

CSO: 4000/432

FRG OFFICIALS REJECT SOVIET PRESS CHARGES

OW040902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 4 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn, 3 August (XINHUA)--Federal German Government officials came out again against the fresh Soviet press charges against it, describing them as incompatible with facts and not to be taken seriously.

The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA, in a fresh attack yesterday, accused Federal Germany cf plotting to topple the Democratic Republic of Germany by sealing a credit accord with it. This was followed by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, the Soviet Army paper, which, in an article today, blamed Federal Germany for a rising trend of revanchism and militarism in that country.

Minister of State of Federal German Foreign Ministry Alois Mertes, in an interview published in HANNOVERSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG today, described the fresh Soviet charges as utterly meaningless and harmful to the establishment of confidential relations in Europe, because they are aimed at turning central Europe into a "zone of hatred," rather than one for cooperation.

He said the East and West have always been at issue over the German issue, but this should not be allowed to prevent the two Germanys from making some temporary arrangements in consideration of their actual needs and people's interests.

Government spokesman Peter Boenisch, in remarks made yesterday and today, dubbed the Soviet charges as a resort to news media for interference which, he said, would bring troubles in the relations between the two Germanys.

He said the federal government will not be affected by such groundless charges and will continue with its policy of reason.

Vice-chairman of the parliamentary block of the ruling Christian Democratic Union Volker Ruehe stressed in an interview published by the union's news bulletin today that the attacks were too far-fetched and should not be taken seriously. "The attacks can only damage the credit of the attackers, rather than that of our country."

CSO: 4000/432

GENSCHER REAFFIRMS EAST-WEST GERMAN LINKS

OW101226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1147 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn, 9 Aug (XINHUA)--Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, said today that a ban on the use of force will be on the top of the agenda during the leader of the German Democratic Republic Eric Honecker's visit to Bonn next month.

He said at a press conference here that if the two Germanys agree to renounce the use of force in concrete terms, it would prove a major contribution to Europe's stability. His government, he said, believed it of utmost importance for the two Germanys to make such a proposal as "one community of responsibility."

Genscher said that he believed that Honecker will make the planned visit because he intended and wanted to do it. He asked the press and the public not to speculate openly on whether or not the Soviet Union would interfere with Honecker's visit. Responsible statesmen, he said, should show "a high degree of discretion."

Genscher said he thought it unwise for him to fly to Moscow to make whatever explanations necessary about Honecker visit. However, he will meet and discuss with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko when the United Nations General Assembly is in session in New York.

He stated that his government would follow a "measured and predictable" foreign policy.

Throughout the press conference, the foreign minister did not make any direct reply to Moscow's propaganda barrage against the development of the relations between the two Germanys and Bonn's foreign affairs. But he dealt mainly with the relations between the two Germanys and between the East and West.

CSO: 4000/442

WESTERN EUROPE

MITTERRAND SUPPORTS DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

OW091447 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Paris, 8 Aug (XINHUA)--French President Francois Mitterrand today assumed Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk that France would not recognize Vietnam's fait accompli in Kampuchea.

Sihanouk told reporters after a 40-minute meeting with Mitterrand here today that France had also promised to continue to support Democratic Kampuchea in building a Kampuchea of freedom, independence and sovereignty.

Sihanouk said France would not allow Vietnam to turn Kampuchea into a colony. "France will continue to try its best to help find a just solution to our problem."

The president of Democratic Kampuchea also disclosed that President Mitterrand had proposed that they meet twice a year to discuss the situation in Indo-China.

Answering a reporter, Sihanouk said he had not asked France for military aid but political and diplomatic support. He said he had also asked France to play a more positive role in helping find a solution to the Kampuchean issue.

CSO: 4000/442

WESTERN EUROPE

PRC JOURNAL ON EUROPEAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

HK230856 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 3, 13 Jul 84 pp 31-36

[Article by Zhuo Wen [0587 2429]: "Current European-Soviet Relations: Features and Prospects"]

[Text] Over the past few years, the United States and the Soviet Union have been locked in fierce rivalry throughout the world, and particularly in Europe, centering on the Afghanistan issue, the Polish incident, the deployment of nuclear weapons in the European theatre, and some other problems. Affected and restricted by the rivalry between the two superpowers, European-Soviet relations entered a period of rigidity and coolness in the early 1980's, after a period of relative mitigation in the 1970's. Since the deployment of the first U.S.-built Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles in Europe at the end of last year, heads of West European governments have spared no efforts to improve European-Soviet relations, while urging the United States and the Soviet Union to call a summit meeting and to resume negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons. This article is intended simply to analyze and probe the status, features, and prospects of current European-Soviet relations, and the basic factors of West European policies toward the Soviet Union.

The Fundamental Status and Features of European-Soviet Relations

The fundamental status and features of current European-Soviet relations are:

1. European-Soviet relations are becoming strained step by step, as the Soviet Union unleashes threats to Western Europe, and West European countries make unremitting efforts to muster their strength for the sake of security.

During the 10-year detente period in the 1970s, on the one hand, West European countries made good progress in promoting their relations with the Soviet Union and East European countries in the political and economic fields; on the other hand, the Soviet Union took the opportunity to step up its pace in arms expansion and territorial expansion. After attaining an approximate balance of strategic nuclear weapons with the United States and ensuring the supremacy of its conventional forces over Western Europe, from 1977 the Soviet Union started manufacturing and deploying ground-launched SS-20

mobile missiles, targeted at Western Europe and having a high percentage of hits, thus acquiring supremacy in medium-range nuclear weapons over the NATO countries. This constituted a direct and serious threat to Western Europe and provided a means of putting political pressure on Western Europe. Under such circumstances, West European countries, particularly the FRG, standing at the forefront between East and West, asked the United States to deploy its new medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, aimed at the Soviet Union. This issue was put forward by FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in London in October 1977. After more than 2 years of consultations and preparations, on 12 December 1979 NATO officially declared a "dual decision" on both augmenting armaments and holding talks. The motive of West European countries was to force the Soviet Union to make concessions at the negotiating table through the deployment of new medium-range missiles, in an attempt to regain a proper balance between East and West in the continent. However, over more than 2 years after the United States and the Soviet Union resumed the Geneva talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons, in November 1981, West European countries were increasingly aware of the fact that the United States aimed at having the nuclear strategy of West European countries travel on the right track for the U.S. contention with the Soviet Union for hegemony; that is to say, the United States intended to contend for nuclear supremacy with the Soviet Union from a new position of strength by means of the deployment of new missiles in the continent, whereas the Soviet Union made every effort to maintain its previously achieved supremacy in medium-range nuclear weapons. Around the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons, the United States and the Soviet Union contended for nuclear supremacy and also for the right to control Europe. Thinking of their own interests and situation, West European countries strongly urged the United States and the Soviet Union to conclude a compromise accord, acceptable to Europe, the United States, and the Soviet Union, on the basis of the "zero option." This meant that the United States would not deploy any new medium-range missiles, while the Soviet Union would have to remove and destroy all deployed SS-20 missiles, or the United States would deploy a small number of its new medium-range missiles, while the Soviet Union would greatly reduce the number of its deployed SS-20 missiles, so as to maintain a balance at the "minimum level." However, the Soviet Union first refused to remove and destroy its deployed missiles, and then insisted that the British and French nuclear weapons should be included in the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks on limiting medium-ranged nuclear weapons, suggesting that the Soviet Union was ready to reduce its SS-20's to 162 launchers, equal to the total number of British and French nuclear weapons, provided the NATO deployment plans were abandoned. The Soviet proposal was in fact aimed at maintaining its nuclear supremacy, because the capabilities of the British and French nuclear weapons could hardly be compared with that of the Soviet SS-20's. Western Europe was clear on the fact that the Soviet proposal was aimed at maintaining its supremacy in medium-range nuclear weapons and that the Soviet Union intended to use contradictions between Europe and the United States in an attempt to sever the relations between them and cripple their strategy. Such a proposal, no doubt, was unacceptable to West European countries. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union also launched a series of peace offensives in an attempt to use the powerful peace movement opposing nuclear weapons in West European countries so as to influence the attitude of West European countries toward the problem of missile deployment, and eventually

to disrupt to implementation of NATO's "dual decision." With their limited strength, West European countries could hardly resist the powerful Soviet military threat, and they had still to rely on the U.S. nuclear umbrella to safeguard their security. In dealing with the Soviet Union, Europe and the United States were sharing fundamental strategic interests. While the Soviet Union stuck to its uncompromising position, the principal West European countries started coordinating their position and that of the United States. Britain, the FRG, and Italy decided to deploy the new U.S. missiles as scheduled, and France supported the U.S. plans for missile deployment so as to cripple the Soviet supremacy in medium-range nuclear weapons and restore, to some extent, a strategic balance in the continent. After the United States started basing the first Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles in Europe at the end of last year, the Soviet Union interrupted the Geneva negotiations on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons and strategic nuclear weapons and adopted appropriate countermeasures. The new round of U.S-Soviet contention for nuclear supremacy also strained European-Soviet relations.

The question of medium-range nuclear weapons was the root cause of European-Soviet relations becoming tense in recent years and of the failure to make any substantial progress in political relations between the two sides. Meanwhile the changes of government in many West European countries, especially in France and the FRG, was another reason for the clouding of European-Soviet relations.

In 1980, the first year after the Afghan incident, West European countries strongly denounced the Soviet intrusion into Afghanistan, yet they obviously took a reserved attitude toward the U.S. demand for imposing economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, saying that "the achievements of a 10-year detente should not be destroyed in a day." Meanwhile, the French president, Giscard d'Estaing, and the West German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, held talks with Leonid Brezhnev in Warsaw and Moscow respectively. However, after coming into power in 1981, the French Socialist Party immediately reappraised its policies toward the Soviet Union and discontinued French-Soviet summit meetings. France and Britain stubbornly insisted that they would not have summit meetings with the Soviet Union unless the Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan; they took an inflexible attitude toward this position until the second half of last year. On the question of medium-range nuclear weapons, France and Britain flatly rejected the Soviet proposal that the French and British nuclear forces be included in the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons. After assuming office, the Kohl government of the FRG also altered its policies toward the Soviet Union to a certain extent, taking a much tougher stand on the Afghanistan issue, the Polish incident, and the question of medium-range nuclear weapons.

While Western Europe is diametrically opposed to the Soviet Union on the question of military security, and while their political relations are very rigid and cool, it still keeps the channels of communication with the Soviet Union open as far as possible, with efforts to control their strained relations within certain limits.

In the present international situation and with the current balance of power between East and West, West European countries are unwilling to see another cold war confrontation between East and West in their own interests. While consolidating their strong position and striving for a strategic balance in Europe, they are also unwilling to see U.S.-Soviet relations and European-Soviet relations become too strained, so they continue to wave the banner of detente and have dialogues with the Soviet Union. Principal West European countries such as Britain, France, and Italy have discontinued their top-level contacts with the Soviet Union, but they still maintain contacts at other levels, and multilateral talks are still under way. For example, in September 1983 the CSCE held a follow-up meeting in Madrid and reached the "first important agreement between East and West following the Afghan incident"; and in January this year the Stockholm disarmament conference was convened as scheduled, and a meeting of foreign ministers was also held. Meanwhile, in February this year, taking the funeral of Vs. A n d r o p o v as an opportunity, most West European countries, including Britain, the FRG, France, and Italy, sent their government heads or heads of state to meet Chernenko in Moscow. Of late, high level political dialogues and contacts between Europe and the Soviet Union have increased markedly.

Despite cool political relations between Europe and the Soviet Union in recent years, the economic and trade ties between the two sides have not been loosened. West European countries did not follow closely the U.S. policy of imposing economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland after the Afghan incident and the Polish incident. Instead, they repeatedly stressed that Europe "differed" with the United States on the problem of trading with the Soviet Union for the sake of its own interests. Withstanding great pressure from the United States, they concluded a series of gas pipeline trade agreements with the Soviet Union between the end of 1981 and early 1982. After martial law was proclaimed in Poland, Western Europe applied symbolic economic sanctions against the country, but it still continued to sell food to Poland at preferential prices. In recent years, European-Soviet trade has been maintained at the level of the late 1970's. For the years 1979 to 1982, the volume of trade between the EEC and the Soviet Union was $20.48 billion, $25.98 billion, and $25.52 billion respectively (OECD MONTHLY STATISTICS OF FOREIGN TRADE, May 1983) In recent years, the trade between Europe and the Soviet Union was, no doubt, not as good as that in the early 1970's, and many West European countries suffered deficits or increased deficits to different degrees in their trade with the Soviet Union. This results mainly from the economic crisis in Western countries from 1979 to 1982, and from the fact that the Soviet Union expanded its trade with CEMA while cutting down imports from the West and increasing exports to it. The continued development of economic relations between Europe and the Soviet Union was, of course, due to the requirements of both sides, and also due to an important political factor, that Western Europe intends to use it as a channel to maintain contacts with the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, West European countries cautiously maintained their political and economic relations with East European countries. They had all along taken a "prudent and self-restrained" attitude toward the development of the Polish incident. After martial law was imposed in Poland, West European

countries, except Britain and the FRG, which took a few symbolic "sanction" measures, did not impose any sanctions upon the Soviet Union and Poland. At that time, Chancellor Schmidt clearly pointed out that the Polish crisis was not a "key problem" in East-West relations. Last summer, Pope Paul II made his second visit to Poland since the Polish incident. After martial law was lifted in Poland, and detained members of the Solidarity Trade Union were released, West European creditor nations even agreed with Poland on postponing debt payments, and planned to help Poland tide over its economic crisis with new loans. This demonstrated that the West hopes, on the one hand, to maintain its means of exerting its influence on the situation in Poland, and, on the other hand, does not want to irritate the Soviet Union too much, so that the "liberalization" which has emerged in Poland will come to a premature end.

Standing at the forefront between East and West, the two Germany's are now improving their relations "at an amazing speed which could not have been imagined 20 years ago, or even 10 years ago" (remark of chief editor of Radio Rias-Berlin cited in an article of U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, 19 February 1984). Relations between the two Germany's and the Berlin issue are always taken as a "barometer" for East-West relations and the situation in Europe. In recent years, relations between the two Germany's have neither been affected by the change in the FRG Government, nor stagnated by the missile crisis. On the contrary, they have achieved unexpected progress. In July last year the FRG Government "made an exception" in approving a loan of 1 billion Deutsche mark to the GDR, while the GDR relaxed restrictions on family reunions between the two Germany's by cancelling the "minimum fixed rate" for allowing out children under the age of 14, and dismantled the automatic firing system in one-third of the border areas between the two Germany's as a measure of "requital." From January to March this year the GDR authorized 15,000 immigrants to the FRG. The two Germany's also resumed talks on conclusion of a cultural agreement and an accord on scientific and technological cooperation, which reached deadlock a long time ago. Important figures from all walks of life in the FRG visited the GDR one after another. Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR's Socialist Unity Party, recently agreed to visit the FRG as guest of Chancellor Kohl.

It is worth noting that East and West European views have recently coincided to a certain extent on the missile issue and disarmament. Relations and contacts between Eastern and Western Europe have clearly been getting closer. British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher and Italian Prime Minister Craxi visited Hungary in February and April this year respectively. The FRG's Chancellor Kohl is also planning to visit Hungary in the near future. In years to come, Eastern and Western Europe are likely to expand their political exchanges. This will give a certain impetus to the relaxation of East-West tension and improvement in European-Soviet relations.

Basic Principles for West European Policies Toward the Soviet Union

Due to their different circumstances and positions, each of the West European countries proceeds from its own interests in dealing with the Soviet

Union and lays particular emphasis on making its own policies. Yet, judging from the features and basic status of current European-Soviet relations, we may say that Western Europe is still following the basic policy of "defense plus detente," in its relations with the Soviet Union, which was pursued in the late 1960's. However, with the change in the situation, emphasis is now laid particularly on strengthening defense. In the face of the Soviet threat and U.S.-Soviet rivalry in Europe, West European countries consider the following factors in deciding their policies toward the Soviet Union.

First, security. Now that the Soviet Union has taken the opportunity of the 10-year detente period to expand its military strength, West European countries were quite aware of increasing threat from the Soviet Union. The "dual decision" put forward by the NATO allies and the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles were precisely based on the idea of intensifying the strength to resist the Soviet threat. But on the problem of how to resist the Soviet threat, Western Europe had different views from the United States. The United States hoped to revive the old dream of the strategic supremacy it had before the 1960's so that it would be in a favorable position in its contention with the Soviet Union. However, Western Europe hoped not only to stop the Soviet Union from gaining supremacy, but also "to maintain a balance in the world and in the continent," and to maintain the balance "at a minimum low level." For this reason, principal West European countries decided to deploy new U.S. missiles, even at the cost of damaging their relations with the Soviet Union, in order to cripple the Soviet supremacy in medium-range nuclear weapons over Western countries through the deployment of SS-20's. After NATO's deployment of the first missiles, Western Europe held that Soviet supremacy had been crippled to a certain degree and the balance in the continent had been regained, so it mediated between the United States and the Soviet Union for resumption of negotiations, in order to prevent the United States from taking the opportunity to rebuild its supremacy. West European countries view a balance between the East and the West as the basis of detente and hold that the balance and detente are two things inseparable from security in Western Europe. Once the blanace is rebuilt, or party rebuilt, Western Europe will lay more emphasis on detente. Schmidt, who initiated the agreement on NATO's arms expansion, recently pointed out: The West should fix a limit to the present deployment of medium-range missiles so as to "save the face" of the Soviet Union in returning to the negotiating table. French President Mitterrand also expressed the view that in order to continue dialogue on the problem of limiting weapons, the United States and the Soviet Union had to make sacrifices and concessions. Western Europe even indicated that as long as the Soviet Union and the United States could reach an agreement on a low-level balance, the missiles already deployed might be removed.

