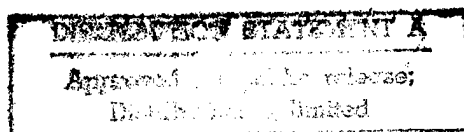


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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 347

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CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 347

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S.-SOVIET NUCLEAR ARMS TALKS DISCUSSED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] No 12, 16 Jun 82 pp 2-3

[Article by Wang Baoqin [3769 0202 0530]: "The New Round of U.S.-Soviet Nuclear Arms Talks"]

[Text] After intense publicity campaigns, negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on strategic nuclear weapons have been reopened. These are a continuation of the 10 years of talks that the two sides held from 1969 to 1979. The irony is that the results of 10 years of talking have been the so-called first and second strategic arms limitation agreements, while, in fact, the nuclear stockpiles of both sides have continued to grow. In particular, the Soviet rate of arms expansion has far outpaced that of the United States. When the second nuclear treaty was signed in 1979, the volume of Soviet nuclear weapons not only exceeded that of the United States, but in certain respects the quality of the weapons also matched that of the United States. Because of this and because of the later Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the U.S. Congress set aside the ratification of the second nuclear arms limitation treaty. After assuming power in early 1981, the Reagan administration made it even clearer that it was abandoning this treaty and would renew talks with the Soviet Union. When would the new talks resume? Reagan said it would be after the United States had reached "nuclear parity" with the Soviets and on the condition that the Soviet Union "showed restraint" in its behavior throughout the world.

The Soviet Union has little respect for Reagan's approach. On the one hand, it has continued to forcefully expand armaments while announcing that there is already a state of "parity" in U.S.-Soviet nuclear might and condemning Reagan administration plans to achieve nuclear superiority; and on the other hand, it has continued to push a peace offensive, urging the United States to ratify the second nuclear arms treaty and to resume strategic arms limitations talks. But the United States has consistently refused.

Now, there have been new developments. On 9 May, Reagan brought forth a "new proposal" for talks on separate stage reductions in strategic nuclear weapons and requested that they begin in June. Here, Reagan emphasized "reductions" and not "limitations," the word that had been used in the past, intending to make it clear that these are "new talks" unrelated to those of the past. Nine days later, Brezhnev, after condemning Reagan's proposal as totally one-sided, expressed a willingness to negotiate, but showed no interest in Reagan's emphasis on "reductions" and raised his own set of "principles" and "proposals."

One may wonder what has renewed interest in the U.S.-Soviet negotiations that were halted for 3 years.

In terms of the United States, because the momentum of the domestic antinuclear movement is strong and has become a potent force in combination with the European peace movement, the Reagan administration has been compelled to try to weaken the momentum by reopening nuclear talks with the Soviet Union. In addition, and perhaps even more importantly, the political struggle between the two parties in the United States intensified so that Reagan had to respond. This year is a midterm election year in the United States, while 1984 is the presidential election year. Senator Edward Kennedy of the liberal wing of the Democratic Party is eager, full of ambition and preparing to make a run for the White House. The proposal he sponsored in Congress for a "nuclear freeze" has already received broad support in Congress, and this, in concert with the powerful, mass antinuclear movement and a heftier Kennedy campaign chest, has become a great threat to the Republican Party. Reagan's proposal on agreeing to U.S.-Soviet nuclear talks is one step in reaction to the Democratic Party's attempts to capture the electorate. In addition, the Western European allies are facing a nuclear impasse and feeling the depth of their plight. The antinuclear movements are influencing their political situations and so they, too, have hoped that the United States would negotiate with the Soviets. On 2 June, Reagan attended the summit conference of seven Western nations in Paris, and naturally this subject was a major topic of discussing. Before Reagan arrived, he announced that "if the Soviets will only show similar restraint," he would adhere to the treaties signed in the past. Therefore, Reagan's proposal to reopen nuclear arms talks with the Soviets was also for the purpose of smoothing over U.S.-European differences.

