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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

OVERHAUL OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM URGED

OW070305 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] United Nations, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--The Committee for Development Planning, in its latest report, calls for an overhaul of the international financial system, a UN press release said today.

The report dismisses the current view that a strong recovery is underway and that a policy of "staying the course" is all that is needed. At best, it asserts, current economic policies promote a "stop and go" economy of small gains offset by large declines.

The committee, a high level advisory body of the UN Economic and Social Council, urges that an ad hoc group be formed under United Nations auspices to examine critical issues in the international system of trade, money and finance.

In the present situation of tensions and imbalances, it adds, the recovery signs visible in early 1983 may not be sustained unless there is an internationally co-ordinated shift towards expansion in industrial countries.

The report says that the most alarming threat to world recovery is "the chaotic situation prevailing in international financial relations and the unprecedented contraction forced upon all groups of developing countries including the oil exporting ones."

It maintains that the protectionist measures taken by developed countries further disrupts the world economy, while promoting bitter conflicts and turning partners into rivals. The committee also warns that, unless countries with large foreign debts can reschedule those loans on significantly better terms, and at lower rates of interest, cancellation of debts will be inevitable.

The committee strongly recommends that, among other things, developing countries forge firmer links among themselves. There are large gains to be made from closer co-operation in trade and finance among developing countries, it notes. But, it says, to take advantage of these gains "requires the establishment of a third world secretariat that could help focus and align the interests of the developing countries and serve them in international negotiations." The committee's report will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council in Geneva in July.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

OPEC TO MAINTAIN CURRENT PETROLEUM PRICES

OW100201 Beijing XINHUA in English 1909 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, 8 Jun (XINHUA)--The OPEC's Market Monitoring Committee today recommended that the OPEC member states maintain the 29 dollars a barrel benchmark price set at the OPEC Ministerial Meeting in London last March.

Chairman of the committee Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah told reporters after the committee meeting here that "we are aimed at keeping the price at 29 dollars a barrel at least until the end of 1985."

All the four members of the committee--the United Arab Emirates, Algeria, Venezuela and Indonesia--attended the meeting. Nigerian Oil Minister and current OPEC Conference President Yahaya Dikko also took part in the meeting.

Al-'Utaybah said the committee at the same time recommended that the organization limit its production to 17.5 million barrels a day.

He described the oil market as "quiet" since the oil ministers agreed on a production ceiling and a new benchmark price in London last March.

But he said the spot market oil price was "still a bit lower" than the official price, which was not strong enough to accommodate additional production.

He said OPEC's current production is 17 million barrels per day, 0.5 million less than that agreed at the London meeting. OPEC had produced 31 million barrels a day at the highest level.

At present, there will be a decline in demand for OPEC because of production increases in non-OPEC countries and a reduction in consumption in summer.

Hence, OPEC has entrusted Algeria to contact the Soviet Union as Soviet sales on West European spot markets have now reached 1.5 million barrels a day and are adding to OPEC's marketing difficulties.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

OPEC OIL PRODUCTION SHOWS OPTIMISTIC PROSPECTS

OW031259 Beijing XINHUA in English 1143 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--Recent developments in the world oil market show members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting [OPEC] Countries have honored their quotas agreed at the London meeting in March with crude price to firm up and demand for OPEC oil to get stronger.

On 1 June, Vice President of Nigeria Alex Ekwueme said his country was in fact under pressure to overproduce, which it could not do, according to OPECNA.

"Our close follow-up of the market has proved that there is no reason for us to doubt the behavior of any member," Kuwaiti Oil Minister 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah said yesterday referring to OPEC members' honesty in sticking to their quotas.

In London, Chief Economist of the International Energy Agency Herman Franssen said Wednesday that demand for OPEC oil later this year is likely to exceed the 17.5 million bpd production ceiling. His prediction is set in the same tone as is made by the Kuwait oil minister, who forecast that OPEC crude production would increase to 18 million bpd by the last quarter of this year as a result of the industrialized countries' improved economy and their almost depleted reserves.

According to Franssen, demand for OPEC oil in the third quarter of this year is about 17.5 million bpd, the ceiling OPEC would reach according to the London agreement.

He stated that excess demand for OPEC oil is likely to be continuing into the winter of 1983/1984. In 1984 as a whole, OPEC will be producing about 20 billion bpd, he added.

In Jakarta, Indonesian Minister of Mines and Energy Subroto said OPEC oil production is projected to reach 22 million bpd in 1990 and between 26 and 27 million by the end of this century, reflecting a steady increase of demand for OPEC oil. He said the current OPEC production is at about 15 million bpd, or 2.5 million bpd less than the London quota.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

UN SURVEY MISSION DEPARTS FOR IRAN, IRAQ

OW190814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] United Nations, 18 May (XINHUA)--A UN mission left New York tonight for Iran and Iraq to survey and assess the war damage areas in the two countries, in what is the first UN intervention in their war.

The mission, sent by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar at the request of Iran and after consultations with Iraq, will prepare a report for the secretary-general who intends to transmit it to the Security Council. It is scheduled to stay in Iran from 20 to 26 May and then in Iraq from 27 to 31 May.

The mission consists of Brigadier-General Timothy K. Dibuama, military adviser to the UN Secretary-General, and Mr Iqbal Riza, principal officer in the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs. They will be joined to two Swedish officials as experts in munitions and artillery.

The secretary-general has received assurances from both Iran and Iraq to ensure the safety of the mission while it is in the areas.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

UN BODY PREDICTS WORLD POPULATION GROWTH

OW010432 Beijing XINHUA in English 0228 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] United Nations, 31 May (XINHUA)--The world's total population will probably reach five billion within the next five years, according to the Population Reference Bureau (PRB).

The PRB's 1983 world population data sheet places the current global population at 4.67 billion.

PRB said that the annual population growth in the developing countries is over 2 percent as compared to only 0.6 percent in the developed countries.

If the current growth rates continue in the developing countries, their population will constitute 79 percent of the world total by the year 2000 and 83 percent by 2020.

No sustained economic development will occur in the developing countries and no decent life will be achieved for their citizens when population growth outpaces economic progress, Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development Peter McPherson said in his article "More Than Just Numbers."

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

UN SECURITY COUNCIL URGES NAMIBIAN INDEPENDENCE

OW010917 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] United Nations, 31 May (XINHUA)--The Security Council today gave the UN Secretary-General a mandate to talk with the parties to the proposed ceasefire with a view to securing early independence for Namibia.

In a resolution unanimously adopted this morning, the council requested Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to report to the council on the results of these consultations not later than 31 August.

The resolution was adopted after a week-long high-level debate in the council, in which foreign ministers of many African countries and other third world countries took part. This was the first time for two years that the council had taken up the issue.

The resolution reaffirmed the responsibility of the United Nations and in particular the Security Council for independence of Namibia, and condemned South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the country. But it did not mention the role of the contact group of five Western countries--Britain, Canada, France, West Germany and the United States.

At a press conference this morning after the voting of the resolution, Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), said SWAPO hopes that the members of the contact group, in particular the council's permanent members among the group, will exert pressure on South Africa in compliance with the council decisions on Namibia's independence. He declared that SWAPO will carry on the armed struggle to liberate their fatherland. At the same time SWAPO is prepared to negotiate the full implementation of Resolution 435, which includes the holding of free and fair elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

NATO 'REGRETS' USSR WARNING ON EUROMISSILES

OW291630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA)--A NATO spokesman said in Brussels Saturday that the NATO Alliance regretted Moscow's statement the same day that the USSR would base more nuclear weapons in Europe if the United States deployed new missiles, according to reports received here.

The spokesman said that the Soviet statement, published by the official daily PRAVDA and the TASS News Agency, does not "contribute to a favorable political climate."

Alliance defense ministers will discuss a detailed reaction to the Soviet warning against the planned deployment of U.S. missiles at a scheduled meeting in Brussels on 1 and 2 June, he said.

NATO diplomats said that the Soviet statement appeared to make much more explicit threats than hitherto, hinting that Soviet missiles could be put into Eastern Europe.

They held that the Soviet Union clearly intends to make the peace movements in Western Europe more energetic in their opposition to the deployment of U.S. missiles by fostering concern that the deployment would lead to a new arms race.

In Williamsburg, the United States, the leaders of the seven West industrialized nations, Britain, the United States, West Germany, Italy, Japan, France and Canada, yesterday reaffirmed their determination to go ahead with the missile deployment despite the latest Soviet threats. The bilateral discussions among the leaders Saturday concentrated chiefly on the missile deployment issue.

It was learned that the summit may issue a joint statement to back the planned missile deployment later this year.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

U.S. URGED TO DROP NAMIBIA, ANGOLA LINKAGE

OW250933 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] United Nations, 24 May (XINHUA)--The United States should not link South Africa's occupation of Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, many representatives said at a UN Security Council meeting here today.

Zambian Foreign Minister L. K. H. Goma said that an impasse in the efforts to secure Namibia's independence had been caused by a linkage between Namibia's independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. This had given the South African regime another pretext to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia and perpetuate its oppression and repression of the innocent Namibian people and the plunder of their natural resources. "Namibia and its people should not become a pawn in the super-power rivalries for spheres of influence," he stressed.

Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge noted that the main obstacle to a settlement in Namibia was the insistence by the United States that there should be a linkage between the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and the independence of Namibia. Such a linkage was "totally incompatible" with the letter and spirit of Resolution 435 and constituted inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of Angola, he said.

Kenyan representative Wafula Wabuge said that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia needed no other modifications or conditions on the part of any other states. He urged the Western contact group, particularly those with power and influence over South Africa, not to encourage it in bringing about unrelated and unjustifiable obstacles to the implementation of the United Nations plan.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja called on the Security Council to establish a time-frame for action and charge the UN Secretary-General with a greater and more direct role in the negotiations among parties concerned. He urged the council to take firm actions against the continuing collaboration between certain states or their transnational corporations and the South African occupation regime.

Hugh Shearer, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Jamaica, stated that his country joined the African frontline states, the South West Africa

People's Organization (SWAPO) and the rest of the international community in outright rejection of the linking of Namibia's independence to the troop withdrawal from Angola. He asked the Security Council to reassert its responsibility and fix a time-frame for the implementation of Resolution 435 and to give emphasis to the role of the UN Secretary-General.

Many speakers at the meeting condemned South Africa for its air attack against the Mozambican capital of Maputo yesterday morning.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

UN SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATES NAMIBIA ISSUE

OW241048 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] United Nations, 23 May (XINHUA)--The Security Council, at the request of the African group and non-aligned states, opened a debate today on the situation in Namibia to speed up the implementation of a UN plan for Namibia's independence.

The Security Council was also asked by the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibians for Independence held in Paris from 25 to 29 April to consider further action on the implementation of the plan.

Addressing the council, Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, vehemently condemned South Africa's continuous occupation of Namibia. He said the 100,000 troops of South Africa had turned Namibia into a garrison state, subjecting the Namibians daily to untold sufferings in the form of cold-blooded murder, abductions and various other notorious acts of intimidation and manipulation.

He said that the SWAPO believed the role of the five Western powers, which formed the Western contact group, had "ceased to be that of honest brokers" in terms of the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435.

They, the Reagan administration in particular, he emphasized, "must be prevailed upon to desist forthwith from their sinister attempts to hijack and misuse the Namibian negotiating process for their own economic and strategic interests."

Paul Lusaka, president of the Council for Namibia, strongly criticized certain Western countries for their policy of linkage.

He pointed out that the U.S. policy of linkage was a policy that had to do with national interests and an East-West confrontation. The question of Namibia "should not be seen through East-West prism," he added.

He urged the Security Council to bring back the talks on Namibia to the United Nations framework established by Resolution 435.

Speaking on behalf of non-aligned countries, P. V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of India, said the Security Council Resolution 435 constituted

the only basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian question, and that any linkage or parallelism between the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola must be categorically rejected.

He stressed that the council must now stipulate a definite time-frame for the implementation of Resolution 435 and remain alive to the question until that process is completed. If South Africa continues to defy the council's decisions, the council should be prepared to consider appropriate action under the UN Charter.

Chairman of the African Group Armand Maudave (Mauritius), Foreign Minister of Senegal Moustapha Niasse and Chairman of the Special Committee Against Apartheid Mohamed Sahnun (Algeria) reaffirmed their support for settlement of the Namibian problem based on Resolution 435 and urged the council to take actions to remove obstacles and bring about an early independence of Namibia.

UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said on 20 May that as far as the United Nations was concerned, the only issues that remained unsettled were the choice of the electoral system and the settlement of some final problems relating to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) and its composition. He appealed to the Government of South Africa to respond positively on these issues.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

UN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM HITS ISRAELI CANAL PROJECT

OW241736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Nairobi, 24 May (XINHUA)--The United Nations' Environment Program said in a resolution today that Israel's proposed Dead-Sea-Canal project would violate international law and affect the interests of the Palestinian people.

The Begin Government approved a canal project in 1980 to link the Mediterranean Sea to the Dead Sea with part of it running through the Gaza Strip, a Palestinian territory occupied by Israel in 1967.

The canal will also cause damage to people and environment in Jordan and to Jordan's interests, the resolution said.

It demanded that Israel not construct the canal as requested in the UN General Assembly resolution concerned.

The governing council of the UN Environment Program today ended its two-week-long 11th session which adopted a series of resolutions.

Another resolution adopted at the meeting called the apartheid policy pushed forward by the South African regime "a crime against mankind and that it represents a great threat to peace and international understanding between peoples and countries of the world."

It called upon the world community "to exercise its moral obligation to bring a quick end to this historical injustice."

The meeting also appealed to governments and the world community to do their utmost to halt the arms race and hereby prevent a major threat to man and his environment.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

SPAIN'S MORAN URGES MAXIMUM ARMS REDUCTION

OW311742 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Moscow, 31 May (XINHUA)--Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran said here today Spain opposes arms race in any areas and calls for a maximum reduction of all nuclear arms including strategic, medium-range and theatre weapons.

Addressing a press conference here, the visiting Spanish foreign minister said his country hopes Moscow and Washington will reach agreement on a maximum reduction of Euromissiles at their Geneva talks.

He added that Spain advocates peace and detente internationally while seeking to reinforce its home defense.

When a Soviet reporter asked what the Spanish position is towards the Soviet proposal for turning the Mediterranean into a nuclear-free zone, he answered: "I don't know if it also means the withdrawal of Soviet warships from the Mediterranean?"

Spain wants both the Soviet Union and the United States to diminish their military presence in that area, he said.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT ADDRESSES UNCTAD MEETING

OW092332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--"The turning of the economic wheel on the road of growth is no longer dependent on the reactivation of conditions in developed nations alone. It necessarily requires activation of the process of the development in developing nations as well."

This was stated by Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak at a plenary meeting of UNCTAD VI here today.

He said, "The developing countries have tremendous natural potentialities hitherto untapped and this affords the north an opportunity to participate in the process of developing the south while the latter could become a basic factor for the achievement of world prosperity."

He said, "The south should no longer be regarded as a mere source of raw materials and market for the consumption of the manufactured goods: it should be treated as a full partner in the process of development and economic recovery."

Speaking of the fundamental solution to the world economic problems, he said, "Mere achievement of economic recovery would not suffice to rectify the existing disorder: it is therefore inevitable that we should arrive at radical policies that would enable developing countries to play their role in world economy."

The Egyptian president stressed, "The major objective to which our efforts should be directed in the coming stage should be the realization of a big upsurge through the implementation of major development projects in the Third World with participation on the part of developed countries. Such projects could give tremendous boosts to world economy."

He noted that the economic recovery in the developed nations today is "still fragile." He said, "We cannot accept the concept that the issue of development can be resolved by means of the drippings of economic recovery in the developed countries." "What we need is radical reform stemming from the application of the concept of mutual dependence," he said. "The main axis of such efforts is represented in enabling these developing countries to have a fair share in world output and to obtain due revenue for their own production," he stressed.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

EGYPT'S MUBARAK SPEAKS AT GENEVA LABOR MEETING

OW100157 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva, 8 Jun (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak condemned Israel's colonialist policy and South Africa's racial discrimination at the 69th International Labor Conference here today.

He said Israel's colonialist policy is the greatest obstacle in the way to peace and reconciliation among the people of the Middle East and a challenge to international society.

He said to oppose South Africa's policy of racial discrimination and prosecution and to uphold the independence and freedom of the Namibian people are a just and principled position and this position should be concretized.

On the question of outflows of scholars and skilled workers from developing countries to developed countries, Mubarak said, the best method to cope with the problem is to exchange experience among developing countries and pool the efforts in cooperative measures.

Mubarak stressed the need of a new cooperative spirit that will direct human activities to peace, development and construction, not to competition in the production of massive destructive weapons.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT TO SFRY

OW110816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak today ended a two-day official friendly visit to Yugoslavia after having discussions with Yugoslav President Mika Spiljak on the present and future relations between the two countries and urgent international questions.

A joint communique issued here today said the two sides are satisfied with their good relations. They expressed their determination to further develop the economic cooperation between Egypt, India and Yugoslavia within the framework of the agreement on trade and economic cooperation signed by the three countries.

Referring to the complicated international situation, the two leaders stressed the important role of the non-aligned movement as an independent and non-bloc factor. They also pointed out the importance of carrying out the resolutions adopted at the 7th Non-Aligned Summit.

Speaking about the current 6th Session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), Mubarak and Spiljak expressed the hope that the session would help solve the key problems of the world economy, and create conditions for speeding up the development of the developing countries and for strengthening cooperation between the developed and developing countries.

On the Middle East question, they emphasized that an all-round, lasting and just solution to the crisis of this region can be achieved only when Israel withdraws unconditionally from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including withdrawal from Lebanon, and only when the Palestinian people's legitimate and inalienable national rights, including the right to establish their own country, are guaranteed. The two sides also stressed the leading role of the Palestine Liberation Organization in the struggle for realizing the Palestinian people's national rights.

The two leaders are also convinced that the 19th Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity being held in Addis Ababa, would contribute to the unity of Africa and the strengthening of the OAU's capability of action.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

TURKEY, BULGARIA TO SETTLE OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS

OW082158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Ankara, 8 Jun (XINHUA)--Turkey and Bulgaria decided to set up a special agency to settle their differences on the continental shelf and other outstanding problems between the two countries, local press reported today.

This was announced after the end of talks between the visiting Chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria Todor Zhivkov and Turkish President Kenan Evren.

The agency will hold its first meeting in Ankara on 14 June to seek ways for settling the continental shelf, coastline and other long outstanding problems between the two countries.

They also decided to take measures to balance their trade and cooperate in maritime and railway transportation.

During the talks, the two leaders explained their respective views on Balkan and international problems.

Zhivkov said, Bulgaria was of the view that the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO should sign an agreement on disarmament and non-use of force against each other and that the Balkans should be turned into a nuclear free zone.

Evren said the Balkans and Europe are one and indivisible. He also pointed out the disarmament Turkey called for was that which would not lead to the undermining of balance of strength and could be supervised.

They condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanon and extended their support to the struggle of the Palestinian people.

The two sides also exchanged views on Cyprus and the relations between Turkey and Greece.

The Bulgarian chairman will return home from Izmir tomorrow.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

ALBANIA, TURKEY STRENGTHEN AGRICULTURAL LINKS

OW091433 Beijing XINHUA in English 1353 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Ankara, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--Turkey and Albania will tighten their agricultural links, reported the Anadolu Ajansi.

This was announced yesterday after a meeting between the visiting Albanian Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai and Turkish Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Sabahattin Ozbek.

The Turkish minister said that Turkey had made everything ready to supply technical assistance in agriculture to Albania and strengthen mutual cooperation in this area.

Thomai said cooperation in agriculture was the objective of his visit this time.

Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu received Thomai and his party this morning.

Thomai left here today to study agriculture in other parts of the country. He plans to go home on 13 June.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

TUNISIAN PREMIER TALKS TO TURKISH PAPER

OW271447 Beijing XINHUA in English 1432 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Ankara, 27 May (XINHUA)--The visiting Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali said here yesterday that the developing countries can be more powerful through the South-South cooperation.

In an interview with the paper HURRIYET, Mzali stressed the importance of strengthening cooperation between Turkey, Arab states and Islamic countries, saying that all three can become more powerful through the South-South cooperation.

He said: "Turkey, Arab states and Islamic countries can concentrate their raw materials, manpower, funds and technology to build enterprises for meeting their own needs."

He added: "During my visit, an agreement for the establishment of an integrated textile factory in Jenduba, Tunisia, was signed by the Tunisian-Saudi Arab Investment Corporation and Okumui Company, and Tunisia, Kuwait and Turkey have decided to cooperate in building a fertilizer plant in Mersin.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

PHILIPPINES, IRAQ SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

OW281241 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Manila, 28 May (XINHUA)--Iraq has agreed to resume supplying the Philippines with 10,000 barrels of oil a day starting next year under a trade and economic cooperation agreement signed here yesterday between the two countries.

This was the volume Iraq used to export to the Philippines. But the supply was stopped with the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war in 1980.

The new oil deal is contained in an agreement signed by Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan and Philippine Prime Minister Cesar Virata.

To balance off the oil imports, both governments agreed that the Philippines will export to Iraq up to 100 million U.S. dollars' worth of Philippine products.

The agreement also provided that Iraq will continue to employ skilled Filipino workers for the period 1983-1985. Iraq is the second largest labor market for the Philippines in the Middle East with 32,000 Filipinos working there.

Press reports said the two governments have also agreed to immediately conclude a mutually acceptable agreement on direct flights by the Philippine Airlines between Manila and Baghdad.

Meanwhile, in a joint communique on Ramadan's visit here, Iraq reiterated its readiness to respond to efforts for a ceasefire in the Iraq-Iran war, while the Philippines expressed its understanding and appreciation of this response.

Both governments condemned all aggression against the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon. They also expressed support for the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to establish an independent state in Palestine. They reiterated their recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legal representative of the Palestinians.

Ramadan left here yesterday.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

USSR, HUNGARIAN GROUP CONDEMN S. AFRICAN RAID

OW251738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA)--Soviet newspaper, PRAVDA, today in an editorial described the South African regime's bombing of Mozambique's capital, Maputo, as "a raid of banditry," according to reports from Moscow.

Earlier, the Soviet paper in a commentary yesterday had condemned South African militarists' brutal aggression as the root cause of the sustained tension on the African Continent.

The commentary pointed out that the South African regime's atrocity was aimed at exerting pressure on the African "frontline states," forcing them into making concessions on the Namibia problem.

It also accused the United States for using the South African racist regime as its "military fist" with which to strike at will at the independent states in Southern Africa.

News reports from Budapest today said the Hungarian Solidarity Committee (Magyar Szolidaritasi Bizottsag) issued a statement today, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Organization of African Unity, denouncing South Africa's aggression against Mozambique.

The statement said the extremist cliques in the capitalist world had for years spared no efforts in backing South Africa to obstruct Namibia in obtaining independence, and to brutally suppress the national liberation movement of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO.

The statement accused the South African regime's unbridled and open bombing of Mozambique's capital on 23 May as an act which disregards international norms.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

COMMUTATION OF S. AFRICAN DEATH SENTENCES URGED

OW080155 Beijing XINHUA in English 0151 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] United Nations, 7 Jun (XINHUA)--The UN Security Council today called upon the South African authorities to commute the death sentences imposed on three members of the African National Congress of South Africa.

A resolution of the council urged all states and organizations to use their influence and take urgent measures to save the lives of Thelle Simon Mogoerane, Jerry Semano Mosoloni and Marcus Thabo Motaung, who were convicted of "treason" last year.

According to an announcement of the South African apartheid regime on 6 June, the president of South Africa has confirmed the death sentences passed against the three and the executions are scheduled to be carried out on 9 June.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

UN COUNCIL URGES FOREIGN TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM KAMPUCHEA

OW241926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] United Nations, 24 May (XINHUA)--The Second (Social) Committee of the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution yesterday calling for withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and the exercise of the right to self-determination by the Kampuchean people.

The draft was approved by a vote of 34 to 8, with 4 abstentions. China voted for it.

The resolution also requests the UN Secretary-General to continue to monitor closely the developments in Kampuchea and to look into the situation including the violations of humanitarian principles perpetrated against Kampuchea civilian refugees by foreign occupation troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The resolution was sponsored by Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Fiji, Gambia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Thailand, the United Kingdom and Uruguay.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

ASC, UN UNIVERSITY SIGN SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENTS

OW201226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1148 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Tokyo, 20 May (XINHUA)--The Academy of Sciences of China (ASC) and the Tokyo-based United Nations University today signed three agreements here aimed at strengthening their ties in scientific cooperation.

The three agreements are: a renewed three-year-old agreement between the two sides on scientific cooperation, two new cooperation agreements between the UN University and ASC Geology Research Institute and ASC Guangzhou Energy Research Institute respectively.

ASC Secretary-General Gu Yijian, and Rector of the UN University Soedjatmoko signed the documents. They both expressed confidence that the cooperation, based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, would be beneficial to mankind.