Second, consideration of its own position. Europe is a top priority in the strategy of U.S.-Soviet contention for hegemony. Western Europe seeks its existence and development in the crevice of the rivalry between the two superpowers. Not only should Western Europe rely on the support of the United States to deal with the Soviet Union, it should also continue dialogues with the Soviet Union in order to strengthen its position in coping with the United

States. As a result of economic growth and the pursuance of "Ostpolitik," West European countries, particularly France and the FRG, developed their relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in the 1960's and 1970's, thus expanding their room for maneuver between East and West and enhancing their position in coping with the United States. However, Western Europe has been in a sorry plight in recent years because of increasing deterioration in U.S.-Soviet relations, and in particular it had to bring itself into line with the United States on the question of medium-range missiles for a joint effort to deal with the Soviet Union. European-Soviet relations became rigid and cool and the maneuvering space for Western Europe between the United States and the Soviet Union narrowed. Meanwhile, differences of opinion between the United States and Europe increased regarding policies on problems concerning economy and trade, strategy toward the Soviet Union, and policies toward the Third World. The United States attempted to tighten its control over Western Europe and to get West European political and economic interests on the track of its contention with the Soviet Union for hegemony. Under such circumstances, Western Europe was disposed to keep the United States at a certain distance. This was clearly demonstrated by the violent dispute between the United States and Europe over the sales of gas pipeline to the Soviet Union. With the NATO deployment of the first missiles, Western Europe now worries that Europe may become a nuclear battlefield with the escalation of U.S.-Soviet arms race; thus it wants to maintain smooth channels of communication with the Soviet Union so that it can have more room for maneuver between the United States and the Soviet Union. That is why Western Europe urgently hopes to improve its relations with the Soviet Union.

Third, economic factors. Promoting their own economic interests is an important reason for West European countries to develop their relations with the Soviet Union. Soviet exporting of materials and importing of fuels and industrial products are very attractive to West European countries, although, generally speaking, they do not rely too much on trade with the Soviet Union, their trade with which does not constitute a large proportion in the total volume of their foreign trade. Taking the FRG, which is very active in East-West trade, as an example, its trade with the Soviet Union makes up only 2.5 percent of its total foreign trade. However, industrial enterprises of some West European countries largely depend on the Soviet markets for materials and industrial products. For example, the FRG exports 59.1 percent of its computer-controlled rotators [zhuan ji 6567 2623], 64.5 percent of its automatic lathes, 60 percent of its large-calibre steel tubes, and 66.2 percent of its steel pipes to the Soviet Union (the FRG weekly DER SPIEGEL, No 27, 1980). France exports 50.4 percent of its iron and steel tubes, 30 percent of it rolled steel, 23.4 percent of its pumps, and nearly 100 percent of its machine tools to the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, of all Soviet exports to the EC, energy makes up 40 percent, of which nearly 50 percent of the gas, fuel oil, and lubricants are for the FRG. For example, in 1979, the FRG imported from the Soviet Union 55 percent of its enriched uranium, 43 percent of its palladium, 27 percent of its molybdenum, 23 percent of its chromium, 21 percent of its titanium, and 13 percent of its asbestos. In 1982 the EC's trade with the Soviet Union accounted for 80 percent of the total volume of trade between the West and the Soviet Union,

thus providing employment for 2 million people in Western Europe. In fact, West European countries now take promotion of their trade with the Soviet Union as an important means of expanding energy sources, ensuring economic growth, balancing revenues and expenditures, and reducing unemployment. The economies of West European countries are now just reviving, but are still dull, and the competition between the United States, Europe, and Japan is becoming sharper than ever. Comparatively speaking, Western Europe is not in a favorable position, so it will in no circumstances carelessly give up its traditional markets in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

In promoting economic ties with the Soviet Union, Western Europe also takes some important political factors into considerations, namely, stabilizing European-Soviet relations, maintaining channels of communication, and promoting political detente through economic detente.

Fourth, the factor of Eastern Europe. In developing its relations with the Soviet Union, another thing which Western Europe takes account of is the question of Eastern Europe. The long-term strategic intentions of Western Europe regarding Eastern Europe are: to exert more influence on and to intensify infiltrations into East European countries through detente with the Soviet Union and to instigate peaceful evolution in Eastern Europe and dissension with the Soviet Union, so that Eastern Europe will gradually become a buffer zone between Western Europe and the Soviet Union, to develop economic and trade relations with Eastern Europe in order to maintain and expand sources of supply of materials from Eastern Europe and markets for West European industrial products in the region, and to exert all possible influence on Soviet policies through governments of East European countries.

Western Europe believes that the trend of events in Poland, the relative independence of Romania and Hungary from the Soviet Union, and the improvement in relations between East and West Germany prove that the policies followed by Western Europe toward East European countries in past years are feasible and practical. In recent years, Eastern and Western Europe have had more common viewpoints on the issues of demanding arms controls and opposing escalation of the arms race. Political ties and economic contacts between Eastern and Western Europe are becoming closer than ever. West European countries are making further efforts to work on Eastern Europe in order that the medium-sized and small countries of Eastern and Western Europe can play a "joint part" in relaxing East-West tension.

To sum up, between the late 1970's and the early 1980's, though the Afghanistan issue and the Polish incident arose, as well as the dispute over medium-range missiles, and though there were frequent changes of governments in many West European countries, those countries have not changed the basic aims and principles of their policies toward the Soviet Union, but have made appropriate adjustments to take account of circumstances. From a long-term point of view, Western Europe, will, in the main, continue its "defense plus detente" policy, but its particular emphasis may differ in different periods.

Questions and Prospects

At present and for a long time to come, the question of medium-range nuclear weapons will remain a vexing problem in European-Soviet relations. After the first U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles were deployed in NATO countries at the end of last year, the United States on the one hand stated that it was ready to resume negotiations at any time; and on the other hand, it stressed that it would complete the plan for deploying all 572 U.S. missiles as scheduled. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union declared it would change its unilateral decision on freezing the deployment of SS-20's and step up its plans for deployment. While urging the resumption of talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, Western Europe seeks to improve relations with the Soviet Union. As a result of the basing of the first missiles in NATO countries, the Soviet Union has lost ground in the first round of struggle for the time being. It will not willingly and gladly swallow the bitter pill of the NATO arms expansion. It looks as though the United States and the Soviet Union are unlikely to resume talks this year. However, no matter whether or when the talks will be resumed, the question of the British and French nuclear forces will still be involved. If the Soviet Union insists that the issue should be included in the U.S.-Soviet talks on medium-range missiles, Britain and France will not agree, and European-Soviet relations will remain rigid.

Another factor that will affect European-Soviet relations in the future is related to Eastern Europe. Western Europe noticed that after coming to power, Andropov once stressed that it was necessary to study "experiences of various fraternal countries" in economic reforms in an attempt to life some restrictions upon Eastern Europe and to allow East European countries to explore patterns for their economic development, though later on he again stressed "economic integration" within CEMA, aiming at tightening control over the East European allies. Since assuming office, Chernenko has been disturbed and dissatisfied with the flexible policies pursued by East European countries at home and abroad, and is now seeking ways to control them. In recent bilateral and multilateral contacts between the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union time and again stressed the importance of economic "integration" and "coordination" in foreign policy so as to check the tendency of East European dissension. Of course, West European countries do not welcome this. At present, Western Europe is, on the one hand, trying to maintain a means of exerting its influence on the situation in East European countries, and particularly the situation in Poland; on the other hand, it does not want to irritate the Soviet Union too much, to further complicate East-West relations.

Germany is still the major factor regarding the situation in Europe as a whole. In recent years, the West German Government headed by Helmut Kohl has taken over and developed the "Ostpolitik" followed by former Chancellors Brandt and Schmidt of the Social Democratic Party. Relations between the two Germany's have become relatively closer. The improvement in relations between the two Germany's has made the question of the German nation conspicuous again and greatly disturbed other West European countries, and particularly France. People worry that relations between the two Germany's are developing with the tacit consent and connivance of the Soviet Union,

and probably the reunification of the German nation would lead to the neutrality of Germany under certain conditions. A neutral Germany would directly affect the East-West balance and the balance in Europe. As a result, France would lose a natural defense and be exposed to under a direct Soviet military threat. This is a "hidden problem" for all Western countries, including the United States, which they are doing their utmost to prevent. Of course, Germany cannot be reunited in the near future and the two Germany's will not lightly break away from their allies and become neutral. But the misgivings and worries about the question of Germany will, to a greater or lesser degree, affect the policies of West European countries toward the Soviet Union.

Judging from the developmental trend and prospects of European-Soviet relations, we may say that the United States and the Soviet Union can hardly do anything worthwile on East-West relations this year, because there are still repercussions over the deployment of medium-range missiles and the election is approaching in the United States, and because of the recent change in the Soviet top leadership. The furious confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union will continue for a while and relations between Western Europe and the Soviet Union will remain rigid and cool because of strained relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Contacts between Europe and the Soviet Union will probably increase at present and in the future, but substantial progress can hardly be made in their relations. However, because of the terror of a nuclear war and the requirements of their domestic and foreign policies, the United States, Western Europe, and the Soviet Union all are unwilling to let their relations remain strained for a long period, or even to deteriorate beyond their control. It is believed that after the U.S. election, both the United States and the Soviet Union may readjust their policies toward each other to a certain extent and change their rigid positions. They are very likely to resume talks on limiting nuclear weapons, with a great impetus given by East and West European countries. West European countries will continue exerting pressure on both the United States and the Soviet Union, not only opposing Soviet superiority in medium-range nuclear weapons but also opposing the United States seeking preponderance in medium-range nuclear weapons. They will push the United States and the Soviet Union to reach an agreement which aims at seeking a low-level balance and which is acceptable to the United States, Europe, and the Soviet Union, so that European-Soviet relations will be able to improve significantly. But this can be achieved only after a long-term, sharp, complicated, and changeable struggle. Even if the United States and the Soviet Union can eventually reach agreement on a low-level balance, and even if the Soviet military threat to Western Europe can be alleviated to a certain degree, it will perhaps be difficult for European-Soviet relations and U.S.-Soviet relations to improve to the level of the period of detente in the 1970's.

CSO: 4005/811

BRIEFS

FRG ON EXPLOSIVE-CHARGED PIPES--Bonn, 25 Aug (XINHUA)--Inspector-general of the Bundeswehr Wolfgang Altenburg said that he did not approve of the laying of liquid explosive-charged pipes on Federal Germany's east border which will be used when necessary to prvent Warsaw Pact tanks from advancing. In an interview published by WELT today, the general noted that he did not believe such a system would help beef up NATO's frontal defense, saying "it is historical experience that tells us that the idea of a Maginot Line would not work for defense." He however believed that in some places, such pipes would do better than corps of engineers in stopping advancing tanks. [Text] [OW260801 Beijing XINHUA in English 0656 GMT 26 Aug 84]

FRG REJECTS SOVIET PROPAGANDA--Bonn, 13 Aug (XINHUA)--Chancellor Helmut Kohl today once again rejected the Soviet allegation that his government was pursuing a revanchist foreign policy and described it as "absurd and mistaken propaganda." He said he was certain that the Soviet authorities themselves know that their accusation was nonsense. In an interview with the newspaper DAILY BILD, Kohl said the 1970 Soviet-Federal German treaty would be fully observed and fulfilled by his government. He added, however, that the goal of peaceful reunification of the German nation remains a historic task. Asked about the background of the hostile Soviet propaganda, Kohl said that the Soviet Union did not like to see the two Germanys enter into talks for sensible cooperation when the relations between Washington and Moscow were at their lowest ebb. Asked if he believed that Democratic German leader Eric Honecker would visit the Federal Republic of Germany as agreed, Kohl replied: "Unequivocally, yes." [Text] [OW131228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 13 Aug 84]

BELGIAN TOOLS TO USSR--Brussels, 9 Aug (XINHUA)--Belgium will not export advanced machine tools to the Soviet Union, the Belgian Government said in a statement today, putting an end to a one-month-long dispute on the issue. Four weeks ago, the Belgian Pegard Machine Tool Company was on the verge of selling the machine tools to the Soviet Union and a Soviet ship had been sent to the Belgian port of Antwerp to transport the equipment. However, the planned sale led to a nationwide controversy and prompted international concern. Minister for External Relations Leo Tindemans said the Soviet Union could use the machine tools in the manufacture of spare parts for the SS-20 missiles and he asked that the matter be taken to the Paris-based "Coordinating Committee for East-West Trade Policy." Meanwhile the United States

the Belgian Government to suspend the export license for the equipment which it maintained could be put to strategic use by the Soviets. [Text] [OW101218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 10 Aug 84]

SOVIET ATTACKS ON FRG POLICIES--Moscow, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--Soviet press continues its attacks on Federal Germany's foreign policy. On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of "the treaty between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany", the newspaper SOCIALIST INDUSTRY today carried an article entitled "Treaty Must Be Observed", accusing Federal Germany of "moving farther away from the road of normalizing relations with the Soviet Union and of getting closer to the adventurist policies the Reagan administration is attempting to impose on Europe." The article said the U.S. deployment of missiles in Federal Germany has proved that "Federal Germany regards the Soviet Union as a potential enemy instead of a friendly neighbor." If Federal Germany really wants to have "peaceful and durable cooperation" with the Soviet Union, the article claimed, it should "first of all, stand for a stop to the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles on its soil." The article also repeated the accusation that the Federal German Government "connives at revanchism" and uses loans as a means to exert pressure on Democratic Germany." [Text] [OW101727 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 10 Aug 84]

SWEDEN ASYLUM TO SOVIET DEFECTORS--Stockholm, 15 Aug (XINHUA)--Swedish immigration authorities today granted political asylum to a former deputy minister of the Soviet Republic of Estonia and his wife who defected while on an official trip to Finland. Valdo Randpere, 26, an Estonian communist youth leader and former deputy minister of justice in Estonia, and his wife, Leila Miller, 23, a celebrated pop singer, asked for political asylum when they arrived in Sweden late last week after participating in a cultural festival in the Finnish town of Kotka. An immigration board spokesman said that the couple were granted political asylum after receiving favorable reports from the police. Emigre sources here said yesterday that the couple had defected because of a wave of arrests in the tiny Baltic republic after a crackdown on Estonian nationalism. [Text] [OW161224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 16 Aug 84]

USSR SPACE WEAPONS TALKS URGED--London, 15 Aug (XINHUA)--Britain today called on the Soviet Union to begin the Soviet-proposed space weapons talks with the United States in Vienna next month. In a statement released by the British Foreign Office, Minister of State Richard Luce urged the Soviet Union "to live up to their responsibilities and to show the necessary will and flexibility to enable these talks to go forward." On June 29, the Soviet Union suggested to the United States that negotiations on controlling space weapons begin in Vienna on September 18. The United States, while making a favorable response to the proposal, expressed its hope to resume the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on medium- and long-range nuclear missiles the Soviet Union walked out late last year. The U.S. response toward the Soviet proposal was described by Moscow as putting forth unacceptable preconditions, and at present there seems little likelihood the space weapons talks will begin as proposed. Luce said that "having deployed this proposal themselves, the Soviet unwillingness to move to the negotiating table is puzzling and disappointing." The Soviets "will bear a heavy responsibility if, having suggested these talks, they now block them," he added. [Text] [OW161025 Beijing XINHUA in English 0856 GMT 16 Aug 84]

HONECKER'S CALL FOR DIALOGUE--Bonn, 18 Aug (XINHUA)--The Federal German Government today welcomed Democratic German President Erich Honecker's call for continuing "constructive dialogue" between the two Germanys. Government spokesman Juergen Sudhoff said Federal German Government also agrees with Honecker's view that the relations between the two Germanys are of great significance to European security in general. However, Sudhoff said such dialogue should refrain from "uncalled-for polemics." He dismissed Democratic Germany's charge of revanchism against Federal Germany as "totally unjustified and groundless." [Text] [OW190301 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 19 Aug 84]

HONECKER ON RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANYS--Berlin, 17 Aug (XINHUA)--Democratic German leader Erich Honecker said here today that his country will develop its relations with Federal Germany in an effort to press the latter to honor its treaty commitments with socialist countries. He said in an interview with the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, BERLINER ZEITUNG and ADN that with the above-mentioned aim in mind, Democratic Germany conducts its dialogues with Federal German politicians and that develops relations with important social forces in that country. The present Kohl government in Federal Germany has pursued a more pro-U.S. policy than its predecessor, he said. But that government also expressed its willingness to continue its policies toward socialist countries and abide by the treaties already signed, he noted. We must take into consideration both the common peace policy followed by socialist countries and the interests expressed by influential capitalists in Federal Germany in developing political and economic relations, he said. [Text] [OW182252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 18 Aug 84]

CSO: 4000/442

POLISH SPOKESMAN WELCOMES U.S. SANCTIONS EASE

OW081408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, 7 August (XINHUA)--Polish Government spokesman J. Urban described the U.S. administration's partial lifting of its economic sanction against Poland as "potentially positive."

"It is not a big step, but it is in the right direction," he said. Urban told a press conference that his government would "make a substantive reply" to the U.S. Government.

Asked to comment on the U.S. proposal to restore bilateral cooperation in some fields, he said that all this depended on whether the proposed cooperation is beneficial to the society and economy of Poland.

He criticized the U.S. policy on Poland as "a pot of coal tar," and characterized its recent decision as "a spoonful of honey." "A spoonful of honey cannot alter the taste of a pot of tar," he said.

Urban pointed out that it was beneficial to both sides to improve the relations between Poland and the United States as well as other Western countries. To improve Polish-American relations, he said, it should not be limited to such fields as science and culture. Urban called for the lifting of all the U.S. economic sanctions, an end to its hostile propaganda against Poland and its attempt to dictate to the Polish Government and people. What Poland needs was "stability and work," he said.

Asked if Poland and the U.S. would exchange ambassadors, the spokesman said there is no reason to raise the relations between the two countries to the ambassadorial level but he said he believed that such possibility did exist.

CSO: 4000/434

NAMIBIAN PEOPLE TO INTENSIFY LIBERATION STRUGGLE

OW260805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 25 Aug (XINHUA)--The Namibian people are determined to step up their liberation struggle on the political, diplomatic and military fronts, said the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in a message today to mark this year's "Namibia Day" which falls on August 26.