As for the Soviet Union, it has always maintained the notion of continuing nuclear talks with the United States on the basis of existing agreements. It has persistently spoken in exalted tones of disarmament, but nuclear arms negotiations are also one of its important means of confusing people. Although it has exerted great efforts to have the tip of the antinuclear movement spear point only at the United States, people generally blame both superpowers in the nuclear arms race, and the Soviet Union cannot escape this. Because of this, it is even more interested in playing the hand of negotiation to cover up its nuclear domination. It has agreed to reopen nuclear talks in order to "add fuel" to the U.S. domestic nuclear debate and the antinuclear movement, to sabotage Reagan's plans for expanding armaments, to increase differences within the Reagan administration, and to use the peace offensive to win over those in Western Europe who oppose the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles and, in so doing, to further disrupt U.S.-European relations.

Of course, in addition, there is still another reason: both the United States and the Soviet Union are facing serious economic difficulties. Both hope to reach some kind of compromise through the talks and, under the premise of contending for their own nuclear superiority, to limit the other and suitably reduce the economic burden of expanding nuclear armaments.

However, history has shown that this kind of negotiation, in which each side does its own calculating, is merely a matter of moving the nuclear competition

between the two superpowers to the negotiating table in order to put on an act. This time will be no exception.

Let us look first at Reagan's proposal. Its primary function is to bring about a large reduction in the Soviet Union's large land-based missiles and superiority in throw weight, while maintaining the U.S. lead in bombers, cruise missiles, submarines carrying guided missiles and submarine-launched missiles. The first stage of Reagan's two-stage reductions in nuclear arms is a reduction of the land- and sea-based warheads of both sides (according to materials released by U.S. officials, each side has about 7,500) by one-third, to about 5,000, with the land-based warheads not to exceed half of these, about 2,500. But according to U.S. estimates, 72 percent of the Soviet warheads are on land-based missiles (approximately 5,500) while only 22 percent of the U.S. warheads are land based. In this case, the Soviets would have to eliminate 3,000 land-based warheads and the United States would not need to eliminate any, and could even add more than 300. The U.S. proposal also stipulates the reduction in the total number of land-based and sea-based missiles of both sides to 850, just half of the present U.S. number. But the Soviet Union has a total of 2,400 missiles and, according to the U.S. proposal would have to eliminate 1,550, far more than the number the United States would have to eliminate. In regard to the second-stage reduction of "throw weight" to equal levels, this also is bad for the Soviet Union, because it has a one-third superiority over the United States in this area. For both sides to reach equivalency, the Soviets would need to make large-scale reductions. In addition, the Reagan proposal fails to address clearly the problem of limiting the U.S. superiority in strategic bombers and cruise missiles. According to reports, Reagan has already agreed to include these two items in the second stage of negotiations. But when the time comes, the United States is preparing to replace the aging B-52 bombers with the new B-1 and Stealth bombers and to deploy a large number of cruise missiles, reducing their numbers but increasing their accuracy.

Now let us look at the proposal of the Soviet Union. Its purpose lies in reducing the U.S. lead in the areas of long-range bombers, cruise missiles, submarines with guided missiles and submarine-launched missiles, while it does not reduce its own strength in the area of land-based missiles. Because of this, the proposal emphasizes maintaining the "already existing equivalency" of both sides--that is, it does not allow a weakening of the superiority that the Soviets enjoy in certain areas. At the same time, it wants to "preserve all the positive results that have already been achieved," a clear indication of the articles in the second nuclear arms limitation treaty which are beneficial to the Soviets, namely, those limiting America's bombers and cruise missiles while not limiting the Soviet's heavy land-based missiles. In addition, the Soviets propose to begin "freezing" the strategic weapons of the Soviet Union and the United States now. This is an effort to get the United States to stop development and deployment of new strategic nuclear weapons and to consolidate Soviet superiority in certain areas. At the same time, the proposal, in concert with the U.S. domestic antinuclear movement, is gaining propaganda points for the Soviets.