The ASC and the UN University began scientific cooperation in 1980. In the past few years, the two sides have carried out valuable cooperation in the fields of rural energy exploration and geographical region planning.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

UN MEMBERS PLEDGE DONATIONS TO KAMPUCHEANS

OW260401 Beijing XINHUA in English 0234 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] United Nations, 25 May (XINHUA)--A number of countries have made pledges to the program of humanitarian assistance to the Kampuchean people.

Announcing their contributions at a meeting of donors here yesterday were: China, 100,000 dollars; Greece, 10,000 dollars; Japan, 4.2 million dollars; Sweden, 1.1 million Swedish crowns; United Kingdom, 200,000 pounds sterling; Italy, 400,000 dollars; Canada, 1.6 million dollars; New Zealand, 100 tons milk biscuits; and Finland, 500,000 Finnish marks.

The United States and Malaysia said they would announce their contributions at a later date.

Phiraphong Kasensi, permanent representative of Thailand, said at the meeting that the question of humanitarian relief along the border could not be satisfied with stopgap measures. The problem would come to an end only with a political solution.

He asked the agencies concerned to help seek a safe and voluntary repatriation of the refugees to their homeland.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

SOUTH AFRICAN CONTACT NATIONS CRITICIZED IN UN

OW260909 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] United Nations, 25 May (XINHUA)--The contact group must exert decisive pressure on South Africa to implement United Nations Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia, Benin Foreign Minister Tiamiou Abjibabe said at a UN Security Council meeting here today.

He criticized the contact group, which consists of the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain, France and Canada, for its failure to discharge the mission set five years ago. He said that the group had in fact given time to South Africa to strengthen its hold over Namibia and to exploit their resources.

Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano said that for some permanent members of the Security Council, the question of Namibia "has become a pretext for recovering their lost economic and strategic hegemony in southern Africa, following the liberation of the peoples of that region."

He strongly condemned the South African regime for its recent aggression against his country. Under the pretext of harassing and destroying African National Congress bases, he said, South Africa tried to divert the attention of the international community from the grave conflict within its own borders.

Zaire Foreign Minister Kamanda Wa Kamanda said the UN Security Council must take "energetic and effective steps" to implement the United Nations plan for Namibian independence.

Kuwaiti representative Muhammad A. Abu al-Hasan said that it would be exceedingly dangerous for the Security Council to be deflected from its primary responsibility to ensure the implementation of Resolution 435. He noted that the American position to link the independence of Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola undermined the implementation of Resolution 435.

Victor Hugo Tinoco of Nicaragua also criticized the United States for blocking the independence of Namibia on the pretext of Cuban troops in Angola. It was unjustified interference in the internal affairs of Angola and undermined the efforts to implement the United Nations' plan for Namibia, he said.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

ARGENTINA'S BIGNONE ADDRESSES UNCTAD MEETING

OW072208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1908 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jun (XINHUA)--Argentine President Reynaldo R. B. Bignone at the UNCTAD meeting here today stressed the importance of accelerating development in the developing countries.

Addressing the Sixth UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on the first day of the general debate, Bignone introduced the proposals and draft resolutions adopted by the fifth ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 developing countries in Buenos Aires last April, which he said would provide a basis for negotiations at the conference here.

Bignone said the prosperity of the developing world would likewise benefit the industrialized countries. "The prosperity of the industrialized countries can be maintained more solidly and durably by developing the markets represented by the developing countries," he pointed out.

He said "The developing world is a highly dynamic segment of international trade. Thus, with the industrialized countries having to expand the geographical spectrum of their sales of manufactures, capital and high technology, the need for rapid growth on the part of the developing world is almost axiomatic."

Bignone said the Buenos Aires documents contain a programme of immediate measures in spheres of decisive importance for developing countries and a set of actions aimed at restructuring the system and the international economic relations necessary for the establishment of the new international economic order. Their purpose is "to revive the world economy and promote the accelerated development of the developing countries."

The current world economic crisis, he added, "is the result of structural maladjustments in nearly all segments of the international economic system."

In his statement at today's meeting, UNCTAD Secretary General G. Corea also called for a change in the relationship between the developed and the developing countries.

He said while the fortunes of the developed countries affect the developing countries, the situation in the developing countries has increasing repercussions on the industrialized countries and the world economy.

"Growth and accelerated development in the developing countries would invigorate recovery and reinforce expansion in the industrialized countries and strengthen the world economy," he added.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

INTERNATIONAL COTTON PRODUCERS BODY SET UP

OW102148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--The world's major cotton-producing developing nations have decided to establish a new International Cotton Producers Association (ICPA) "to promote the orderly and rational development of production, processing and trade of cotton."

A ceremony marking the opening for signature of an agreement establishing such an association was held this morning at Belgrade's Sava Centre, the venue of the 6th UN Conference on Trade and Development. The government representatives of five countries signed the agreement today.

ICPA has been brought into being by the so-called Izmir Group of 23 developing cotton-producing countries, which today account for about one third of the world's total cotton output. Kamran Inan, spokesman of the Izmir Group and also the permanent representative of Turkey in Geneva, gave a press conference here to expound the basic objectives of the new association.

Cotton is one of the ten core commodities in the integrated programme for commodities. Some 170 million people, many of them in developing countries, are involved in the growing and processing of the crop.

CSO; 4000/142

GENERAL

PEREZ DE CUELLAR ON SOVIETS IN AFGHANISTAN

OW081419 Beijing XINHUA in English 1352 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Ankara, 8 Jun (XINHUA)--UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar reiterated in an exclusive interview with the DAILY NEWS published here today that "The UN wants to see all Soviet troops out of Afghanistan."

He said, "I sincerely hope that a solution to the Afghan problem could be achieved if the Soviet Union shows flexibility."

On the Cyprus problem, de Cuellar expressed the hope that the recent build-up of tensions over Cyprus would be brought down with a joint effort by Turkish and Greek Cypriots in collaboration with the UN.

Asked what would happen if the Turkish Cypriots declared unilateral independence, de Cuellar said, "I only hope that such a move would not occur."

He also said that if Turks refused to extend the term of the UN peace-keeping force in Cyprus, "a more serious situation would emerge in the area."

He said that he was only hoping that the Turkish and Greek communities in Cyprus would avoid taking any steps that would complicate the matter.

Perez de Cuellar gave the interview in Belgrade while attending the Sixth Session of UNCTAD.

CSO; 4000/142

GENERAL

AUSTRALIA'S HAWKE CITED ON AID TO VIETNAM

OW061920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke said in Jakarta yesterday that there would be no quick resumption of aid to Vietnam, according to reports from Jakarta.

To undertake that course of action would be unwise, Hawke told a press conference at the end of a three-day visit to Indonesia.

After his Labor Party won the elections in March, Hawke said it was possible to resume aid to Vietnam. But he added Australia would not take a unilateral action until consultations were conducted with the ASEAN countries--Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines and Malaysia--and the United States.

The Australian Government, Hawke told the reporters, intended to play an intermediary role in the Kampuchean problem.

Hawke, who left Jakarta yesterday, held talks with Indonesian President Suharto on bilateral relations, the Indo-China problem, the Middle East situation and East-West relations.

Asked about Australia's intention to resume aid to Vietnam, Indonesian Foreign Minister Kusumaatmaja Mokhtar told reporters on 4 June the ASEAN attitude was that that aid to Vietnam could be resumed only after the Kampuchean problem was settled.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SEEK CONCRETE UNCTAD HELP

OW121848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--Some developing countries have asked for concrete measures to help them surmount difficulties in developing their economies which have been seriously affected by the world economic crisis.

They made the call at the 6th session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) being held here.

Mexican Minister of Commerce and Industrial Development Hector Hernandez Cervantes said concrete measures must be taken before the difficulties in the developing countries become more dangerous and insurmountable.

Algerian Minister of Commerce Abdelaziz Khellef said the recovery of the world economy depends upon emergency measures to be taken immediately to develop the economies of the developing countries and upon a long and medium-term reform of the world economic structure so as to establish a new international economic order. These emergency measures can resolve only existing problems rather than fundamental ones in the world economy. Therefore they should not be used to delay or replace the reform of the world economic structure, he added.

Ugandan Minister of Commerce Joel Aliro-Omara said the world economic crisis is structural in nature. Therefore, the only reliable way of curing the crisis is to reform the world economic structure so as to establish a new international economic order. However, the international community should take immediate, effective and concrete measures to prevent the economies of some developing countries from going bankrupt, he said.

A number of delegates stressed in their speeches the importance of global talks on the establishment of a new international economic order. They hoped that the current UNCTAD meeting would open up a way for the talks.

Tunisian Minister of National Economy Abdelaziz Lasram said that besides the adoption of concrete measures beneficial to the developing countries, the above-mentioned global talks should be started.

Thai Vice-Minister of Commerce Phairojana Jayaphorn said that the current UNCTAD meeting should not confine its discussions to short-term problems but should study the roots of the defects, that is, the imbalance in the fundamental structure of the world economy. The current UNCTAD meeting should contribute to the convening of global talks, he added.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS OF NINTH ECONOMIC SUMMIT

OW272004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 27 May 83

["Roundup: No Remarkable Achievements Likely To Come Out of Williamsburg Summit"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA correspondent Li Changjiu)--Leaders of seven western countries, the United States, Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan, will begin their ninth summit tomorrow on economic issues in Williamsburg, Virginia.

But most of Western leaders and newspapers do not expect remarkable achievements to come out of the three-day summit.

The major issues for discussion at the summit will be those concerning coordination of economic policies of the allied nations and trade, East-West relations and debts in developing countries.

The United States, the host, has attached great importance to the summit, as President Ronald Reagan hopes for a consensus to be reached at the summit within the Atlantic Alliance on a broad range of political and economic issues. This consensus, he believes, will lay down a foundation for a steady growth of the world economy free from inflation on the one hand and on the other, will create suitable conditions for the U.S. deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe later this year.

There is every sign that despite repeated presummit consultations, the participating countries will remain divided at the summit over a series of vital issues such as how to overcome the economic crisis and spur the pace of economic recovery.

Most of the participating countries see flagging investment in enterprises in their own countries, which they attributed to high U.S. interest rates and a too high exchange rate for the dollar, and the concurrent capital flight and higher costs for imports as the main barriers to economic recovery.

Under the burden of a gross financial deficit, the United States on its part fears that if its interests rates were allowed to drop freely, inflation would rebound and the frail, budding economic recovery would die aborning, all to the

disadvantage of President Reagan's possible bid for re-election next year. In view of this, U.S. Government sources have made it clear on many occasions that it will stick to its current financial and monetary policies.

Although the participating countries unanimously clamour against protectionism, no one is expected to give up willingly the policy of shifting troubles on to others and opt for "free trade" at a time when they are all faced with a shrinking world market.

On relations with the East, no sharp clashes are expected among these countries, but the difference in their trade policy toward the Soviet Union cannot be erased easily. Proceeding from their own interests, the seven countries may indicate a willingness to increase aid to the developing countries, but positive reactions can hardly be expected to the just call of the developing countries for a new world economic order.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

'PROFOUND DIFFERENCES' FACE WILLIAMSBURG DELEGATES

OW291425 Beijing XINHUA in English 1340 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Williamsburg, 29 May (XINHUA)--The Ninth Annual Summit Meeting of the seven Western industrial nations opened here this morning with the question of sustaining the embryonic economic recovery high on the agenda.

The summit is being held at a time when the Western economy is beginning to show signs of a slow recovery from its most serious recession after World War II.

The opening session today was presided over by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, host of the three-day summit.

Other leaders present were French President Mitterrand, Federal German Chancellor Kohl, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Italian Prime Minister Fanfani, Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone. President of the European Community Commission Thorn also attended.

Profound differences exist among the participating countries over trade, currencies, interest rates, world debt and other issues.

It is learned that the United States will stress its anti-protectionist policy and ask other countries to open their markets wide because a huge trade deficit is the major obstacle to the U.S. economic recovery. It strongly defends the current exchange rate determined by market forces and opposes the fixed rate proposal by Mitterrand. It also urges more stringent control over trade with the Soviet Union.

Mitterrand is likely to formally propose an overhaul of the international monetary system in Williamsburg while denouncing the United States for its high interest rates which allegedly has led to a much weaker recovery in France compared with other major Western countries.

Italy, with its weakest recovery among the seven participants, is expected to line up with France on many of the controversial issues to be discussed at the summit meeting. But it is unlikely that Fanfani will play a maverick role as the French, observers here said.

Federal Germany and Britain are expected to join other participants in calling for the United States to lower its big budget deficits and high interest rates. But they probably will oppose protectionism and resist suggestions to revamp the world monetary system.

It is believed that Japan will remain low-key at the summit as in the past and do everything possible to stop protectionist moves by other nations. Canada will continue to urge more funding for the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank as it considers itself a leading spokesman for increased economic assistance to developing countries.

On the East-West relations, most of the participants are reluctant to apply more control on trade with the Soviets. However, they will support the U.S. position on Euro-missiles despite Moscow's threat to put nuclear arms in Eastern Europe if the United States deploys its new missiles in Europe.

CSO: 4000/142

GENERAL

UNSC EXTENDS MANDATE OF MIDEAST OBSERVER FORCE

OW270204 Beijing XINHUA in English 0135 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] United Nations, 26 May (XINHUA)--The Security Council unanimously decided today to extend the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force in the Middle East for another period of six months till 30 November, 1983.

By taking the decision, the council also calls upon the parties concerned to implement immediately Security Council Resolution 338 (1973), and requests the secretary-general to submit, at the end of this period, a report on the developments in the situation and the measures taken to implement the Security Council resolution.

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force was established in May 1974 to supervise the ceasefire between Syria and Israel in the Golan Heights.

CSO: 4000/124

GENERAL

BRIEFS

YAO YILIN ATTENDS UNCTAD SESSION--Beijing, 8 Jun (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yao Yilin left here today for Belgrade to attend the Sixth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. He will deliver a speech at the conference to expound China's views on the current world economic situation and relevant economic issues, and China's policies on expanding its economic cooperation with foreign countries. Yao Yilin was seen off at the airport by Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade; Tian Jiyun, deputy secretary general of the State Council; and Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Also present was Sava Obadovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China. [Text] [OW080210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0202 GMT 8 Jun 83]

SPANISH MINISTER VISITS USSR--Moscow, 29 May (XINHUA)--Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran Lopez arrived here today to start a two-day official visit to the Soviet Union. Speaking to reporters at the airport, the Spanish foreign minister said he would discuss bilateral relations and pressing international issues with Soviet leaders. The Soviet Union and Spain established diplomatic relations in 1977 and their foreign ministers exchanged visits four years ago. Trade and cultural relations between the two countries have developed over the past few years. However, Spain's membership in NATO has been greatly resented by Moscow. [Text] [OW291918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1908 GMT 29 May 83]

NATO'S AMF BEGINS EXERCISE--Brussels, 28 May (XINHUA)--The Allied Command Europe Mobile Force (AMF) of NATO today begins a 30-day exercise in eastern Turkey to test NATO's ability to deter attack on its flanks, reports the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) in Belgium. The exercise code named "Adventure Express 83" is also designed to train the AMF in its deterrent role, combat procedures, and logistic and communications support capabilities. Some 4,000 troops of the AMF including those from Belgium, Federal Germany, Italy, Britain and the United States, are participating in the exercise. [Text] [OW281832 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 28 May 83]

CSO: 4000/142

UNITED STATES

PRC SPOKESMAN SAYS BALDRIGE VISIT SUCCESSFUL

OW261021 Hong Kong AFP in English 1002 GMT 26 May 83

[Commentary by Gilles Campion]

[Text] Beijing, May 26 (AFP)--China today described as "quite successful" the just-ended visit here by U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige. (?They) announced that U.S. technology transfers to China would be increased both in quality and quantity.

Chinese Foreign Trade Ministry spokesman Huang Wenjun made the remarks shortly after Mr Baldrige left here today for home. However, he stressed that Washington must now "adopt concrete actions in removing obstacles" to the development of Sino-American relations.

In addition to Washington's military aid to Taiwan, seen by Beijing as the main "obstacle," Beijing has criticized Washington for imposing tough restrictions on sales on highly sophisticated equipment to China out of fear that the equipment might be used for military purposes.

Mr Baldrige, who arrived here Saturday, stressed "the determination of the United States to continue to liberalize our policy on technology transfers to China and to assist in China's modernization program."

Mr Baldrige, who met Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang during his stay, led the U.S. delegation to the first session of the joint Sino-American commission on trade and commerce which met here May 23-25.

Mr Huang said that holding the meeting was "a good start" and added that "there are still big potentials for further development." However, he pointed out that "healthy and smooth development of economic cooperation can be achieved only if overall relations of the two countries are normal." "We on our part will make positive efforts to this end. We hope the American side will adopt concrete actions in removing obstacles and creating good conditions for the further development of bilateral economic and trade relations and industrial and technical cooperation," he said.

This is the first time in several months that Chinese authorities have acknowledged that efforts must be made by both sides, and no longer just by the United States, to improve Sino-American ties, observers said.

Mr Zhao personally told Mr Baldrige that "China and the United States should take concrete actions to remove obstacles, adding that the two parties should "join our efforts" to develop relations. However, he expressed hope that Washington's intentions and promises could be "translated into reality."

Mr Baldrige announced that "results" concerning U.S. technology transfers to China would be visible in the next few weeks. He added that President Ronald Reagan had requested that the process of reviewing and deciding on sales and sophisticated technology to Beijing "work better than it has worked in the past."

Beijing is notably awaiting Washington's approval for the purchase of \$24 million worth of computers, and [words indistinct] of a \$12 million satellite-tracking station hooked into the U.S. "landwat" network.

U.S. diplomatic sources said they expected China to buy several hundred million dollars worth of U.S. high technology in the next few months.

Mr Huang also announced that in July, China would submit a list of industrial projects likely to interest U.S. companies and said that Beijing and Washington had agreed to study the conclusion of an official intergovernmental industrial and technological cooperation protocol.

CSO: 4000/141

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

GRENADA PM ON U.S. RELATIONS--Washington, June 1 (XINHUA)--The Grenada Government's consistent efforts to establish "normal and mutually respectful relations" with the United States have been "ignored or rebuffed," said Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop here today. The Government of Grenada, a tiny Caribbean island country, has been condemned for its ties with Cuba by the Reagan administration. In two recent speeches on Latin America, Reagan has singled out Grenada's construction, with Cuban help, of a new airport capable of handling large jets as an example of Soviet penetration into this hemisphere. "The Soviet-Cuban militarization of Grenada can only be seen as power projection into the region" and "it is the United States' national security" that's at stake, he said. Maurice Bishop, who is on a private trip to the United States, reaffirmed at a protocolary [as received] session of the organization of American states today that "Grenada constitutes no threat to the United States." He also said that "the new international airport is a civilian project vital to the economic development of our country." Maurice Bishop told the press yesterday that the U.S. administration has refused to exchange ambassadors with Grenada and has maintained only the most minimal, low-level contacts with his government. [Text] [OW020805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 2 Jun 83]

CSO: 4000/141

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPAN-U.S. TRADE OUTLOOK STILL GLOOMY

OW260755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 26 (XINHUA)--Despite strenuous efforts by the United States and Japan to coordinate their stands and policies, a number of friction areas and problems still remain in their trade, including the increasing U.S. deficit. In its trade with Japan, the United States suffered a deficit of 15.8 billion dollars in 1981 and 20 billion last year.

Japan's steel, machine tools and other major industrial products have penetrated deep into the U.S. market, and Japan's automobiles have occupied nearly one quarter of the U.S. auto market.

It is even more deplorable for the United States that typical and competitive U.S. products hold a very limited share of the Japanese market--cigarettes, 1.3 percent; communications equipment, 1.3 percent; oranges, 3 percent, medical equipment, 6.3 percent; office automation equipment, 11.2 percent; and beef, 7 percent.

The United States has in the past two years waged a series of two-pronged battles against Japan in the hope of breaking down Japan's "protectionist" and "discriminatory" trade barriers and curbing the influx of competitive Japanese products into the U.S. market.

However, the results have not been satisfactory to the U.S. Government despite the fact that Japan has announced five trade packages for reducing tariffs, improving customs clearance and revising import certification to dampen the fancies of the United States and West European countries.

As the trade war between the two was spreading from textile, steel, color TV sets to computers and large-scale integrated circuits, U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige went to Tokyo at the head of a presidential mission earlier this month. His negotiations with Japanese leaders left some questions unsettled.

A crucial item on the agenda was Japan's "industrial targeting policy." In an effort to reduce adverse effect of the worldwide recession upon some of its badly-battered industrial sectors, the Japanese Government adopted a new law recently to facilitate the restructuring of seven depressed industries,

including aluminum smelting, petrochemicals and ferro-alloys. It will also provide financial assistance to promising new industries, particularly high technology. This policy has been criticized bitterly by the United States.

[OW260801] A U.S. Trade Representative's Office report published last November attributed Japan's success largely to a "sustained national policy of allocating scarce resources to strategically important industries and coordinating the implementation of that policy in concert with private industry." The U.S. Commerce Department held that the aim of the targeting policy is to impair certain U.S. industries and this policy is no less than one of protectionism.

To defend the policy, Japan's Minister of International Trade and Industry Sadanori Yamanaka argued that government financial help to research and development of industry and high technology in Japan was no greater than those in many Western countries. In reply, U.S. officials warned that objections will arise if Japan's policy leads to increasing unemployment in foreign countries.

Addressing a press conference in Tokyo on May 20, Commerce Secretary Baldrige predicted that the U.S. "trade deficit will continue to grow" and that "the domestic (U.S.) consensus which supports free trade will be further eroded."

The Japanese Government enacted into law on May 18, the day after Baldrige's arrival in Tokyo an omnibus trade bill to bring Japan's import standards and certification system more in line with U.S. demands. However, there is a strong feeling among Japanese industrialists that the U.S. criticism about the targeting policy was based on "misunderstanding, exaggeration and distortion."

The problem of Japanese yen is another controversial area. The U.S. administration urged the Japanese Government to build up the strength of yen against major currencies, claiming that there is a lingering criticism in U.S. industry and Congress that Japan is deliberately weakening the yen's position to gain a competitive edge in export trade.

Expressing the confidence that the yen would gradually become stronger, the Japanese trade minister pointed out that a weaker yen against the dollar has resulted partly from the interest rate differentials between the two countries. Therefore, he reasoned, the problem should be solved by the U.S. Government through narrowing such differentials.

Japan's import tariff on U.S. tobacco, one of the major farm exports to Japan, remains a disputable question although this tariff has been reduced drastically to 35 in 1981 and 20 percent this year. U.S. trade officials complained that although Japan has reduced this tariff, it has been offset by price hikes. Washington urged Japan to further lower its import tariff on tobacco and re-examine price differentials existing between Japanese and foreign tobacco.

The United Nations Association of the U.S.A. and the Asia Pacific Association of Japan declared in a recent joint statement that "the two nations can no longer afford to take each other, or their alliance, for granted." They said: "If prompt and decisive actions are not taken in Washington and Tokyo to repair the damage done by differences over separate economic and security issues, then the basic political fabric of the alliance will be in jeopardy."

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPAN'S NAKASONE DEPARTS FOR ECONOMIC SUMMIT

OW261846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Tokyo, May 26 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone left here today to attend the 9th Summit of Seven Western Countries in Williamsburg, Virginia, scheduled for next week. The summit conference will be convened amidst an economic slump in the West and an intensified U.S.-USSR contention.

A basic policy on the summit outlined by the Japanese Government before the departure of the Japanese prime minister stressed the importance for Western states to consolidate their long-term strategy through consultations. It said the Western states must strengthen their unity in face of the Soviet attempt to sow discord between Japan and Western Europe in the intermediate nuclear weapons reduction talks.

It is not acceptable that the Soviet Union should shift its SS-20 missiles taken from Europe to the Asian region. On the situation in Asia, the policy said while supporting ASEAN's policy on the Indochinese states, Japan must also strive to deepen its relations of friendship and cooperation with China.

Although Japan would try to increase its dialogue with Vietnam. It had no intention to provide economic aid to the latter. The Japanese basic policy expressed the desire to improve relations with Laos. On the Middle East situation, the policy held that the Western states must try every way to check the Soviet Union from entering into the region.

Nakasone will hold talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan tomorrow. Earlier, the Japanese prime minister had pledged to help the United States in making the summit a success.

The summit conference of seven Western states has been held eight times since January, 1975. However, the differences among them on the economic policy and their common strategy toward the Soviet Union had not been resolved. Public opinion here had expressed the hope that the summit would hold fruitful discussions instead of merely going through formalities.

Accompanying the Japanese prime minister on the trip were Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and International Trade and Industry Minister Sadanori Yamanaka.

CSO: 4000/143

NORTHEAST ASIA

NAKASONE RETURNS FROM SUMMIT; GETS 'MIXED REACTION'

OW021956 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone today returned home from the Williamsburg Summit to find a mixed reception of his position on the issue of medium-range nuclear arms.

Before departing for home, Nakasone told Japanese reporters that a great achievement of the summit was that it confirmed the need for the reduction of medium-range nuclear arms in the global context instead of attaining it at the expense of Japan and Asia.