The message signed by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma and distributed here appeals to the progressive mankind to continue relentlessly to support the legitimate cause of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO and urged the world community to support all positive efforts aimed at speeding up the unconditional implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435.

It adds that although South Africa has been forced to concede to the idea of Namibia's independence, it is desperately playing delaying tactics and manipulations aimed at holding back the process of Namibia's independence. "The racist regime has also perpetrated its stepped-up aggressive attacks and acts of destabilization against the frontline states and other neighboring states, specially the People's Republic of Angola," it says. The regime has been the cause of the failures of all negotiation efforts in solving Namibia's independence problem, it stresses.

The message points out that this was because of the massive military, economic as well as political and diplomatic support from the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation countries, chiefly from the Reagan administration in Washington given to the regime in Pretoria "that has enabled her to flaunt and ignore, with impunity, the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations and the rest of the international community."

August 26 of every year was made the "Namibia Day" by the United Nations Namibia Council To Support the Namibian People, who started an armed struggle against the South African racist domination and for self-determination and independence on that day, 1966.

CSO: 4000/444

ZHANG ZHIXIU DISCUSSES PLA SPIRIT OF DEDICATION

HK100710 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 4 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by Zhang Zhixiu, commander of the Kunming Military Region: "The Spirit of Dedication of Young Soldiers in the 1980's"--"supplied exclusively" by XINHUA]

[Text] In the battles to hit back at the invading Vietnamese troops and to recover Laoshan and Zheyinshan this year, whenever I called on the fighters on the battlefields and saw their young faces, which showed their flashing eyes and high morale, I could not help feeling excited and proud. With their heroic and moving deeds, the young cadres and fighters displayed their noble spirit of daring to give their lives for the motherland and the people and proved that they are a new generation of the most lovable people who have lofty ideals, who are ready to bear hardships and to make sacrifices, and who are knowledgeable and eager to pondering problems. They are worthy of the favored sons of the Chinese nation and are the most outstanding and brilliant youths in the 1980's.

Before the battles at Laoshan and Zheyinshan began, some young cadres and fighters quietly put away cables informing them of the critical illness or the death of their relatives; some postponed the date of their marriage and even "fled from marriage"; and some put aside the notices for enrollment in a higher school or transfer of work in other localities and resolutely went to the front line to join in the battles. With their own blood and lives, they scored a victory for revolutionary heroism.

In the battle that the frontier guards in the Laoshan area waged against the offensives of the Vietnamese troops, acting platoon leader Li Haixin and 14 other warrious engaged in a fierce battle against an invading Vietnamese battalion for more than 10 hours. They back 6 enemy offensives and killed 104 enemy soldiers, thus heroically defending the sacred territory of the motherland. Although critically wounded and at his last gasp, Li Naiyin still said to a squad leader by his side: "Tell the whole platoon to hold the position. We should never let down our motherland!" Determined to hold the position, the warriors faced the enemy offensives 10 times their number without the slightest fear. When some of them were wounded in the left hand, they opened fire with a single hand; when some of them were wounded in the leg, they still persisted in beating back the enemy's onslaught, displaying their indomitable heroic

spirit of looking death calmly in the face. From early May to mid July, the frontier guards defending Songmaoling in the Laoshan area resisted 28 offensives of the Vietnamese troops with a force ranging from a squad to a regiment. The Vietnamese troops fired more than 40,000 artillery shells on our positions with a loss of more than 1,000 lives but they still failed to move a step forward. Songmaoling became a "ridge of sorrow" for the invading Vietnamese troops.

The Chinese young soldiers of the 1980's understand personal happiness and enjoyment. They look forward to a happy life, the beloved native place, the rich and varied cultural activities, and the happiness of a family reunion. However, they know still better how insignificant and unrealistic it is to seek personal gains without taking the interests of the motherland and the people into consideration. For this reason, they turn their deep love for the motherland and the people into a profound hatred for the invading Vietnamese troops, regard the security of the state and the happiness of the people as more important than personal interests, and are willing to give their lives for this.

Once I went to a hospital to call on "mine-sweeping hero" An Zhongwen and combat hero Shi Guangzhu. They had lost both their eyes in the battle but they were neither regretful nor downhearted. Unable to understand this, some people said that they are "strange people" among the youths of the 1980's. Shi Guangzhu replied: "This is a question on the value of life. The fighters have their own 'outlook on value.' I have lost both my eyes but the motherland has recovered the two mountains from the aggressors. That is worth it!" An Zhongwen also said: "Whether in the 1980's, 1990's, or the next century, there will always be a time when the youths should dedicate their blood and lives for the interests of the motherland and the people and there will also be a large number of ardent youths who are willing to dedicate their all for the motherland and the people. There is nothing strange about it."

After hearing these sonorous and forceful replies, I recalled a remark by Comrade Hu Yaobang. He was quoted as saying: "As far as we Chinese people in the 20th Century are concerned, historical conditions have determined that we should bear more hardships. We should be willing to make the necessary sacrifices for the people's interests. This is required of us by the happiness of the future generations." Our young soldiers have precisely acted in this way. With the magnificent feat of being willing to bear hardship and daring to dedicate their lives, they defend the four modernizations program of the motherland and bring benefit to future generations.

Needless to say, there are also times when some of our young soldiers are perplexed and are thrown into ideological confusion. But the ideological clarity they have gained after experiencing perplexity is more valuable and the ideal and conviction they have fostered after clarifying ideological confusion is more resolute. To be bold in dedicating one's life to the interests of the motherland and the people is the principal ideological aspect of the young Chinese soldiers. As soon as the counterattack in self-defense started, our cadres and fighters volunteered to undertake the most arduous task. The iron pledge of "fighting to the death in defending the motherland and hitting hard at the invaders" was not only written on the statements of their determination

but also on their caps and the front of their garments. Some even had it tattooed on their arms in order to urge themselves on constantly to lay down their lives for the motherland and the people. Looking at the pledge coming from the bottom of their hearts, you would be aware that the ideals of the fighters were so substantial, their convictions so firm, and their aims in life so definite.

In the course of the battles, quite a few young cadres and fighters energetically applied for CPC or CYL membership. The applications for party membership of some fighters were written when their lives were at stake. Zeng Yongshen, a platoon leader of the 3d company of a PLA unit, died a glorious death at the battle of Laoshan. On the title page of his diary he had written his words to his parents: "If I should be killed in action, please pay for me 45 years of party membership dues with my pension. With the dues at 30 fen a month, they should come to 162 yuan." This seemingly ordinary but moving aspiration vividly shows that the party always lives in the hearts of the fighters and that the communist ideal has become the source of our fighters' spirit of dedication.

Placing ourselves in the midst of these spirited young soldiers and seeing and hearing their moving and heroic deeds, we old comrades who have struggled for the building of the people's army for several decades are pleased and inspired, deeply feeling that "there are people succeeding to the long march." This is where the prospects for our cause lie. May the young Chinese soldiers of the 1980's grow up sturdily in the way the new pine trees on the 10,000-li frontier line of the motherland, resist wind and rain, extend their branches, and unfold their leaves.

CSO: 4005/785

GUANGMING RIBAO ON CHANGING LEADERSHIP STYLE

HK070848 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by Chen Liangjin: "A Tentative Talk on Reform and the Change in the Concepts of Leaders"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] In the wake of the gradual in-depth development of reform, people are becoming more and more aware of the fact that the leaders' style of leadership must undergo a great change--from the "experience style" to the "scientific style." Otherwise, the leaders will be unable to conform to the objective situation, and will face the danger of being drowned by the tide of reform.

Man needs experience at all times as a basic link in his understanding. In practical leadership, experience is also a contributing factor to success. It is particularly important when the leadership makes judgments on some decisions which are not typical and are apt to change. However, we should also realize that those things that base themselves on experience generally fall within the scope of perceptual knowledge, and always have connections with the intelligence of the leadership itself, and the scope and depth of the leadership's practical activities as individuals. Modernized, large-scale production has brought about a series of changes in social activities. This has led to a trend of forming an integral system, in which the situation is complicated, the speed changes, and the sectors condition and affect each in an unprecedented scale. When we make decisions on important matters, it involves numerous factors--a complicated structure, multipurpose functions, a long span of time, numerous reference data and changes, an enormous amount of input and output--which can by no means be dealt with by the same management and leadership style that we used in the small-scale production. Faced with this complicated, changeable society, and rapidly developing science and technology, we shall fall far behind if we lead modernized, large-scale production just by relying on experience. For this reason, we must establish the following concepts.

First, the concept of making scientific decisions. The prominent responsibility of the leadership is to make decisions. In order to practice "scientific" leadership, we must make our decisions scientifically. A leader should follow the procedure of making decisions scientifically, and should be good at choosing the best decision among various options by using the technique of making decisions scientifically. Nowadays, we must not judge leadership achievements by focusing on the degree of difficulties faced. The

statement that "one should have the honor of working under difficult conditions though he makes no contribution" has already become obsolete. If one makes a wrong decision, the harder he works the more serious results he will cause.

Generally speaking, the procedure for making decisions can be divided into seven stages: discovering the problem, defining the target, collecting information, formulating plans, assessing and selecting plans, implementation, and tracing and evaluation. The most basic requirement for a leader is that he must be able to grasp three links: the formulation of the plan, the standard of assessment, and the selection of the plan. Also, he must be good at applying the viewpoint of handling things systematically, basing himself on the high plane of strategy, and making arrangements for the overall situation. When making a decision, the leader should also observe the rule that he will not make decisions on any matter that has not undergone the procedure of being proved technically and economically, that has only two alternative plans, or that has not been discussed by a think tank.

Second, the concept of information. Information is the foundation of decision-making. From the stage of discovering problems to the stage of making decisions, one must undergo an intermediate process, that is, the process of information processing. While many factors affect a decision, the key to making the right one rests with the amount of data, timeliness, accuracy and completeness of information. Any decisionmaker must shun the practice of "acting determinedly while the situation is not clear." In the Han Dynasty, Xiao He first collected the household registry of the Qin Dynasty, instead of the treasures, when he entered Xianyang, the capital of the Qin Dynasty. This was because he wanted to master the administrative information promptly. Hence, the present leaders are further required to establish, under socialized, large-scale production, the concept of information which possesses such features as an organic whole and is complex, competitive and changeable.

At present, some economically developed countries in the world have reached a fairly high level in the speed of obtaining economic information. For example, Japan can know within 5 seconds to 1 minute about changes in market quotations throughout the world. It can inquire within 1 to 3 minutes about data on the variety and specifications of Japanese and other countries' export goods. It can inquire about and transfer within 3 to 5 minutes the time series data of its 10,000 major corporations' sales and production situation in a certain year, or in recent years. Moreover, it can obtain at any time the latest information of that day on the sales of automobiles throughout the world, the wholesale price of fresh food, the price situation as well as the status of production, sales and stock of products.

At present, we are accelerating the pace of forming an information network in China. Our leading cadres should have this kind of zeal, that is, to trace the annual, monthly, weekly and daily trends of development, new scientific and technological knowledge, and new technological achievements. If we cannot grasp the most opportune moment, if we react slowly on the new information, and if we cannot promptly make the correct decision, we shall lose the minimum requirement for being a leader under the present national and international economic situation.

Third, the Concept of System. The modernizations are an enormous and systematic project, in which each trade, each department, and each item have its own systems, while they all form another system. It is a multilined, multidirectional, multifactor, multilevel and cross three-dimensional network, with very complex and interconnected effects. Judged vertically, the modern economy is formed by interrelations among various links, such as market forecasts, scientific research, technical development, product research, factory production, storage and transportation, circulation and sales, and market services. It is also an interactive system and an economic cycle from market to market. Judged horizontally, the development of a modern economy must be coordinated with the development of ecology, environmental protection, population and society. It cannot solve problems in isolation, or with a single target, or a single factor. It is also a dynamic system, whether judged vertically or horizontally. Thus, it is required that the leadership possess the ability to take the whole situation into account; and to organize, direct and control the systematized large-scale economy with a systematic viewpoint and method.

Fourth, The Concept of Relying on The Think Tank. The systematized large-scale economy possesses the features of being an organic whole and complex, changeable and competitive. It is insufficient for any leader to rely just on his own intelligence and experience. Instead, he must establish an "outer brain," that is, the so-called "think tank," which assists the leader to make decisions. The standard of a leader of modernized large-scale production does not emphasize ideas proposed by the leader but whether or not he can promptly discover problems and pass them to the "think tank" for study, so that the experts can suggest several selective plans on which he can make a decision. In a sense, it can also be said that a leader shows his intelligence by depending on other's intelligence. This kind of division of labor in a modernized large-scale economy, that is, strategems and decisionmaking, is a great step forward in the history of decisionmaking. Such methods as racking one's brain for ideas in an office and striking one's chest at the conference table as a sign of guaranteeing something are still being used by some leaders and have obviously become obsolete.

Fifth, The Concept of Economic Results. We must regard the improvement of economic results as a prerequisite in achieving the general target of struggle for China's economic construction. If we neglect economic results, we shall make the same mistake as we did in the past, in which we sought only excessively high speed and high targets. An important guiding ideology for leading economic construction is that we must put economic work on a track that focuses on improving economic results. And the work of leading the implementation of this ideology must also stress economic results. Five people may share the rich that is cooked for three, but those matters that are the responsibility of three people must be handled by them. An increase of redundant personnel will bring an extra factor for disturbances, and will bring about extra internal waste and the phenomenon of passing the buck and having nuclear responsibility. Organizations should be established and staffs provided consisting of capable members, streamlined levels and clearly defined responsibilities. A leader should do what he is supposed to do, rather than "attending to everything personally." The statutes of ancient Rome stipulated that "administra-

tive officers should not bother about trifles." In modern times, Karl von Clausewitz, the German strategist, also said, "From the commander's point of view, to know everything in detail is dangerous." Of course, the matters that are attended to by the grassroots leadership are comparatively specific and trifling. But the higher the level of leadership, the more effort a leader must concentrate on handling problems concerning the overall situation. In Canada, Henry Minzibaige [2040 5417 4101 2706] once conducted an investigation and found that some leaders spent half their time handling trifles that could be dealt with in 9 minutes, but were unable to concentrate their main efforts on studying important and decisive problems. In Britain, a sample survey revealed that each of the 150 managers could have only half an hour to carry out his work without disturbances in every 2 days, while 90 percent of his work was not arranged in advance. At present, our comrades deeply feel that they have only a little time to budget for themselves, and that it is difficult to extricate themselves from "excessive documents and conferences." One of the main reasons is that they have not decentralized the powers that should be decentralized but have assumed responsibility for all matters, big and small, so that they are tied up by them.

Sixth, The Concept of Qualified Personnel. If information is the resource, qualified personnel are the capital. A leader should have "the feeling of cherishing qualified personnel, the ability to value them, the ability to use them properly, understanding for them, and the duty of training them." There is a famous saying in the science of management: "Misplaced qualified personnel are wasted." Only when one is capable of management can there be no useless qualified personnel. A Japanese said: Their economy develops rapidly by depending on two wheels; one is technology, and the other is management, while qualified personnel are the axle. The two wheels are unable to roll without the axle. At present, the most outstanding problem is that we must be bold in employing those people who are innovative and are bold in carrying out reform. Sensible people must have the support of sensible people at the higher level, and only those sensible people can employ them. The so-called sensible people here are people who "have courage and insight, are bold in making innovations, can unite the comrades, and can create a new situation."

Furthermore, the appreciation of knowledge is also an important part of the concept of qualified personnel in the new period. Science and technology have already become a decisive factor of the productive forces. Under these circumstances, leaders should cherish qualified personnel as they do their life, and dispel the worries of intellectuals, so as to really use them properly.

Seventh, The Concept of Reputation. Only when we stress reputation and mean what we say can we win the people's confidence. If we "go back on our word and pay no attention to its importance," we shall be unable to establish the authoritiy of leadership. If we do not stress reputation when running an enterprise or doing business, we shall spoil our name and block our way out. The fact that the people are worried about the changes of policies is also a problem of reputation. We communists always stress reputation. In economic reform, we must also uphold and carry forward such a fine tradition.

In addition to the above-mentioned concepts, in order to conform to the requirements of the new situation, our leading comrades should also establish a new concept of time, competition, markets, and so on. And we must uphold the correct ideological line, which must run through the process of [word indistinct] and which is the most basic condition. This correct ideological line is to act by proceeding from realities, in a truth-seeking manner, by integrating theory with practice, and by developing truth through the examination of practice.

CSO: 4005/785

IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS VIEWED

Beijing Normal University

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 84 p 1

[Article by Li Ping [2621 1627]: "The Practice of 'Sitting in a Row and Waiting for Sweets' Must Be Stopped"]

[Text] At first, Beijing Normal University had planned to pay each teacher 50 yuan as a book and magazine allowance, but this policy received objections. Finally, the only way out was to adopt the principle of equalitarianism by paying 30 yuan to each worker and teacher. Phenomena similar to equalitarianism of this kind can be found in many places. This is very much like the song for the children in the kindergarten: "Sit in a row and wait for sweets. One for you and one for me."

Actually, working conditions in real life are different from each other because the nature of the work of different people can never be the same. In a plant, if the technical personnel and cadres are each required to have a clothes box and a tool kit or be equipped with pliers and wrenches as the benchworkers and foundry workers are, people would say that it is absurd. Since such being the case, why did people insist on equalitarianism when we talked about paying an allowance to intellectuals to buy books and newspapers or giving priority to purchasing bookcases?

Intellectuals are mental workers. Besides consuming more mental energy, they find that books and data are indispensable. It is just as simple as in the case of benchworkers who cannot work without pliers and wrenches. It has been heard for several years that it is necessary to solve the question of intellectuals being underpaid and that great efforts have also been made by the party and the government, yet the question stands as it has before. I think that besides the shortage of the financial resources of the state, the crux lies in the fact of the prevalence of equalitarianism. The practice of "sitting in a row and waiting for sweets" must be stopped.