We can see from this that these two diametrically opposed proposals are designed by each side to strengthen itself and weaken its opponent. In terms of the pre-

sent circumstances and the stances of the two sides, we can expect that the talks this time will be even more difficult than before and will end with the same inevitable result. In the course of protracted give-and-take negotiations, the armaments competition between the two sides will become more and more fierce and the nuclear arms stockpiles will continue to grow.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN LEBANON

UNSC Discussion

OW170931 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations, September 16 (XINHUA)—The U.N. Security Council today held an urgent meeting at the request of Lebanon to discuss the worsening situation in that country as a result of Israel's invasion of West Beirut.

Representatives attending the meeting blasted Israel for its blatant occupation of West Beirut and demanded an immediate, unconditional pull-out of its troops from Lebanon.

Addressing the meeting, Lebanese permanent representative to the United Nations Ghassan Tuwayni pointed out that by invading Beirut, Israel has broken the cease-fire and other commitments which were expected to bring an end to the longstanding tragedy.

Delegates from Jordan, Kuwait, the Arab League, PLO and Syria joined in condemning Israel for its new invasion and in demanding its pull-out from Lebanon.

Jordan and Syria also accused Israel of perpetrating the assassination of Lebanese President-Elect Bashir al-Jumayyil, because, they said, al-Jumayyil had rejected Israel's demand for a "peace treaty" with Lebanon.

Earlier in the day, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar voiced deep concern over the latest developments in Lebanon in the wake of al-Jumayyil's assassination, particularly Israel's invasion of West Beirut.

The Security Council is expected to consider a Jordan-sponsored draft resolution at a time to be set by council members.

'Arafat Urges Multinational Return

OW171001 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Rome, September 16 (XINHUA)--PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat told a press conference here today that he had requested the Italian Government to send

troops again to Lebanon so that the multinational forces could protect the Palestine refugee camps there.

He said he had made the request because "Israel has occupied our camps in Beirut." "The dignity of the three contingents of the multinational forces and the honour of their governments are at stake," he said.

'Arafat also called for an urgent meeting of the U.N. Security Council and an intervention by Security Council observers in the situation of Lebanon.

He said he was ready to discuss with the United States the eight-point proposal of the Arab summit.

During his stay here, 'Arafat had made a number of calls on Italian political and party leaders. Italian Communist Party leader Berlinguer issued a statement after meeting with 'Arafat this morning. He urged Italian soldiers to return to Lebanon together with the French and American forces to guarantee the security of the Palestine refugee camps.

Berlinguer expressed "grave concern" over the developments in Lebanon and called for energetic actions by the international community, especially by the European community to check the Israelis.

Meanwhile, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo had met with U.S. Ambassador Maxwell Rabb and telephoned both U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and French Foreign Minister Cheysson in connection with the developments in Lebanon, ANSA reported.

The Italian delegation to the 69th Interparliamentary Conference here today issued a communique condemning the fresh Israeli aggression of Lebanon.

Israel Decides Not To Withdraw

OW171606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, September 17 (XINHUA)--In a special cabinet meeting yesterday, Israel decided not to withdraw its troops immediately from West Beirut, Radio Israel announced today.

If the Lebanese troops are ready to take over the positions occupied by Israeli troops, the Israeli Government will order its troops to withdraw, said a cabinet spokesman, according to the broadcast.

The official in a statement, expressed dissatisfaction with the United States for accusing Israel of violating the agreement on the Palestinian armed forces withdrawal from Beirut. There are still 2,000 Palestinian troops and a quantity of heavy weapons in Beirut, according to the spokesman.

Although Israel declared a ceasefire yesterday, gunfire could be heard in West Beirut and Israeli aircraft still circled over the city today.

Israelis Control West Beirut

OW180936 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, September 17 (XINHUA)--Israeli troops are now in control of the whole West Beirut.

According to the radio reports here, some headquarters of the Lebanese leftist militia have been destroyed and many people arrested as the Israeli troops made house-by-house search.

U.S. special envoy Morris Draper came back here today after meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and some of his cabinet members in Jerusalem, carrying with him the Israeli conditions for its withdrawal from West Beirut.

The Israeli radio quoted a Foreign Ministry official as saying that Israeli and Lebanese officers would discuss the question for the Lebanese Army to take over the positions from Israel, provided that the Lebanese Army should enter the Palestinian camps in West Beirut.