Speaking about the deployment of Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in West Europe, Nakasone said while Japan would not involve itself in the issue militarily, it would intervene in the world politics and play its part in terms of strategy. However, reactions to Nakasone's position were different at home.

YOMIURI SHIMBUN in an editorial hailed his stance, saying that in the face of the direct and indirect military expansion of the Soviet Union, Nakasone's support for the deployment of new type U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe was "a matter of course."

A commentary in NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN said that the prime minister's position at the summit would have a great effect on Japan's policy on the international politics and economy, which, however, could spell a "heavy burden" on Japan.

On the other hand, leaders of Japanese opposition parties expressed fear that Nakasone's support for the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe would join the Japan-U.S. security system to NATO and undermine Japan's three non-nuclear principles.

CSO: 4000/143

NORTHEAST ASIA

PANEL URGES U.S., JAPAN TO REDEFINE PARTNERSHIP

OW182050 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] New York, May 18 (XINHUA)--A panel of leading American and Japanese scholars called upon the United States and Japan "to redefine their partnership" with Japan bearing its fair share of the security burden in exchange for an equal partnership with the United States.

The panel, in a report released here today under the title "The Japanese-American Alliance," urged the two countries "to meet the dual challenges of global economic recovery and the growth of Soviet military capabilities." Japan "must bear its fair share of the security burden" and the United States "must begin to consult and otherwise deal with Japan as an equal," the panel stressed.

The panel, comprising representatives from the United Nations Association of the U.S.A. and the Asia Pacific Association of Japan, said the U.S.-Japan partnership "is in serious trouble" because of economic and security disputes. The two nations "can no longer afford to take each other, or their alliance, for granted," the report said.

It calls for the development of "a coordinated strategic approach to global problems" because both countries have common global interests.

The two countries' relations with the Soviet Union and China should be key elements of this global strategy, it noted.

In dealing with the Soviet Union, the report stressed that the United States and Japan should "act in unison through a coordinated approach" with "strong defense and arms control" as "the two pillars of such a strategy."

The report recommends that the United States and Japan expand their consultations with Western European and other Asian countries on issues of security, technology transfer and economic development.

CSO: 4000/143

NORTHEAST ASIA

VISITORS PRAISE PRC'S FAMILY PLANNING WORK

OW121219 Beijing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA correspondent Liu Guanchuan)--The one-child family policy of the Chinese Government was being accepted by the people, even the peasants, said Chojira Kunii, executive director of the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning, in a recent XINHUA interview.

Mr Kunii said he was convinced of this fact after visiting several production brigades and households that are models in family planning work in Shandong Province, while he was attending the tripartite seminar on family planning sponsored by the Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (JOICEP), the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), and the China Family Planning Association (CEPA).

The better life, pension system, welfare work for childless old people and the health of children in production brigades helped make it possible to do the work well in rural areas, he said. He said that medical workers had been well trained for this work.

His view was also shared by Donald Lubin, deputy secretary general of IPPF. Making a deep impression on him was his observation of the serious way brigade cadres did birth control work and the new custom of husbands marrying into their wives' families. Lubin thought that this work was changing the relations among people in China. The whole of society supported family planning, he thought. All measures related to the work were decided by the central government and local governments based on local conditions, he said, so the one-child family policy has been approved by the people. They saw it as in their interests and they practice birth control willingly. He was also impressed by the equality between the sexes in China.

CSO: 4000/143

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

U.S. SELLS 'HARPOON' MISSILES TO JAPAN--Washington, May 17 (XINHUA)--Congress has been told that the U.S. has sold 24 'Harpoon' missiles and spare parts for eight missiles to Japan to expand its defense role, the Defense Department announced today. The missiles will be installed on three new destroyers being built in Japan. "It is vital to the U.S. national interests" to assist Japan, a key partner of the U.S. in East Asia and the Western Pacific, "in developing and maintaining a strong and ready self-defense capability which will contribute to an acceptable military balance in the area," the Pentagon said. The 26-million-dollar sale "is consistent with these U.S. objectives and with the 1960 treaty of mutual cooperation and security," it said. [Text] [OW180246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0213 GMT 18 May 83]

U.S. TECHNICAL EDGE OVER JAPAN--New York, May 18 (XINHUA)--An advanced computer research consortium of 12 U.S. firms has been formed in Austin, capital of Texas, to assure U.S. technological superiority over the Japanese, according to a report here. The company, Microelectronics and Computer Technology Corp. (MCC), plans to spend up to 150 million U.S. dollars a year on what it hopes will be the most advanced computer research in the world. Considered as one of the most significant joint ventures ever launched by U.S. corporations, the MCC will concentrate on four areas of research including the design of new hardware, software technology, computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing for electronics and component packaging. Among members of the consortium are Control Data Corp., Honeywell Inc., Motorola Corp. and RCA Corp. According to another news report, American Telephone and Telegraph Co would begin commercial production this summer of the next generation of computer memory chips and would thus open a new front in the competition between the United States and Japan for dominance in the world's semiconductor marketplace. The strength of the U.S. semiconductor industry is considered vital to both the country's computer industry and the defense. The U.S. Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency recently expressed concern over the prospect that the U.S. might have to depend on Japanese components to fill its requirements for electronics system and computers by the end of this decade. [Text] [OW128148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 18 May 83]

98TH DIET SESSION CLOSES--Tokyo, May 26 (XINHUA)--The 98th session of the Japanese Diet (Parliament) closed here today. Passed during the 150-day session were: The 1983 budget and 51 of the 58 bills submitted to the Diet apart from an agreement on the reduction of tapes between the ruling and opposition parties. A motion of non-confidence in the Nakasone administration

submitted by the Socialist Party was killed by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. The session did not extend the meeting time to end as scheduled--the first time since the 77th session in 1976. It is also the first Diet meeting for the Nakasone administration. At the beginning of the session, Prime Minister Nakasone, well aware of the opposition parties' fear of the dissolution of the Diet and a new election, declared that if the opposition parties pressed the government too hard, he would dissolve the Diet when situation demanded. What he said helped the process of the examination of the bills but those on administrative reform and old-age pension failed to pass. A bill demanding the resignation of former prime minister Tanaka as a member of the Diet also failed to pass. [Text] [OW261901 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 26 May 83]

GANSU MESSAGE TO JAPAN--Li Dengying, director of the provincial people's congress standing committee; Governor Chen Guangyi; and Gdf Shiyong, president of the Gansu branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, yesterday sent a cable to (Sasaki), governor of Akita Prefecture of Japan, and (Takaita), speaker of the prefecture's Diet, to express sympathy to the people who suffered losses due to damages from a recent earthquake. The cable said: We are deeply concerned at the news that the recent earthquake has caused great losses to the production, construction, and life and property of the people of Akita Prefecture. On behalf of the Gansu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government, and the people of Gansu Province, we hope that you will convey our sincere solicitude to the people in the disaster areas. [Text] [HK311304 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 83]

WORLD BANK SEEKS INCREASED JAPANESE CONTRIBUTION--Tokyo, May 24 (XINHUA)--World Bank President Alden Clausen yesterday urged Japan to increase its contribution to the bank for providing low-interest and interest free loans for developing countries and called on the industrial nations to respond positively to the north-south dialogue. Clausen made the call while meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone yesterday afternoon. During their meeting, Clausen expressed the hope that Japan would urge the United States to increase speedily its contribution to the bank's International Development Association (IDA). Nakasone promised to raise the question at the forthcoming Williamsburg summit of Japan, the United States, France, Britain, West Germany, Italy and Canada. Clausen stressed that leaders of the seven countries should make a positive response to the north-south dialogue. The IDA is a special organization of the United Nations to supply low-interest or interest-free loans to poor developing nations. It has decided to increase its reserves by 12 billion U.S. dollars within three years beginning 1981. However, the United States unilaterally decided to postpone for one year its contribution of 3.24 billion dollars. [Text] [OW241355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1125 GMT 24 May 83]

NODONG SINMUN ON MAPUTO BOMBING--Pyongyang, May 26 (XINHUA)--The Korean paper NODONG SINMUN in an article today sternly condemned the criminal bombing raid on Maputo, capital of Mozambique by the South African racists. The article pointed out that the bombing of Maputo by the South African racists seriously encroached upon Mozambique's territorial integrity and sovereignty and constituted an intolerable provocation against the justice-and-peace loving progressive mankind. It said the Korean people indignantly condemned this act of

aggression by the South African racists, and extended firm solidarity with the Mozambique people in their just struggle for safeguarding national independence and sovereignty. The article cited the active protection and instigation of the United States as the reason why South Africa should dare to be so reckless as to escalate its provocations against Mozambique. The intensified criminal acts by the U.S. imperialists and South African racists would only serve to enhance the determination and fighting will of the people of Mozambique and other southern African frontline states to continue fighting for final victory. [Text] [OW261918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1954 GMT 26 May 83]

CROSS-JAPAN RELAY FOR NORTHERN ISLANDS--Tokyo, June 8 (XINHUA)--A 3,600-kilometer cross-Japan relay to refresh the claim for the four northern islands under Soviet occupation was kicked off in Naha, capital of Okinawa in South Japan, this morning. The relay, organized by the organization "Young Japanese Entrepreneurs," will proceed through Japan proper and finish on August 7 at Nashappu-Misaki in Nemuro City close to the northern territories. About 1,800 people are taking part in the relay which includes the collection of signatures demanding the recovery of the northern territories along the way. Speaking at the inaugural ceremony, Okinawa Governor Junji Nishime said that his prefecture was returned to Japan 11 years ago as a result of the strong demand of the people. Public opinion must be mobilized in the country for the return of the northern territories, he said. Mayor of the Nemuro City, Isoo Terajima, who came to Naha specially for the ceremony, said that the relay is a magnificent event and its start from Okinawa is very meaningful. [Text] [OW082024 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 8 Jun 83]

JAPANESE LEADERS HONORED--Beijing, June 5 (XINHUA)--The Association for International Understanding of China gave a reception here this evening for the leaders of three Japanese organizations and other Japanese guests. The three leaders are Tokuma Utsunomiya, chairman of Japan-China Friendship Association, Yasushi Inoue, president of Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, and Seiji Kaya, chairman of Japan-China Society. Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and vice-president of the association, spoke at the reception. He said the association is willing to promote the cooperation between the Chinese and Japanese peoples and contribute to peace in Asia and the whole world together with Japanese friends. Li Yimang, president of the association, presided over the reception. Koji Watanabe, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Japanese Embassy here, was present. The Japanese guests came here specially to attend activities marking the 30th anniversary of PEOPLE'S CHINA, a Chinese monthly in Japanese language. [Text] [OW051426 Beijing XINHUA in English 1419 GMT 5 Jun 83]

JAPAN'S DEVELOPMENT AID 'DWINDLES'--Tokyo, June 4 (XINHUA)--Japan's Official Development Aid (ODA) to developing countries last year decreased 4.7 percent from the previous year to 3,023 million dollars, disclosed the Foreign Ministry yesterday. But in terms of the yen, the 1982 aid, which stood at 752.9 billions, increased 7.7 percent instead. This was mainly because of a 13 percent devaluation of the yen against the U.S. currency during the year. Another reason was that contributions to international organizations declined 28 percent from 1981 to 656 million dollars. In public opinion, the situation has cast doubt upon the government's target of doubling ODA in the 1981-85 period.

One of the leading dailies MAINICHI SHIMBUN criticized the decrease as contradicting to the government policy of attaching importance to the south-north problem, adding it will surely prompt severe criticism from the developing countries. YOMIURI SHIMBUN pointed out that among the 17 member states of the development aid committee, Japan now ranks the 14th as its ODA accounted for only 0.29 percent of the country's Gross National Product (GNP), far short of the internationally set level of 0.7 percent. [Text] [OW041726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 4 Jun 83]

SOUTH KOREA 'A NUCLEAR BASE'--To turn South Korea into a U.S. nuclear base, the Reagan administration decided to raise South Korea's strategic role and deploy cruise missiles and Pershing nuclear missiles to South Korea. Now the United States has more than 1,000 nuclear warheads in South Korea. In addition, U.S. aircraft carriers and other warships carrying nuclear weapons frequently call on South Korean ports. All this poses a very serious threat to the security of Southeast Asian countries and China. It has been learned that when the minister of culture of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea met Comrade Hu Yaobang, he conveyed the anxieties expressed by North Korean leaders over the increasing unofficial contacts recently between China and the South Korean regime. The minister also pointed out that participation of Chinese athletes in the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul will cause grave consequences. [Text] [OW090545 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 8 Jun 83]

CSO: 4005/866

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ADMINISTRATIVE LEGISLATION FOR ORGANIZATIONAL REFORM URGED

Hohhot SHIJIAN [PRACTICE] in Chinese No 2, 20 Jan 83 pp 35-36

[Article] by Fu Tingcheng [0265 1694 2906]: "While Streamlining the Structure We Must Pay Attention to Administrative Legislation"7

[Text] Our party has streamlined the army and the government many times with clear results. In 1941, just as the war of resistance against Japan was entering a difficult time, the Party Central Committee decided to streamline the army and government. It reduced the burden on the people, strengthened fighting strength and played an important role in the victory in the war against Japan. The several streamlinings after the country was liberated also had a certain effect. Today, while we are creating conditions for a new situation in socialist modernization, the Party Central Committee has again proposed organizational reform and this is very necessary. As long as it is carried out conscientiously, it will lead to even better results.

For the past thirty and more years our region's agencies have gone through the process of streamlining--expansion--restreamlining-reexpansion. The two streamlinings in 1957 and in 1962-1963 both played a role at the time, however, later on the agencies and the personnel increased again in great number. In 1957 the number of persons in party, government, and mass agencies at all levels region-wide was 50,268. In 1965 this increased to 61,097, and by 1981 had increased again to 159,075 or 3.2 times the 1957 figure. In 1957 there were 47 units at the office and bureau level directly subordinate to the autonomous region. By 1965 this had increased to 71 and by 1981 had increased further to 103. The number of persons in first echelon party, government and mass agencies in provinces and autonomous regions nation-wide averages 2.16 per 10,000 of the population, but in our region it is 3.82 per 10,000; the average number of persons in district level party, government, and mass agencies nation-wide is 1,432, but in our region it is 1,748; the number of persons in party, government, and mass agencies below the county level (including the county) nation-wide averages 3 per 1,000 of the rural population, but in our region it is 5.5 per 1,000. The population of Shandong Province is 5.2 times that of our region, but there are 96 units at the office and bureau level directly subordinate to the province, which is 7 fewer than in our region; the number of personnel in agencies under the province is 1.5 per 10,000 of the

entire population of the province, but calculated in a similar fashion for our region, it is 4.8 per 10,000 of the population, or over 3 times that of Shandong. From this it is clear that whether the comparison is with earlier periods in our own region or with fraternal provinces and regions we have too many agencies and personnel in our province. The increases in these agencies and their personnel in some regards were reasonable increases adopted because of increases in work, but many of them were not at all necessary.

For a long time now there have been two phenomena in agency establishment and authorized personnel strength in our region: one is that there are no rules or regulations to follow; and one is that if there are regulations they are not followed and each does what it wants. This year 50 agencies are set up and next year it becomes 60; this year it is at the county and regimental level and next year it is at the district and division level. How many agencies to set up, what agencies to set up, what level to set up agencies, and the number of personnel to be authorized, are not decided from actual needs nor through conscientious and careful investigation, so there is a great deal of latitude. Here is an example which will demonstrate the problem. The CPC Central Committee and the State Council clearly stipulate: "Beginning in 1980, except for increases approved by the Central Committee and the State Council, the numbers of employees in all administrative units is temporarily frozen and no increases are permitted, and reorganization will be carried out." In this spirit the People's Government of the Autonomous Region further stipulates: "Under the limit of personnel freeze, administrative units at the same level may make adjustments among their personnel to fill vacancies, but may not bring in personnel from non-administrative agencies or grass-roots level units, and even less may they recruit personnel from society at large." However, the numbers of persons in party, government, and mass agencies at all levels in the autonomous region increased more than 21,300 at the end of 1981 compared to the end of 1979. Of this number, in 1981 alone 4,510 were transferred in from enterprises, 2,870 from grass roots level units, and 1,696 were recruited from society at large. Isn't this a clear violation of the stipulations of the government of the autonomous region and the spirit of the documents of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council? There may be some special circumstances here, but nevertheless, it still must be said that there is some lack of strictness in implementing the policy.

The situation described above has created the present overlapping of agencies, multiplicity of levels, overstaffing, delays in getting work done, and low work efficiency. Some sections have turned into bureaucratized agencies. Some of the masses say that certain of our cadres are "three liquids" cadres: "at work they drink tea liquids, off work they drink medicinal liquids, and at the beginning of the month they draw their salary liquids." Though this does not completely conform to actuality, it does reflect the dissatisfaction of the masses with regard to our current situation in the agencies. This means that organizational reform is very necessary.

In view of the lessons of experience in the past, streamlining the army and government must at the same time give serious consideration to

administrative legislation and setting up solid administrative laws and regulations. With administrative laws and regulations, not only will streamlining have regulations to follow, but even more importantly the results of streamlining will be strengthened, and once the matter is over it will prevent the reemergence of old attitudes, reexpansion and even making all previous efforts wasted. Comprehensive, basic administrative laws and regulations should be formulated by the state. However, as an autonomous region we can formulate some necessary individual articles and specific organizational laws on the basis of relevant stipulations of the state and by summarizing the situation in our region, within the scope permitted by the constitution. For example, the autonomous regions CPC committee and government establish a certain number of units at the office and bureau level and each office and bureau level unit needs several responsible persons; several offices are established and each needs several office level cadres and a certain authorized strength. All of this should be done on the basis of actual needs and through investigation; feasible proposals should be presented, compared with each other and the best proposal should be found, tried out and then strengthened in legal form. The responsibilities and jurisdictions of cadres at each level and in each section should also be spelled out.

Each regulation should be concrete and clear and must not be vague. This problem has existed in some of our regulations in the past. For example, the ORGANIZATIONAL LAW OF THE NORTHERN PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT stipulates: "The necessary work sections should be established on the basis of the principle of work needs and efficiency." Every new section established is said to be necessary. Therefore, when this kind of regulation is implemented it is very elastic and hard to control. Or again, in many regulations there is the phrase "establish a certain number of deputies." Thus establishing five is considered to be in compliance with the regulation, and establishing seven is also considered to be in compliance with the regulation, or to establish even more will not be considered to be in violation of the regulation. Regulations like this open the door to even greater overstaffing.

Once the regulations and laws are formulated they should be strictly carried out. Each agency should strictly obey its establishment and set strength. Each section and cadre should carry out its own responsibilities and exercise its own authority and give full play to its own initiative strictly in accordance with the regulations. At the same time, they should also constantly survey the work of each section and cadre in accordance with the regulations. In this way there will be laws that can be relied on, regulations which can be followed, responsibilities which are clearly defined, and rewards and punishments which are clearly distinguished.

Of course, administrative laws and regulations cannot be formulated in perfect form overnight, nor can they be considered a permanent solution. That is, formulating a set of administrative laws and regulations which conform to our national situation also requires that they be changed appropriately as things develop and tasks change. Particularly now, in the era of the knowledge explosion, when the growth of knowledge is very rapid and the

turnaround time for knowledge to become outdated has been shortened to about five years, in such a period of sudden changes agency establishment and authorized strength should be adjusted even more promptly. Therefore, we should pay serious attention to the researches of administrative science, promptly, comprehensively and scientifically summarize the administrative experience since the founding of the People's Republic of China, assimilate the advanced methods of foreign countries, and gradually establish and constantly improve administrative laws and regulations which conform to our national situation to establish our administrative work on a completely scientific foundation so that all of our nation's "organs" can always operate systematically and efficiently and facilitate mass type oversight of administration by the people in order to prevent the personnel in our state work from changing from "public servants" into "masters" and to prevent our agencies from developing a yamen work style and turning into bureaucratic agencies. Only in this way can our administrative agencies suit the needs of socialist modernization.

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CSO: 4005/791

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARTICLE CALLS FOR COURAGE IN REFORM

Beijing BAN YUE TAN /SEMIMONTHLY TALKS/ in Chinese No 4, 25 Feb 83 p 3-5

/Article by Xue Zhongxin /5641 0022 2450/: "Destroy the Old and Establish the New, Know the Difficulties and Press Ahead"/

/Text/ The winds of reform are blowing strong throughout China. The effective agricultural reform was followed one after another by reforms in commerce, industry, science, culture, education and state organs. This upsurge came like the turbulent waves of a great ocean. The people in the cities and countryside and in all trades and professions are enthusiastically discussing the overall reforms in the four modernizations.

The people feel inspired when they see the pleasing changes in agricultural reform. They are even more heartened to see the central authorities' firm determination for reform and are confident in carrying out the magnificent goals determined by the 12th Party Congress.

However, there is a small group of comrades who have a wait-and-see attitude toward and have misgivings about this upsurge of reforms. What are they worried about? To sum up, it is nothing besides the fear that their habitual work style will be smashed, the fear that reforms handled poorly will create chaos, the fear that reforms will result in new contradictions and trouble, and the fear that their own interests will be infringed upon. These comrades appear very passive in the new situation. Fundamentally speaking, they do not realize that reform is the key to the success or the failure of our undertakings and they lack sufficient mental preparation and a clear sense of urgency. Here, we will analyze the various worries of certain people.

Some people say, "We have handled things in this way for so many years and haven't they been handled well? It is only necessary that we keep to the conventional ways and not turn things upside down again and then we will be able to handle things even better." We say that we should divide past experiences into two. Good experiences naturally must be followed and those that have been proven to be questionable should be discarded. The new historical period is faced with new historical responsibilities and so we must keep up with the new rapidly developing situation and carry out reforms of inappropriate production relations and certain links of the superstructure. Does not the 5 years of reform in the countryside illustrate this problem? If we did not implement the

various forms of the responsibility system of linking payment to output but continue sticking to the old ways of eating from "the big pot," could this present good situation have occurred? If we don't reform urban industry and commerce but still hold the "iron rice bowl" and eat "mess together" can we stimulate the enthusiasm of the broad masses to create a new situation? Naturally, this will not do. Without reforms, it is impossible to realize the four modernizations.

Some people say, "agriculture has truly been reformed well but can state-run enterprises such as industry and commerce be reformed as in the countryside? Could this not muddle the reforms?" We say that the countryside must be reformed and the cities must also be reformed; reforms in the city are naturally different from those in the countryside, yet the experiences of reforms in the countryside can be used as references for reforms in the cities. We have faith in handling well the overall reforms. Where does this faith come from? Firstly, we have the lessons of both positive and negative experiences and lessons. We will not have the things turned upside down as in the "cultural revolution" We can be at ease about this. The experiments of enterprises engaged in various systems of responsibility have been effective in raising production, increasing national income and improving staff and worker material benefits and wages. The successful experiences of reforming newly created industrial enterprises are very attractive to other enterprises throughout China. The Party Central Committee has determined correct reform policies. The Party Central Committee has always given deep consideration and been practical and realistic concerning the problems of reform. The central authorities decided that the reforms should be well-planned, and be carried out step by step under leadership. Moreover, they stress going through case experiments, according to local conditions and pushing forward step by step. This will guarantee against resultless efforts and chances.

"Reform is good but it is too much trouble." This is the thinking of an idler who fears difficulty and seeks temporary ease. Communists take reforming the world as their own duty. They not only have overthrown the three great mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucracy, but also will remove the two great mountains of poverty and backwardness. What they rely on is a revolutionary spirit daring to reform. We do not fear a bloody sacrifice, what does a little difficulty and trouble matter! It is not right for some comrades to withdraw whenever they encounter a little resistance on the path of reform. There will be contradictions on the way of progress. Once these contradictions are overcome, we can advance forward with great strides. If we do not carry out reforms because of fear of trouble or fear of difficulty, the goals of the four modernizations will not be met and that can bring even greater difficulties and endless trouble for the future.

The concern of jeopardizing self interests, suffering losses, and offending others because of reform is another type of shortsighted view. We should understand that people who consider "big pot" good eating and the "iron rice bowl" peaceful are in a minority. The erroneous policy of parasitising on socialism and eating from the "big pot" will nourish the backward thought among a minority of staff and workers. It is beneficial to the nation and people to eliminate this type of erroneous policy. When the nation is flourishing, rich, strong and prosperous, there is no need to worry about the enrichment of an individual's livelihood.

We often say that it is necessary for us to be in accord with the Party Central Committee in politics. Today, the Party Central Committee regards reform as a very important guiding ideology to lead the building of four modernizations. We must first be united with the Party Central Committee on this point, stand in the front ranks of reform and be promoters of reforms. Do a good job in reform way of "practice-summation-repractice-resummation."

In carrying out such large-scale and significant reforms in a nation as large as ours, we can expect contradictions and difficulties. We must destroy the old and create something new, and forge ahead in spite of difficulties. Leading cadres of all levels must respond to the call of the central authorities, must handle well investigation and research in the process of reform, handle well the experimental units, strengthen political and ideological work, unify the knowledge of the people, work hard together and strive for the success of reforms.