Jiangsu, Tianjin and Jilin

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 84 p 3

[Article: "Eliminate the 'Leftist' Influence and Actively Recruit Intellectuals into the Party"]

[Text] Jiangsu--Party organizations at all levels in Jiangsu Province regard the recruitment of party members from among outstanding intellectuals as an important task in implementing the policy on intellectuals. Of the new party members of this province, the proportion of intellectuals increased to 26.5 percent in 1983 from 9.7 percent in 1979. At the end of last year, more than 140,000 intellectuals have become party members, accounting for 21.2 percent of the total number of intellectuals throughout the province.

Since 1981, the organization department of the Jiangsu provincial CPC committee has held three meetings with the directors and section chiefs of the prefectural, municipal and county organization departments and sections to organize them to study the policy on intellectuals of the Party Central again and again in order to promote the work of recruiting party members from among the intellectuals of party organizations at all levels.

Tianjin--Party organizations of Tianjin Municipality have paid attention to recruiting party members from among scientific and technical personnel. In a period from January of last year to May of this year, a total of 2,385 high-level scientific and technological personnel have been admitted into the party. The overwhelming majority of them are the backbone of the scientific and technological ranks who have been applying for admission to the party for many years. Politically, they have set demands on themselves for making progress. They have also achieved successes in their work.

Since last year, leading cadres of the organization department of Tianjin Municipality and of the bureaus concerned went to 89 enterprises and 18 scientific research units under 14 bureaus to make investigations and studies. They have conducted discussions with organizations at the basic levels on questions concerning ideological understanding which have prevented scientific and technological personnel from being admitted into the party. As a result, the work of recruiting party members from among intellectuals has been effectively promoted.

Jilin--In the first 5 months of this year, a total of 1,169 intellectuals have been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party in Jilin Province.

Since the beginning of party consolidation last year, the Jilin provincial party committee and party organizations at all levels throughout the province have conscientiously worked to eliminate the influence of the "leftist" ideology in dealing with intellectuals and have regarded solving the problem of intellectuals encountering difficulties in becoming party members as an important task in making efforts to reform while consolidating. The provincial party committee has convened many meetings demanding that party organizations at all levels in the whole province must immediately admit

intellectuals who have asked to join the party and are qualified for membership in the party.

Heilongjiang Province

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Ba Gen (1572 2704): "Heilongjiang Provincial Institute of Law Starts To Implement Policy on Intellectuals"]

[Text] As efforts are being made by the leading party group of the Heilongjiang Provincial Institute of Law to turn around the situation of the long time non-implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals in the institute, a new atmosphere has begun to emerge in the research work of the institute.

Over a certain period of time in the past, the scientific research personnel of the Institute of Law were seriously discriminated against and elbowed aside. Their enthusiasm has been held back. After making a conscientious investigation, the Heilongjiang provincial CPC committee transferred the original director of the institute to another post on 14 March of this year and appointed persons who have professional knowledge and understand the party's policy on intellectuals as director and deputy director of the institute (see first page of this newspaper for 16 March).

After the establishment of the new leading group, they immediately carried out heart-to-heart talks with the scientific research personnel and solicited their opinions for making specific efforts to settle the existing problems one by one. In the past, no space was assigned to them to carry out their work. At present, they have rented seven rooms to be used as their offices and their working conditions have thus been improved. The leaders of the institute ride in service trains every day to go to and from work and make the sedan available to the scientific research personnel.

Ever since the implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals, the enthusiasm of the scientific research personnel in their work has been obviously improved. Yue Biao [1471 1753], the associate researcher who was squeezed out by the original director, is cheering up now. The book "Judicial Psychopathology," which he was writing in coordination with the Provincial Hospital for Prophylaxis and the Treatment of Psychopathy (approximately 1,200,000 words), has been on the shelf for a time. Now he is beginning to write and compile. Liang Maoban [2733 5599 6721], the assistant researcher who wrote letters to expose the case of the original leaders of the Institute of Law, has completed three treatises. He is now continuing to write new treatises.

A Short Comment

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Ye Ban [5509 0133]: "Party Policies Must Be Conscientiously Implemented"]

[Text] Sometimes in the past, a witty remark was prevalent among some of the masses: "The policy on intellectuals is implemented only in the newspapers." If this remark were an evaluation of the implementation of the policy as a whole, it is of course not appropriate. However, if it were directed to the situations of certain units, there is a certain truth in it. May we then have a look at the situation of the leading group of the Dandong Textile Equipment Plant prior to reorganization? Some intellectuals were called "criminals to reform through labor" and engineers were called "people rewarded as cadres without doing anything." The results achieved in scientific research were regarded as typical cases of waste. They would rather keep dwelling units unoccupied than allocate them to scientific research personnel whose living conditions were very poor. The Party Central Committee has repeated its injunctions to implement the party's policy on intellectuals and the media has constantly appealed for it. Yet, if only a few leading cadres of a unit lift a voice against it, there is a danger that all these policies "will come to nothing."

For this reason, it is not enough for us to speak in general terms about putting the policy on intellectuals into practice. We must now go all-out to work for it: At first, we must move away cadres who have refused to implement the party's policy. Since it has been more than 5 years after the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC National Congress, nobody can say that it is not long enough to educate and wait for them. We just cannot afford to wait any longer in the course of the construction of the four modernizations. Some people are conceited in that they are somewhat relying on their "capital" to try to make trouble. It seems as if the earth would not revolve without them. What are the facts? After placing persons with culture and the understanding of the party's policies in the leading group of the Heilongjiang Provincial Institute of Law, it has immediately taken on a new look. It seems that in order to alter the situation of the long-time non-implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals in a unit, the only way is to replace leaders of that unit.

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CSO: 4005/730

REFORM IN SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 84 p 3

[Article: "Break With the Outmoded Convention of Holding the 'Iron Rice Bowl' As Soon As One Enters College"]

[Text] It was reported by JIEFANG RIBAO that through the reform of the administrative system, Shanghai University has broken free from the habitual indolence of university students who are accustomed to "sit in a sofa" and study and to believe in "60 percentism." As a result, the students' enthusiasm for study has been greatly aroused and a fine style of study of learning assiduously and striving to make progress has emerged.

Shanghai University is a new-type comprehensive local university which has only recently been built on the basis of the policy that the five universities in the city must be readjusted individually. Under the university, there are the college of arts, the college of engineering, the college of industrial and business administration, the college of foreign languages and the college of fine arts. This university has an enrollment of more than 3,000 students. Since its establishment, this university has carried out the following five measures to reform its administrative system:

All the students of Shanghai University are day students. Being day students, they can come into more contact with people in society and have more opportunities to understand the situations of people from all walks of life and thereby strengthen their sense of social responsibility. At the same time, in so doing it will help the students' parents understand and be kept informed in time of the ideology and condition of study of their children in order to coordinate with the university in doing a good job in the ideological education of university students.

The university has made it a rule to collect tuition fees. Each arts student has to pay 20 yuan as a tuition fee each term and each science and engineering student pays 25 yuan. The fact that university students are required to pay a part of the tuition fees is to enable them to feel a burst of pressure which is advantageous to doing away with the ideology of "eating out of the big common pot." However, the university will not collect tuition fees from students who were at work prior to enrollment. Besides, they will be subsidized.

The scholarship system has been put into practice. The scholarship is divided into three grades in accordance with the students' moral, intellectual and physical condition. The scholarship provides 100 yuan for each student. Students who have received this scholarship accounted for 5 percent of both the undergraduates and students in professional studies. The grade II scholarship provides 75 yuan for each student, which has been granted to 15 percent of these students. The grade III scholarship provides 50 yuan, and students who have received this grade of scholarship accounted for 30 to 40 percent. In so doing, 50 to 60 percent of the students can enjoy scholarship of different grades. This measure has caused strong repercussions among students. Some students who did not study hard enough or even fooled around in the past have said that they are determined to study conscientiously and to try hard to catch up.

The credit system has been implemented and the students have gained the initiative in study. A student of the engineering college who has achieved outstanding successes in study is now able to finish two professional courses in mechanical engineering and computer science within 4 years because of the implementation of the credit system.

The medical subsidy has been suspended. As a common practice, students who were ill were subsidized to 50 percent of their medical expenses. In cases of relatively serious conditions or of hospitalization, there has been an increase in the subsidy, which could amount to as much as more than 90 percent of the large amount of medical expenses. As a result of the suspension of this system, not only the virtues of supporting oneself and being hardworking and thrifty in a student have been cultivated, but it has also helped to save expenditures by the government.

Starting next term, Shanghai University is prepared to adopt other reform measures: After having finished the courses of the first 2 years, students must pass a test. Qualified students will continue their study as junior undergraduates, while the disqualified will receive a certificate of the completion of professional courses and work in society. Students who did exceptionally well in the study of professional courses may, through an examination, also go up to study undergraduate courses. At the same time, the principles of directional distribution and of giving jobs to students with better achievements will also be implemented. Graduates who have been evaluated as "three good" students in 2 successive years may, within a certain extent, join any unit as they wish.

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CSO: 4005/730

DEVELOPMENT OF ORDNANCE INDUSTRY CIVIL PRODUCTION

HK090415 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Li Liqing, vice minister of Ordnance Industry: "Give Full Play to the Superior Features of the Ordnance Industry, Create a New Situation in Developing Products for Civil Use"]

[Text] In recent years, the ordnance industry has made gratifying achievements after implementing the principle of integrating the army and the people. It has formed a production scale which includes two main categories, the means of production and the means of livelihood; 15 types and over 300 kinds of products for civil use. Moreover, it has initially established more than 130 production lines. Among the enterprises directly under the ministry, over 80 percent are engaging in the production of more than one kind of product for civil use, thus switching from the structure of only producing goods for military use onto the track of producing goods for both military and civil use, and the track of developing the production of a variety of products. In the period between 1980 and 1982, the civilian goods production section of enterprises directly under the ministry delivered a total of more than 60 million yuan in taxes. In the first half of 1984, the section has turned losses into profits. In addition to delivering 20.9 million yuan in taxes, it has earned 8.16 million yuan in net profits. Furhtermore, a number of advanced units engaging in the development of civilian goods production have emerged, gaining much useful experience.

However, judging from the organizational work and the leadership of civilian goods production, there are still some deficiencies, mainly in the imperfection of the management of civilian goods production. Hence, we should strengthen as soon as possible leadership and gradually establish and perfect the system of producing civilian goods of the ministry as a whole. Following a decision made by the ministry's leading party group and with the approval of the higher authorities, the ministry has established the Civilian Goods Development and Sales Corporation of the Ministry of Ordnance Industry. In accordance with the policy of the ministry's leading party group, the corporation supervises in a unified way the production of civilian goods. This includes market survey and forecast, formulation of plans, scientific research and design, production supervision, sales and provision of technological services. In addition, it joins in with the Northern Industrial Company to deal in import and export business, importation of technology for civilian goods production, and expor-

tation of technology for civilian goods production, and exportation of products. At the same time, the corporation adopts measures to make arrangements for important and major technology, so as to ensure a constant development of civilian goods production.

We suggest that under the centralized leadership of the ministry's Civilian Goods Development and Sales Corporation, we should gradually establish and perfect five systems of civilian goods production of the ministry as a whole. They are: First, the system of market forecast; second, the system of civilian goods' research and development, third, the system of management of civilian goods production; fourth, the system of sales of civilian goods; and fifth, the system of technological services for civilian goods. We should urge the industry, from the corporation, the six special companies, and the subsidiary sales companies in eight districts to factories' sales departments and sales shops to gradually establish and perfect these five systems, to form an organizational structure in matrix style, to establish a network, to interchange information, to gradually probe and formulate a complete set of rules and regulations regarding to their duties, and to form an organic whole, so that each level can carry out effectively its business activities.

The production of goods for civil use is socialist commodity production and, to a large extent, depends on market surveys and forecasts. In order to conform to the situation in different markets, we must carry out management level by level and gradually master how to make business decisions at various levels of the ogranization. Otherwise, it will tend to develop overstocking and unmarketability. Therefore, in the production of goods for civil use, we must establish a 3-level system of making business decisions: the corporation; special companies; and subsidiary sales companies and sales organizations for civilian goods produced by enterprises in districts. It is a science as well as an art of leadership with which we are not familiar. We should strive to gradually master it through study and practice. The companies at various levels are economic entities, which should act in accordance with the economic regulations, strike root and blossom in local areas, and grow stronger and more prosperous as time goes by.

The production of goods for civil use in the development of ordnance industry must be included into the state plans, so as to ensure that the production of goods for civil use will develop constantly and stably. The types and specifications of the civilian goods should be determined in the light of the demands of national economy, and should be actively submitted to the state departments concerned with centralized planning. Thus, we can avoid acting in an arbitrarily way and can get assurance from such areas as raw material supply, production and sales of products. When we stress centralized planning, we discriminate against neither the principle of readjusting the production of certain products in the light of the market situation nor the volunteerism and initiative of enterprises and institutions. We should adopt such measures as respective directive planning, guiding planning, and market readjustment for different kinds of goods. Any plan for production the key products of the state and the ministry should be formulated by the state and the ministry which are responsible for adopting measures to make technological arrangements, supplying raw material, forming a production system, and strictly

assessing such targets as the variety, quantity and profit of production. Various administrative bureaus and special companies are responsible for formulating the guiding plans and their implementation. While they will submit reports to the ministry for filing, the ministry will only assess two targets, output value and profits, of the plans. The enterprises will determine for themselves plans for readjusting the market, while the ministry and bureaus will only assess their output value. On the sales of civilian goods, the sales companies should negotiate with the factories on planned purchase, joint sales, selling by agents or selling by themselves in accordance with the specific conditions of various types of products, and make contracts for the terms. We should strive to centralize the work without formulating rigid rules, to enliven it without creating confusion, to give each a proper role to play, and to develop in a joint way.

We must concentrate manpower, and material and financial resources; grasp firmly the scientific research of civilian goods production; and strive to make decisive achievements. The key products of the ministry are the 35 items in the "Seventh 5-Year Plan." The most important items among these key products are coal, oil, transportation and the key products in agricultural and light industries, which are badly needed by the state. Like the goods for military use, we must act in accordance with the procedure of scientific research, and gradually establish such systems as chief designers' systems, administrative direction systems, and chief designers' systems, administrative direction systems, and chief accountants' systems. On the basis of self-reliance, we must also conscientiously cooperate with overseas partners on these items in the areas of advanced technology and necessary importation, so as to improve the technological level and maintain the quality of products.

The key cooperation departments of the ministry are Ministry of Coal Industry, Ministry of Petroleum Industry, Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, transport departments, and vehicle and vessel sections of the general logistics department. We must conscientiously organize strength to do well in long-term cooperation, and to ensure that the negotiated plans for transferring production and technology will be accomplished. Our scores of enterprises in Chongqing District must strive to make concerted efforts to do well in reforming the structure in experimental units, to build the bases for heavy duty vehicle, automobile, motorcycle, and bicycle production, which have been planned by Chongqing City, and to make contributions for the development of the great southwestern and state economies. We must continue to develop Tianjin's long-term technological cooperation of switching the production from military use to civil use, and make contributions for building Tianjin into an international city that focuses on petrochemical and marine chemical industries. Furthermore, we must greatly develop long-term cooperation relations between the city and the energy resource bases in Shanxi and Nei Monggol, and the coastal areas engaging in oil exploitation, so as to make the economic cooperation between the ministry and these separtments and areas constantly develop.

At present, we should keep the circulation channels clear for the civilian goods, which has already become a decisive factor for further developing the

civilian goods production of the ministry. We must encourage the distribution of industrial products among the rural areas, and organize supply for the large rural market. Furthermore, we must grasp well the following work: First, we must do well in market surveys and forecasts; set up suitable working teams and deploy specialists for the market economy; collect internal and overseas economic and technological information on products of the different systems and trades; study the development trend of each trade as well as the principles, policies, regulations and legal aspect of the national economy in each trade; then straighten out and analyse the problems; and offer the results to the leadership at various levels as a reference in making operational decisions. Second, we must do well in technical services, help the users to make use of the products properly, and repair promptly the products in case of break downs. This is the natural characteristic of socialist commodity production. In the meantime, we must also make appropriate arrangements for the production and supply of spare parts.

CSO: 4005/785

FACTORY LEADERS ROUGH UP INVESTIGATIVE REPORTER

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 84 p 1

[Article by staff reporters Rao Shanghao [7437 1424 6275] and Weng Xinhui [5040 2450 8748]: "Infringement of Proper Rights, Interests of News Workers Is Not Allowed"]

> [Text] Editor's note: The news of the case in which Ke Wenbin [2688 2429 1755] and Lin Ruizhen [2651 3843 3791] flagrantly infringed upon the proper rights and interests of new workers has not yet been heard of in our province. This case shows how big a resistance there is now to the launching of public criticism. Some people are used to exercising special privileges and seeking private gain, and when other people criticize them they stop at nothing to slander and attack those who criticize them. Our method of dealing with such base conduct is to acquaint the public with the facts and let everybody know about their shameful acts. The beating up of a reporter by Ke Wenbin and Lin Ruizhen is intolerable and should be dealt with seriously.
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> The Fujian Provincial CPC Committee on 12 December of last year made a decision to strengthen criticism and self-criticism with regard to the press. We will resolutely apply the weapon of the party newspaper in the struggle against all unhealthy tendencies and give better play to the proper fighting role of the party newspaper.

On the afternoon of 30 April, the public security organ of Fuzhou City lawfully retaliated aginst Ke Wenbin and Lin Ruizheu, who had created a disturbance, beat and cursed a reporter and obstructed official business by putting them under administrative detention.