Following discussing the situation with President Ilyas Sarkis, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan told reporters here Lebanon insists that Israel withdraws its troops to their positions before September 15. He also disclosed his government had decided to send the Lebanese Army to take over the security of the whole West Beirut, but the Israeli action obstructed the carrying out of the plan.

'Arafat Wants Israeli Withdrawal

OW191302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus, September 18 (XINHUA)--PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat today urged immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Beirut, according to a WAFA report.

In a message to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia today, 'Arafat asked him to exert pressure on the United States, France and Italy to send peace-keeping forces back to Beirut to protect the lives of civilians.

'Arafat also urged the king to influence Islamic nations to stop massacres inside Palestinian camps and in Beirut taken by Israeli aggressors.

In a similar urgent message to Cuban President Fidel Castro, the current chairman of Non-Aligned Movement, 'Arafat urged Israel to implement the U.N. Security Council resolutions and withdraw its troops from Beirut.

PLO Demands Israeli Withdrawal

OW191307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus, September 18 (XINHUA)--The Palestine Liberation Organization in a statement today demanded the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from West Beirut.

The statement, issued after an urgent meeting of the PLO Executive Committee presided over by its chairman Yasir 'Arafat on Saturday night, held the United States responsible for the massacre in West Beirut as it had failed to guarantee the safety of the Palestinian refugees as promised by U.S. special envoy Philip Habib.

It also accused the multinational peace-keeping force of the United States, Italy and France of withdrawing from Beirut ahead of time without notifying the PLO.

The statement demanded that Israel be expelled from the United Nations for its violations of the U.N. Charter.

It called on the multinational peace-keeping force to return to Beirut until all Israeli troops are withdrawn.

The U.S. should take measures to force the Israeli troops pull out of Beirut, the statement said.

UNSC Votes To Condemn Israel

OW191854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations, September 19 (XINHUA)--The U.N. Security Council today unanimously condemned Israel for the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut.

The council adopted a resolution by a vote of 15 to 0 at an urgent meeting early this morning, authorizing Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to boost U.N. observers in and around Beirut from 10 to 50.

The resolution insisted that the deployment of the observers should not be hindered and that they should have full freedom of movement.

It reminded all U.N. members of their obligation under Article 25 of the U.N. Charter to accept and implement Security Council decisions.

The resolution states the council was appalled at the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut, called once again for respect for their rights and repudiated all acts of violence against them.

The resolution urged the secretary-general to start consultations immediately, particularly with the Lebanese Government, on additional steps the

council might take, including the possible deployment of United Nations forces, to help that government to ensure full protection for the civilians in and around Beirut.

In addition, the document requests Perez de Cuellar to "report to the council within 48 hours," and "to keep the council informed on an urgent and continuing basis."

The secretary-general said in a report to the Security Council yesterday that two teams of OBG (Observers Group Beirut) found many clusters of bodies of men, women and children in civilian clothes who appeared to have been massacred in groups of 10 or 20 in the area dominated by the Israeli forces.

He told the council that "in the present situation unarmed military observers, however courageous or numerous, are not enough."

Zuhdi Labib at-Tarazi, observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization, condemned the involvement of the Israeli troops in Beirut. It was the Israeli commandos that had stormed into the camps and massacred some 1,500 innocent civilians, he said.

At-Tarazi said the PLO had moved out of Beirut on conviction that the agreement on withdrawal would be honored, and the appropriate guarantees for security and protection of civilians would be upheld by the United States.

He urged the council to send forces to ensure the safety of the civilians in Beirut, without violating the sovereignty of Lebanon.

Ghassan Tuwayni, representative of Lebanon, said Lebanon requested that all necessary measures be taken to stop Israeli atrocities.

Representatives of countries including Kuwait, Syria, Egypt, Algeria and Democratic Yemen also joined in condemning the crimes committed by Israel.

Today's council meeting was the third of its kind to consider the grave situation resulting from the Israeli incursions into Beirut and its brutal massacre of the civilians there.