To quote the words of Sun Zhongshan, our present reforms "adapt to the trends of the world and conform to the needs of the people" and will "certainly succeed." However, to reach the goal of success, aside from having correct policies, we must also possess the revolutionary style demanded by the 12th Party Congress, namely inspiring enthusiasm, forging forward, unwaveringly struggling.

9480
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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON COMBATTING ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK090702 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Remove All Obstacles; Struggle to the End"]

[Text] After dragging on for over a year since detection by the customs, the tin export smuggling case in which Zhang Rendong and other people from the Guangdong Provincial Agricultural Machinery Company were involved has now seen initial results. What was the problem? It was that some people have been setting up obstacles in handling the case by pleading for mercy for Zhang Rendong.

There are three different circumstances regarding Zhang Rendong's "protectors":

1. They have muddled ideas on cracking down on criminal activities in the economic field and they even erroneously hold that Zhang Rendong and others did not violate the law, and they are not guilty because they "make money and do the collective good turns." Therefore they do their utmost to plead for mercy for the litigants.
2. They disregard the principle of the party and the laws of the state and voluntarily act as an umbrella for the criminals because they have been blinded by mutually beneficial private relations.
3. They intentionally delay the investigation and the handling of the case and even set up obstacles because they are involved in the case.

Zhang's case, which has dragged on, shows that to detect and handle important cases, we must be impartial and incorruptible, march forward courageously, remove all obstacles and resolutely curb the unhealthy tendency of some leading cadres in the party pleading for mercy for criminals. Criminal activities have a thousand and one links with malpractices in the party. Cadres who are practicing incorrect work style are consciously or unconsciously making things convenient for the criminals and act as their protectors after the case has been revealed. We should heighten our vigilance against personnel who violate party discipline and the laws of the state. We should seriously deal with their cases and should never be indulgent towards their mistakes, no matter how high their positions. If we fail to do so, we shall face difficulty and obstacles in cracking down on major criminal activities in the economic field. It is impossible for us to greatly improve our party work and the general mood in society.

Under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, we have scored marked achievements in cracking down on major criminal activities in the economic field. However, the struggle is far

from over. We should carry on in a deepgoing way. The economic criminal cases in which some leading cadres are involved should be immediately investigated and clarified. Some complicated and important cases which involve many people and departments should be cracked without delay. We should further inculcate party members and cadres with the idea of resisting corrosion by detecting and handling typical cases, summing up experiences and blocking loopholes. It is wrong to entertain any idea of fear of difficulty, war-weariness or relaxation of effort.

To crack down on major criminal activities in the economic field is one of the important measures for consolidating the party organization. Party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels should conscientiously study and analyze the situation of the struggle waged by their localities and departments and the problems arising in the struggle. They should further strengthen their leadership, take effective measures, and resolutely carry the struggle through to the end.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LECTURE ON TREASON PUBLISHED

HK091320 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 83 p 5

[Lecture on PRC Criminal Law (No 36): "The Crime of Instigating Treason and Rebellion"]

[Text] The stipulation of Article 93 of our criminal law contains two crimes, namely, the crime of instigating treason and the crime of instigating rebellion.

The crime of instigating treason refers to actions of instigating, seducing or bribing any state functionary or any member of the armed forces, the people's police, or the militia to defect or to hand defense installations and military equipment over to the enemy.

The crime of instigating rebellion refers to actions of instigating, seducing or bribing any state functionary or any member of the armed forces, the people's police, or the militia to betray the revolution and carry out counterrevolutionary disturbances.

The crime of instigating treason and the crime of instigating rebellion are a kind of sinister and ruthless counterrevolutionary criminal activity used by the enemies at home and abroad for the sake of overthrowing the government of the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system, and an attempt to sabotage and disintegrate our state mechanism as well as armed forces from within the revolutionary organization. A fortress is most easily captured from within. Finding an opening from within to carry out subversion and sabotage is a counterrevolutionary trick habitually employed by the enemy. Since the founding of new China, the enemies have never slackened this kind of counterrevolutionary sabotage. They not only instigate rebellious activities inside the country, but they also instigate rebellious activities outside the country. We must take firm measures against this kind of counterrevolutionary crime and severely punish the counterrevolutionaries instigating rebellious activities.

The main features of the crime of instigating treason and the crime of instigating rebellion are:

1. The perpetrator has carried out the act of instigating treason and rebellion. Any act which uses such means as counterrevolutionary agitation and instigation or takes advantage of the weak points of the target of

instigation to threaten, seduce with promise of fame, gain and position or with a sexual trap, and bribe with money and material benefits in an attempt to cause any functionary of the state, the armed forces, the people's police, or the militia to defect or to hand defense installations and military equipment over to the enemy, is considered as instigating treason. Any act which uses the aforementioned means in an attempt to cause any functionary of the state, the armed forces, the people's police, or the militia to betray the revolution, to carry out counterrevolutionary disturbances, to burn, kill, and loot, and to attack party and government organs as well as the masses, is considered as instigating rebellion.

2. The crime of instigating treason and the crime of instigating rebellion engineered by the criminals refer only to such designated targets as functionaries of the state, the armed forces, the people's police, or the militia, as prescribed by the law. These people are different from the masses in general because they either hold specific duties or are in direct control of weapons. If they should one day be instigated to rebellion, they could certainly cause grave harm to the state and the people. This is the reason the enemies at home and abroad often regard such people as a target of instigation. Of course the enemies are all-pervasive, and they may also instigate treason and rebellion among people outside these designated targets. However, such cases do not constitute a crime of instigating treason or rebellion, and they can be dealt with according to the other relevant stipulations of the criminal law.

3. The perpetrator has a subjective counterrevolutionary motive. Judging from the act of instigating treason and rebellion itself, obviously he is hoping that the target to instigation will betray the motherland, sell out the revolution, defect to the enemy, or carry out counterrevolutionary disturbances. Therefore, this kind of crime is obviously an attempt to overthrow the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system of our country.

Regardless of whether the perpetrator is a Chinese citizen, a foreigner, or a stateless person, regardless of what method he uses to instigate rebellion, and regardless of whether the target of instigation has been instigated and whether treason or rebellion has been carried out or not, as long as the act of instigating treason and rebellion has been carried out, it will instantly constitute a crime of instigating treason or rebellion.

Counterrevolutionaries instigating treason and rebellion are very dangerous and must be severely punished. The criminal law stipulates that those guilty of the crime of instigating treason and rebellion will be sentenced to life imprisonment or imprisonment with a fixed term of not less than 10 years. Cases of a particularly heinous nature causing great harm to the people and the state can be given the death penalty. At the same time, the deprivation of political rights and the confiscation of property can be concurrently carried out.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BA YI WARNS OF JAPANESE MILITARY AMBITIONS

OW240535 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] As the saying goes, "A fall into a pit, a gain in your wit." However, some people just do not accept this philosophic wisdom. For example, from the beginning we have failed to uphold principle in handling our relations with the United States. As a result, we have been deceived on the Taiwan question so that we now have to swallow the bitter fruit of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan."

On the question of Sino-Japanese relations, some people who still refuse to learn from past lessons now pursue the unprincipled policy of allying themselves with Japan. They allow the Japanese militarists to lead them by the nose. Most difficult to understand is that a certain person of the party Central Committee, without consulting the Political Bureau or the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, has directly instructed the propaganda department of the party Central Committee to refrain from publishing in the press or on the radio any articles on the atrocities committed by the Japanese aggressors in China. He even refuses to comment on Japan's militarist policy only in the hope that neighboring countries will not be disturbed by the defense issue. This course of action is unwise and utterly absurd.

Militarists, while engaged in arms expansion and war preparations, will invariably not announce that they are making such preparations to commit aggression against neighboring countries. They will stress that they are doing so only for a defensive purpose. Recent activities of the Japanese authorities show that they are carrying out arms expansion in the name of defense and practicing militarism in reality as well as in name. Although Japan's now in the initial stage of militarization, its military strength is ranked eighth in the world. Japan's military budget for this year is more than 2.7 trillion yen, an all-time high. Beginning this year, the Japanese Air Force will get an additional 120 latest-model fighters and more than 1,000 guided missiles of various types in the next 5 years. Japan's armed forces will also be increased by 43 modern warships and 14 submarines. A spokesman of the Japanese Defense Agency disclosed that in the next 10 years Japan will strive to gain superiority over our country in army and air force equipment and in missile force.

the spirit of the times, and reflected the style and moral character of the young people in the 1980's of our country. The process of Zhang Haidi's growth has been strung together by an ideology that guides all her actions, and that is the communist outlook on life.

On this point, Zhang Haidi, Lei Feng and all advanced people are alike. But at the same time it is necessary to see that in her spirit, there is the specific feature characteristic of the 1980's.

First, she has an attitude toward life that is indomitable and optimistic. She has ridden a rough and bumpy road in her life. She has to struggle against illness and pain and difficulties in order to live in society and make a little contribution to it. Therefore, she very much appreciates a saying of Beethoven, "I want to grasp the throat of Fate." She has been operated on four times and more than once she was threatened by death, but she fought courageously and was never pessimistic or passive. In the struggles against torments, Zhang Haidi has formed her attitude toward life which is indomitable and optimistic. That is the lust for life, full of confidence and hope in the future and the firm belief that the road of life will get wider and wider as one moves along. Her body crippled but her will strong, but she makes unremitting efforts to improve herself and is determined to become a fellow traveller of young people who are physically sound. Zhang Haidi's attitude toward life is very realistic and inspires the healthy growth of our youths of this generation.

At present, the youths of our country are confronted with various contradictions. In acquiring a higher education, employment, marriage, career and future, they will meet with difficulties and problems of all sorts. Society has the responsibility to help, and our party and the state are also actively adopting various measures in helping our young people solve these problems. At the same time, it is necessary to see that some young people have displayed the laziness relying on society, relying on their families in various aspects. They lack the initiative that young people should possess. Zhang Haidi has told us with her own practice, "Laziness does not belong to us," "It is not being crippled that is dreadful, but the loss of the confidence and power to push ahead." It is hoped that more young people will draw inspiration from Zhang Haidi, to get rid of their laziness courageously and conscientiously and plunge themselves into ranks of the strivers.

Second, she has a thirst for knowledge, and an indomitable will in painstakingly rousing herself for vigorous efforts. In Zhang Haidi's life, her indomitable struggle against Fate, and her selfless devotion to the people and society, are often linked closely with her assiduous study. She looks upon knowledge as nourishment to life. She will not submit to the manipulation of Fate, but assiduously studies, and is resolute in scaling the heights of science and cultural knowledge. In her diary she wrote, "The brain will need nourishment, apart from the supply of blood out of physical need. It needs a wide range of knowledge for spiritual nourishment. Otherwise, one will become an 'imbecile.'" She also said, "Without books,

We cannot but pay attention to the fact that Japanese warships have already begun to patrol near our territorial waters. In his recent speech on defense, Japanese Prime Minister Nakano presumptuously said that Japanese warships would block the three straits of Tsugaru, Soya and Tsushima when necessary. Japanese militarists now regard as their territory such islands as Diayutai, Huangweiyu, Chiweiyu, Nanxiao and Beixiao and the waters around these islands.

Japanese reactionary politicians also clamor that the Japanese nation must restore its sphere of influence before World War II in order to maintain its prosperity for a long time to come. A certain prominent figure of the Liberal Democratic Party who recently visited our country even asserted that Japan should become an Asian anticommunist bastion in the Free World.

Various facts show that the spearhead of Japan's arms expansion and war preparations is directed mainly against our country. If we adapt ourselves to Sino-Japanese friendship in an unprincipled way, refrain from exposing the Japanese militarists' wild ambitions and fail to take appropriate tit-for-tat measures, it will be tantamount to committing crimes against the people.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CYL HEAD STRESSES LEARNING FROM ZHANG HAIDI

HK251003 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 83 p 4

[Article by Wang Zhaoyuo [3769 0340 0948], First Secretary of the CYL Central Committee: "Answer the Call of the CPC Central Committee, Learn From Zhang Haidi in a Penetrating Way"]

[Text] In recent days, the broad masses of CYL members and youths have been studying with great excitement the official reply from the CPC Central Committee on further unfolding the campaign of learning from Zhang Haidi and the inscriptions of leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee. The official reply and the inscriptions are another call of the CPC Central Committee on us to learn from advanced young people since the campaign to learn from Lei Feng launched in the 1960s. They not only point out a clear orientation of the further unfolding of the current campaign of learning from Zhang Haidi, but are of far-reaching significance in strengthening the construction of socialist spiritual civilization, and in promoting the healthy growth of the young generation of our country. It is necessary for us to take the official reply and inscriptions as our guide to have a deep understanding of the vital significance of the campaign of learning from Zhang Haidi, and grasp the chief characteristics and spiritual essence of the advanced deeds of Zhang Haidi, and genuinely make the spirit of Zhang Haidi the spiritual wealth for educating and inspiring the younger generation, and a vivid and practical textbook for carrying on ideological and political work of the CYL.

Zhang Haidi is a fine representative of the new generation nursed and brought up by the CPC and the people. Serious paralysis has taken away her ability to stand up since childhood. But a noble ideal and conviction and an extraordinary willpower and courage have enabled her to carry on stubborn struggles on the road of life and come out in front of her contemporaries. Relying solely on self-study, she has finished the basic courses from primary school up to secondary middle school and her English level has reached the standard of senior students of departments of foreign languages at the university. With help from comrades she has translated works and materials amounting to over 100,000 words. Despite pain and illness, she painstakingly learned the technique of medical treatment and has selflessly given medical treatment to over 10,000 people. Her practice has embodied

without knowledge, I will collapse, and I will soon die." She has proved with her own practice, "A man armed with knowledge is invincible." Such spirit of painstakingly rousing herself to vigorous effort is very touching, and very well worth our learning.

It will not be enough for the young people of the 1980's to possess the idea of serving the people in order to make contributions to society, but it is necessary for them to acquire the ability to serve the people. Because the 1980's is a time when knowledge is in rapid growth. It is necessary to absorb all the fine results of culture and science achieved by humanity, and to use and develop them in practice if we are to build ours into a powerful socialist and modern country. At present, an upsurge of showing respect for knowledge and making renewed efforts in studying has been created among the people throughout the nation. We should take Zhang Haidi as our example and mobilize the youths throughout the nation to plunge them into this upsurge of studying.

Third, she displays the spirit of devoting herself to the best performance of social duty and the service of the people. Zhang Haidi said, "When alive, I should strive to be someone who is of benefit to the society and create a beautiful new life." Take a look at the actual condition of Zhang Haidi. With her case, she has enough grounds to "take" from society. Nevertheless, she has never done so. She said, "The true significance of life does not lie in taking but giving," "Even a meteor will leave its light to the world." When she has done something good to society, she finds herself comforted and satisfied; but when she is taken care of by society, she feels restless and ashamed. In Zhang Haidi there is reflected a strong sense of social responsibility!

It should be admitted that as an evil consequence of the "gang of four," the sense of social responsibility among young people has weakened. Since the CPC Central Committee laid stress on the construction of socialist civilization and through the activities in the campaign of "five stresses, four points of beauty and three loves," there has been a great change in the moral character of the young people of our country, and the general mood of society has obviously changed for the better. However, the sense of social responsibility among a considerable number of young people has not been satisfactory. This has put forward a vital task to our CYL organizations, that is, to educate the youths with a sense of social responsibility, so as to make them firmly establish a sense of being masters of the country, and shoulder the heavy responsibility of the construction and management of our socialist country.

The party and people have poured painstaking care on Zhang Haidi's growth. In the progress of Zhang Haidi's growth into an exemplary figure, the nurture of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought have played the guiding role. At the same time, the quintessence of human ideas in the large amount of books she has read have provided rich nourishment for the shaping of her correct outlook on life. The cultivation and education by the people, the

help from her young friends, and the inspiration of outstanding people, have exerted great influence on the growth of Zhang Haidi. All these are the fundamental factors which made her an exemplary figure characteristic of the bright spirit of the times.

Our era is one that is in need of and advocates knowledge; it is an era in need of talents and in making them, an era full of hopes and urging people to make painstaking efforts. The exemplary deeds of Zhang Haidi will play a tremendous role in encouraging and educating the broad masses of young people. CYL organizations at various levels should earnestly implement the spirit of the official reply from the CPC Central Committee and the inscriptions of the leading comrades of the Central Committee, and penetratingly unfold the campaign of learning from Zhang Haidi among the whole body of young people and make efforts in doing more practical work in the making of thousands of communist new people after the style of Zhang Haidi.

Zhang Haidi is an exemplary figure characteristic of the 1980's. It is necessary to make the campaign of learning from Zhang Haidi also characteristic of the times. We should not only take over the good experiences of [word indistinct] activities of learning from advanced people in the past, but should also start from the actuality of the present and create forms and methods which the contemporary young people will take delight in accepting. CYL organizations at all levels and the broad masses of League cadres should at all times pay attention to the reactions of the young people in the activities of learning from Zhang Haidi, correctly answer various questions they will meet with and put forward, and guide the development of the activities in a healthy way. We should be good at making use of the exemplary deeds that appear in the activities of learning from Zhang Haidi, promptly sum them up and spread them, and strive to create a happy situation in which "the bloom of one flower brings about spring in the whole garden."

Special attention should be attached to the application of the dialectic materialist view in the activities of learning from Zhang Haidi, and the estimation of Zhang Haidi should be carried out with an all-round view. Zhang Haidi is in the vanguard of the young people, and at the same time, a friend of the young people; she is the model of the times and at the same time, a young person incessantly growing and making progress along with the march of the times. We should not idolize her nor should we make excessive demands on her. It should be clearly pointed out that in the activities of learning from Zhang Haidi, she herself is making progress with the broad masses of young people. She will live up to the expectations of the CPC Central Committee and the older generation of revolutionaries, and strive to be one of the new generation of communists characterized by noble ideals, lofty morality, high culture and discipline.

CSO: 4005/867

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CYL TO CONSOLIDATE RURAL GRASSROOTS ORGANIZATIONS

OW221757 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 21 May 83

[By reporter Liu Shixun]

[Text] Changsha, 21 May (XINHUA)--The CYL meeting on the work of consolidating rural grassroots-level CYL organizations throughout the country closed today in Hengyang, Hunan. The meeting demanded that consolidation of rural grassroots-level CYL organizations throughout the country be carried out during May 1983-April 1984 in order to create a new situation in rural CYL work.

The meeting pointed out: Our country's rural grassroots-level CYL organizations account for 50 percent of the total grassroots-level CYL organizations and the proportion of CYL members and youths in the rural areas is even larger than that. Since the implementation of the production responsibility systems in the rural areas, the CYL organizations at all levels have scored tremendous achievements in building the two civilizations. However, because of their failure to adequately study the new situation and the new problems they have encountered in the new situation and their failure to adapt timely and voluntarily to the changes of the rural economic systems, the grassroots-level CYL organizations in some localities have been in a state of laxity and disruption. The meeting stressed that it is necessary to use the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and the 11th CYL National Congress as a guide and regard the tasks of perfecting the rural grassroots-level CYL organizations and enlivening the rural CYL work as the targets in the present consolidation. It stressed that it is necessary for the whole CYL to take actions throughout the country and dedicate an entire year to the consolidation of some selected key CYL organizations at the commune and production brigade levels and the task of correcting the laxity and disruption that has occurred in some CYL organizations.

As an important point, the meeting introduced Hunan's experience which shows clearly that the deep changes in the rural economic sphere have broadened the production avenues, opened the gate for those who desire to become rich through labor and laid a material foundation for the development of the CYL work. However, because of the remote locations of production units in the rural areas and the differing stages of their labor and projects, it is imperative for the individual rural grassroots-level CYL organizations to proceed from reality, stress practical effects and carry out their tasks in the light of the interests and demands of the youths so as to make CYL work more attractive and appealing. Attending and speaking at the meeting were Hu Jintao and Li Haifeng, members of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO ON SPIRIT OF SELF-SACRIFICE

HK201241 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 83 p 3

[Article by Gao Chenglin [7559 2052 2651]: "Communist Party Members Should Have the Spirit of Self-Sacrifice"]

[Text] The new party constitution formulated by the 12th CPC National Congress corresponds to the characteristics and needs of the new historical period and sets stricter demands on the party members. It stipulates: "Members of the CPC are vanguard fighters of the Chinese working class imbued with communist consciousness. Members of the Communist Party must serve the people wholeheartedly, dedicate their whole life to the realization of communism, and be ready to make any personal sacrifices." This has pointed out to us the orientation for becoming a qualified Communist Party member.

The CPC is a faithful representative of the interests of various nationalities throughout the country. Communist Party members must serve the people wholeheartedly. This is the consistent aim of our party, and the starting point as well as end result of all our party's actions. Apart from the interests of the working class and the broadest masses of people, the party has no particular interests of its own. Becoming a party member is absolutely not for the sake of seeking any advantage for oneself, but for the sake of shouldering a heavier load in the struggle for emancipating all mankind and willingly making self-sacrifice for the interests of the people. According to the scientific principle of [word indistinct] materialism and historical materialism, capitalist society will inexorably be transformed into a socialist society with public ownership of means of production, abolition of exploitation, and the principle from each according to his ability and to each according to his work, it will then, by means of the immense development of productive forces and the immense progress in ideology, politics and culture, proceed to the next step of ultimately developing a communist society with the principle from each according to his ability and to each according to his work. Realizing communism accords with the greatest interests of the people. In his speech at the meeting celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the party, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: "In order to serve the people, the most important thing for a communist to have is the spirit of struggling all one's life for the communist cause and willingly making self-sacrifice for the interests of the people." It can be seen that working for the interests of the people

and winning victories for the communist cause are closely linked with giving play to the spirit of self-sacrifice of the broad masses of party members. Without the spirit of self-sacrifice, winning victories for the communist cause is out of the question for communist party members, and serving the people wholeheartedly is also out of the question.

The spirit of self-sacrifice we are talking about is that of offering everything we have, including our lives, without the slightest hesitation, to the party, to the people and to the magnificent socialist cause, and bending our backs to the task until our dying day. During the reign of white terror and the war-ridden years, numerous outstanding communists spoke out in no uncertain terms in the courts of the enemy, faced death unflinchingly in execution grounds, charged and shattered enemy positions in battlefields, selflessly and fearlessly served the people, and displayed boundless, healthy, and awesome mettle. During the period of peaceful construction, the broad masses of communist party members had worked hard, fought courageously and displayed similar heroic qualities. We can say that without such conscious and willing spirit of self-sacrifice, and the courage of surmounting various difficulties, we would be unable to win a great victory in the socialist construction of today, and our party would also be unable to enjoy such lofty prestige among the people.

The spirit of self-sacrifice of communist party members is manifested in many ways. It is not only manifested in stepping out boldly and sacrificing one's own interests for the sake of others, but also in working hard, serving the public selflessly, doing things carefully, quietly putting one's shoulder to the wheel, upholding the truth, correcting mistakes and never thinking of personal benefit but thinking exclusively of the benefit of others. For the sake of people's interests, revolutionary needs, the communist cause and communist ideals, party cadres like Jiao Yulu and such comrades as communist fighter Lei Feng, Jiang Zhuying, Luo Jianfu and Zhao Chune bravely endured great sufferings and hardships, kept difficult work for themselves, let others enjoy the benefit and devoted all their energy and heartfelt labor for the cause of the party and the people. These are the manifestation of communist consciousness. Without this kind of dedicated spirit, such great and yet ordinary achievements cannot be made. This kind of spirit embodies the most lofty quality of communist party members.

The spirit of sacrifice of communist party members is not the product of momentary emotion. It comes from a firm and unshakable conviction in communist ideals. On the one hand, a communist must consistently take achieving communism as his goal of struggle. On the other, he must also make nothing of carrying out, bit by bit, the work for achieving this goal. Regardless of whether things are going smoothly, or in times of difficulty and even defeat, his conviction must not be shaken in any way, and he must neither relax his fighting will nor abandon his efforts in any way. He also must not hesitate even if he has to give up his own life. With this spirit of self-sacrifice, he will be able to study assiduously with stubborn willpower, acquire necessary knowledge and experience, and

keep on improving his ability. With this spirit of self-sacrifice, he will be able at any time not to think of personal gains or losses, and will courageously adhere to a principle on all cardinal issues of right and wrong. With this spirit of self-sacrifice, he will be able to be strict with himself and will always be ready to unite with, and lead the masses, by his own exemplary action.

The most important point of the spirit of self-sacrifice of communist party members is to take placing the interests of the party and the people above everything else as the criterion for one's thoughts and actions, and to deal correctly with private and public relations. No matter where or when, a communist must always give priority to the interests of the party and the people, subordinate personal interests to the interests of the party and the people, be the first to endure hardship and the last to enjoy benefit, work selflessly for public interests, and not seek personal gain. Naturally, this does not mean that party members are not allowed to have legitimate interests. Our party has always advocated showing concern for the personal life as well as material interests of party members and the broad masses. However, as a party member, he should at every turn think of the interests of the party and the people first. When contradictions appear between the interests of the party, the people and the individual, interests must unconditionally be subordinated to the interests of the party and the people, and not the other way around.