On 2 November of last year, Yang Juzhen [2799 5418 3791], a worker at the Industrial Road Complex on Chating Street, Fujian City, revealed to the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Taijiang District CPC Committee the

fact that Ke Wenbin, the complex's managing director, and Lin Ruizhen, its "deputy managing director," had obtained collective property by improper means and that he had been hit by them in retaliation for exposing their acts. They framed cases against Yang and insulted him many times and without cause took back the key to his workroom at the complex, forced him to change his type of work in production and to this day have not paid him his wages for March. For this reason, Yang Juzhen wrote a letter to FUZHOU WANBAO entitled "Taking Good Care of the Managing Director, But Suffering Retaliation in Return." The evening newspaper asked a special reporter to go to the complex and investigate. He found that the situation reported by Yang proved to be basically true, and also discovered that Ke Wenbin and Lin Ruizhen were using their power for private gain and were squandering public money.

During the reporter's investigation, Ke and Lin spread rumors among the masses attacking the special reporter and even threatened the masses in order to keep them from disclosing the problems at the factory. On 17 April, at a meeting Ke Wenbin brazenly clamored: "If the evening newspaper dares to print this story, the reporter is to be treated with rudeness." On 24 April, FUZHOU WANBAO published Yang Juzhen's letter and the special reporter's "Attached Investigative Report," which exposed the facts about some violations of law and discipline by Ke Wenbin and Lin Ruizhen. Two days later, when the special reporter was attending a meeting of reporters held by the All-China Federation of Trace Unions [ACFTU], Ke and Lin broke into the meeting place, shouting and cursing, and rushed at the special reporter, shoving and pulling him. The ACFTU leaders and reporters at the meeting place stopped them, but Ke and Lin would not be dissuaded. With vile terms they vilified and hurled curses at the special reporter and once again started to shove and pull him. On the morning of the 26th, Lin Ruizhen in the middle of the street outside the industrial and commercial offices strongly cursed the evening newspaper: "The government has no eyes if it lets this kind of evening newspaper operate."

9727
CSO: 4005/726

EAST REGION

MEETING ON PARTY CONSOLIDATION HELD IN FUJIAN

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 84 p 1

[Article by staff correspondent: "Strengthen Leadership, Correct Party Style, Consolidate While Reforming:]

[Text] On the morning of 21 May, the party consolidation office of the provincial party committee convened a meeting of the leaders of the second batch of units directly subordinate to the province that were carrying out party consolidation and of the leaders of the party consolidation work guidance groups in six fields: propaganda and education; politics and law; planning; agriculture, forestry and aquatic products; industry and trade; and external economy and trade. At the meeting, notification was given of the situation in the study by the second batch of units to carry out party consolidation and in the study of the party consolidation documents, and the meeting studied the solution of the problems existing therein.

In the notice Yang Huaji [2799 5478 1015], deputy director of the party consolidation office of the provincial party committee, pointed out that since 20 April, when the provincial party committee deployed the second batch of party consolidation units to study the party consolidation documents, the leaders of the great majority of the units had given their full attention to party consolidation, gotten a tight grip on it and formulated party consolidation plans and study plans basically suited to their actual circumstances, and that some units had trained middle-level cadres and party branch members to be backbone elements in this work. All units had adopted the method of concentrated rotational training in batches for the study of the party consolidation documents, and in some units the rotational training of the first batch had already been completed. A lot of work has also been done in consolidating while reforming. In brief, the enthusiasm of the great number of party members for this study is high, and the atmosphere in the study is strong. Throughout the study the attitude toward party consolidation is being corrected step by step and confidence is being strengthened step by step. The problems existing now are that in a small number of units this study is not being tightly grasped and arrangements for it are not good. In some units, the force of leadership in party consolidation has not been implemented, and the leading comrades responsible for party consolidation work have not gone all out in this work. Also, there are cases in which the actions of consolidating while reforming are fairly slow and the results seen are not big.

Based on the opinions of the party consolidation office of the provincial party committee, Comrade Yang Huaji put forward specific demands with regard to the problem of how to get a better grip on the study of party consolidation documents: First of all, the party members must be conscientiously organized to read the party consolidation documents from cover to cover, so that everybody deeply comprehends the spirit and essence of the documents and grasps the ideological weapon of party consolidation. Afterward, in integrating the study with the actual circumstances in a given unit and the individual party members, the following nine special topics are to be studied deeply and discussed penetratingly: 1. The necessity and urgency of party consolidation. The purpose of this is to make clear the major significance, general goals and requirements of this party consolidation, to correct the attitude toward it and to strengthen confidence in it. 2. Unified thinking. The study must be integrated with the situation with regard to thorough implementation in a given department or unit of the party's line principles, the policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the professional work in the department or unit, so as to solve the ideological and political problems and the problem of maintaining unity with the Party Central Committee. 3. The thorough negation of the "Cultural Revolution." Stress must be put on learning well the relevant parts of the resolution of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, on integrating them with the study of Comrade Zhang Yun's [4545 5619] article entitled "Strengthen Party Spirit, Overcome Factionalism" and the RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article entitled "The 'Cultural revolution' Must Be Thoroughly Negated," on clarifying confused ideas and on correcting mistaken viewpoints, so as truly to negate the "Cultural Revolution" ideologically, strengthen party spirit and overcome factionalism. 4. The rectification of work style. There must be further clarity about the extreme importance of solving the problem of party style, integrating it with the actual circumstances of a given unit and individual, the uncovering of manifestations of unhealthy tendencies, the analysis of their harm and the raising of the consciousness about correcting them. 5. The strengthening of discipline. There must be full understanding of the important significance of strengthening discipline and upholding democratic centralism, the phenomenon of ignoring the party's principles and discipline must be overcome and the flabby and slack state of affairs must be changed. 6. The purification of the organization. The importance of purifying the organization and sorting out the "three types of people" [those who are followers of the "gang of four," those who are seriously factionalist in their ideas and those who engaged in beating, smashing and looting during the Cultural Revolution], of clearly distinguishing the relevant policy dividing lines for the "three types of people" and of vigorously cordinating and organizing to do good checkup and investigative work. 7. Improvement of the understanding of the party's nature, program and tasks, of party member standards and of party member and cadre qualifications. It must be made clear how one can be a qualified party member and a qualified cadre, how one can find one's own disparities and in what direction an effort should be made, in order to make good preparations for comparisons and checkups. 8. Consolidation while reforming. There must be a deepgoing study of Directive No 6 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation of the CPC Central Committee, with the continued solving of problems in two or three

cases to be made the breakthrough point, so as to open up the situation in consolidating while reforming. Currently, particular attention must be paid to investigating and dealing with serious cases of bureaucracy in economic work, which in administration and management causes the state to suffer enormous losses. 9. The question of criticism and self-criticism. All party members must be made to learn how to master this weapon correctly and launch criticism and self-criticism. In general, two requirements must be met: 1) raising consciousness to strengthen party spirit; and 2) integrating with reality to overcome existing problems, so that there is study while discussing, consolidation while reforming and results brought forth from reform. Based on its own situation, each unit may lay particular emphasis on one or more of these nine special topics. After the rotational training, there must be a conscientious checkup on these nine special topics, and whatever is lacking must be made up, so as to insure that the study of party consolidation is not done perfunctorily.

At the meeting, Wang Yishi [3769 0001 1102] made suggestions for rectification and reform with regard to the conscientious checking up and handling in the economic work done by the economic departments of our province of the problems of serious cases of bureaucracy, which cause our country to suffer enormous losses.

At the end, Gao Hu [7559 5170], director of the party consolidation office of the provincial party committee, made a speech at the meeting. He stressed that leadership over party consolidation work must be strengthened and that during the study of party consolidation attention must be paid to correcting the study style and upholding the principle of consolidating while reforming.

Comrade Mao Duo [3029 6993], deputy leader of the liaison group stationed in Fujian of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation of the Party Central Committee, attended the meeting.

The name list, approved by the provincial party committee, of all members of the party consolidation work guidance groups was announced at the meeting. The task of all party consolidation work guidance groups is, under the leadership of the provincial party committee, to guide, help, supervise, speed up and inspect the party consolidation work in the units, to understand and get a grip on situations, to sum up and exchange experiences and to promote party consolidation work in all units.

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CSO: 4005/726

COUNTY IN JIANGSU ABOLISHES CADRE TENURE SYSTEM

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 84 p 1

[Article by Wang Xinmin [3769 2946 3046] and Qian Xiaohua [6929 1321 5478]: "Taixing Puts into Practice Selection, Appointment System for Cadres in Townships, Towns"]

[Text] In the second half of last year, Taixing County, in combination with the reform of the rural organizational system, comprehensively put into practice the selection and appointment contract system for cadres of the townships and towns. In the 43 townships and towns in the county, 637 persons were selected and appointed, accounting for 45 percent of the working personnel in the organizational structure of the townships and towns. At the same time, 25 young comrades were selected and appointed to replenish the county-level organizations.

All of the appointed personnel are peasants and workers; 565 peasants and 77 workers. During the selection and appointment work, the cadre "four modernizations" policy was upheld, and the methods of democratic recommendation, organizational investigation, educational examination and appraisal contracts were adopted, thereby insuring the quality of the selections and appointments. More than half a year's practice has shown that the political quality of these comrades is comparatively good, that they have a definite leadership capacity and professional level, that they are basically competent at their jobs, that they have added vigor to the work of the townships, towns and organizations and that they have given a powerful impetus to the construction of the "four modernizations" of the cadre ranks and the leading groups in the townships and towns.

From leading cadres to ordinary personnel, all appointees signed 3-year employment contracts. Those whose work is not good or whose work is not needed may be released from their appointment when the period is up or at any time. After being released from their appointment they will return to their original production or work posts and will no longer retain their cadre status. By truly achieving a situation in which people are ready to accept a higher or lower post, ready to come in or go out of a post, the "iron rice bowl" has been broken and the life tenure system in the leadership posts has been abolished.

The post, responsibility and remuneration for each of the appointed personnel

have been fixed. Among them, 99 have been selected for leadership posts at the township level. All the personnel appointed enjoy the political treatment accorded cadres at the same level and same post. The wage treatment is determined by the individual's work post, work time, his original wage level as well as the economic situation of the unit to which he is appointed; 10 percent of the wage is a floating wage, so that the large part is a fixed wage and the small part is a floating wage with rewards and penalties.

In view of the fact that quite a number of the original cadres of the townships and towns were persons partially released from their regular work, that these comrades had for a long time made contributions to the construction of the townships and towns and that they possessed definite experience in practice, in order to benefit the continuity of work and the cooperative replacement of old cadres with new ones, during the selection and appointment process restrictions of age and educational requirements were appropriately relaxed for them. The age of the newly selected and appointed personnel had to be 35 or younger, and they had to have an educational level of senior middle school or higher. Appropriate arrangements were made and necessary consideration was given to the 1,029 persons who originally had been partially released from their regular jobs and who, for age or educational-level reasons, were not selected and appointed. Those who had originally been released from their production posts were returned to their original posts, those who were proficient in a particular field were assigned to industrial and sideline production units in the townships and villages and some of them returned home and ran specialized households or cultivated plots assigned to them. Based on their work years, old and feeble persons were given either regular subsidies or a one-time subsidy.

The party committee of Taixing County recently made a conscientious inspection and summation of the work of selection and appointment in the previous stage and circulated notices throughout the country for individual persons who had been released from their appointments because they had committed mistakes, thereby fulfilling the contracts in a realistic way. With regard to some actual problems encountered in the work of selection and appointment, the party committee, on the basis of its investigation and research, is now studying methods to solve them, so that the system of selection and appointment will be constantly perfected and the results of this reform consolidated and developed.

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EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT

OW090300 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 84 p 3

[Work report of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee--delivered by Chen Anyu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee, at the Second Session of the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress on 1 July 1984]

[Text] Deputies:

Entrusted by the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and Chairman Li Fengping, I now report to the congress on the work of the Standing Committee for your examination and approval.

Since the closing of the First Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress in April 1983, under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and in accordance with the provisions of the PRC constitution and the "local organic law," the Standing Committee has seriously implemented the resolutions of the First Session of the Sixth NPC and the First Sesstion of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and, by relying on the common efforts of the leadership at all levels and deputies from all parts of the province, it has actively carried out its work centered on the task of building a socialist material and spiritual civilization and played its role as a local organ of state power. During the past year, the Standing Committee has held eight plenary sessions, discussed 37 important subjects, heard 16 work reports from the provincial people's government and departments concerned, approved three local laws and regulations and 20 resolutions and decisions and appointed or removed 51 administrative personnel and 121 personnel of the procuratorate and judicial organs. The following is a report on the principal work:

Enacting Local Laws and Regulations, Consistently Handling Affairs According to the Law

Perfect the socialist legal system and ensure the implementation of the state constitution and laws in our province.

The Standing Committee attaches importance to the enactment of local news. During the past year, it has deliberated on and passed three local regulations: "Regulations governing management of land for urban and rural con-

struction," "Regulations governing the protection and management of Hangzhou's Xihu scenic spot" and "Detailed rules governing the election of deputies to the people's congresses at the country and village levels in Zhejiang." The Standing Committee took care in summarizing experience to raise the level of legislative work. 1) It used the state constitution and laws as criteria to seriously examine local laws and regulations to ensure that they conform to the state constitution and laws and suit the realities of our province. 2) It noticed the need for stability and the continuity of laws and regulations. It approved laws and regulations only after it had seriously carried out investigation and study, had adequate deliberation and heard views from all sectors, especially differing views. In enacting the "Regulations governing management of land for urban and rural construction in Zhejiang Province," it seriously studied the views of 71 cities, counties and provincial departments concerned. Recently, in the spirit of reform and in accordance with the report of the provincial people's government, the Standing Committee initially discussed at its Eighth Session several articles of the land management regulations that require revision and plans to discuss and approve the proposed revision at its Ninth Session after soliciting and considering the views of various cities, counties and provincial departments concerned. After drafting the "Regulations governing the protection and management of Hangzhou's Xihu scenic spot," the Standing Committee extensively solicited elections were also enacted after many studies and after they had been trial implemented. It did so in order to make the laws and regulations more practicable. 3) It tried to perfect the legislative procedure. The chairman's conference has decided that draft laws and regulations presented by the provincial government or relevant departments should be studied first by the relevant work committees and the committee for legislative work, which will then submit them to the Standing Committee for deliberation and approval along with their report. However, there is still much room for improvement of the legislative procedure. The Standing Committee plans to enact provisional regulations governing local legislative procedure in an effort to gradually perfect the legislative procedure.

During the past year, the Standing Committee has strengthened supervision of the enforcement of the constitution and laws. The province as a whole has generally done well in enforcing the constitution and laws. However, some comrades were unfamiliar with, unaccustomed to or negligent of the concept of handling affairs in accordance with the law. As a result, on certain issues there were instances of things not being handled in accordance with the law. When this happened, the Standing Committee promptly alerted the localities concerned and took appropriate steps to address this situation. Last January, the Standing Committee discovered that some localities were not appointing or removing leading personnel of county (or ward) people's congress standing committees in accordance with the law. It immediately looked into the matter, made its views known and, with the support of the Provincial CPC Committee, took steps to address the situation. Local people's congress standing committees at all levels are charged with the important task of perfecting the socialist legal system and guaranteeing the enforcement of the constitution and laws. They must strengthen supervision over the enforcement of the law and truly ensure that laws are fully observed and strictly enforced.

During the past year, the Standing Committee has paid attention to the propaganda work of the legal system. It presented its views and suggestions to newspapers, radio and television stations and other propaganda departments as well as judicial and other departments concerned on strengthening the propaganda of the legal system. It made prompt decisions on launching important activities to publicize the legal system. On the question of safeguarding the legitimate rights of women and children, for example, the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee at its Fourth Session heard a report from the Provincial Women's Federation and adopted resolutions calling on the whole society to show concern for and safeguard the legitimate rights of women and children, to launch extensive propaganda-month activities publicizing the legal system with the main emphasis on safeguarding the legitimate rights of women and children, and to firmly struggle against the disgusting acts of discrimination against women and children and violation of their legitimate rights. These activities have obtained good results. Only when the broad masses of people grasp the law and use it as a weapon to supervise state organs, units and individuals and see to it that they act in accordance with the law can there be any guarantee that the law is enforced. However, we have not done enough in publicizing the legal system and should redouble our efforts in this respect. In examining and enacting laws and regulations, the Standing Committee should invite journalistic units at the provincial level to participate so that they may gain some understanding and help strengthen propaganda work.

During the past year, pursuant to the instruction of the NPC Standing Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress solicited the views of its members, deputies and experts on the drafts of "The Military Service Law," "The Security Law," "The Patent Law," "The Statistics Law," "The Water Pollution Prevention and Control Law," and "The Law on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities." It organized concerned departments to hold discussions on the draft laws and reported their views on possible revisions to the NPC Standing Committee within the prescribed time.

Discussing and Deciding on Major Affairs to Promote the Building of Material and Spiritual Civilizations

During the past year, the Standing Committee heard and examined the work reports of the provincial government and departments concerned on the task of building material and spiritual civilizations, and exercised its supervisory power.

Regarding economic construction, the Standing Committee studied the CPC Central Committee and State Council's instructions on putting funds together to guarantee the construction of key projects. With reference to the realities of our province, the Standing Committee, after a lively discussion, adopted a resolution on implementing the policy of putting funds together to guarantee the construction of key projects. The Standing Committee heard and examined at its Sixth Session the provincial planned economy commission's report on the present economic situation and the 1984 task and the provincial finance department's report on Zhejiang's financial situation. Members of the Standing Committee pointed out: In financial and economic work, it is necessary to link the general goal for before the end of this century with

Zhjiang's realities. Special attention must be paid to ensuring our financial and economic strength toward the end of this century. The key to successful financial and economic work lies in reform. Unless they carry out reform, enterprises will have no vitality and no way to manage. It is necessary further to eliminate leftist influence and let reform prevail in the entire course of the four modernizations and in every aspect of our financial and economic work. We must warmly support every reform that contributes to the implementation of the party's general goal and tasks and to economic development and the people's prosperity, provided it is also in line with the four fundamental principles. The Standing Committee also seriously discussed the question of implementing the open-door policy. The deputies pointed out: Opening up to the outside world is an important aspect of urban reform. It is necessary to further emancipate our minds, step up preparations for the opening of Ningbo and Wenzhou cities, create conditions for introducing foreign capital and advanced production technology and scientific management experience, and combine the opening to the outside world with domestic consolidation in order to stimulate Zhejiang's economic development and expedite socialist modernization.