'Arafat Calls for Protest Strike

OW200838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus, September 19 (XINHUA)--PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat was quoted today as declaring that the PLO Central Committee had called on Arabs in Israeli-occupied territories to stage a one-hour strike tomorrow afternoon to protest the Israeli massacre of Palestinian civilians in West Beirut.

The Palestinian news agency WAFA reported that the PLO Central Committee also called for memorial services for the dead to be held next Friday.

The calls were made at a PLO Central Committee meeting this afternoon. Yasir 'Arafat and President of the Palestine National Council Khalid al-Fahum attended the meeting.

In his reply to reporters before the meeting, 'Arafat stressed that the United States was responsible for the Israeli massacre in Lebanon.

Jordan, Iran Condemn Israel

OW200740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA)--The Jordanian Government Sunday strongly condemned the Israeli massacre of defenceless Palestinian refugees in West Beirut, according to a Pamascus [as received] report quoting TV Jordan.

In a statement issued after a cabinet meeting, the government called on all countries, the United States in particular, to protect the Palestinian civilians in Lebanon.

The statement also declared a one day mourning in Jordan to express its condemnation of the crime.

According to a Tehran report the Iranian Government last Saturday denounced Israel's new invasion of Lebanon and occupation of West Beirut. A Foreign Ministry statement said that the continuation of the aggression and crimes by the Zionist regime in the region would further intensify the wrath of the Islamic combatants.

Algeria, S. Yemen Score Israel

OW201824 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Algiers, September 20 (XINHUA)--The Algerian Government has issued a communique condemning Israel for the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut and demanding a total withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

The communique says, "The most urgent solution at present is an immediate and total withdrawal of the (Israeli) Zionist troops from the Lebanese territory."

The communique said a just and durable peace would emerge in the Middle East only when an independent Palestine state is established on the Palestine territory with the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Meanwhile, President Chadli Bendjedid sent a message to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, telling him that Algeria will stand by the Palestinian resistance movement at any time and under any circumstances.

The Party of the National Liberation Front also condemned Israel for the mass killings in Beirut.

In a communique issued last night, the party said what happened and is happening in Beirut and other Israeli occupied territories poses a threat not only to the security in the region but also to world peace and stability.

In Aden, South Yemeni Premier 'Ali Nasir Muhammad yesterday condemned Israel for what he calls the crimes in West Beirut.

In a message to Yasir 'Arafat, 'Ali reiterated the Yemenis will stand by the Palestinians in their "just struggle," prepare to support any actions to stop the mass killings and to preserve the human rights of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman called on all peace-loving countries in the world, in particular all Arab countries, to take action to stop the killings and to confront the United States for its support to Israel.

Israel Agrees To Withdraw

OW201933 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, September 20 (XINHUA)--Israel has agreed to withdraw from West Beirut and accepted the U.N. Security Council resolution adopted Sunday which calls for the sending of more U.N. observers to Beirut.

A decision to this effect was made at a special meeting of the Israeli cabinet held last night.

The Israeli radio said that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir would inform the U.S. Government of the decision in a reply to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's appeal for Israel to accept the U.N. resolution and to effect an immediate withdrawal of troops from West Beirut. But he took exception to Shultz's proposal on the dispatch to Beirut of two battalions of international peacekeeping forces now stationed in south Lebanon.

At the same time, the Israeli cabinet denied any responsibility for the massacre of refugees in West Beirut. It went so far as to assert that massacre "would have continued" if Israel had not intervened.

Israeli Actions Condemned

OW202054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA)--West Germany, Italy, Spain, Australia and New Zealand have joined the world countries in condemning Israel for its massacre in Beirut and called for international effort to stop Israel's aggression in Lebanon.

In a government statement Sunday, West Germany said it condemned the Israeli killing in West Beirut "in the sharpest way." The strengthening of United Nations troops in and around Beirut was a "correct move" to prevent further bloodshed, it said.

A strongly worded communique released by the Italian prime minister's office the same day said Italy "expresses the strongest condemnation and the angriest reproach" for Israel's killings in the Lebanese capital. The communique said Italy "addresses a pressing appeal" to Israel to immediately withdraw its troops from Beirut. The Italian Government would develop diplomatic initiatives to reconstitute an international peace force "to ensure the safety of the civil population of Beirut," the communique said.