Some of the people say that the spirit of dedication of communist party members, necessary when the party was situated in extremely adverse circumstances, seems not so necessary now in carrying out socialist construction. This kind of formulation is incorrect. We say that, compared with the war years, the spirit of self-sacrifice of communist party members has already become entirely different in expression and form from the past. In the past, it neither feared imprisonment and decapitation nor the family breaking up, nor retreated in the face of heavy fire, nor acknowledged defeat before the executioner's sword, but shared weal and woe as well as common destiny with the masses under difficult conditions. Now, unlike the past, it is no longer necessary to be prepared at all times to lay down one's life (at specified times and circumstances there will still be this kind of sacrifice). However, the building of communism is an extremely complicated and arduous task requiring a long period of persistent and dauntless effort. For the sake of achieving this goal, we must make a radical split with several thousand years of traditions. This requires carrying out a tenacious struggle, and we must be prepared for numerous twists and turns. In this great struggle, all communist party members must still give play to the spirit of self-sacrifice and courageously stand in the forefront of the fighting. Today, we are carrying out the four modernizations in a big, economically and culturally backward eastern country which has suffered all kinds of imperialist oppressions and exploitations. This determines that our cause will unavoidably encounter a series of difficulties arising from economic and cultural backwardness, and experience an even more arduous and protracted struggle. As a result of the 10 years of damage of

the "Great Cultural Revolution," the fine style of our party has been seriously trampled underfoot, and it is even more necessary to give play to this kind of self-sacrificing spirit. The thinking and actions of those people who hold that we can throw away the revolutionary spirit, can no longer share weal and woe with the masses, and can place the personal interests of party members above the interests of the masses, are contrary to the aim of the party. All our communist party members should seriously give thought to whether or not their own thinking is identical to the demands of the party, and see whether or not their own actions are worthy of the glorious title of communist.

CSO: 4005/867

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LI LISAN'S WIFE ON CPPCC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

OW010450 Beijing XINHUA in English 0152 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jun (XINHUA)--Elizabeth Li, newly appointed member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) National Committee who came to China from the Soviet Union in 1946 and became a Chinese citizen, said in an interview today, she would dedicate her remaining years to the reform of China's higher education.

The former Elizabetta Pavlovna Kiskkina, 69, widow of Li Lisan, a leader of China's labor movement, is one of the 11 foreign-born Chinese citizens who are now in the CPPCC National Committee. The broadly-based democratic organization which recruits specialists and scholars is considered a government "think tank."

The interview took place in Mrs Li's home in Beijing's western district. The first impression--her forceful handshake and hearty laughter--seemed young and happy for this senior citizen who had experienced so many vicissitudes in life.

She was born in 1914 in the Russian countryside on the banks of the Volga River. She met Li Lisan who was working in the Comintern in 1933 and married him three years later. As the Chinese people's struggle for liberation entered a new stage in 1946, she came to China to join her husband who had returned earlier. Since then she has been engaged in teaching the Russian language first in China's northeast and then in Beijing.

"Since childhood, I have been an internationalist," she said. "Since I married a Chinese Communist I have always connected my destiny with that of the Chinese people."

In 1938, when Li Lisan was framed as a "Trotskyite" and arrested in Moscow, Mrs Li, then a student at a normal institute, was expelled from the Soviet Communist Youth League because she refused to break off with her husband.

"I found my husband in prison four months after his arrest," she recalled. "He wept when I gave him some money I saved from my school grant."

Li Lisan was kept in prison for 22 months and after he was released he could not find a job. The couple and her mother depended on Mrs Li's grant and a small subsidy. They went through world war two with the Soviet people after the German fascists invaded the Soviet Union in 1941.

In 1945, Li Lisan was reelected a member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee at the party's Seventh National Congress and returned to China to work.

When Mrs Li decided to join her husband, her relatives and friends tried to persuade her not to go because China was then on the verge of a civil war. "I told my friends," she recalled, "I had gone through many hardships with my husband and no matter how many more were ahead I would follow him. I felt it would be an honor to do something for the cause of liberation of the Chinese people." She came to China in October 1946 together with her three-year-old daughter.

In 1964 she applied for Chinese citizenship and her request was granted by the late Premier Zhou Enlai.

During the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-76), Li Lisan was persecuted to death by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques and Mrs Li was kept in prison for eight years. She dismissed with a short laugh the charges fabricated against her by the "gang of four" and said, "I give no thought to my sufferings in that period. What I care about is the present. I'm satisfied because now I can go on with my teaching which was interrupted for 13 years." She is now a professor at the Beijing Foreign Language Institute.

Mrs Li is compiling textbooks for the Russian language course and teaching 16 hours a week. She is also working on a handbook of new Russian words.

"My children and friends urge me to write something about my husband. I simply don't have time to do that because I have many other important things to do," she said.

She lives with two daughters and two grandchildren. Her daughters also teach Russian at Beijing's two foreign languages institutes.

"The past is after all something transient. We are now in a new era. I am happy that we can live and work in peace now," she said.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XINHUA REPORTER INTERVIEWS LI LISAN'S WIFE

OW312303 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0850 GMT 29 May 83

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Zou Aiguo, entitled: "Maintain a Firm Grip on the Green Hill--An Interview With Madame Li Lisan--Li Sha, Member of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA)--A white-haired old lady with blue eyes sat before us. Her kindly face showed determination. She was Li Sha, a Russian of Chinese nationality, member of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee and wife of Comrade Li Lisan, one of the outstanding leaders of the Chinese workers' movement.

Li Sha, now 69 years old, is a professor at the Beijing Foreign Language Institute. She spoke to us partly in Chinese and partly in Russian. When she spoke Russian, her daughter, Yalan, interpreted. She talked about how she first met Comrade Li Lisan. When she worked for the Moscow Geological Publishing House in 1933, she got to know Comrade Li Lisan through a Chinese friend. After that, she tightly linked her own destiny with his and with the Chinese Revolution.

She said: Comrade Li Lisan was sent to Moscow in 1930 by the Communist Party of China to further his studies. He married me in 1936.

In October 1946, Li Sha and her 3-year-old daughter came to China. Li Sha dedicated herself to the Chinese people's cause of liberation. She was later assigned to teach at the Harbin Foreign Language Institute. After the founding of new China, she constantly taught Russian--a job she cherished very much. This Russian lady, who graduated from the Moscow Institute for Foreign Language Teachers trained many Russian-speaking personnel for China.

With profound love for China, she was determined to dedicate her life to China. She applied for Chinese citizenship and became Chinese in 1964.

During the decade of domestic turmoil, Li Sha was also treated unfairly, like other people of integrity. In June 1967, she was labeled as a "spy" and put in jail, where she studied Chinese assiduously. She had no books

in prison. Therefore, she studied RENMIN RIBAO word by word. When the newspaper was delivered, she studied it from the first page to the last. She spend 8 years in prison, where she tempered herself and learned to speak Chinese even more fluently.

With the help of Comrade Hu Yaobang, Li Sha returned to Beijing in 1978. Putting work before family, she once again dedicated herself to her long-cherished cause of teaching.

At the end of the interview, Li Sha said: "It is no use talking about the past. Let bygones be bygones. Now, my wish is to do more work for Russian teaching in my remaining years. The teaching of Russian covers a vast area. There are simply no limits. I must incessantly explore better ways of teaching.

Li Sha has supported and participated in the Chinese Revolution for 50 years. Although she has had a bumpy trip, her deep love for China has never weakened. She is like a bamboo tree, with deep roots and flourishing leaves, maintaining a tight grip on the green hill, surviving many storms and remaining firm and strong.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ADMISSION STANDARDS OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS SET

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 6, 25 Mar 83 pp 16-17

[Article by Yang Jianye [2799 1696 2814]: "New Regulations on This Year's Admission of Students to Higher Educational Institutions"]

[Text] About 3 months from now, entrance examinations of higher educational institutions will be held. What are the new enrollment regulations this year, in which fairly major reforms have been performed on the admission system of the higher educational institutions? To answer this question, the **reporter interviewed** the responsible person concerned in the Ministry of Education. Generally, the new regulations are as follows:

1. The examination time has been moved up. This year's national unified examination for admission into higher educational institutions is scheduled on 15-17 July.
2. The targets of recruitment have been expanded. It is stipulated this year that applicants must be healthy, single, and under 25 years of age (born after 1 September 1958). Applicants for foreign language institutes and foreign language specialized schools must be under 23 years of age (born after 1 September 1960); the age limit of applicants for foreign language departments in teacher training institutions has been lowered to 25 years of age. But as for exemplary youth like model workers, advanced workers and shock brigades of the new Long March at the provincial, municipal and autonomous region levels who are recommended by their units and who also have 3 years of practical experience in the specialties that they apply for, the age limit is relaxed to 28 years of age (born after 1 September 1955) and marital status is not regarded.

This year's regulations also stipulate that applicants for foreign languages institutes, foreign language departments (sections) or specialized subjects can also apply for other specialized subjects such as art and history. Provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions with proper conditions should organize physical examinations when the applicants sign up for the examination and express their desire for entrance into a higher school. Each applicant is to choose five key institutes and five ordinary institutes, choosing two departments (sections) or two specialized subjects in each institute.

3. The method of scoring is different than that of last year. This year's examination subjects include: six subjects required in the art and history category (including foreign languages); they are political science, language and literature, mathematics, history, geography and foreign languages; seven subjects required in the science, technology, agriculture and medical category, namely political science, language and literature, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and foreign languages. The subjects' point scores in 1983 are as follow: language and literature and mathematics are 120 points each; biology is 50 points; the other subjects are 100 points each. Foreign language scores will be added 100% to the total score (70% last year). It will be decided by the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions whether or not the specialized subject scores should be added to the total score or treated as separate references. Applicants for institutes of foreign languages, foreign language departments (sections) or specialized subjects must take an oral examination in addition to the written examination. Total mathematics scores will be added to the total score (mathematics results were used as a reference last year).

4. There will be fairly major changes in the method for admitting new students. This year's student enrollment will fall under the unified organization of admission committees in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The method of admission is that under the prerequisite of political and ideological inspection and a qualified physical examination, the examination scores will be the determinant. Different groupings, ranging from high scores to low scores, will be arranged. The choices listed by the students, the examination results of the subjects concerned and the applicants' moral character, level of intelligence and physical capability will be judged so that the good ones will be admitted. The provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should give the institutes concerned certain scope in choices by providing them 20 percent more student files and materials than the admission quota.

From this year onward, senior middle school graduates who apply for higher educational institutes must have a file for their senior middle school period. The middle schools must conscientiously and accurately provide the applicants' moral character, intellectual and physical conditions during the middle school period. During the process of admission, the higher educational institutes not only have to consider the applicant's unified examination results, political attitude and physical condition, but also make reference to his academic results of different subjects, political and ideological behavior, results of physical education courses and state of health.

As for the senior middle school graduates who have been recommended as students with three good qualities [good learning, good health, and good work] or as exemplary student cadres (the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must control a certain proportion) by units at or above the prefectural level, and students who are among the first five in individual competitions, or the top players of the first three teams in group competition in athletic meets at or above the prefectural level during senior middle

school, when their scores are up to the prescribed standard of the prefecture concerned, they can be raised to the next upper score grouping to be selected by the higher educational institutes.

As for the applicants with poor health but energetic spirit, extremely good standards in moral character and intelligence, the fact that their physical condition does not affect their studies in the specialized subjects they apply for, and exemplary senior middle school student cadres who have been recommended by the units at or above the prefectural level, when their total examination score is within 10 points below the cut off mark, the admission committee of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions can, after discussion, make special arrangements to accept them.

When the examination results of the applicants whose first choices are such specialized subjects as agriculture and forestry, water conservancy, mining industry, petroleum, geology, teacher-training, military, or sea transportation under the communications department reach the prescribed cut off score of the district concerned, their files and data will be provided by the student enrollment offices of the areas concerned and sent to the higher educational institutes for inspection, where the good ones will be admitted (the files will not be submitted according to the order of the score).

Agricultural, forestry, medical and teacher training colleges under the central department will put into practice certain portion of direct student recruitment, while their counterparts under the jurisdiction of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions will practice a large portion of direct recruitment. When necessary, they can lower the point score requirement to select qualified students. After graduation, the students generally will return to and work for the original areas and departments where they are from. The institutes of agriculture, forestry, medicine and teacher training must not neglect villages. They should, in principle, admit students from the same districts, set cut off scores based on the differences in each area, recruit students on the spot and train and distribute them locally.

When necessary, the score requirements can be lowered for exemplary youth like model workers, advanced workers and shock brigades of the new Long March of units at or above the provincial, municipal and autonomous region levels who have 3 years of practical experience, and the qualified ones can be selected. In addition, some institutes will be assigned to hold preparatory classes on a trial basis for competent students who failed in the general examination. After studying one year and passing the examination, they can be promoted to study the original courses or special courses.

5. There will be new requirements for the schools, the applicants and the applicants' parents. The Ministry of Education requires that educational administrative departments at all levels, and the leadership and teachers of middle schools in particular, to educate the students to have lofty communist ideals, to love the motherland, to love the socialist cause, to promote the spirit of serving the people and making contributions to the four

modernizations, to apply for various specialized subjects needed by the state, and to prepare for going to villages, border areas and places where the motherland needs them. It is hoped that the applicants' parents will help the schools in doing a good job in the applicants' ideological work, and correctly deal with the problems of entering a higher school.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SURVEY SHOWS INTELLECTUALS' CONCERN ABOUT ROLE IN MODERNIZATION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr p 3

[Article by Yan Jingchang [7051 2533 2470]: "A Public Opinion Survey of 500 Tianjin Scientific and Technological Personnel shows that Intellectuals are Most Concerned Over Their Contribution to the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] Recently, the Scientific Committee's Scientific Research Association conducted a public opinion survey of 500 scientific and technological personnel. The survey reveals that intellectuals are mostly concerned about "their dedication and contribution to the four modernizations", and that what they fear most is that they "cannot put into play their roles and thus accomplish nothing".

The leadership comrades of the Municipal government think that the result of the survey has suggested to the leadership cadres at all levels a question which is worth thinking about: Is it, or is it not, that every cadre is concerned about their "contribution to the four modernizations." If they are sincerely concerned, they should pay close attention to bringing the function of science and technology and the intellectual in to full play, providing them with good study, work and living conditions so that the intellectuals can fully put their ability to good use.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO OUTLINES ROLE OF INTELLECTUALS

HK230743 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "On Intellectuals' Sense of Responsibility as Masters"]

[Text] Are the intellectuals of our country the [words indistinct] ninth category" and the "bourgeois intellectuals" or are they a part of the working class. This problem has been mainly clarified ideologically since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We say "mainly clarified" because we still have a lot to do before our cadres and the masses of people in various departments and localities will correctly understand the problem, before the party policy toward intellectuals will be smoothly carried out in all fields of society, and before intellectuals can maintain a position they deserve and are able to do what they ought to do in socialist modernization. Here, we would like to raise another problem concerning intellectuals' sense of responsibility as masters.

Intellectuals of our country are consistently particular about moral courage and the spirit of "considering the transformation of the world as their task" and "being concerned about affairs of state before others and enjoying comfort after others." When such moral courage and spirit are used by the reactionary ruling classes to serve their policies of oppressing the people and sowing internal dissensions among nationalities, they become nothing but lies to deceive the people. However, when such moral courage and spirit are linked with the revolutionary cause and interests of the people, they often lend powerful support to intellectuals to spur them on the road of progress. After the May 4th Movement of 1919, Chinese society moved ahead and Chinese intellectuals made progress politically and ideologically. Wen Yiduo struck the table and rose to his feet, scathingly denouncing the traitorous KMT regime. Unfortunately, he was later murdered by the reactionary ruling class. Inspiring awe by upholding justice, Zhu Ziqing would rather die of hunger than accept the flour of "U.S. aid." Both of them showed the noble morality of patriotism. Meanwhile, Comrade Mao Zedong described Lu Xun, who was free from sycophancy or obsequiousness in the face of the reactionary ruling class, as a top national hero who fought resolutely and bravely on the cultural front for the benefit of the majority of the

nation. As is known to all, the first group of communists in China were intellectuals. Lu Xun, Li Dazhao, Mao Zedong, Dong Biwu, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De were not only great proletariat revolutionaries but also the most outstanding representatives of Chinese intellectuals. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, Chinese intellectuals fought bloody battles shoulder to shoulder with the people of all nationalities for the liberation of the nation and independence of the motherland. The immortal contributions they made to the revolutionary cause will go down in history forever.

In the history of China, no class but the working class, no political party but the Communist Party, and no society but the socialist society is able to, in line with the law of social development, trust and respect intellectuals so much and create the most favorable conditions for them to bring their role into full play. However, affected by the "leftist" guiding ideology, we repeatedly committed mistakes on the problem concerning knowledge and intellectuals. We must at all times be on the alert against, and surmount the influence of, such mistakes. Thanks to the staunch leadership of the party and the advance of the socialist cause, our party drew the following inference in the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee: "We must firmly eradicate such gross fallacies as the denigration of education, science, and culture, and discrimination against intellectuals, fallacies which had long existed and found extreme expression during the 'Cultural Revolution'; we must strive to raise the status and expand the role of education, science and culture in our drive for modernization. We unequivocally affirm that, together with the workers and peasants, the intellectuals are a force to rely on in the cause of socialism and that it is impossible to carry out socialist construction without culture and the intellectuals."

Like the workers and peasants, intellectuals are not only a reliable force in the cause of socialism but also constitute a part of the working class, a leading class of the state. Intellectuals with their advanced scientific and technical knowledge are closely linked with modern large-scale production and the socialist system which guarantees the development of such production. Such a state of affairs is not subjectively supposed by someone, but is decided by the process of history and the nature of the socialist system. Our socialist cause is a common cause of the workers, peasants and intellectuals. They support and propel the cause forward with their respective efforts. Today, this has become a giant force for which no other force can substitute. With the development of society, the workers and peasants will gradually be educated. Being relatively poor and backward, our country started from scratch. Now, we are building it into a modern nation, so we badly need modern science and technology, and, in particular, the intellectuals' sense of responsibility as masters.

The superiority of our social system and the trust placed in them by the party and people, greatly inspire intellectuals of our country to greater efforts of creativeness and dedication. Indeed, they always work with a sense of responsibility as masters. Even when intellectuals were ill-treated

due to the ideology of "leftist" deviation, and even when they were cruelly repressed and persecuted by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, they were still at one with the party and people, most of them worked conscientiously and diligently in defiance of numerous difficulties in work and living conditions, and they even risked their political life to persist in their work. For greater achievements in socialist construction, the intellectuals have been fighting on every front of endeavor. Every inch of land of our great motherland and every success of our socialist cause are soaked with the sweat of the workers, peasants and intellectuals and are engraved with the mark of their concerted efforts. In order to enable intellectuals to become real masters of the socialist motherland and to devote all their talents, wisdom and ability to the state, we should not only struggle against all the enemies of socialism, but we should also continuously overcome and correct all kinds of prejudices existing among the people due to past backwardness in the economic and cultural fields. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the status of intellectuals has been elevated, their work has been extensively acknowledged and respected, the party policy toward them has been gradually implemented, the management system with regard to intellectuals has been perfected step by step and their working and living conditions have been progressively improved. In order to train more talented people and to give full play to men of ability at the present time, the party and state have adopted, and are continuing to adopt, a series of effective measures. The results we achieved in this field have not been easy and have cost us much. The people of the whole country, including intellectuals, must greatly value what we have paid for the experiences and lessons in this sphere of work, and must treasure the status of intellectuals as masters in today's political life of the state, which was acquired through enormous difficulties.

The appearance of generation after generation of proletarian intellectuals like Sun Yefeng, Jiang Zhuying, Lo Jiangfu and Zhang Haidi, is the glory of the intellectuals of China, and of the people of the various nationalities of China. Their advanced ideas focused on the fact that they conscientiously recognized the bounden duty of an intellectual in the socialist cause of the motherland, and did not mind devoting all their energies to fulfilling this duty. They devoted everything they had, but never asked for anything they lacked. Such a morality and mental outlook of being masters of the country are worth promoting among all intellectuals.

In the final analysis, the knowledge of intellectuals derives from the practice of the broad masses of the people. Only by modestly learning from the workers, peasants and their colleagues will intellectuals be able to find the endless resources to substantiate themselves and raise themselves to a higher level. Only by first showing respect to the people, returning the knowledge in their practice to the people, and using knowledge in the cause of bringing welfare to the people, will they be able to gain respect from the people and to live up to the title of masters of the state. This is the only correct road of life for proletarian intellectuals as pointed out and clarified by Marxism. We do not demand that every intellectual

become a communist overnight. All intellectuals who love the motherland, and support the great cause of the reunification of the motherland in earnest may be in the service of the motherland. However, history has proved that without Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, there would be no socialism, independence of China, emancipation of the nation or prosperity and happiness of the people. Especially since the establishment of the socialist system, any intellectual who devotes his efforts to the progressive cause of the motherland should accept the guidance of Marxist ideology and support socialism. And only by doing so, will there be plenty of scope for his talents. The deviation from Marxism and socialism, and the yearning for and pursuit of bourgeois liberalization must run counter to the objective needs of the people and the advancing direction of history. It must also be noted that although, under most circumstances, the labor of intellectuals largely depends on their individual talents and most of their spiritual products flow as commodities, they have no reason to divorce their spiritual products from their spiritual aim and make them commercial. Only a few comrades are fond of talking about the "dignity of man" and the "value of man," since the dignity and value of intellectuals lie exactly in their service to the socialist motherland and the progressive cause of humanity. And it is the socialist system that is the most important guarantee for the dignity and value of intellectuals. If someone who has lived under the socialist system and has long received a Marxist education should divorce himself from the masses of the people to a serious extent, show little devotion to the socialist motherland, be slipshod in work for individual profits, or provide irresponsible spiritual products to society, then he will be a long way from the position of being master of the country.

We profoundly believe that with the development of the socialist modernization of our country, the status and role of intellectuals will be recognized and ascertained by more and more people; at the same time, the intellectuals' sense of responsibility as masters of the country will also incessantly grow stronger; they will surely make greater contributions to the people.

CSO: 4005/867

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SHIDAI DE BAOGAO ON MERITS OF FACTUAL REPORTING

HK250827 Beijing SHIDAI DE BAOGAO in Chinese No 4, 3 Apr 83 pp 4-6

[Article by Huang Mei [5435 3561]: "Let Facts Speak"]

[Text] In recent years, the literary genre of reportage has developed in big strides. Many poets, novelists, literary critics, and journalists have actively plunged into the creative activities on this front. This is by no means an accidental occurrence.

At a time of great historical turn, or as it is called, a time of great turbulence and great change, people are often impelled to become involved in the torrents of the times, in the vortex of struggle. A storm suddenly comes from out of the blue, and before people can coolly and profoundly understand the true nature of the facts, they are facing a cruel and bitter struggle. And out of justice and their conscience, and a strong sense of responsibility, writers pick up weapon, light but powerful, to join in the fight. They often choose the literary form of reportage.

It was so in the high tide of the National Salvation Movement on the eve of the anti-Japanese war and in the initial stage of the war. That was one occasion.

And there are other occasions. For instance, the campaign to emancipate the mind and bring order out of chaos since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, was another great turning point in history. New situations, most intriguing and complicated, and problems come up in realistic life when the new is substituting for the old and contradictions are most acute. They call urgently for our writers to dispel the clouds and reveal the truth. They will not help clarify the true features of history, and sum up historical experiences and lessons, but will also prove with many facts that an irresistible trend of the times has been formed under the influence of the correct line and principle formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and especially of the spirit of the 12th CPC Central Committee. And they will help prove that our nation and people have turned over a new leaf and are creating and writing a new history. The broad masses of writers have many thoughts and feelings, and, full of

passions, they conscientiously record what they have seen and heard and have it reported, so as to arouse the attention of the people, encourage them to meditate on it, and inspire them to join in the struggle. This also accounts for their choice of the form of reportage.

In short, under whatever circumstances, the prosperity, vitality and militancy of reportage has made itself the bugle call for fighting or a song of triumph of the times. This is the inevitable outcome of history.

Hence, if reportage is to be compared with other genres of literature, it must breathe with the times, and throb with its pulse. It should reflect the spirit of the times and act as its advance guard.

Reportage should become the vanguard on the literary front which is exploring, meditating, seeking and crying out for the times!

When I say reportage is the most handy and effective weapon, I am referring to the fact that it does not stick to one pattern; there is no fixed format and it is impossible for it to have one. Reportage is one of the freest forms in literature. This does not only imply that the writers, possessing acute eyes, sensitive feelings, a firm and correct stand, and the courage of daring to reveal contradictions can be selfless and fearless. They can also expose the evil maleficence of the times, and sing in praise of new-born things with enthusiasm, enjoying freedom to the fullest extent. In other words, reportage can be large or small, long or short, lyrical or wrathful; it may be an accusation in blood and tears, a soul-stirring exposition, or it can be a heart-breaking psalm. If the writers only turn to life, plunge deep into its realities, if, through their own characteristic feelings, they observe, experience, analyze, meditate and excavate all beautiful things, all beautiful souls, and expose resistance of all kinds obstructing our way on the march to modernizations, and fight against various phenomenon of resurgence of feudalism or capitalism, then reportage will have in front of itself a broad way with boundless freedom. Old and new poets, writers, and all workers and lovers of literature may bring into full play their talent, galloping freely in the pasture where a hundred flowers bloom.