In the field of education, the Standing Committee showed serious concern for and attached great importance to Zhejiang's educational reforms. After hearing the report by the provincial educational department on educational work, the committee members pointed out: The 10 tumultuous years brought havoc to education in the province. Education in Zhejiang is quite backward. It is failing to keep pace with the development of the four modernizations program. We must rouse ourselves and try hard to catch up. We must pay full attention to making intellectual investments, and increase educational funds every year while developing production. While we develop and promote higher education, we must pay attention to running well middle and primary schools and kindergartens, to actively popularizing primary and compulsory education, and to vigorously wiping out illiteracy. In the field of education, it is necessary to orient ourselves to "serve modernization, the world and the future." We must bring about a tremendous reform and open up a new path to develop education with even greater results and quicker tempo. We must vigorously reform the educational management system and bring into full play the work enthusiasm in all fields. Efforts must be made to change the educational management system and bring into full play the work enthusiasm in all fields. Efforts must be made to change the educational structure and quicken the pace in developing secondary and vocational education. We must earnestly popularize the advanced experiences of the Qianjiang Sparetime School in Hangzhou, the Yuexiu School for Foreign Languages in Shaoxing, the No 18 Middle School in Ningbo and other units, and boldly rely on all the forces in society to run schools through various channels and at all levels. In short, we must regard the development of intellectual resources as an important strategy in promoting the four modernizations program, take a broad and long-term view, study issues, develop intellectual resources, implement the policy on education and attain good results at an early date.

In the field of public security, procuratorial and judicial work, the Standing Committee studied the "Resolution to severely punish criminals who do great damages to social order" adopted by the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, heard and endorsed the "report on severely striking at criminal activities and bring-

ing about a quick turn for the better in Zhejiang's social order" submitted by the provincial public security department. It adopted the "decision on the implementation of the resolution of the NPC Standing Committee regarding severely punishing criminals who do great damage to social order" and called on all the people in the province and all public security, procuratorial and judicial organs at all levels throughout the province to get mobilized, wage a struggle to deal heavy blows at all criminal activities, and win a sweeping victory in this struggle. After the struggle to strike at all criminal offenses in an early stage, we consolidated all-round the measures against criminal activities, thus bringing about distinct improvements in social order and the general mood in society.

In the field of spiritual civilization, the Fourth Session of the Standing Committee studied the important speeches delivered by Chairman Peng Zhen and Vice Chairman Chen Pixian at the Third Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee; heard reports from Zhejiang's Department of Culture, department of education, department of radio and television broadcasting, and department of public security on combating spiritual pollution; and had warm discussions. The session called for efforts to adopt correct and effective measures to combat and resist spiritual pollution in strict accordance with the principle and policy laid down by the central authorities. At the same time, we must attach great importance to developing socialist spiritual civilization, vigorously strengthen ideological and political work, and adopt varied and vivid forms to carry out education on patriotism, collectivism and communism and on dialectical and historical materialism. We must extensively carry out the "five stresses, four beauties and three loves" activities and the various activities to build civilized villages and townships (or residential districts and units) and help more and more people in society to become laborers with lofty ideals, high moral and cultural standards and who observe discipline.

In the field of urban and rural construction, the Standing Committee adopted a "resolution for limiting the size of government organs and implementing the plan for urban and rural developments" after it heard the report submitted by the Committee for Urban and Rural Construction on its inspection tour of Shaoxing City to check on how the city's general plan for urban and rural development was being implemented.

The Standing Committee called on the people's governments at the provincial, city and county levels to strengthen their leadership over the work of planning in cities and towns (townships), and to quicken the tempo in working out plans for the development of cities and towns and in screening and approving the various plans. In addition, it also heard reports on the reforms in provincial-level government organs, departments, and bureaus and on restructuring city-level government organs. It heard a report on the work of separating government functions from commune administration in rural areas in Zhejiang and another report on the work of planned parenthood in the province; expressed some important views; and put forward some sound suggestions.

Strengthening Investigations and Studies and Doing a Good Job in Carrying Out Inspections

Carrying out investigations, studies and inspections is the foundation for doing legislative and supervisory work. For the past year, the Standing

Committee strengthened its work to carry out investigations, studies and inspections. It investigated and studied a total of 32 special topics and attained some specific results.

The investigations conducted by the people's congress and those conducted by the party committees and the government have the same fundamental goal. However, there are some differences in specific contents and requirements. The investigations, studies, and inspections organized by the Standing Committee generally take stock of the following situations:

1. It conducts investigations and inspections with legislation work and the work to examine and approve motions as the center. For example, in examining the motion against water pollution in the Lan Jiang, the Committee for Rural and Urban Construction and the Provincial Bureau for Environmental Protection conducted investigations in Jinhua, Quzhou, Lanxi, Jiande and other localities along the Lan Jiang to find out the situation in water pollution and the reasons for such pollution, and worked out a general plan and specific measures to combat water pollution. It also mapped out a plan for the 30 key anti-pollution units along the river. On the basis of this plan, it submitted a report on combating water pollution in the Lan Jiang. After examining and endorsing this report, the Fourth Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress adopted the "Decision on Combating Water Pollution in the Lan Jiang." In order to work out rules and regulatons for the development of freshwater fishery and for the protection of natural resources, the comrades of the Standing Committee went to suburban areas of Jiaxing City, Jiashan, Tongxiang, and other localities in March and April this year to conduct investigations and study how to promote and protect freshwater fishery from a legislative point of view. In order to do a still better job in implementing the state policy on planned parenthood, the Committee for Work in Culture, Public Health and Planned Parenthood and the department of the provincial people's government in charge of planned parenthood went to areas in southern Zhejiang to conduct investigations and checkups. They relied on local party and government cadres and the masses to change that area's passive situation in planned parenthood. At the same time, they analyzed and studied the new situations and the new issues which had cropped up in the course of doing planned parenthood work. It made preparations for the revision of the "Rules and Regulations in Zhejiang Province for Planned Parenthood (draft for trial implementation)." Other investigations such as the investigation on protecting rural specialized households in developing commodity production, the investigation on protecting cultural relics, and the investigation on the implementation of the policy for Overseas Chinese affairs had provided reference materials for formulating relevant local laws and regulations or for discussing and deciding on major events.

2. It conducted investigations and inspections with the enforcement of laws and regulations as the center.

For example, the Standing Committee and the provincial CPPCC Committee organized an inspection group last Spetember to inspect the situation in Hangzhou, Wenzhou and Ningbo cities in implementing the "Decision for Severely Punishing Criminals Who Do Great Damages to Social Order" adopted by the NPC

Standing Committee and in carrying out various activities and struggles against criminal offenders. The inspection group went deep into 52 factories, piers, residential districts, local police stations, neighborhood committees, and various main public places to conduct on-the-spot inspections and directly listen to the views and suggestions from the people's representatives and the broad mases. Members of the Standing Committee held that public security, procuratorate and judicial departments and the vast numbers of cadres and policemen had firmly implemented the CPC Central Committee's directive and the NPC Standing Committee's decision and had struck stern blows at criminals, and that their action had brought about a notable improvement in public security and social order. Pointing to the protracted, complex nature of this struggle, the standing Committee members called for dealing with the problems while affirming the major victories initially achieved. They suggested that the masses be fully mobilized to deepen the struggle and help achieve a fundamental improvement in social order. During their inspection of law enforcement, they discovered that most of the criminals sentenced to prison for committing serious crimes had not been deprives of their political rights at the same time. The Standing Committee members' comments on this issue were instrumental to promptly redressing these cases. The members also discovered that an extremely small number of people had colluded with bad elements inside and outside their units, bent the law for the benefit of relatives or friends, or sheltered criminals. They asked the relevant departments to look into the matter and take serious action accordingly. To find out how cases are handled and find out about the quality of work, the Legislative Affairs Committee visited the Qiaoshi labor reform farm and other places last March and April to investigate and analyze typical cases and made suggestions on how to implement the policy of acting surely, accurately, and relentlessly to more effectively strike blows at criminals.

3. It conducted investigation and inspections centering on major issues affecting the four modernizations and the people's livelihood, especially unresolved issues that had a greater impact on the overall situation. Having studied the documents on party rectification, the Standing Committee chairman, vice chairmen, and a number of members separately visited Hangzhou, Ningbo, Wenzhou, Zhoushan, Jiaxing, Jinhua, Shaoxing, Lishui and Taizhou since last March to conduct concentrated investigation and study of major issues. The issues they studied included the opening of coastal cities, the development of rural commodity production, the reform of the secondary educational structure, the reform of the scientific-technological system, the new technological revolution, urban planning, the strengthening of building spiritual civilization, the development of minority townships, the support of the development of minority areas, and the improvement of the work concerning Overseas Chinese to make full use of the advantages of the native places of Overseas Chinese. They prepared 15 reports on their investigations and put forth many important suggestions. Many of the issues they raised have aroused the attention of the departments concerned. Some of the issues have been resolved while others are still under study.

Practice shows that only by strengthening investigation and study can the Standing Committee grasp the situation and problems in various sectors, make more correct decisions, come up with feasible and practicable suggestions, and

effectively oversee the work of the provincial government, the procuratorate, and the court.

Making a Success of the Election of County and Townships Deputies, Perfecting the System of People's Congresses

The election of deputies to the next county and township people's congresses is to be completed in Zhejiang by the end of 1984. This is the first election of country and township deputies since the promulgation of the new constitution. The success of this election is of great significance to developing socialist democracy, perfecting the system of people's congresses, strengthening local state power, and safeguarding the smooth progress of the four modernizations. To strengthen its leadership over election work, the Standing Committee has decided to set up a provincial election committee and has put forth specific suggestions with regard to guiding ideology, work requirements, and basic methods. Since the beginning of the election work, responsible comrades of the Standing Committee and comrades of the election committee have visited 10 prefectures and cities and a number of counties and townships to find out about the situation, summarize experience, provide guidance on specific matters, and correct mistakes in a prompt manner. Their efforts have ensured the smooth progress of the election work.

To successfully carry out the election work, the various localities have begun conducting experiments at selected points, training key personnel, and then launching election work in their entire areas. They have paid particular attention to using a variety of methods to extensively conduct propaganda and education and carry out ideological mobilization. At the same time, they have fully fostered democracy, acted in strict accordance with the law, held elections with the number of candidates exceeding that of delegates to be elected, and have taken steps to ensure that the people exercise their rights as masters of the country. The people have shown great enthusiasm for political participation in those places where elections have been held, more than 90 percent of the electorate participated in the election. In a large majority of areas, the voting rate was over 95 percent. The mix of elected deputies has been reasonable and in appropriate proportion. Many of them are outstanding intellectuals, members of specialized households who have taken the lead in becoming rich through hard work, advanced persons engaging in service work before, during and after production, and personnel who made outstanding achievements in popularizing science, education and culture, in strenghtening security and management, and in implementing family planning. Their election as deputies reflects the distinctive features of this new historical period.

At present, among the 85 county-level election units in Zhejiang, 59 have completed elections, 22 are holding countywide elections, and four are conducting experiments at selected points to pave the way for countywide elections. We must continue to make special efforts in promoting the election work, in making the county and township people's congresses a success, in electing competent leading bodies of county and township power, in strengthening the building of local power, and in establishing and perfecting neighborhood and village committees.

Strengthening Ties with Deputies, Bringing Into Play the Role of Deputies

During the past year, the Standing Committee and its various work committees held many forums to listen to our deputies' views and suggestions. Since last August we have established correspondence with our deputies to exchange views on major tasks with them. Recently we sent correspondence to some 220 deputies engaging in rural work, asking them to report on the progress made in implementing CPC Central Committee Document No 1 of 1984, and suggesting that they help safeguard and support the specialized households and economic associations in developing commodity production. During the past month and more, we have received letters from many deputies containing many valuable views and suggestions. Their views and suggestions have been of great reference value in enacting local laws and regulations and in deliberating on questions of major importance. In the future we will further strengthen our ties with the deputies in order to bring their role into full play.

The Standing Committee seriously and responsibly handled the letters and views from deputies. It completed the handling of six motions submitted to it by the First Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. Deputies presented a total of 714 suggestions, 692 during the First Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and 22 after the session. Eight of them were turned over to the general office of the Standing Committee for handling, 687 to the provincial people's government, and 19 to other units. By the end of last May, 709 suggestions had been dealt with and the deputies concerned had been notified. This accounted for 99.2 percent of the total number of suggestions. The remaining five are still being handled. During the past year, the Standing Committee also received 192 letters and visits from deputies. Questions raised in these letters and during these visits have all been resolved, and the relevant replies have been sent out. To actively and responsibly express views and make proposals is a form of the people's activities in managing the state affairs as the masters of the nation. The great majority of departments and units attached great importance to the views and proposals from the people's representatives, and listened to the views and handled the proposals from the people's representatives, and listened to the views and handled the proposals in a timely and responsible manner. However, some of the departments and units were not earnest and serious enough in cherishing the views and handling the proposals. There existed a phenomenon of taking a perfunctory attitude. The Standing Committee had already paid attention to this situation. It believed that we must strengthen education and supervision, and do a still better job in this regard.

For the past year, a total of 3,147 letters and visitors were handled. All cases were separately handled according to the principle of "strengthening centralized management and holding each level responsible for handling the cases," and each case was accounted for. Checkups and supervisions were conducted in tackling major issues which arose in handling letters from the people and visitors so that many long-standing and difficult problems were solved.

Do a Good Job in Receiving Foreign Guests, Enhance Friendship With Peoples of Other Countries

The various activities in foreign affairs of the provincial people's congress and its Standing Committee constituted an important component of the entire work in dealing with foreign guests and organizations in the province. In the past year, the Standing Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress received foreign guests from 16 countries including the Peruvian Senate delegation, the Thai Lower House delegation, the Greek parliamentary delegation, the Belgian parliamentary delegation, the Canadian parliamentary delegation, and the Japanese Shizuoka prefectural delegation of Dietmen's League for Friendship with China and so on. At the same time, it also met with various foreign friendship delegations to China that had come to Hangzhou. In our activities for foreign affairs, we worked hard to enhance friendship and to understand the situation abroad. We introduce the fresh achievements in promoting material and spiritual civilization in our province, extended China's influences abroad, briefed the foreign guests about the system of the people's congress system and the activities of the local peoples' congresses and their standing committees, and strengthened the ties with the parliaments and peoples of these countries. In order to implement the basic state policy of opening to the outside world, we must take the initiative, boldly do more work and make more friends in strengthening exchanges with foreign countries, exert even greater efforts in conducting investigations and studies, and promote economic, technical and cultural exchanges with foreign countries so as to further develop Zhejiang's economic construction.

Incessantly Improve the Work of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, Work Hard To Create a New Situation in Doing Such Work

The local people's congresses at all levels set up their standing committees. This is an important reform in China's political system. To strengthen the work and building of the standing committees of the local people's congresses at all levels is an important link in improving this fundamental political system of convening people's congresses. This plays a significant role in developing socialist democracy and improving the socialist legal system.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee had laid down a series of important policy decisions for strengthening socialist democracy and builidng the legal system. Recently Chairman Peng Zhen once again pointed out: "To improve the socialist legal system is China's basic task." He also said: "The situation in China is different since the founding of the nation, because we have held the political power in the whole nation. To keep pace with the changing situation, we must do things according to our policy and gradually undergo transition to the period in which we must not only rely on our policy, but also build and improve the legal system and the way of doing things according to law." In doing the work of the standing committee of our provincial people's congress, we must satisfy the needs of this tremendous change. We must regard the improvement of the socialist legal system as a focal point in doing the work of the provincial people's congress. First, we must ensure that there are laws for people to follow. Second, we must act according to law. We must

grasp the "law" as an important issue; strengthen legislative work, legal supervision and the publicity work on the legal system; and we must rely on the "law" to support and promote reforms, to develop the productive forces and to promote material and spiritual civilization.

Premier Zhao Ziyang points out in his government work report: "In our future economic work we should pay special attention to two major issues: restructuring the economy and opening to the outside world." This is of decisive significance to the fulfillment of the general objective and task set by the 12th CPC National Congress. If we are to grasp these two major issues and to do well in opening to the outside world the two coastal cities of Ningbo and Wenzhou and the city of Hangzhou--which is a city of noted tourist attractions and historical culture--so as to give scope to their "window" role, there must be certain laws to safeguard and promote the work in this regard. This is a very urgent important task before us. We must conduct systematic and in-depth investigations and studies around these two major issues and enact relevant local laws and regulations at appropriate times so as to use them to support the progress and safeguard laws and decrees promulgated by the state such as the law on Chinese-foreign joint ventures, the income tax law concerning foreign enterprises, the patent law, and the trade mark law are thoroughly implemented so as to protect the legal rights and interests of our compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, Overseas Chinese, and foreign businessmen who come to invest or engage in cooperative ventures and trade. We must support, supervise, and urge our government to achieve real success in grasping the two major issues of restructuring the economy and opening to the outside world so that the socialist modernization program of our province will progress on a continuing basis.

To cope with the new situation and meet the new requirements, the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress must improve. It must play a leading role in studying, apprehending, and observing the law and must exercise its functions and powers and do its work according to the law. Based on the salient features of the work of the people's congress, it must change the old habit and style of work and focus its efforts mainly on making investigations and studies and on discussing and deciding on those questions that are of a radical, important, long-term and key nature. Over the past year, the six work commissions under the Standing Committee--namely, the commissions for legislative affairs, for financial and economic affairs, for urban and rural construction, for education and science, for culture, public health, and family planning, and for nationalities, Overseas Chinese, and foreign affairs--have strengthened investigations and studies, and promoted contacts with the departments concerned. They have held 33 meetings; have formulated, revised, or examined 15 regulations, resolutions, and motions; and have done a lot of other work. What they have done has shown the important role they have been playing. We must sum up experience and further improve these work commissions ideologically and organizationally. Among other things, we must appropriately increase their personnel and improve their work system so that these work commissions will exercise their functions and powers still better. This is a fundamental task for the Standing Committee of our people's congress to improve itself.

Promoting its contacts with local people's congress Standing Committees at various levels is very necessary for the success of the work of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and to give full play to the role of local organs of power. A number of measures have been taken in this regard. For example, when a meeting was held by the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, responsible persons of the standing committees of the people's congresses of all cities and pertinent counties were asked to attend the meeting as observers. Responsible comrades of local people's congress standing committees were asked to take part in the inspections, investigations, and studies carried out in their localities. Opinions of the standing committees of city or county people's congresses were solicited when formulating local laws and regulations and examining major issues in their localities. When responsible comrades of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress went to cities and counties to conduct investigations and inspections, they looked into the work of the local people's congress standing committees and listened to the latter's opinions. Last September we called a forum of responsible comrades of city and county people's congress standing committees to exchange their work experience and, in particular, to discuss how to give play to the role of the people's congress standing committees as a whole. After the conclusion of the current session, we plan to hold another forum of such responsible comrades, aimed at studying Chairman Peng Zhen's important speech and discussing the question of how to renew the work of the people's congress standing committees. In addition, we plan to hold a legal training seminar for members of the local people's congress standing committees in the latter half of this year for the purpose of increasing their legal knowledge and raising their ability to execute the law.

Deputies:

During the past year or so since the Standing Committee of the current provincial people's congress was formed, it has done some work and made certain achievements, but in many aspects its work has been far from adequate. In the main, this is reflected by the following facts: Local legislative work has been unable to cope with the development of the situation and to meet the needs of reform. There has been a lack of constant checkups and supervision of the implementation of the constitition, state laws and local laws and regulations. Systematic investigation and study have not been conducted on those questions which are radical, important, long-term and key in nature. Contacts with city and county people's congress standing committees and with people's deputies have not been frequent enough. Work organs of local people's congress standing committees at various levels have been unable to meet the needs of their increasingly heavy tasks and should be strengthened appropriately. In particular, it has been only some 4 years [as published] since the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress was established, so we have insufficient experience regarding how to further play our role as a local organ of state power according to the new constitution. In view of this, we should make a real effort to improve our work and over come our shortcomings so as [to] raise the work of the people's congress Standing Committee to a new level and open up a new situation.

The constitution gives relatively extensive powers to local people's congresses and their standing committees; and people of all nationalities in the province have placed high hopes on us. In a recent speech, Chairman Peng Zhen pointed out: "The tasks of our party and state during the new historical period are, to put it briefly, to achieve the four modernizations, develop socialst democracy, improve the socialist legal system, and build a highly civilized and democratic socialist country on the premise of upholding the four basic principles. Development of socialist democracy and improvement of the socialist legal system amount to a question which directly concerns whether our country can be in a state of stability and unity, whether it can have a long period of order and stability, face every danger, and overcome every difficulty and whether our socialist modernization program can make smooth progress. In view of this, it is a question of prime importance." We must do still better in exercising our lofty functions as stipulated in the constitution and the organic law of local people's congresses and people's governments. We must resolutely comply with the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, implement the resolutions adopted by the Second Session of the 6th National People's Congress, and strive to develop socialist democracy and improve the socialist legal system. We must strengthen the building of spiritual as well as material civilizations, vigorously proceed with reform, open further to the outside world, and mobilize and unite the people of all nationalities in the province to make concerted efforts to fulfill the various tasks set forth by the current session and to create a new situation of our socialst modernization program.

I have made the above report for your examination. Please give your comments or criticisms.

CSO: 4005/787

SOUTHWEST REGION

KUNMING MILITARY REGION PROMOTES YOUNGER CADRES

HK100636 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 84 p 1

[Report by Chen Hongchang [6186 3163 2490] and Li Hongchang [2621 3163 2490]; "A Large Number of Young and Middle-Aged Cadres Are Promoted to Leading Posts in the Kunming Military Region"]

[Text] In recent years leading groups of the armies, divisions and regiments under the Kunming Military Region have achieved notable results in making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent and a large number of outstanding younger and middle-aged cadres have been promoted to leadership posts so that they can give full play to their talent in building our revolutionary army into a modern and regular one and in safeguarding the border areas of our motherland.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and particularly since the consolidation and reform of the army, the Kunming Military Region has readjusted and consolidated leading groups at various levels in the spirit of the instructions of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission on promoting cadres. In the course of promotion, principal leading comrades of the Kunming Military Region boldly broke with the conventional idea that "promotions should go by seniority" and resolutely promoted cadres from the lower level to the high level. They went right to the first line to check on cadres and supported outstanding young cadres to shoulder heavy loads in leading posts. After the leading groups of armies, divisions and regiments were readjusted, the average age of their members was reduced by 6 to 10 years, compared with previous years, and their educational and vocational levels increased impressively.

The party committee of the Kunming Military Region attached great importance to cultivating and guiding these newly-promoted younger cadres so as to enable them to prove themselves equal to their leading posts. It often urged that, from a long-term view, the departments concerned should promote theoretical, professional and cultural study among cadres. Over the past 3 years, the military region has sent large numbers of cadres to all levels at military academies and vocational and technical schools for further training. Now, most of them have been promoted to leading posts at various levels, thus becoming a vital new force in army building. Many units of the military region opened cultural study classes and encouraged cadres to study in evening schools,

schools offering courses through correspondence or periodicals or by radio, or self-study schools to enhance their level of scientific and cultural knowledge. In 1983 alone, more than 3,000 cadres were granted junior and senior middle school certificates of graduation and more than 1,000 got graduation certificates for certain courses from universities and colleges.

With the progressive "modernization" of leading groups of all units in the four aspects, the political and military quality of all units has greatly improved and all work fronts have taken on a new look. Especially in the battles to safeguard the motherland's border areas, a number of young cadres, who were recently promoted to leading posts, are leading their men in attacks and are wise and full of strategems in directing military operations. In the recent counterattack against Vietnamese troops on the Songmao ridge in Lao Shan, Zhang Youxia, the commanding officer of a unit of Yunnan frontier guards, won a wonderful victory in a surprise attack, recapturing the peak of a hill in 9 minutes and wiping out hundreds of the enemy. Liao Xilong, the head of a frontier guards unit, sets high demands in training and exercises strict control over the unit's discipline in peacetime, and he is a superb military commander in war. In the recent fight to retake Zheyin Shan, he was cited for his distinguished service in the higher authorities. Chen Peizhong, the political commissar of a frontier guards unit, is known for conducting thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological work. He was also commended by the higher authorities because his unit recently put up a heroic fight and defeated the enemy after going through many difficulties and setbacks.

CSO: 4005/786

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG HOLDS MEETING ON PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

HK081027 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 6 August, the office of the group for guiding party rectification of the regional CPC committee held a report meeting on readjusting the professional guiding ideology and instituting the system of personal responsibility. More than 400 people attended the meeting. They included the members of the leading party groups of the units directly under the regional CPC committee and government and the responsible comrades of the independent units at the county level in the Lhasa area. The relevant responsible comrades of the regional CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, and CPPCC also attended the meeting.

At the meeting, (Li Maozai), vice secretary of the leading party group and deputy chief of the regional bureau of labor and personnel, gave an account of the spirit of the conference on instituting the personal responsibility system in party, government and mass organizations, which was jointly held in Beijing by the organization department of the CPC Central Committee and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel. He said: The implementation of the personal responsibility system constitutes an important component of the institutional reform and an important measure for consolidating and developing the achievements in the institutional reform. It is also a revolution in the building of institutions.

Comrade (Li Maozai) said: In instituting the personal responsibility system in office work, all units should, in accordance with the installation of organizations, the authorized size of staff, the scope of duties, and the tasks of the unit as defined by the organization of a higher level after the institutional reform, define the duties and limits of authority level by level from top to bottom, break down the tasks from one level to another, and clearly stipulate the duties and limits of authority of every post and all personnel so that everyone is responsible for, and performs his work to the best of his ability. In this way, the work can be carried out effectively and in an orderly way, the duties incumbent on each person or post are well defined, rewards and punishments can be meted out strictly and fairly, and the work will not be delayed or shifted onto others.

He said: In promoting the personal responsibility system, we should proceed from the actual conditions in various units and pay attention to practical results. The demands should be strict, feasible, definite and rational so that they can be put into effect and examined. No matter what forms of personal responsibility system we adopt, they should help achieve the objective of party rectification, promote the reform in the economic field, and be conducive to the separation of government administration from enterprise management and the separation of party leadership from government administration.

Dan Zeng, member of the standing committee of the regional CPC committee and leader of the office of the group for guiding party rectification of the regional CPC committee, spoke at the report meeting. He said: All units, whether the first group of units which have entered the stage of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects or the second group of units which have entered the stage of study, should implement the spirit of readjusting the professional guiding ideology and instituting the system of personal responsibility, gradually promote the system of responsibility in office work, improve work style, raise work efficiency and constantly improve office work.

He called on all units, in the course of party rectification, to regard the institution and improvement of the personal responsibility system as an important component in the stage of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects and to do a good job of it. He also called on them to solve the following four problems well: 1) Strengthen the dedication and sense of responsibility of cadres at all levels; 2) overcome bureaucratism; 3) raise work efficiency; and 4) solve the problem characterized by mountains of documents and seas of meetings. All units should integrate the institution and improvement of the personal responsibility system with the implementation and readjustment of professional guiding ideology, with the strengthening of institutional building, and with simultaneous rectification and correction of defects. It is necessary to promote conscientiously the personal responsibility system in office work with the spirit of reform and in accordance with the requirements of party rectification and strive to develop the economy in our region and to make the people prosperous as soon as possible.

CSO: 4005/786

SOUTHWEST REGION

BATTLE ON LAOSHAN HEIGHT 12 JULY RECALLED

HK080838 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Newsletter: "Fifteen Chivalrous Warriors"--about a battle safeguarding a certain height at the Laoshan front]

[Excerpts] News of victory at the southwest border defense front of our motherland keeps pouring in. After recovering Laoshan and Zheyinshan, the loyal people's border defense fighters have smashed the repeated counterattacks of the Vietnamese aggressors and have bravely fought to safeguard the sacred territory of our motherland.

In a battle at a place the commanders and fighters call (Li Haixin) height, with the ratio between enemy forces and our own 30 to 1, 15 warriors of the 30 Platoon of the 8th Company of a PLA border defense unit in Yunnan fought more than 10 hours, repulsed the attacks of the enemy on six occasions, killed 104 of them and seized a large number of weapons and ammunition. All of the 15 warriors gloriously rendered meritorious military service. Their heroic and moving deeds have been extensively spread among the armymen and people at the border areas.

Under a blanket of darkness in the wee hours of 12 July, a reinforced battalion of the Vietnamese troops infiltrated a certain height in our country that is only some 1,000 square meters in size. At 0450 hours, when the enemy had just reached the slopes, they were discovered by our vigilant fighters. (Li Haixin), acting platoon commander, immediately issued a combat order and quickly reported it to the upper level, asking for artillery support. Machine guns and submachine guns roared at the position and our powerful artillery fire blotted out the sky, covered the earth, and exploded in the midst of the enemy. When the Vietnamese troops found that they failed in their sneak attack, they immediately changed their tactics.

Under concentrated cover fire, they poured into our position along three routes. They made use of the smoke caused by the explosion of packs of dynamite to sneak into our trenches. Platoon Commander (Li Haixin) then waved his hand, led his comrades-in-arms to close in on them, and fought at close quarters with the enemy. In the course of the fierce fighting, two bullets of an enemy's machinegun pierced his left breast and blood gushed out. Platoon commander, shouted (Yang Guoyue), ninth squad leader. He rushed to give aid

to him and wanted to dress his wound. Don't bother about me! Wipe out the enemy quickly! Seeing another group of the enemy coming upon them, (Li Haixin) pushed (Yang Guoyue) aside and detonated the first mine, situated about 2 meters away. The men of the Vietnamese troops which came up on the right side fell in groups immediately following a skirmish. Later, (Li Haixin) propped himself up, watched the Vietnamese troops wriggling on the left side of the height, climbed with difficulty to the left side of the fortifications, and detonated the second mine. Before he turned around, dynamite thrown by the enemy exploded over his head. He fell down in a pool of blood.

Revenge our platoon commander; resolutely defend the position, shouted (Yang Guoyue). He took up his submachine gun and rushed forward. Revenge our platoon commander; kill them, fighters roared thunderously. They threw grenades with hatred and shot with their submachine guns at the enemy. The roars of the fighters and noise of explosions echoed through the mountains. The enemy was repulsed.

The Vietnamese troops were not reconciled to failure. They reorganized into teams. Under the support of artillery fire, with the military strength of a reinforced platoon, they closed in on the height along three routes. At this time, of the 14 fighters on the height, two were seriously injured and six were slightly injured. In addition, the telephone line and the command control were blown up. The PLA unit was out of contact with its upper level. The battle became more arduous. At this crucial moment, (Yang Gyoyue) bravely stepped forward and resolutely directed the whole platoon's fight. They repulsed the second, third and fourth attacks of the enemy one after another.

Under the leadership of (Yang Guoyue), they all rushed out and waged a life-and-death struggle against the enemy. The reinforcement units came in good time. Under the support of the fire from several nearby heights, the fighters launched a fierce counterattack. Many of the Vietnamese troops were killed or injured. They left over 100 corpses behind and fled in panic down the height. Our heroic border defense fighters have firmly safeguarded the height and with their loyalty, warm blood, and lives, and have defended the sacred territory of our great motherland.

CSO: 4005/786

SOUTHWEST REGION

PLA SOLDIER REPULSES VIETNAMESE ATTACK

HK080538 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Aug 84

[Text] In the battle against Vietnamese troops who tried to recapture (Lao Shan) on 12 July, (Wang Guoming), a Miao nationality soldier of the No 3 squad of a PLA unit stationed in Yunnan border areas, insisted on fighting the enemies despite four wounds. He killed 14 Vietnamese soldiers, and was awarded merit citation class two.

(Wang Guoming) is a new soldier who joined the PLA last year. Upon joining the PLA, he could speak only a little Han dialect. After making strenuous efforts, he has not only overcome the language barrier, but has also won the title of marksman in his PLA unit by his outstanding performance in military training.

On 12 July, two companies of Vietnamese troops launched an attack on (Lao Shan) hill where (Wang Guoming's) unit was stationed. In the face of the enemy's frenzied counterattack, (Wang Guoming) acted calmly and resourcefully. He lured the enemies onto open terrain and effectively wiped them out with short rounds of fire.

When his army unit beat back the enemy's fourth assault, a shell fired by the enemy's recoilless gun hit (Wang Guoming's) heavy machine gun. He was seriously wounded and fell to the ground. Suddenly he was awakened by the shouts of the attacking enemy. He managed to get up, picked up a submachine gun, and limped toward the communications trench. Suddenly, a Vietnamese soldier appeared only 3 meters away from him. They engaged in close combat, and with only one shot, (Wang Guoming) killed the enemy in the trench.

Though wounded, (Wang Guoming) insisted on fighting for 14 hours that day. Together with other soldiers of the platoon, he beat back the enemy's 21 assaults and victoriously guarded their position.

CSO: 4005/786

SOUTHWEST REGION

TEACHERS VISIT LHASA TO PROMOTE PROJECTS

HK100444 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 7 August, the Educational Bureau of Lhasa City held a ceremony in the guesthouse of the regional communications department to warmly welcome teachers from Beijing Municipality, Zhejiang Province and Hunan Province, who were sent by the State Council to promote educational projects in our region. A total of 83 teachers came to Xizang this time. Beijing Municipality and Zhejiang sent their teachers to support Xizang for the first time. However, Hunan Province has previously sent six groups of teachers to the region. In addition, since Hangzhou has become the sister city of Lhasa, it has sent 11 students to support educational projects in Lhasa.

Responsible party and government comrades of Lhasa City Dainba Gyaincain, Gao Shigen, Anglang Pingcuo, (Ge Yinchun), and others, successively visited these teachers. They highly praised their passionate enthusiasm in overcoming difficulties in order to come to support Xizang. They wished them new success in their educational careers.

(Lu Shaotong), a special education teacher in physical education, who is approaching 50 and formerly taught at a school for children of workers at the Zhuzhou chemical plant in Hunan, told the reporters that he felt happy because he would be able to do something for Xizang during his remaining years. He stressed that Xizang is an inalienable part of the great motherland. The invigoration of Xizang is inseparable from education. He said that he was willing to do all he could to make contributions to the development of educational projects in the border area during the rest of his life. In the new school year, these teachers will be assigned to teach in some Lhasa schools.

CSO: 4005/786

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN MEETING ON BUILDING CIVILIZED UNITS OPENS

HK160546 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] The Yunnan provincial on-the-spot experience exchanging meeting on building civilized units sponsored by the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, the Yunnan Provincial Government, and the Yunnan Provincial Military District opened today in Changning County, Baoshan Prefecture. This is another provincial experience exchanging meeting since the on-the-spot meeting convened in Yiliang County last year on building spiritual civilization by the concerted effort of the army and the people. Present at the meeting were a total of 400 participants, including responsible comrades of the organizations directly under the provincial authorities and the party and government organizations of various prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, and counties; the leading comrades of the People's Armed Force Departments of various military subdistricts; and representative of advanced units recommended by various localities. Zhang Zhimin, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee and political commissar of the provincial military district, attended the meeting. The opening ceremony was presided over by He Zhiqiang, vice governor of Yunnan Province.

In his opening speech Vice Governor He Zhiqiang said: Adhering to the guidelines laid down by the 12th CPC National Congress and the 2d session of the 6th National People's Congress, this meeting will transmit the spirit of the conference on building civilized villages, civilized units, and civilized streets, sum up the experiences of various localities in building civilized villages and civilized units, give full play to the role of the militia in the building of the two civilizations, and bring about a new development in the building of civilized villages and civilized units in our province.