Therefore, reportage possesses the largest troop on the literary front, is richest in its subject matter, styles and patterns and is most capable of reflecting the spirit of our times. It will certainly make more important and glorious contributions to the reconstruction of the highly spiritual civilization of socialism. And these are the strong points and merits of reportage.

The only distinction between reportage and other genres of literature lies in the fact that the truth reflected in reportage must be based on facts, while all other literary genres are required to reflect truth, which is the life of art. Reportage needs to be good at utilizing all the expressive means of literature, but no fabrications are allowed. What reportage reflects must be real people and real things. This is an unshakable principle. Deviating from facts, if what is reflected is not

real people and things, or is even a fabricated or faked story, will do harm and bring destruction to reportage. Reportage is so called primarily because it is characteristic of news reporting, not merely to make people suppose that what is written is true, but that true people and things do actually exist, and facts are facts. In reportage, it is necessary to strictly respect the facts and the problems of rigid adherence to facts does not exist.

Once a report is found to be unfaithful to the facts, even though 99 percent of the report is based on facts and there is only 1 percent falseness, people may suspect the truthfulness of the whole thing. This is the reason why the truthfulness of reportage must be 100 percent based on facts.

Therefore, if we say reportage has a fundamental characteristic, it is to let facts speak. If we say there is a high degree of difficulty in reportage, that can only be letting facts speak.

The difficulty lies in the fact that, going into the realities of life, one should discover those real people and things with typical significance to reflect the essence of things and the times amidst a multitude of other people and things, intriguing and complicated and full of contradictions. This requires a lot of investigation. Writers should have acute eyes, a sense of the times, and be good at observing and discovering. In addition, they should have emotion and courage in daring to actively report all they have observed and thought about, and do their best to bring into full play their own strong points in making use of every means of literary expression to give the report a more perfect artistic form.

But the most difficult thing is that it is all real people and things that they are dealing with. But as with all other literary genres, the common law of "literature is the study of man" is to be observed, and man and his soul are to be depicted.

Of course this does not mean to make no difference on subject matters, contents, forms and styles or set a simple, uniform requirement. But in writing about the activities of characters, in writing about their achievements and contributions, their setbacks and struggles, and even their various happenings, and their misfortunes and unusual fates, we cannot but touch upon their souls, things innermost in their hearts. And these often find expressions in the extraordinarily beautiful colors flashing before our eyes out of their particular characters in various conflicts. If only a writer is genuinely carrying out deep and meticulous investigation and research, is familiar with and understands his character, and has profound feelings for, and breathes the same breath with him, it is not difficult for the writer to depict a typical character in a typical environment, a character with flesh and blood, a bright temperament and a good and kindly soul, who is still living in the realities of our life, or who once did live in this world.

Everything has its own strong points and weak ones, each has its own characteristics, each its degree of difficulty, and each its own height. But if one can master those characteristics, overcome the difficulty, and set a high requirement on himself, then no peak can be insurmountable.

Nothing is too difficult if only you set your heart on it. In recent years, writers of the old and new generations have, with their own outstanding practice, continuously pushed forward the reportage of our nation to new heights. And this has served as the evidence.

Some comrades are worried, thinking that overemphasis of the principle that truthfulness of reportage should be based on facts will bring restraints to the creation of reportage, but the fact that reportage is thriving has also proved that these worries are unnecessary.

A big country with a population of 1 billion is bravely moving forward under the inspiration of the spirit of the 12th CPC Central Committee, a new generation of people is gradually growing up on various fronts. Group after group of new people and new things capable of moving one to song and tears are appearing any moment any time, in the great struggle for the construction of a highly material civilization and highly spiritual civilization of socialism, in carrying on a great reform, and a great and complicated revolution. In the cause of reform, they have experienced various intriguing and complicated struggles, overcome various obstructions, tried hard to discover, meditate and find answers to new situations and new problems; they have set us a good example, and displayed the noble moral qualities of communism. Are not all these facts inexhaustible sources for creation in reportage?

Let facts speak. Facts are more eloquent. And this is the strongest vitality of our reportage.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

'NAMING NAMES' IN LITERARY CRITICISM ADVOCATED

HK251349 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 83 p 5

[Article by Du Gao [2629 7559]: "On Naming Names in Literary Criticism"]

[Text] Literary criticism is a theoretical activity. When it analyzes, investigates or evaluates a specific literary or artistic work, a literary phenomenon, or the work of a writer or artist, it will inevitably mention the name of the person whose work it is discussing--the writer, director, performer, and so on. This is something everyone must understand. But in the practice of literary criticism today, this "naming of names" has actually become a difficult problem, even giving rise to some most unfortunate events. For example, when one newspaper's literary critic Lan Mu criticized the artistic shortcomings in a certain film, and also mentioned the name of its director, there was a huge uproar; the film's director threatened to take him to court, and demanded that the newspaper "publicly restore his name." In another instance, a magazine devoted to drama criticism carried an article criticizing an insufficiently serious performing style and in doing so mentioned one performance of a certain acting troupe as an example; the result of this was that the magazine suffered the "violent opposition" of the said tongue, who even sent letter after letter, bitterly abusing the magazine's editorial department. Again, when a literary journal, in its criticism of a certain novel's ideological faults, mentioned the name of its author, they brought upon themselves the reprimands of the author's entire family: "What did he do wrong? Why did you have to criticize him publicly? If any serious consequences come of this, the editorial department will be responsible!" and all sorts of storms like this, all stemming from the fact that a piece of literary criticism mentioned the name of its object. Just imagine, if literary criticism in the future "concealed the identity" of the specific objects of their criticism, would this not mean the end of literary criticism itself?

The appearance of this phenomenon, which leaves one not knowing whether to laugh or cry, has many causes. First, it must be said to be an evil result of the fact that the vicious "gang of four" used literary criticism as a means of political persecution; second, it is also due to the fact that some literary and art workers still lack a correct understanding of the nature of literary and art criticism. Of course, more important is the fact

that a healthy atmosphere of normal criticism and self-criticism has not yet been completely restored to the literary and art world. Under these circumstances, it is highly necessary that we advocate and support frank, but warm and sincere, pieces of literary criticism which have the courage to name names, because they need not only the theoretical courage, but the spirit to have no fear of insults. I was extremely happy to read the article commenting on the performing skills seen in the films of the past year, written by Comrades Xu Ruzhong and Jia Ming and carried in this year's second issue of DIANYING YISHU [CINEMATIC ART]. I personally consider this to be a serious, but warm and sincere, article. Not only did it use names in analyzing and evaluating the achievements and shortcomings of the performances of nearly 20 famous actors and actresses, including Pan Hong, Liu Xiaoqing, Si Qin and Gao Wa in last year's new films, but also criticized by name two other equally well known performers, Zhang Yu and Wang Fuli, for the deficiencies in their performing skills. Whether or not the theoretical analysis contained in the piece was altogether appropriate, it remains a courageous piece of art criticism. I felt that it sought truth from facts, was analytical in its approach, contained fresh viewpoints and expressed a sincere attitude; at the same time, it respected the objects of its criticism. I think that it was due precisely to this respect for its targets that it had the courage to mention them by name. This led me to see that literary and art criticism and artistic creation are two inseparable parts of the same thing and that critics, authors and artists are all intimate comrades, or comrades-in-arms.

Naming names in literary and art criticism is not only a method but a style of criticism. China's well known Marxist economist Comrade Sun Yefang advocated public mention of names in theoretical criticism and academic debate; he considered it to be a polemical style which Marxists ought to adopt. He himself used to use just this style in academic debate with Comrade Yu Guangyuan when they criticized each other's theses. This did not reduce the academic prestige of these two scholars in the eyes of their readers; still less could it weaken the deep revolutionary friendship between them.

As far as I know, artists of genuine accomplishment in capitalist countries also welcome serious and frank criticism. When I was visiting Italy last year, I met with Dario Fo, an Italian playwright enjoying great fame. As we were talking, another Italian friend came in. Introducing him to me, Dario Fo said: "This is a very good friend of mine, but he's always criticizing my plays in the newspapers." The friend turned out to be a famous critic. Apparently, over there, if a critic criticizes a play but does not name its writer, director or actors, this is taken as a sign of huge lack of respect for the artists. I was assailed by many thoughts and feelings at the time; if artists in capitalist countries can have such a genuine artistic and open attitude to criticism, and in social circumstances of commercial competition, then why are we literary and art workers, devoted as we are to the cause of socialist spiritual civilization, so afraid of criticism? Why do we express such a narrow-minded attitude?

At present, some journals and newspapers have already started to advocate and support literary and art commentary which names names. I think, as long as this sort of criticism is aimed at helping its targets, and seeks truth from facts, then all those people who regard the cause of literature and art seriously will consider it a step forward in literary criticism, and that it will be of benefit to the flourishing of creation and the improvement of the quality of art. From this, I went on to think that in drama and other aspects of criticism, this sincere and frank critical style has not yet been widely established. If we develop literary criticism according to the aesthetic principles of Marxism, then mentioning names in criticism will not have harmful effects and will even have a positive influence on the whole of literature and art in an even wider sphere.

CSO: 4005/867

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO REMEMBERS GENERAL WANG SHUSHENG

HK030321 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 83 p 5

[Article by Qin Jiwei [4440 1015 0251], Xu Shenji [1776 3234 0679] and Luo Yinghuai [5012 2019 2037]: "Heroic Fighter on the Dabieshan Mountains-- Remembering Senior General Wang Shusheng"]

[Text] Scarred with deep valleys and covered with thick forests, with paths winding along mountain ridges, clouds drifting by and waterfalls splashing down, the Dabieshan Mountains stand in all their magnificence. For over a century, the heroic sons and daughters living here have fought courageously under the leadership of the CPC and performed immortal feats for the cause of the liberation of the Chinese people. It was out of the embrace of the Dabieshan Mountains that our former leader Comrade Wang Shusheng grew into a heroic fighter.

I

On 23 April 1905, Comrade Shusheng was born at Xiangjia Chong, Chengmagang District, Macheng County, Hubei Province, on the western slopes of the Dabieshan Mountains. His parents died early. The five children stayed together with the five children of his uncle's. Comrade Shusheng ranked fifth among the children, and out of the 10 children, 6 joined the CPC in succession and 7 heroically dedicated their lives to the cause of the revolution. In his youth, he came into close contact with progressive teachers and schoolmates and came to receive an education in Marxist ideology. In 1926, he completely forsook his landlord family, joined the CPC, and made up his mind to follow the CPC in making revolution. In organizing peasant associations, in arming the peasants, and in leading the masses to fight against local tyrants and evil gentry, he acquired a firm stand and brought into full play the vanguard, model role of a communist. He was even stricter to his own relatives, being impartial and incorruptible. In the area of Luojahe, there was a local tyrant Ding Youyu, who had committed countless crimes and deserved to be brought to trial. Ding Youyu happened to be an uncle of Comrade Shusheng's father. Ding Youyu had been loathed by the local masses as a "tiger of the north village of Macheng County." His son Ding Yueping was also a ferocious wolf, riding roughshod over the people. Both father and son were opposed to the CPC, and were determined to have a contest of power with the peasant association.

Once, at a meeting, Comrade Shusheng suggested on his own accord an attack on Ding Youyu. His comrades were surprised on hearing this. Comrade Shusheng realized what was in their minds, and said, "Yes, it is true that our family have land and money, and so has my uncle. But they gained them through exploitation. To make revolution, we must organize the poor peasants in the fight against the local tyrants. It is imperative to eliminate exploitation and it is the way to free ourselves." He got more and more excited as he went on: "Dear friends, please set your minds at ease. I, Wang Shusheng, will resolutely stand on your side. I will never change my mind, and will carry on the revolution to the end!"

Comrade Shusheng's words eased the peasants' minds. Led by Comrade Shusheng, the peasants rushed into the courtyard of the Ding household, opened up the doors of the barns and divided the grain there among themselves. And all the "accounting books of the devil" were burned.

Having been dealt a blow by the peasant association, Ding Youyu hated Comrade Shusheng all the more. One evening, Ding Youyu and his son Ding Yueping charged at Xiangjiachong with a dozen or so of their hatchet men. Comrade Shusheng was not at home. Ding Youyu commanded his thugs to set fire to the house. Comrade Shusheng's grandmother scolded Ding Youyu for his evil mind. But Ding Youyu pulled a long face, then put on a false smile, saying, "My good sister, how much do you pay for a good conscience? Does not your grandson want to place righteousness above family loyalty? This is just what I am doing today!"

That night, Ding Youyu and his thugs also made a sneak raid on the branch office of the Juojiahe peasant association.

The counterrevolutionary crimes of Ding Youyu roused the indignation of the broad masses of committee members of the peasant associations. Comrade Shusheng and Hu Jingshang, Xu Zhiqing and other comrades in charge of the district peasant association, called an urgent meeting and made the decision to have Ding Youyu put under immediate arrest. Comrade Shusheng presided over the court of justice set up by the peasant association, and sentenced Ding Youyu to death.

In the spring of 1927, Ding Yueping and "Wang Jiu the Deaf," local tyrants and evil gentry who had taken refuge in Xinji in the southern part of Henan, mustered over 10,000 men of the local reactionary militia and red spear society, and began their counterattack on Macheng County.

With Comrade Shusheng in the lead, the peasant self-defense fighters took guard on the city wall of the northern gate of Macheng, waiting for the charge of the bandits of the red spear society. That morning, group after group of bandits uttering incantations rushed ahead whooping and howling, with red cloth bands on their heads, and black cloth sashes around their waists, big knives and long spears in hand. Heading them was their "military adviser." Comrade Shusheng aimed his gun at the foremost "military adviser."

With a bang, a bullet hit him right in the heart, and the "military adviser" fell on the ground. The bandits were thrown into confusion. Right after that, the self-defense fighters on watch in the city dealt heavy blows at the enemy with rifles, flying spears, stones, bamboo drills, cans of lime and so on. The bandits were either wounded or killed, and none of them dared to make a further move forward.

Up on the high city wall, Comrade Shusheng kept close watch on the enemy afar. Suddenly, he discovered a group of bandits sneaking in the direction of the western gate. He hurried to the western gate with a few self-defense fighters, and saw "Wang Jiu the Deaf" rush toward the western gate in a sedan, followed by a regiment of militia. Comrade Shusheng commanded the self-defense fighters to bombard the militia with their big gun. With a thundering roar "Wang Jiu the Deaf" was thrown out of his sedan and instantly killed. Ding Yueping, finding the situation highly unfavorable, withdrew his defeated officers and men.

In September 1927, Comrade Shusheng took part in a meeting called by the Macheng County CPC Committee at the temple of ancestors at Chiujiaban on implementing the spirit of the CPC "August 7" conference, the autumn harvest insurrection planned by the provincial CPC committee was to be carried out, and the peasants were to be immediately organized to carry out an insurrection in Macheng.

Comrade Shusheng led the peasants from villages and towns in the district, together with the peasants from Huangan County, took up their rifles, fowling pieces, big knives, long spears, and fishing forks, and held the armed insurrection. They were the first to win the victory of the "September insurrection," and drew back the curtains on the prelude to the "Huangan-Macheng insurrection."

On 13 November, the peasant self-defense army of the two counties of Huangan and Macheng, raising high their red flag with the emblem of a yellow plow, captured the county seats of Huangan and Macheng, eliminated the reactionary armed forces, captured the reactionary magistrate He Shouzhong alive, and planted the red flag on the county seat of Huangan. Though Comrade Shusheng did not actually take part in the assault on the county seat, he was leading the peasant volunteers in Macheng County, in active coordination with the Huangan-Macheng autumn harvest insurrection.

On 18 November, a grand rally in celebration of the triumph was held in the county seat of Huangan. Taking part in the celebration were scores of thousands of people. The founding of the worker-peasant democratic government was proclaimed at the rally, and the peasant self-defense army of the two counties of Huangan and Macheng was reorganized into the East Hubei army of the worker-peasant revolutionary army. Comrade Shusheng was appointed commander of the second route troop of the East Hubei army, and formally became a commander of the Hubei-Henan-Anhui Red Army.

II

There are no weak soldiers under a strong general. Comrade Shusheng was a general growing up directly under the guidance and cultivation of Comrade Xu Xiangqian. From the Hubei-Henan-Anhui base area to the Sichuan-Shaanxi base area, marching from east to west, he fought courageously and won a good many brilliant victories.

In early February 1931, Comrade Shusheng was commander of the 30th Regiment under the 10th Division of the 4th Red Army, in charge of the besiege of Xinji. One evening, the regiment headquarters ordered men to form human ladders by stepping on each other's shoulders, and they made several attempts to take the county seat by storm but failed. The next evening, they made successive attempts, but were still ineffective. Comrade Shusheng called a "Zhu Geliang meeting," attended by cadres and fighters, to pool their ideas. Finally a new plan of attack was adopted at the meeting, to dig a tunnel and employ explosives to make a breakthrough. He led cadres and fighters to a house outside the city to use as a cover for digging the tunnel, which would lead right under the city wall. When the tunnel was completed, they found a large coffin, which they carried into the tunnel and laid right under the city wall; this was filled with 300 jin of black explosives, iron, sliding weights of steelyards and a dozen or so mortar shells, turning the ingredients into a huge explosive package. At 0500 on 10 February, leading cadres including Army Commander Kuang Jixun and Commissar Yu Dushan, and Chief of Staff Xu Xiangqian, personally led the training regiment, the pistol unit and the communication unit in observing and commanding near the tunnel. The communicator of the regiment headquarters Comrade Zhang Dingchao lit the blasting fuse. Soon a roar of thunder was heard; mountains shook, the earth trembled, black smoke rolled, and the solid Xinji City Wall was blasted open with a hole 10 feet wide. Under cover of the smoke, the brave soldiers rushed into the city under the command of Comrade Shusheng. After 3 hours of bitter street fighting, the majority of the enemy were eliminated, while only a handful of them escaped through the eastern gate. After that, Xinji became the military and political center of the Hubei-Henan-Anhui Soviet Area.

In the middle of February, the main force of the Red 4th Army launched its attack on the Xinyang-Guangshui section of the Beiping-Hankou Railway. The 30th regiment under the command of Comrade Shusheng laid ambush at the Lijiazhai station for the newly-formed 1st brigade of the 12th division of the enemy. On arriving at the station by train, the enemy met with violent gunfire from our 30th regiment, which rapidly turned out for an assault and completely destroyed the enemy. Its commander Hou Zhenhua was killed, and a lot of munitions captured. We had won a great victory. From the evening of the 8th to the morning of the 9th, in the battle of our main force in destroying the enemy 34th brigade at the town of Shuangqiao, the 30th regiment under the command of Comrade Shusheng was in charge of the main attack. The battle was outstandingly fought. The whole battle took

only 7-8 hours and a whole enemy division was demolished. The enemy commander Yue Weijun was captured alive along with over 5,000 officers and men under him. Also captured were 6,000 rifles, 4 big guns and over a dozen mortars.

On 7 November, the 4th Front Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Army was founded at Qiliping, Huanggan County. Comrade Shusheng was appointed commander of the 11th Division. On 10 November, the general headquarters of the 4th Front Army launched the campaign of Huanggan. At a critical moment, the 11th Division under the command of Comrade Shusheng marched toward Taohuadian south of Huanggan County, in charge of the task of intercepting the reinforcing enemy troops. The enemy bombarded our front with powerful gunfire, and started a violent attack on us with a powerful force of three brigades, in an attempt to make a breakthrough to reinforce the enemy garrison at Huanggan. The 31st and 33d regiments of the 11th Division, and the 30th regiment of the 10th Division under the command of Comrade Shusheng, fought a bloody battle and victoriously fulfilled the task of intercepting the enemy.

Toward the end of 1932, when the 4th Front Army was marching into Sichuan, the 73d division under the command of Comrade Shusheng was the vanguard. Shortly after, a force of over 50,000 men of the 38th regiment under the command of the Sichuan warlord Tian Songyao launched a siege against us from three directions. At the initial stage of the campaign, the two regiments of the 73d division under the command of Comrade Shusheng, counterattacked the violent assault of the enemy main force consisting of 18 regiments (later expanding to 25 regiments) of its left column, and demolished 5,000 of the enemy in 10 days. Before the counterattack began, the main force of the 73d division held fast to their positions at Daluma, Xiaoluma and Xiaokanzhi, and repulsed several enemy assaults, in powerful coordination with the counterattack on our eastern front. During the counterattack on our western front, the 73d division made a frontal assault, and launched a violent attack in coordination with the main force of the 10th and 12th divisions. The 13 regiments of the enemy were completely encircled. After a bitter fighting of 72 continuous hours, seven of the enemy regiments were demolished, and six of the enemy regiments were put to flight.

In the winter of 1933, the Sichuan warlords headed by Liu Xiang organized over 110 regiments, later expanding to over 140 regiments, with a force of over 250,000 men, under the cooperation of 18 planes, attempted a besiege of our army from six directions. Comrade Shusheng was deputy commander of the 4th Front Army, commanding over 10 regiments in resisting the assaults of the more than 60 enemy regiments from the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th routes on the western front, and forcefully beat back the prolonged and continuous violent attack of the enemy main force consisting of over 50 regiments (later, expanding to over 70 regiments) of the 5th and 6th routes, in coordination with the 20 or so regiments under the direct command of Commander-in-chief Xu Xiangqian. Once in a battle on the riverbank of the Bahe River, fighting over key positions with the enemy, Comrade Shusheng came to the forefront of the battlefield in spite of the pouring rain, and

personally led the vanguard battalion in beating back the assault of the enemy. After a bitter struggle of over 10 months, the enemy's besiege from six directions was defeated, and a victory of demolishing over 80,000 enemy was won.

III

In the middle of March 1937, the west route army of the 4th Front Army withdrew to the Shiwozi Mountain, they were pressed by two cavalry brigades at the foot of the mountain. The situation was grave. After covering for other leading comrades to break out of the encirclement, Comrade Shusheng transferred to the Qilian Mountain areas with a small part of his troops and engaged in guerrilla warfare. After 3 months of bitter struggles, there remained only a dozen of them. One day, he and the remainder of his men arrived at the fringe of the Tengger Desert and encountered the enemy. They fought in complete darkness. When the battle was finally over, Comrade Shusheng was left alone and lost in the sea of the desert.

It was early spring and a windy season; the skies and earth were permeated with yellow sand and made him dry-mouthed and thirsty. Comrade Shusheng persisted in moving ahead with heavy steps, crossing one sand dune after another. Tortured by hunger, cold and tiredness, he clenched his teeth, persisted in crawling and crawling, till he lost consciousness on a sand dune....

An old peddler Yu Xueren discovered Comrade Shusheng. The old man gave him water and food, and saved him from the verge of death. Under the escort of the old man, Comrade Shusheng finally found the Red Army in the town of Tongxin. It was Comrade Geng Xuecheng, battalion commander, and deputy-chief of the military department of Kuan County, who received him. Later he was transferred to the town of Chuzi. The six comrades recuperating there, Luo Yinghuai, Wu Jirong, Zhen Chuanxun, Li Guanghong, Guo Shixiang and Tong Jiabing pooled their money to buy shoes, towels, toothbrush and articles of daily use for Comrade Shusheng and even let him enjoy a good meal of mutton dumplings at a restaurant. Comrade Li Fuchun, commissar and secretary of the CPC committee of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border area of that time, and Comrade Xiao Jingguang, chief of the military department of that time, both cordially received Comrade Shusheng.

In August, it was golden autumn in North Shaanxi. Comrade Shusheng arrived in Yanan with an escort of cavalymen.

Chairman Mao cordially received Comrade Shusheng in his cave. With tears in his eyes, the latter reported to Chairman Mao his ideological progress and problems. While listening to his report, Chairman Mao cut in, saying that Comrade Shusheng was not responsible for the failure of the West route army, and encouraged him not to burden his mind with it but to keep on making progress. Chairman Mao personally wrote a letter of introduction for Comrade Shusheng to be admitted as a student into the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College.

In 1939, Comrade Shusheng became commander-in-chief of the Shanxi-Hebei-Henan Military District. In 1942, Comrade Shusheng was transferred to study at the CPC Central Party School and took part in the rectification campaign.

IV

After the nationwide liberation, Comrade Shusheng became commander-in-chief of the Hubei Military District. He showed great concern for the old comrades and their dependents of the Hubei-Henan-Anhui area. He was solicitous for their welfare, and helped arrange their living. He cared for the mothers and dependents of some old comrades and old comrades-in-arms, and helped them enjoy their old age.

However, Comrade Shusheng was very strict on himself and his own children. He never asked the organization for extra treatment or material enjoyment, and never tried to take advantage of the public. In 1972, the organization prepared to build a new house for him. The foundation was even laid on the site, but put a firm stop to it. Once, his son was making marriage preparations, and borrowed a few folding chairs from his unit. The chairs had been taken home, but as soon as Comrade Shusheng found them, he had them sent back at once.