(Yang Shanzhong), secretary of the Baoshan Prefectural CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. (Pu Jiaxing), secretary of the Changning County CPC Committee; and (Yin Peiyou), director of the People's Armed Forces Department of Changning County, introduced to the participants their experiences.

This meeting is scheduled to last 6 days. The participants will visit various civilized units in Changning County ot listen to reports, find out what these units have done, evaluate and commend their achievements, and help them

to discover their shortcomings while learning from them. Through learning from and helping each other, the participants will try to work out specific measures so as to do a better job in building spiritual civilization. Some other prefectures will also present their advanced experience during the meeting.

CSO: 4005/818

BRIEFS

YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING--The provincial people's congress standing committee held a meeting yesterday to discuss questions of urban construction and management, centering on the overall PLA for Kunming City, to meet the demands of opening up to the world and reforming the setup. Committee Chairman Liu Minghui and Vice Chairmen Ma Wendong and Wang Shichao attended. The State Council has said that Kunming City is the provincial capital of Yunnan and one of China's famous cultural centers in history. Its natural conditions and scenery are outstanding and it has excellent conditions for developing into a tourist city. The construction and development of the city must be strictly carried out in accordance with this note on the approved development plan. The participants in the meeting put forward many specific views and suggestions on how to implement the State Council's note and the overall development plan for Kunming City. [Excerpts] [HK170255 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Aug 84]

CSO: 4005/818

NORTH REGION

NEW PHASE IN PROPAGANDA WORK URGED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 84 p 1

[Article: "In Line With New Situation, Usher in New Phase in Propaganda Work"]

> [Text] Editor's note: After Comrade Gao Yang [7559 2254] gave a talk on 9 March at the provincial party committee's standing committee concerning work on the propaganda front, the comrades at the provincial party committee's organizationsl department discussed the issue in a timely fashion, held a seminar for the propaganda ministers of the prefectural and municipal party committees and studied methods to make the propaganda front correspond to new circumstances in order to create a new phase in our propaganda work. Their attitude is correct. The issues they have studied are realistic and the measures they have decided to adopt are feasible. We hope that various provincial departments will model themselves after the propaganda department and improve their work earnestly, seriously and in accordance with the spirit of party rectification. These steps are necessary in order to adjust to the new circumstances.

This news paper has learned that recently the propaganda department of the provincial party committee held a conference for the propaganda ministers of the various prefectural and municipal party committees. At the conference, Xu Chunxin, standing member of the provincial party committee and propaganda minister, reported on the party rectification work carried out by the provincial propaganda department and the propaganda network affiliated with the province. In addition, on behalf of the provincial party committee's propaganda department, Xu Chunxin compared and examined the status of party rectification work.

Xu Chunxin stated that Comrade Gao Yang's comment on the work of the propaganda front was quite accurate and effective. Xu Chunxin said that he had always felt that our propaganda work was fairly good and that politically it "followed the prevailing trend," operationally it was "passable" and stylistically it was "within the law"; the guiding principle had been to make no mistake and to be content with being hardworking. Xu Chunxin said that he did not have the courage to strive for more, nor did he have the sense of urgency to create new phases. Looking back on it, this poignant criticism was "right on the mark." We cannot keep on ignoring the circumstances we have witnessed and not feel guilty about them. It is time that we undertake thorough changes!

Xu Chunxin reviewed the five most significant issues concerning the propaganda front. 1) Propaganda work does not correspond to the new circumstances at all. Measures have not been taken to adjust to the new circumstances in the rural areas and to the newly risen demands of peasants. 2) There have been no clear-cut standards for initiating new ideas and reform. There has not been any creative integration between reform and the party line initiated during the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee aimed at fulfilling the spirit of the 12th Party Congress. There have been many suggestions that we should be geared to the needs of the masses, to reality and to those needs at the grassroots level, but in actuality there has been only devotion to formality and to those in power. 3) There are frequent conflicts between the ideological front and the ideological field. Propaganda education which urges people to adhere to the four basic principles has not been sufficiently accented and effective. 4) The problem of bureaucratism. This was approached from four different angles: no intensive efforts geared to the needs of the masses, to reality and to grassroots problems have been made -- numerous tasks and slogans have been initiated but there is little inspection, implementation or summarizing of experiences; the propaganda department of the provincial party committee should be held responsible for the political incidents in radio and TV broadcast and movies that took place in the past few years; and we have been unable to accomplish great tasks because there is too much red tape, "too many piles of documents and an ocean of meetings." 5) The combat potential of the various departments and advisors that implement the ideological work has not been fully developed.

After he had examined the above problems, Xu Chunxin offered his analyses concerning the origin of these problems from four aspects. 1) Some people remain ideologically unliberated. The pernicious influence of "leftists" has not been eradicated completely. There are people who are unable to carry out the policies of the Party Central Committee in a realistic and creative manner because they are limited by established forces and obsolete ideas. 2) Some people lack a revolutionary spirit and a sense of loyalty to the party. They are the careful gentlemen and Mr Nice-guys who harbor liberalism and lack a sense of principle. These people are confined by the rightist mentality. 3) Self-complacency and arrogance. Some people have not the least understanding of propaganda work in other cities and provinces; in particular, they do not appreciate

the strengths, reforms and new ideas of others. They are nearsighted, do not have an accurate understanding of themselves and are content with their own mediocre work. 4) Some people are ill-schooled in political theories and policy lines. They are unable to grasp the overall situation and lack the awareness needed to deal with important issues and conflicts.

Xu Chunxin also made several suggestions on how to improve our work: 1) Direct the construction of the civilization village with the idea and methods of system engineering. There must be a breakthrough this year. The construction of the civilization village should serve as an impetus to the overall development of the construction of a spiritual civilization. 2) With economic construction as our goal, we should promote reform with a clear-cut stand and should strive forward and encourage new ideas and things. We should criticize in an effective way those things and ideas that interfere with reform. In particular, we should propagate and fulfill thoroughly the directives of this year's Central Document No 1. All propaganda work should aim at improving the economy and the production of commodities. 3) Our work should be geared to the needs of the rural areas, to those of the grassroots level, to the masses and to reality. We should make intensive efforts to popularize research and investigative work. In particular, before we direct writers, artists and theoreticians to immerse themselves in rural life, we should conduct careful research and make unified arrangements in order to be well-organized, better planned and more purposeful and effective. 4) The provincial party committee's propaganda department should fulfill its function as the advisory department and combat force for the provincial party committee. Various departments on the propaganda front should discuss major issues with one another, be aware of the overall situation and fulfill their respective obligations. All agencies related to the media and the study of theories should shoulder the responsibility of bringing circumstances to the attention of the provincial party committee and should synthesize and analyze information from all fields before further errors are committed. Propaganda departments should organize the entire propaganda front gradually in order to form a force that is geared to the ideology of the masses and to develop creatively various projects related to propaganda work. Propaganda departments should assume their responsibility for educating and enhancing the quality of cadres.

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CSO: 4005/679

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI: MA WANLI SPEAKS AT MEETING ON RADIO, TELEVISION

HK130612 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] This morning, at the ninth provincial meeting on radio and television, Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Ma Wanli pointed out in his speech that CPC committees and governments at all levels must treat radio and television as a prime issue in the building of spiritual civilization and firmly grasp it.

Comrade Ma Wanli said: Radio and television are not only powerful propaganda means to promote the modernization of the building of two civilizations, but also important component parts of the building of spiritual civilization. At present, radio and television are indispensable to people's daily life and production. Through radio and television, people obtain information, know the world, learn new knowledge, and enrich their lives so that they can keep pace with the era and build a modernized society with a high degree of material and spiritual civilization.

Comrade Ma Wanli pointed: With a vast area, Qinghai has poor transport facilities. Inhabitants are scattered all over the province which is economically and culturally backward. Under such specific conditions, other propaganda means inevitablely meet with various obstructions. But radio and television are not affected by these objective conditions. So long as people have to receive it, they can directly obtain various information through radio and television. Furthermore, radio and television surpass other propaganda means in speed, scope, and direct influence. As radio and television are free from the people's cultural level, illiterate persons can also accept its propaganda. It was precisely through radio and television that the people in the province have in recent years promptly known the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee and the important decisions made by the provincial CPC committee in implementing the principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee.

Comrade Ma Wanli said: Radio and television are also an effective means for spreading cultural and scientific knowledge and for upgrading the cultural and scientific level of the people of various nationalities in the province. They can help people to upgrade their cultural level, help the society to popularize science and technology, and help those having lofty aspirations to become talented people through self-study. Developing education through radio and television is the most effective way for the province to get rid of

cultural and scientific backwardness. The province's radio and television university now has an enrollment of more than 2,000 students, about two-thirds of the total enrollment of the province's universities and colleges. The central agricultural science broadcasting school now has an enrollment of 500 students. The foreign language study programs and the Tibetan language study programs offered by the station and the program to popularize science and technology offered by the provincial broadcasting system have been warmly welcomed by youngsters of various nationalities.

Comrade Ma Wanli said: Radio and television are also cultural and entertainment means which people of various nationalities like most. They have greatly enriched and enlivened the people's cultural life. He said: Recently through television we watched the fighting spirit of the Chinese athletes at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles and were greatly inspired by their winning honor for the motherland.

Comrade Ma Wanli emphatically pointed out: Radio and television are an effective propaganda tool of the party and government, as well as an all-rounder which assists the party and government in building spiritual civilization. CPC committees and governments at all levels must fully understand the role of radio and television in promoting the building of the two civilizations and learn how to use this tool. He demanded that CPC committees and people's governments at all levels should vigorously support the reform on the radio and television front, give assistance in human and financial resources, strengthen their leadership over the propaganda service of radio and television, and successfully reform the radio and television service so as to make a rapid development in the province's radio and television service in the next 1 or 2 years.

Comrade Ma Wanli's speech greatly inspired the delegates attending the Ninth Provincial Meeting on Radio and Television.

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NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI CONFERENCE ON BROADCASTING CONCLUDES

HK120707 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The Ninth Qinghai provincial conference on radio and television work concluded this afternoon after 7 days in session. The meeting was convened by the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial radio and television department. (Zhang Shangchun), director of the propaganda department, presided and made a speech. (Liu Xinquan), director of the radio and television department, gave a work report. Ma Wanli, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made an important speech. The conference focused on studying reforms in the following respects:

1. Carry out reforms propaganda work, with reforms in journalism as the point of breakthrough. Since news reports often touch on important international and domestic events and sensitive issues, the general demand is that they strictly implement the party's line, principles, and policies, adhere to propaganda discipline, and avoid political mistakes. It is necessary to carry out serious investigation and study, seek truth from facts, and ensure that reports are true and accurate. Other programs, such as those dealing with literature and art of providing education or various services, must also be reformed. All propaganda programs must serve in appropriate forms the party's central work tasks and the party's general line and task for the new period.

2. Implement the principle of having radio and television run at four levels--by the central authorities, by the provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, by the cities, autonomous prefectures, and prefectures, and by the counties--of combined coverage by these four levels, and of satellite broadcasting coverage for the whole country. For this reason, it is necessary to actively complete all current construction tasks and speed up the provision of coverage of the whole province. On the other hand, from now on all areas must consider preparing for the construction of satellite receiving and relay stations to ensure that the programs of the central radio and television stations can be received and relayed as soon as China's satellites are launched.

3. Reform management work. We must strive to switch radio and television to enterprise management in 1 or 2 years. Under the premise of making

rational use of state investment, we should tap more sources of revenue, and increase revenue to make up for the shortage of state investment. At the same time, we should put the structure on a sound basis, perfect the management setup, and establish job responsibility systems.

4. Reform the personnel system and expand the sources of talent.

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NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG PARTY PLENARY SESSION CONCLUDES

HK150421 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The second enlarged plenary session of the third regional CPC committee concluded this morning. Qi Guo, secretary of the committee, delivered a speech entitled "Do a Good Job in Party Rectification, Be Bold in Reforms, and Apply the Pioneering Spirit To Invigorate Xinjiang's Economy." Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Wang Enmao presided.

Qi Guo said: The region's excellent political and economic situation developed further in the first half of the year. Party rectification is developing healthily. The first batch of units carrying out rectification are currently accepting the results of studying the party rectification documents and are about to enter the state of comparison and examination. The second batch of units carrying out party rectification are now studying the documents. The work of structural reform and assignment of leadership groups at the country-level has been basically completed. Initial success has been scored in building the third echelon. Work on the ideological front has been strengthened. The crackdown on serious economic and other crimes has further unfolded. Unity of nationalities has been more consolidated.

On the tasks for the second half of the year, Comrade Qi Guo said: We must do a good job in party rectification, speed up reforms, and strive to fulfill and overfulfill the national economic and social development plans. On how to get a good grasp of economic work, he stressed the following points:

1. Promote reforms, focusing on making great efforts in urban reforms, and promote production with reform.

2. Speed up the pace of enterprise consolidation and do a good job in reducing deficits and increasing surpluses.

3. Thoroughly shift economic work onto the track of centering on improving economic results.

Comrade Qi Guo said: We must continue to get a thoroughly good grasp of party rectification. The first batch of rectification units must complete comparison and examination during September. They should then spend 3 months

on rectification and correction. They should switch to the state of organizational handling in January, and basically complete the whole of party rectification by the spring festival. The second batch of rectification units should complete the study stage by the end of September, begin comparison and examination in October, complete rectification and correction by the spring festival, generally completing the whole task by the end of April. The prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities can begin party rectification in the coming winter.

At present we should get a good grasp of accepting the results of study in the first batch of rectification units, and seriously do a good job in comparison and examination and in the subsequent rectification and correction work. In accordance with the CPC Central Committee policy and the spirit of the relevant documents, we must do a thoroughly good job in weeding out [qingli] people of three categories.

We must conduct education for the cadres and masses in totally negating the great cultural revolution. All party members and party cadres must spontaneously eliminate factionalism and strengthen party spirit. All units carrying out party rectification, whether in the first or second batch, must grasp rectification to spur economic work, reforms, and the three fundamental turns for the better.

Comrade Qi Guo stressed in his speech: We must do a thoroughly good job of planning and preparatory work for developing and building Xinjiang. He said: During this session, Comrade Wang Enmao has proposed on behalf of the regional CPC committee that by the year 2000 Xinjiang quintuple annual industrial and agricultural output value and achieve a medium or higher level in the whole country in economic and cultural development, in preparation for entering the ranks of the advanced in the whole country, and that we should proceed to build the region into an important Chinese economic construction in the 21st century. The regional CPC committee has put forward these goals of endeavor in accordance with the important instructions delivered by Comrades Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang during their inspections of Xinjiang, and on the basis of the practice in the past 2 years and of the efforts of various areas and departments this year in organizing large numbers of experts and work personnel to collect large amounts of data, investigate and study, analyze, and hold discussions.

The party and government departments at all levels and the party members, cadres, and masses of all nationalities must bring their thinking into line with achieving this great goal. The party organizations and people's government at all levels and all departments and units must get a good grasp of the following tasks in accordance with this plan:

1. Bring the region's superior features into full play and work out all-round plans in light of local conditions.

2. Speed up the technical transformation of old enterprises.

3. Regard geological survey work as a strategic focus in developing and building Xinjiang, and speed up the progress of the work.

4. Vigorously develop township and town enterprises. This is an important aspect in quintupling total annual industrial and agricultural output value. All departments must, as they supported agriculture in the past, vigorously support the development of these enterprises.

5. Truly solve in ideology and practical work the problem of opening up to the outside world and to fraternal provinces and regions, and vigorously import capital and advanced equipment, technology, and management experiences to change the region's backwardness in equipment and technology as quickly as possible.

Comrade Qi Guo said in conclusion: There are only some 4 months left of this year. Time is very pressing and there is much to do. Through carrying out party rectification, we must display still more revolutionary spirit, further emancipate our minds, be resolved on reform, rely on the masses to work with vigor, strive to fulfill the economic and social development plan for the year, and create a new situation in all fields of work.

On the question of how to do a good job in urban reforms in the region, Comrade Qi Guo said at the session today: At present the region should focus on solving the problems of releasing and trusting. Releasing means streamlining administration and delegating powers to lower levels, continuing to relax the policies, and separating government administration from enterprise management. Trusting means trusting and relying on the prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, and the enterprises to run the enterprises well and make a success of their reforms and production. In the second half of the year we should focus on the following six tasks in urban reform:

1. Carry out the second stage of substituting tax payment for profit delivery.

2. Implement the State Council's provisional regulations on further expanding the decisionmaking powers of state-owned industrial enterprises, and solve the problem of expanding these powers in 10 respects.

3. Establish the economic responsibility systems in the enterprises and put them on a sound basis.

4. Reform the management setup of the building trade and capital construction, and also the circulation setup. At present it is urgently necessary to reform the grain and oil procurement methods. Under the principle of taking planned economy as the dominant factor and regulation by market mechanism as supplementary, we should open up the grain and oil markets and change from the previous channels of state monopoly to variety of channels operated by the state, the collective, and the individual. Simultaneous with state procurement of grain and oil, supply and marketing cooperatives, other rural cooperative commercial units, and individual peasants are permitted to procure,

transport, and sell grain and oil. Grain and oil can be taken into the towns, and out of the counties and the autonomous region. The policies on communications and transport should be relaxed, and state, collective, and individuals should operate them together.

5. In opening up to the world, we must make full use of Xinjiang's conditions as both an independent economic area and a nationality autonomous region, and implement still more relaxed and flexible policies. We must be bold in importing advanced technology and equipment, capital, and talent from other parts of China and from foreign countries.

6. In accordance with the central principle of streamlining administration and delegating powers, apart from backbone enterprises with a bearing on the national and the people's livelihood in the region, enterprises should in principle be handed down to Urumqi City and the localities to manage. This must be done in a planned way and with preparations. We must delegate some powers of examination and approval and allow the prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, and counties still greater decisionmaking power in capital construction, technical transformation, and the import of projects.

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