During the "Cultural Revolution," we were all persecuted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." In October 1969, Comrade Xu Sheji was driven out of Beijing and took part in manual labor at a factory in Jiangxi. In 1972, when he returned to Beijing, he called on Comrade Shusheng and said: "For 3 years, I have gone down to take part in manual labor and have been tempered, and right now I am still writing a self-criticism." Comrade Shusheng held Comrade Shenji's hand tightly and said, "Do take good care of yourself. It is necessary to have faith in the masses and the party. Your problems will sooner or later be clarified." What significant words!

During the 10 turbulent years, a cadre took the lead in criticizing and struggling against Comrade Shusheng. Later the same cadre became ill and had to recuperate in hospital. Comrade Shusheng went to the hospital to pay him a visit, saying, "There is no rancour between us. You should set your mind at ease and recuperate, and you must be bold in your work when you get well." The cadre was moved to tears and felt deep regret.

On 5 January 1974, Comrade Zhou Enlai and Comrade Li Xiannian came to the PLA hospital to pay Comrade Shusheng a visit, who was dangerously ill. Premier Zhou held Comrade Shusheng's hand and said, "We are coming to see you on behalf of Chairman Mao and the CPC Central Committee." With tears in his eyes, Comrade Shusheng replied, "Thanks for the warm concern shown by Chairman Mao and the CPC Central Committee." He went on to say that for over 50 years, the party had taken every care of him; however, he had done too little work for the party and had committed quite a few mistakes and errors, and he wanted to express his heartfelt thanks for the cultivation and education of the party.

Premier Zhou commended Comrade Shusheng for having been openhearted and above board, loyal and active, and hard working, and for his many merits and copious work beneficial to the party.

Comrade Li Xiangnian has also praised the good personality and good style of Comrade Shusheng and his contributions to the party in the organization of the peasant movement in the Huangan-Macheng area, in the armed struggle and the construction of the Red Army in the Hubei-Henan-Anhui Soviet Area, and in the Anti-Japanese War, the War of Liberation and in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

During his stay in the hospital, both Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Tang Zhenglin came to pay him a visit. Comrade Xu Xiangqian and Comrade Nie Rongzhen called on him time and again. Comrade Xu Xiangqian said to him cordially, "You were one of the leaders of the Hubei-Henan-Anhui Soviet Area, and a heroic fighter of the Dabieshan Mountains!" Though seriously ill, Comrade Shusheng was still conscious. He shook his head and said modestly, "No, I cannot be counted as one of them. I have not done much work." Comrade Xu Xiangqian was beside him to the very end.

On 7 January, Comrade Shusheng passed away. His whole life was one of revolution, a life serving the people heart and soul.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO REMEMBERS PARTY VETERAN

HK020303 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 83 p 5

[Article by Liu Fuzhi [0491 1788 0037], Ling Yun [0407 0061], Yao Gen [1202 5327] and Yu Haocheng [0060 3185 2052]: "In Memory of Comrade Ji Zhi, A Communist Fighter"]

[Text] Comrade Ji Zhi was an outstanding member of our party, an old comrade from the early days of party building. For more than 60 years, he braved untold dangers and endured all kinds of frustrations for the communist cause, adhered to the revolutionary orientation, struggled till his last gasp, fulfilled all the solemn pledges of a communist, and left a lasting impression on all the surviving comrades.

Comrade Ji Zhi was born in Zhenjiang, Jiangsu Province, in 1901, and died of illness in Beijing on 3 January at the age of 82. This old comrade had just come of age when the "4 May" movement took place in 1919. He thereupon actively threw himself into the patriotic movement against imperialism and feudalism in the Yangzhou Maihan Middle School. In the end, he was expelled from this mission school. Later on, he returned to Zhenjiang and became a teacher of English at the commercial school of the town. By living frugally, raising his own funds and overcoming various difficulties, he founded the "NEW ZHENJIANG weekly, held a "Sunday speech meeting," regularly invited such comrades as Yun Daiying to write articles for the weekly and to speak in Zhenjiang, and actively carried out activities to propagate Marxism.

In January, he resigned from his teaching post and went to Shanghai where he had to work part-time to support his education at the Dongnan Teachers' Training College. Through the introduction of Comrade Zhang Qiuren, he joined the Chinese Socialist Youth League in March the same year.

In order to turn the Dongnan Teachers' Training College in Shanghai into a revolutionary front, the party carried out a great deal of work. Under the direct leadership of the party, Comrade Ji Zhi united with the progressive forces, set up a student association, and was elected its president. After a series of struggles, the name of this school was finally changed to the Shanghai University. Chen Duxiu, Deng Zhongxia, Qu Qiubai, Shen Zemin and Zhang Qiuren had either taught or held office in this university, and they turned out many prominent cadres for our party.

In the autumn of 1922, in accordance with the instruction of the party, Comrade Ji Zhi again transferred into the Shanghai Nanfang University and continued his work in the students' movement. At the same time, he also constantly developed the workers' movement together with such comrades as Yun Daiying, Ren Bishi, Deng Zhongxia, Shen Zemin, Yang Xianjiang and Xu Wei. At that time, he was the secretary of the Huxi League branch and had set up workers' night school in Huxi and Xiaoshadu. He wrote his own teaching materials to teach culture and explain revolutionary principles to the workers. He also set up a letter booth near the mills to write family letters free of charge for the workers, and also went to the homes of the workers to acquaint himself with their sufferings and to carry out education and propaganda in the light of actual conditions. In the summer of 1924, the party sent Comrade Xiang Ying (at that time a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee) to set up a club for the workers of Xiaoshadu and Huxi, and the league organization assigned Ji Zhi to render direct assistance.

In September 1924, in accordance with the instruction of the party, Ji Zhi together with other comrades including comrades Li Qiushi and Luo Yinong went to study at the Far East Communist University in Moscow. In June 1925, after the outbreak of the "30 May" movement, he again quickly returned to China and served as a member of the propaganda committee as well as the organizational committee of the Shanghai, Huxi, Xiaoshadu, Yangshupu and Yinxianggang party organization, and also dealt with the workers' movement under the leadership of Luo Yinong and Zhang Qiuren. At that time, conditions were extremely difficult and dangerous under the reign of White Terror. Comrade Ji Zhi actively took part in the setting up of a "China relief association," aided the workers who died in the "30 May" movement and their families, rescued the arrested personnel of the Shanghai Federation of Trade Unions from prison, collected contributions to support the Guangzhou-Hong Kong general strike, and also assisted in such activities as sending revolutionary workers to Guangdong to take part in the Northern Expedition. During this period, Comrade Ji Zhi had more contacts with Li Lisan (chairman of the Committee of the Shanghai Federation of Trade Unions) and Liu Shaoqi (director of general affairs of the Federation of Trade Unions). When Comrade Liu Shaoqi received the foreign workers' delegation which came to China to support our revolution, Ji Zhi also acted as an English translator.

In October [word indistinct] the CPC Central Committee notified Comrade Ji Zhi to proceed at once to the Soviet Far East Region to take part in the training of Chinese revolutionary workers. After arriving in the Soviet Union, he became an instructor of the Chinese class at the Soviet border party school and the Far East Communist University in Vladivostok and Khabarovsk. At that time, the director of the Chinese class was Comrade Wu Yuzhang. This time Comrade Ji Zhi stayed in the Soviet Union until the end of 1931. Apart from teaching classes, he also edited the organ journal RED SEAMEN'S CLUB and the weekly RED SEAMEN, and propagated revolutionary ideas. At that time, group after group of workers after their training were sent back to China to take part in revolutionary activities.

When the Japanese army invaded the Sino-Soviet border area in 1932, as a member of the CPSU and an instructor of the Far East Communist University, Comrade Ji Zhi was mobilized as a translator by the Far East border defense army. After he was recruited into the army, he became an officer in the Soviet army. In the fighting with the Japanese invading army, he was wounded in the left lower abdomen.

In 1934, Comrade Ji Zhi left the Soviet Union with Ren Yue and other comrades, and worked in Xinjiang under the alias of Luan Baoting. He successively held such posts as deputy director of the public security subbureau of the Hami Administrative District of Xinjiang, director of the communications office of the Xinjiang border defense superintendent's office as well as provincial government and director of the telecommunications and postal bureau of Xinjiang and Qinghai. At that time, the political situation of Xinjiang was extremely complicated. Local warlord Sheng Shicai was displaying a banner of opposing imperialism, favoring friendly ties with the Soviet Union and upholding national equality while drawing support from the Soviet and communist forces to strengthen his own influence. The communists took advantage of this situation to expand revolutionary forces and did much useful work for the people of Xinjiang. Once, Comrade Liu Changsheng was apprehended while passing through Xinjiang on his way from the Soviet Union to Yanan disguised as a businessman. When the soldiers brought him to Ji Zhi, he immediately covered up for him, issued him a special travel document and also sent a camel caravan to conduct him safely across the border.

Comrade Ji Zhi returned to the Soviet Union in 1937. He first worked in an air-defense unit, but was soon transferred to the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Moscow. During the German-Russian War, he fought against the German fascist brigands in the Western sector of the Soviet Union. In 1942, he won a "war medal" and an "outstanding service medal." After the war, he also received a "red star" and a "victory over the fascist medal" for his war service. This fully showed that Comrade Ji Zhi had faithfully fulfilled his internationalist duty as a conscious communist fighter.

In 1950, he retired in the Soviet Union because of his war injury. After that, he worked part-time as a professor at the Moscow Language Institute, also participated in the translation and proof-reading work of such books as "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," "Selected Works of Mao Dun," "Decrees and Documents of the People's Republic of China," "Achievements in the Economic Construction of the People's Republic of China" and a "Chinese-Russian Dictionary," and contributed to the promotion of cultural and ideological exchange as well as mutual understanding between the Chinese and Soviet peoples.

As a communist fighter of China, he always thought of his motherland, comrades and kinfolk. After the war, he applied to return to China at the first opportunity. In the early days of the liberation when Comrade Liu Shaoqi visited the Soviet Union, he asked Liu Shaoqi to help him. He also wrote to Chairman Mao and Premier Zhao asking for

permission to return. At that time he wrote in bold characters on the flyleaf of his diary "The motherland is in sight." He also wrote a poem:

From far away the motherland is like a mountain,
Covered with thistles and thorns, and difficult to climb.
I only hope that the day of achievement will come,
So that I can be happy together with my friends.

In 1953 Comrade Zhang Wentian, the Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, notified him that the CPC had agreed to his return and the Soviet Government had also given its approval. However, as he was about to leave, his papers to return to China were suddenly revoked. It was not until 1955 that he realized his long-cherished wish to return to the motherland.

Like the other old comrades, Comrade Ji Zhi also had his share of setbacks and misfortunes in the party. Comrade Ji Zhi had already become a member of the CPSU as far back as 1928. Later, during the broadening of the scope of the purge in the Soviet Union, he had been expelled from the CPSU and was not recognized as a person sent by the CPC to work in the Soviet Union. Fortunately it was only because of Comrade Zhou Enlai's personal testimonial that he could avert a disaster. However, he was merely restored to his post.

In the summer of 1955, Comrade Ji Zhi, full of enthusiasm, returned to the motherland he had been separated from for many years. He was cordially received by the CPC Central Committee. At that time, such comrades as Liu Shaoqi, Zhao Enlai, Li Fuchun, Cai Chang and Li Lisan all wrote testimonials on his behalf. The party passed an official verdict on his revolutionary history. He served successively as a deputy director of the general office of the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Agricultural Machinery, deputy director of the Beijing Library, deputy director of the Civil Administration Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as a member of the CPPCC and the Fifth NPC. After returning to the country, he diligently studied and worked, and made notable achievements. He had translated a book propagating internationalism entitled "Partner," written by a Hungarian writer, which was published by the Qunzhong Publishing House.

However, just as he was conscientiously working for the motherland, he was again subjected to persecution by Kang Sheng. Kang Sheng wrote two reports pointing out that Comrade Ji Zhi was unsuitable for work in the Ministry of Public Security. After the start of the "Great Cultural Revolution" Comrade Ji Zhi immediately became the target of Kang Sheng's persecution. After he had been arrested and thrown into prison, he kept up the struggle and refused to accept the "fabricated" charges. At the same time, he firmly believed that the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing cliques would not last long. When his family visited him in prison on 15 November 1972, he recited to them a poem he had secretly written during his illness:

Personal feelings of grievance are gone in a flash,
I only wish there will soon be great harmony in the land.
The green rivers and mountains are still there as before,
The twilight and dawn will be red for generations to come.

Right from his youth, Comrade Ji Zhi had lived frugally and always spent all his money on the revolutionary cause. At times, when his shoes got holes in them, he would cover the holes with a stiff cardboard and gave the new shoes and clothes made for him by his family to the other comrades. After the toppling of the "gang of four," the state paid him back his wages retroactively. He immediately contributed 10,000 yuan to the party fund and kept only a small portion for family use.

Comrade Ji Zhi had experienced many vicissitudes of life and deeply realized that, compared with the comrades who had fallen, he was actually a lucky survivor on the verge of doom. As he grew older, he became more aware of his grave responsibility. Although when he was already 80 years old, he still wrote impartially about the activity of party building in Shanghai in the early days and about such martyrs as Yu Xiusong who were framed by the Kang Sheng clique, and energetically tried to restore the original features of history.

As a communist Comrade Ji Zhi, like any average person, was also made of flesh and blood, and he always cherished profound feelings for his loved ones. However, he was nevertheless most demanding and very strict with his children.

Back in the 1920's, when he left his motherland and native village far behind and devoted his life to the revolution, he had to strictly guard the secrets of the party and could not openly take leave of his loved ones. He could only, in the dark of night, remove a red waistband from his sleeping elder daughter for a souvenir. For scores of years, from within the country to abroad, from Asia to Europe, and in a revolutionary career fraught with untold dangers, he always kept the red waistband by his side as the spiritual sustenance of a Chinese communist for his motherland and loved ones.

When he returned to China in 1955 and when his second daughter Yinmei saw her father for the first time, the first souvenir he gave to his daughter was the red waistband he took from her elder sister Yinxue in former years. The second souvenir was a half-length photograph of himself wearing his decorations, on which was written: To Mei my daughter: "I have not fulfilled my duty as a father, but I have no such qualms toward the revolution!"

During Comrade Ji Zhi's stay in the Soviet Union, his wife had died of illness leaving behind a son and two daughters. Later, the son also died because of poverty and illness. After the liberation, the elder daughter Yinxue had no fixed occupation and had to work as an unskilled laborer at a construction site to make a living. In 1959 when Comrade Ji Zhi was inspecting the south and passed by his house in Zhenjiang, he saw Yinxue returning home dragging a load of broken bricks. When the leading

prefectural and municipal comrades who accompanied him noticed this, they all said that they would arrange work for Yinxue and help her solve her economic difficulty. But Comrade Ji Zhi turned down the offer. He said that they could not run counter to the labor policy of the state because of the revolutionary qualifications and service record of her father. Therefore, Yinxue became the first daughter of a senior party member in Zhenjiang to propagate socialist ideas, and she never received any special privilege.

When Comrade Ji Zhi was about to die, he also wrote this in his will: "All my life I have never accumulated personal property, neither do I wish my children to be materially dependent on me. I hope that my descendants will also work conscientiously, make unremitting efforts to improve themselves, rely on their own labor and ability to build up the country, and become independent on their own. They should unite with the masses, be morally and spiritually noble-minded people and carry on the revolutionary cause of their forefathers!"

Comrade Ji Zhi had departed from us! Before his death, he had the following sentence written on his desk:

"Forgetting the past means betrayal!"

Let us firmly bear in mind this teaching of the revolutionary teacher.

CSO: 4005/867

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES POEM BY ZHANG AIPING

HK311136 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 83 p 8

[Poem by Zhang Aiping [1728 1947 1627]: "Written for RENWU magazine; to the Tune of Ding Feng Bo"]

[Text] To the tune of Ding Feng Bo.
People have a partiality for success,
That is why they are busy as birds and bees.
For power and gain men also become demons.
Disgraceful,
This kind of existence is preposterous.
I have cherished in youth a lofty ideal,
Of promoting righteousness among people.
Do not idle away the time,
The load is heavy,
Spread wings and give oneself to the motherland.

20 February 1983

Editor's note: This is a poem written by Comrade Zhang Aiping for RENWU magazine. RENWU magazine Volume 3 (published in May 1983) is a special issue about young people and their youth. The table of contents included "Lu Tingyi Before and After '30 May," "An Account of Xiao Ke After the Failure of the Nanchang Uprising," "Bridge--a Talk by Professor Mao Yisheng on the Long March," "Even If I Have to Crawl I Must Crawl to Yanan--An Account of Gao Shiqi and His Youth," and "General Zou Rong." It also introduced the achievements of a group of trailblazers and the experiences of a group of scholars who never attended university.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO ON BORDER RECLAMATION UNDER HANS

HK011126 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 83 p 4

[Article by Zang Rong [5258 1539]: "A Historical Survey of Land Reclamations To Strengthen Frontier Defenses During the Two Han Dynasties"]

[Text] From time immemorial, there have been arguments both for and against the border defense reclamation policy of the Western and Eastern Hans. Generally speaking, there has been more praise than censure for it. Giu Jun of the Ming Dynasty said: "Borderland reclamation serves the dual purpose of saving expenses for the state and protecting border areas from foreign invasion. There has never been a better way of defending the borderland." ("A Supplement to Notes to the Great Learning") Mao Yuanyi also said: "A long period of war does not help the reclamation efforts of garrison troops, who must take care of farming." ("Records by Wu Bei: Borderland Reclamation")

The Story of Borderland Reclamation To Strengthen Border Defenses

In the past, students of history all held that the policy of borderland reclamation to strengthen border defenses began with the Western Han. In fact, the policy of borderland reclamation to strengthen border defenses started as early as the period of the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty. "The Story of Zhu Fuyan, Historical Records" referred to land reclamation in Shuofang during the Qin Dynasty--reclamation which was designed to "strengthen China's defenses against northern barbarians." There were about seven or eight references in the "Historical Records" to the transfer of residents to strengthen border defenses during the period of the Qin Dynasty. The residents placed in border areas were chiefly criminals. They were mostly sent to the area of Hetao in north China and to Guilin, Xiangjun, Nanhai and other prefectures in south China. Some of them later settled down in border areas. For example, it was recorded in the "Geography, the Han Book": "Dingxiang (now Helingeer, Nei Monggol), Yunzhong (now southwest of Hohhot, Nei Monggol), and Wuyuan (now west of Baotou, Nei Monggol) were originally barbarian areas, where there were immigrants from the states of Zhao, Qi, Wei and Chu." These people were actually the earliest residents moved from the interior of the country to border areas for political reasons.

However, transfers on larger scales of people to work in border defense reclamation took place in the period of Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty. In just 25 years, from 127 to 102 BC, there were four large-scale movements of people to border areas, with a total of more than 1.6 million people involved. The transfer in 127 BC involved 100,000 people bound for Shoufang. The transfer in 119 BC entailed the movement of poor people in Guantong to Longxi, Beidi, Xihe and Shangjun. The people involved, together with those sent to Huiqi in south China, totaled 725,000. (see "Story of Emperor Wu, the Han Book") In Zhangyi, Jiuquan, Shangjun, Shuofang, Xihe, Hexi and other prefectures in 104 BC, "600,000 people were committed to soldiering and farming." ("Pingzhun Book, Historical Records") In 102 BC, "another 180,000 people, doubling as soldiers and farmers, were sent to Jiuquan and North Zhangyi." ("Story of Dawan, Historical Records") From these records, we can see that during the period of Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty, the movement of people to work on border defense reclamation was on a fairly large scale. As far as things at that time were concerned, these people represented an usually important force committed to safeguarding and building up border areas.

After Emperor Wu, the Western and Eastern Hans continuously sent garrison troops to northwestern border areas to take up farming. This probably lasted up to the end of the Eastern Han. For example, there were such cases of committing soldiers to borderland reclamation as that of Zhao Chongguo in the period of Emperor Xuan of the Western Han involving Huangzhong (now the Huangshui valley of Qinghai), that involving Cheshi (now the area in and around Turpan and Shanshan of Xinjiang) during the period of Emperor Yuan, and that of Cao Feng of the period of Emperor He of the Eastern Han involving Xihai (now the east of the Qinghai Lake), and so forth. These helped in consolidating border defenses and had a relatively great affect on the history of our country.

The Aim of Border Defense Reclamation

What was the aim of border defense reclamation during the period of the two Hans? "The Story of Borderland Reclamation, the Cefuyuangui" said: "To combine soldiering with farming and accumulating grain through farming is to play the dual role of a soldier and a civilian. This saves the trouble of troop deployment." According to the "Studies of Literature" by Ma Duanlin, this means "saving pay for soldiers who double as peasants." ("Borderland Reclamation, A Study of Taxes on Fields") In a word, border defense reclamation aims at solving the problem of grain for border defense troops.

National defense efforts during the period of the Western and Eastern Hans were chiefly directed against harassment by the Hun cavalymen in the north. In the second year of Yuanshuo (127 BC), Emperor Wu of the Han recaptured the area of Henan. In the second year of Yuanshou (121 BC), there were successively established in Hexi the four prefectures of Jiuquan, Wuwei, Zhangyi and Dunhuang. To protect these areas from being retaken by the Huns, troops had to be stationed there. These areas were far away from

the central government, located in the area of Guangzhong. Food supplies for border defense troops posed a great problem. Sole reliance on troops assigned on a rotating basis could not guarantee the permanent security of border areas. Chao Cuo considered that "it would be better to settle people in border areas where they can combine soldiering with farming." As permanent residents, those people sent to border areas would become relatively well acquainted with the habits of the Huns. As they settled down and started raising families, "fathers and sons would stick together, protect each other, and run not so great a risk of being captured." This would also save the trouble of "moving troops from far away" and do away with "the business of transportation." Therefore, Chao Cuo held that this was an important 100-year plan that would "benefit the descendants and win the praise of the people." Later, of the "12 ideas about border defense reclamation" put forth by Zhao Chongguo during the period of Emperor Xuan of the Han Dynasty, the most important one was still a desire to achieve the aim of "saving state expenses and preventing invasion by outsiders."

To achieve this aim, the Han Government had to do a lot of work:

First, fertile sites had to be selected for reclamation, sites that could really guarantee harvests. Those officials of the two Hans put in charge of borderland reclamation always paid great attention to this point. For example, during the period of Emperor Wu of Han, Zhu Fuyan called for reclamation efforts in the area of Shuofang and Wuyuan. In a letter to Emperor Wu, he first pointed out the advantageous position of "Shuofang, which is fertile and bounded by a river." In the final year of Emperor Wu, Sang Hongyang suggested the resumption of reclamation efforts in Luntai. He also pointed out the geographic conditions there, as he said: "The land is spacious and rich in water and grass. The irrigated area covers more than 5,000 hectares. The soil is beautiful and ideal for the cultivation of rice, two kinds of millet, wheat and beans, as irrigation networks can be built. The ripening of the crops coincides with that in the interior of China." ("Story of Xiyu, the Han Book") With local geographic conditions taken into consideration, the Han Government could proceed smoothly with the business of reclamation. It reaped relatively quick results.

Second, a stable life had to be guaranteed for those soldiers or people devoted to reclamation. Proper living allowances first had to be granted to those workers transferred to the border areas from the interior of the country. Certain historical data show that the Han Government did much in this respect. Chao Cuo put forth concrete demands about how to reward those people involved in reclamation. These demands included the establishment of towns, the operation of villages, the building of housing, the arrangement for proper farming implements, and so forth. In addition, political treatment for them had to be improved. Those criminals had to be exonerated. Those ordinary people had to be "honored with proper titles" and given food and clothing subsidies for one year. "Summer and winter clothing and food must be provided until they achieve self-sufficiency." ("Story of Chao Cuo, the Han Book") According to the "Story [word indistinct] Emperor Wu, the Han Book," when the poor people in Guandong moved in winter

to the prefectures of Longxi, Beidi and Xihe in the fourth year of Yuanshou (119 BC), the "local magistrates provided them with food and clothing and properly settled them." In notes to this story, scholar Wang Xianqian of the late Qing Dynasty said: "As the poor people moved to Guanxi and Xinqin, south of Shuofang, they relied on the local magistrates for food and clothing for several years. They were granted loans and were helped to build up their own careers." It was also recorded in the "Later Han Book" that in the 12th year of Jianwu (36 AD), Guang Wu ordered Du Mao to "defend the northern border area." "Therefore, he built housing and other facilities for those soldiers sent to the border area. He also arranged for the transportation of clothing and other supplies for the borderland soldiers and residents." ("Story of Du Mao")

Third, to help those borderland people put down roots, necessary conditions also had to be provided for them to raise families. Chao Cuo suggested that they be allowed to bring along their entire families to settle there. Generally speaking, those people committed to borderland reclamation fell into three categories: The first category was those landless poor people in the interior of the country who all had families with them, as often reported in historical data. The second category was the so-called "criminals allowed to turn over a new leaf." The Han Government stipulated that they should be exonerated if they were willing to commit themselves to borderland reclamation. In such cases, they could settle down in border areas as ordinary people. The government also made it a rule that they could "bring along their wives and children and settle down in borderland counties." ("Story of Emperor Ming, the Later Han Book") The aim was to enable these people to settle down in border areas for good. The third category was those "borderland reclamation soldiers." They were supposed to be irregular borderland soldiers, but certain data based on correspondence of the Han show that these borderland reclamation soldiers could also bring along their families. In a word, no matter what the category of reclamation workers, agricultural workers of more than 1 million actually settled down in Shuofang, Hexi, Xiyu and other areas (now the areas in and around Nei Monggol, Gansu, Qinghai and Xinjiang) after several hundred years of border defense reclamation spanning the two Hans. They became new borderland natives in the Han period. In the middle part of the Eastern Han, in order to cope with the Qiang people, the government forced those families that had settled down in Longxi, [name indistinct], Beidi and other areas to move back to the interior of the country. They proved to be very reluctant to leave, as they "dreaded the prospect of moving and leaving the tombs of their beloved behind." ("Story of Qiangs of the West, the Later Han Book") "The people cherished the soil under their feet and were loath to part with all they had gotten used to." ("Qian Fu: Borderland Defense Reclamation") They were no longer willing to leave this piece of land which they had cultivated for 200 years. In this sense, the matter of borderland defense reclamation beginning with Emperor Wu of the Western Han was marked with relatively prominent results.

The Purposes of Borderland Defense Reclamation

The borderland defense reclamation policy of the Western and Eastern Hans was of positive significance and played an important role in the history of our country. In my opinion, its contributions to history may be generally summed up as follows:

First, for the Han Government at that time, the supply of military provisions for the borderland war was guaranteed. This, in turn, guaranteed the victory in the war against the Huns. Before the practice of borderland defense reclamation, it should be said that due to the lack of adequate military provisions, fighting was very tough business for the Han Government. During the period of Emperor Wu, Li Guangli launched an attack against Dawan. Due to the lack of food supplies, Li suffered a disastrous defeat. When he returned to Dunhuang, only 1 or 2 out of every 10 people had survived. In his report to Emperor Wu, Li Guangli said: "The soldiers suffered more from hunger than from anything else." ("Story of Li Guangli, the Han Book") The importance of food supplies was understandable. After the Han Government extensively reclaimed land in Hexi, Xiyu, and other areas, with people settled there, things began to change. The "Story of Dawan, Historical Records" says that Emperor Wu "installed an official with the title of Duwei in Jiuquan, Dunhuang. All the way to Yanshui in the West, settlements called Ting, which were smaller than villages, were set up. Several hundred borderland soldiers were placed in Cangtou. Officials were put in charge of them, watching over field management and the business of accumulating grain, which was provided for travelers on their way to other countries. In 111 BC (the sixth year of Yuanding of Emperor Wu), the Han Government sent generals Gong Sunhe and Zhao Ponu on separate inspection trips 2,000 li from Jiuyuan and Lingju (now northwest of Yongdeng, Gansu). They both "returned without encountering a single enemy." It was then only 16 years after the start of borderland defense reclamation efforts in the area of Hetao and 10 years after the transfer of residents to Jiuquan and Wuwei in the area of Hexi to strengthen border defenses. But obvious results had been achieved in the borderland defense reclamation efforts. Then, the Western Han and the Eastern Han exploited the human and material resources involved in the reclamation efforts to continuously push westward, further accomplishing the great cause of unifying Xiyu. The "Story of Xiyu, the Han Book" says that in the second year of Dijie of Emperor Xuan (68 BC), the Western Han attacked the Huns' ally, Cheshi (now the area of Turpan, Xinjiang). It chiefly relied on reclamation efforts to accumulate grain in Quli (now the area of Korla and Weili of Xinjiang) and on local soldiers committed to reclamation. On the borderland front, the reclamation soldiers, coupled with their family members and large numbers of residents from the interior of the country, formed a great human wall along the northern border. Before and after the installation of an official with the title of Duhu in Xiyu by the Han Government in 60 BC, there prevailed a scene of prosperity and stability in the border area, where "all was quiet, cattle and horses ran wild, no dogs barked by way of warning, and no battle ever took place."

Second, the borderland defense reclamation efforts of the Western and Eastern Hans brought about the development of large tracts of land in our north-western area and the expansion of our agricultural production area. Take the Hexi corridor for example: Few people originally lived here. Agriculture was in such a backward state that when Emperor Wu first started reclamation efforts here, supplies had to be hauled from the interior of the country. ("Story on Food Supplies, the Han Book") The same was true of the

Hetao area. When the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty first tackled the land of Henan, reclamation residents transferred from inland areas entirely relied on food supplies obtained from the interior of the country. ("Story of Zhu Fuyan, the Han Book") Such a situation had greatly changed after one or two hundred years of reclamation efforts. It was recorded in Han correspondence found in Dunhuang that during the period of the Western Han and the Eastern Han, the reclamation area of Hexi had accumulated large supplies of grain. In Dunhuang alone, there was a reserve stock of more than 10,000 dan. ("Han Correspondence From Dunhuang," p 110) It was recorded in Han correspondence found in Juyan that at one point, the grain reaped from borderland prefectures was sent to help disaster-affected areas in the interior. ("Notes to Han Correspondence From Juyan," Vol 1) It was also mentioned in historical records that when Deng Yu went on a western expedition during the period of Emperor Guang Wu of the Eastern Han, his troops obtained their local food needs in Shangjun, Beidi and Anding. ("Story of Deng Yu, the Later Han Book") These three prefectures represented one of the priority areas in the reclamation efforts since Emperor Wu of the Han. The above data bears eloquent testimony to the tremendous results achieved through this policy. In the later stage of the Western Han and the early stage of the Eastern Han, agriculture in Shuofang and the area of Hexi showed full development. Irrigation facilities were widely built. In "Irrigation Facilities, the Han Book," it was mentioned that after the year of Yuanfeng of Emperor Wu ([figure indistinct] BC to 105 BC), "Shuofang, Xihe, Hexi and Jiuquan all drew water from rivers and streams to irrigate the fields, as people got busy with setting up irrigation facilities." The Han Government also sent some experts in agriculture to border areas to introduce the advanced farming techniques from the interior. For example, toward the end of the period of Emperor Wu, Zhao Guo's farming techniques were "introduced in borderland prefectures and the city of Juyan." "People were taught how to work as a team and how to handle the plow. Thirty mu of land were plowed a day where there were more people, or 13 mu a day where there were fewer people. Thus, much land was reclaimed." ("Food Supplies, the Han Book") The productivity of the border areas was raised greatly. In a book found in Dunhuang, the "Biography of Scholar Fan Dunhuang," it was also mentioned that another well-known agronomist of the Western Han, Fan Shengzhi, in his later years joined his son, Fan Ji, in Dunhuang. Since he lived there, he also gave some advice on local agricultural production. From the fresco found in a Han tomb in Helingeer, Nei Monggol in 1971, we can see more clearly the results of the reclamation efforts of that time in the northern border area. The picture showing a farm with oxen pulling a plow contained in the fresco tells us about another priority reclamation area--Yunzhong and Dingxiang--where intensive and meticulous farming was practiced and oxen were used to do the plowing. This shows that the level and scale of agricultural production in the northern reclamation area at that time were generally on a par with those in the interior of the country.

Third, the border defense reclamation efforts of the Western and Eastern Hans stimulated economic and cultural exchanges between various nationalities in our border areas and thus the development of culture there. Reclamation peasants transferred from the interior to border areas brought the advanced production techniques of the Hans to these areas. The most welcome

of them was a method of sinking wells called "Kan-er-jing" (also called "jing-qu"). This method of sinking wells was first practiced in Longshouqu, Shaanxi. Later, it was brought to Dunhuang and Turpan. Up to the middle part of the Qing Dynasty, the irrigation network of Dunhuang could still provide irrigation for land owned by 2,399 households. The introduction of ironware to Xiyu was also a great success of the border defense reclamation policy. In the "Story of Xiyu, the Han Book," Sang Hongyang says that originally "blades for plows were rarely found in those counties surrounding Quli." After the start of reclamation efforts there by Emperor Wu of the Han, not only were iron implements gradually brought to the area, but iron-smelting skills reached still farther parts in Dawan, Anxi and other counties, with the Han soldiers straying into central Asia. In addition, in the early part of the Second Century, skills for growing mulberry trees and breeding silkworms were brought from the interior of our country to the area of Hami, Xinjiang. Not long after, Hetian became a new center for silkworm breeding. With economic development, culture in border areas also flourished. A "Picture of Someone Lecturing on Classics" contained in a Helingeer Han tomb fresco shows that schools for graduate students and regional schools were then very popular in the area of Dingxiang. Cultural development in the Hexi corridor was especially noteworthy. In the period of the Western and Eastern Hans, due to infighting within the ruling class, some people of traditionally influential families for political reasons moved to various prefectures in Hexi. These people also brought the traditional culture of China to border areas. In the period of Han and Jin, one batch after another of talented people appeared in the area of Dunhuang. The great calligraphist Zhang Zhi of the Eastern Han, called "an expert in cursive handwriting," and calligraphist Suo Jing of the period of Wei and Jin were well known in Hexi. Suo Jing, Si Zhong, Zhang Biao, Suo Jie and Suo Yong were jointly called the "five dragons of Dunhuang." In the period of Jin, there also emerged in Dunhuang a number of masters of classics. The "Liangzhou School of Thought" thus formed. In the period of the 16 countries of Eastern Jin, civil war often broke out. But Liangzhou was relatively stable. Culture there thrived. King Li Hao of Xiliang in the early part of the Fifth Century said proudly: "This country is among the most thriving in the world. People in the country have praise for it. Given the situation of today, it is really a land worthy of its name." ("Spring and Autumn Volume on the 16 Countries") All these should be attributed to the border defense reclamation efforts of the period of the Western Han and the Eastern Han. Without the transfer of residents and the painful reclamation efforts then and without an economic foundation built up over several hundred years, the development of culture in the area of Hexi would have been inconceivable.

CSO: 4005/867

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PHARMACOLOGIST MOURNED--Beijing, 7 Jun (XINHUA)--A memorial meeting for Comrade Meng Mudi was held on the afternoon of 7 June at the auditorium of the Babaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries in Beijing. Meng Mudi was a member of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, a Standing Committee member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party and a well-known pharmacologist in China. Meng Mudi died of illness on 21 May at the age of 86. Tan Yunhe, vice minister of the Ministry of Public Health, presided over the memorial meeting. There were wreaths from the CPPCC National Committee, the Ministry of Public Health, the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party Central Committee, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and other organizations; and from Cui Yueli, Qian Xinzong, Wang Wei, Guoziheng, Tan Yunhe and Ji Zongquan. More than 400 persons attended the memorial meeting. They included experts and scholars from the pharmacological circle, and Meng Mudi's students, relatives and friends. [Excerpts] [OW072342 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1316 GMT 7 Jun 83]

WORKER UNIVERSITIES ENROLLMENT--Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA)--To further improve higher learning among staff members and workers, the Ministry of Education recently issued a "Notice on Questions Regarding the Enrollment of Staff Members and Worker Universities and Staff Members and Worker Sparetime Universities in 1983." The notice points out that this year's entrance examinations for staff members and workers universities and sparetime universities will be handled in accordance with the "trial measures" of 1982. This means: Examination papers will be prepared and the grading system and minimum qualification standards will be set in a uniform manner by the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. If the trial measures are followed and consultations are held for voluntary participation, the various localities may enroll students in a uniform manner. Candidates who intend to take part in the entrance examinations must have at least 2 years of work experience and, the candidates' qualifications being equal, priority shall be given to backbone workers working at key posts to ensure a higher percentage of backbone workers among the new students. Candidates who are labor models or advanced producers of prefectural, municipal or higher-level organizations may be given special consideration. Provided requirements are met, regular staff members and workers of collectively owned enterprises may also enter the entrance examinations. [Text] [OW260209 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1448 GMT 25 May 83]

XU SHIYOU MEMOIRS--"My 10 Years in the Red Army," a new book by Xu Shiyu, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, was published recently by the PLA Fighters Publishing House. The book is another memoir by Xu Shiyu after the publication of his "My 16 Years in Shandong." In the Red Army in the 10 years from 1927 to 1937, he gives a vivid account of the fighting experience of the Red Army and the immortal merits of numerous heroic officers and men and fervently praises the correct leadership of the CPC, the gigantic contributions of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, Xu Xianqian and many other veteran proletarian revolutionaries and the close relationship between the army and the people and between the army and the government. [OW020451 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 18 May 83 OW]

ACADEMIC DEGREES--Beijing, 26 May (XINHUA)--Since the establishment of the academic degree system in China in 1980, the country has conferred doctor's degrees on 18 people, master's degrees on nearly 15,000 and bachelor's degrees on more than 320,000. Currently, nearly 1,000 graduate students are studying for doctor's degrees, and more than 20,000 are studying for master's degrees. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0944 GMT 26 May 83 OW]

CSO: 4005/867

EAST REGION

ADVANCED MODELS IN BUILDING SOCIALIST CIVILIZATION PRAISED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 24 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Broaden the 'Five Stresses, Four Points of Beauty, and Three Ardent Loves' Activity"]

[Text] During the past 2 years, this city has widely launched the "five stresses and four points of beauty" activity, and had achieved good results. As a result, great success has been achieved in eliminating "dirt, disorder and shabby appearances"; remarkable improvements have been made in the outlook of urban environmental sanitation through the fruitful campaign to plant and cultivate more trees; social order and public security have clearly taken a turn for the better. Particularly gratifying to note is the growing conscious desire of the broad masses to become new socialists known for the "ideals, morality, culture, and willingness to abide by discipline." The commendation of more than 600 advanced collectives and individuals that took place in this city yesterday epitomizes the fact that communist ideology has made its influence felt by people everywhere. Practice proves that the "five stresses and four points of beauty" activity is a good method for millions upon millions of people to study patriotism and communism in their own way, and to transform the social climate and to build a socialist form of spiritual civilization in a creative way. This year will be remembered as the first year in the 5-year plan adopted by the 12th Party Congress to bring about a fundamental improvement in the social climate, and an important year in the endeavor to accelerate the tempo of reform in economic and other fields. This year also marks the 20th anniversary of the Party Central Committee's call for "learning from Comrade Lei Feng."

The in-depth launching of the "five stresses and four points of beauty" activity, and the promotion of the "three points of excellence and one emulation" activities--activities to provide excellent services, and to create excellent order and excellent environment, and to emulate Lei Feng and other advanced individuals which will take place during the "nationwide civility and courtesy month"--will prove to be a very significant step in further enhancing the transformation of the social climate and the development and building of socialist spiritual civilization. During the "three points of excellence and one emulation" activities, every township must concentrate on eliminating its "shabby appearances" and providing excellent services. Doing so requires cadres and people of various professions and trades to

to display the spirit of serving the people, to hold themselves accountable to the people, and to spare no effort to serve the four modernizations. In response to the needs of the state and people, industrial workers must strive to achieve greater economic results, to provide high-quality but low-price products, and to devise better ways to serve the consumer. Workers of departments of commerce, public transit, and service trades, and of hospitals, and other sectors concerned with the well-being of the masses as well as government personnel must learn to be kind, polite and friendly to the customers. They must strive to improve their service attitude, service quality and facilities, and efficiency in work, and to diversify their service trade. The tendencies to be "indifferent, stiff and insubordinate," and to pass the buck around must be removed. Resolute efforts must be made to correct all unhealthy tendencies to "promote backdoor dealings," to "establish relations for favored treatment," and to exploit public office for personal gain. Last year, the "tickets booking services through windows" in Shanghai achieved remarkable success through competition for improvements in service quality. This year, they must strive for greater success in a way that coordinates their activities to provide excellent services with reforms that now affect various professions and trades. Only in this way can they open a new prospect of greatly improving their service attitude and service quality. Meanwhile, continued efforts must be made to eliminate "disorder," and "dirt"; the masses must be mobilized and organized to keep urban traffic flowing in an orderly way, to maintain public order, to clean up and beautify the city with trees, and to take an active part in other activities of public concern. They must be taught to observe discipline and abide by law, to defend public code of ethics, to establish good order, and to create a beautiful environment.

The "five stresses and four points of beauty" activity is a strategic plan for building up the strength of society ideologically. To develop in depth education emphasizing the "three ardent loves," namely love the motherland, socialism, and the party, to make the broad masses firmly uphold patriotism, and to use patriotism as a basis for promoting communism as a way of thinking among the people, are tasks that will give impetus to, and provide an ideological guarantee for the in-depth launching of the "five stresses and four points of beauty" activity. In the course of carrying out the "three points of excellence and one emulation" activities during the "nationwide civility and courtesy month," various departments and units must promote ideological and political work as the central link in the implementation of all other work, and in a way that takes into account reality. In addition to taking the initiative to educate the people in patriotism and the superiority of socialism, they must devise vivid and lively ways to promote education in communist ideals, belief, and code of ethics, education in occupational code of ethics, obligations and discipline, and education in democratic and legal systems with the aim of linking the continued efforts to eliminate disorder, dirt, and shabbiness with the endeavor to preserve the prestige, and build high-level civilization of our socialist motherland. Only in this way can the broad masses come to regard Comrade Lei Feng and advanced models on all fronts as shining examples of carrying forward the patriotic spirit and upholding communist ideals and code of ethics, and create a social climate in which everyone is vying to emulate Lei Feng and the advanced. Under the centralized leadership of the party committees, various departments and units must move

swiftly to coordinate the implementation of their regular work with that of work at basic levels, and make constant and effective efforts to further broaden and deepen the "five stresses and four points of beauty" activity until more solid results can be achieved. Only in this way can they make people take a step forward in raising their communist consciousness, in improving their attitude toward manual labor and other work, in bringing about remarkable improvements in the social climate, social order, and public security, in making the work of environmental sanitation and urban beautification progress faster than ever, and in transforming Shanghai into a city widely benefited by the "five stresses and four points of beauty" activity.

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CSO: 4005/834

EAST REGION

MORE JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DESIRE TO JOIN CPC

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 26 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by Zhu Longquan [2621 7127 2123]: "More and More Jiaotong University Students Desire To Join the Party"]

[Text] Jiaotong University students in Shanghai have developed greater interest than ever in studying Marxist-Leninist works and works by Comrade Mao Zedong. This study has led more and more students to become firm believers in communism and to express desires to join the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China.

Since the current semester began, Jiaotong University students have become more interested than ever in studying Marxist-Leninist works. During a recent Marxist speech contest, six students enrolled in the "Communist Manifesto" study class delivered exciting speeches giving reasons for ideological changes that have taken place over the past several years and expressing respect and admiration for Marxism, thus evoking warm applause from an audience of more than 300 students. Among more than 1,000 students enrolled in the course in the constitution of the party, many have applied for party membership. In their messages of "determination to accept any assignments to any posts in the motherland" along with their applications for party membership, some senior students told the party general branches of their respective departments that "through the study of Marxist-Leninist works which have led us to understand the history of the development of society, our belief in communism is now firmer than ever. As a result of the study of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report to the 12th Party Congress, which reminds us of our heavy responsibilities to the nation," we have become more determined than ever to go to places where we are most needed by the motherland. Following a purchase of many books on Marxism-Leninism and social sciences, some senior students have expressed determination to continue their study of these subjects at their future work posts. Students enrolled in the "Communist Manifesto" study class are now in high spirits, bringing a new look to the work of their class.

To those students of sciences and engineering who once believed that "the study of Marxist-Leninist works is absolutely unnecessary, since their main concern is with the study of professional courses," the study of the "Communist Manifesto" is something else. Through this study, they have gained an insight into the "relationship" between the Communist Party of China and Marxism, thus making their belief in communism firmer, and their desire to

love the CPC greater than ever. Following a study of the "Communist Manifesto," a student of mechanical equipment manufacturing and concurrently secretary of the CYL branch of his department, who was neither interested in studying political theory nor interested in doing CYL work, said: gone are the days that the revolutionaries of the older generation had to search for truth through the dark tunnel. Today, since we already have communism as our beacon, it is really unnecessary for youths of our time to "look" for anything from the capitalist mainstream of thought. We must move firmly in the direction indicated by Marxism. He is now taking an active part in CYL work. During the civility and courtesy month, he organized students to learn from Lei Feng and to do something good for the public while passing on his personal experiences in studying the "Communist Manifesto" to other students. In an application for party membership he submitted to his party organization recently, he expressed desire to become a patriot dedicated to communism. Of this his classmates said: "It seems that he has changed his personality." A student of electronic engineering said: "Through the study of the 'Communist Manifesto,' I can say that I have really grasped the meaning of one of Stalin's famous statements: 'Communists are made of special materials.' It teaches me that whatever I do and say, I must strive to live up to the standards set for Communist Party members. A genuine Communist Party member must stand like a solid rock in the turbulent river. I will strive to do just that."

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CSO: 4005/834

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

TOURISM IN GUANGDONG BAY--Guangzhou, May 31 (XINHUA)--Xichong Bay in China's Guangdong Province will be opened to foreign tourists, according to the port administration under the Guangdong Provincial Government. Xichong, a 2.5-kilometer long and one-kilometer wide bay, is located in the eastern suburb of Shenzhen City and 30 nautical miles from Hong Kong. The Shenzhen Administration for Travel and Tourism and Hong Kong's Good-Year Investors, Ltd. intend to turn Xichong Bay into a tourism center with facilities for pleasure-boats and aquatic sports. In another project, the 147-kilometer railway from Guangzhou to Shenzhen, will be double-tracked. The project will require an investment of 330 million yuan and is expected to be financed by a Hong Kong company, according to a recent issue of ECONOMIC INFORMATION. The Ministry of Railways will set up a corporation to oversee the double-tracking project and manage the new railway. The corporation will be responsible for profits or loss, and will pay off its loans. [Text] [OW311133 Beijing XINHUA in English 1120 GMT 31 May 83]

CSO: 4000/135

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'LARGEST AIR MANEUVERS EVER' SHOWN ON TV

OW091558 Hong Kong AFP in English 1535 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun (AFP)--The largest air maneuvers ever held in China took place in the central part of the country last Monday [6 June], Chinese television reported today.

It broadcast a brief film showing flights in formation as well as parachute jumps and said units which took part belonged to the Wuhan Military Region which covers the central provinces of Hubei and Henan.

But it gave no figure on the number of aircraft and troops involved.

The maneuvers came just as Chinese authorities are stressing the need to modernize the 4.5-million-strong People's Liberation Army's (PLA) outmoded equipment and to upgrade the level of its officer corps.

In a brief commentary running along with shots of the Hubei air exercises, Chinese TV underscored the need to give Chinese troops "rigorous organization."

It added that the maneuvers had been watched by several high ranking Chinese military officials, notably Wuhan Military Region Commander Zhou Shizhong and PLA Deputy Commander Li Yongtai.

The largest military maneuvers ever held in China until today [were] those staged in the rugged Zhangjiakou Region, 160 km (100 miles) northwest of here in September 1981. Diplomatic sources said at the time that 200,000 men had been involved in these combined war games in which infantry units of the Beijing Military Region and the Chinese Air Force took part.

CSO: 4000/136

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PLA DELEGATION TO NPC YOUNGER, BETTER EDUCATED

OW051112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jun (XINHUA)--Deputies from the Chinese People's Liberation Army to the forthcoming National People's Congress session indicate the significant progress the PLA has made towards becoming a revolutionized, age-pruned, well-educated and specialized armed force.

New deputies account for 87.2 percent of the 267-member PLA delegation to the NPC. Among them are a 43-year-old pilot-turned commander of an air force army; a 48-year-old commanding officer in charge of the launching of strategic guided missiles; a 49-year-old senior commander, who was a combat hero in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea and is now an expert in organizing combined operations.

The number of army deputies with college education rose by seven percent over the last session. Noteworthy among them are some young and middle-aged scientific workers who have made outstanding contributions to research in defense technology.

One of them is a 48-year-old computer scientist who has designed a main memory system of top world standards for China's first super-high performance computer. He is now working on the structure of a more sophisticated system. Another outstanding scientists supervised the launching of carrier rockets into the South Pacific Ocean three years ago.

Among the army deputies are also combat heroes and exemplars in helping the rank-and-file and the people or in fostering socialist ethics.

CSO: 4000/136

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

TAIWAN AUTHORS' WRITINGS TO BE PUBLISHED IN PRC

HK100258 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 Jun 83 p 7

[Friendship Publishing Corporation "announcement" dated 2 June for "publishing houses and writers in Taiwan"]

[Text] The Friendship Publishing Corporation announces a special publishing service to suit the needs of Overseas Chinese, compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao. We are publishing works previously printed in Taiwan to introduce some of your material to our readers on the mainland. We will select, publish, and circulate the material since we cannot make publishing contracts directly with you. And we will provide remuneration to the authors, which can be received by the authors' relatives or friends in Hong Kong or on the mainland, or deposited in the Beijing branch of the People's Bank of China until withdrawal can be arranged. We ask your pardon for measures taken due to circumstances leading to our inability to post, telecommunicate, and circulate money between the involved parties.

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