In Spain, the government also condemned Israel's bloody actions and appealed to the international community to take steps to guarantee the safety of the Lebanese people.

Australia Monday described Israel's actions over the weekend as an "appalling massacre." Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser also said "it is time for the world to give a little more thought to humanity."

In New Zealand, Acting Foreign Minister David Thomson said that there was no possible justification for Israel's killings of innocent civilians in Lebanon. New Zealand fully supported the actions of the United Nations Security Council, including the deployment of further observers in Lebanon, he said.

'Israeli Massacre' Condemned

OW202110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 20 (XINHUA)--More Third World countries condemned Israeli massacre of Palestinians in West Beirut and demanded an immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

The Indian Government said in a statement today that "no words are too strong to condemn this act of genocide."

The Pan Africanist Congress of Azania denounced the fascist Begin regime and condemned Israeli troops for their brutal massacre of thousands of Palestinian refugees. It also called on the United States, France and Italy to get their forces back to Beirut.

Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen said in Ankara yesterday that he was shocked and indignant at the massacre and held Israel responsible for this crime.

The Indonesia Foreign Ministry today issued a statement demanding an immediate halt to "cruelties" in West Beirut.

Honecker Hits Israel

OW212000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, September 21 (XINHUA)--Erich Honecker, chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, yesterday strongly condemned Israel for its recent massacre of Palestinian refugees in West Beirut.

He expressed grave concern over the developments in the present Middle East situation.

Honecker made the condemnation at a banquet given in honor of Lao Premier Kaysone Phomvihan who is leading a Lao party and state delegation on an official visit to GDR.

Syria Says U.S. Responsible for Massacre

OW211208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus, September 20 (XINHUA)--The United States should bear the responsibility for the massacre committed by the Israeli occupation troops in West Beirut because its policy had led to the withdrawal of Palestinian fighters from Beirut, paving the way for the Israeli invasion of West Beirut, said Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm today, reported Radio Damascus.

Speaking at a cabinet meeting, al-Kasm said that the resolution of the Arab Fes summit called for continuous efforts to realize genuine Arab unity and oppose the Zionist enemy.

It was reported that the cabinet meeting discussed the present situation in Lebanon and the resolution of the Arab summit.

Lebanon To Request Multinational Return

OW210258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, September 20 (XINHUA)--The Lebanese cabinet has decided to request the return of the multi-national force to Beirut to protect Lebanese and Palestinian civilians.

According to Radio Lebanon, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met the French ambassador here today to inform him of the cabinet's decision. The ambassador told reporters after the meeting that France will give the Lebanese Government a reply after consultations with the United States and Italy.

Another report said that 40 U.N. observers arrived in Beirut from south Lebanon today. They will work together with the other 10 observers already in Beirut to protect the civilians in West Beirut in accordance with the resolution of the U.N. Security Council.

Beijing Foreign Students Protest Massacre

OW211246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 21 (XINHUA)--Some 200 foreign students demonstrated in Beijing today against the massacre of Palestinians by Israel.

The students went to the embassies of the United States, Britain, Italy, France, Lebanon and the Soviet Union, the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the offices of some U.N. organizations in Beijing. They shouted slogans, and handed a statement to some of the embassies.

The protestors carried the flags of Lebanon and the PLO, portraits of Yasir 'Arafat and posters in English, Arabic, French and Chinese: "Stop the massacre in Lebanon!" "No to Israeli aggression, yes to an independent Palestinian state!" "U.S.--stop arms aid to Israel!" and "The people of the world need peace!"

One poster carries the picture of an innocent little girl, with this appeal: "Why do they die?"

The parade started at 11 a.m. and lasted for four hours.

Arab League on Israeli Actions

OW220300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 22 (XINHUA)--Foreign ministers of the Arab League nations met in emergency session in Tunis yesterday to discuss Israel's massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut refugee camps last week.

The meeting was held at the request of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Addressing the opening session, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi accused Israel of having "knowingly" broken the accord engineered in Beirut by U.S. envoy Philip Habib.

He expressed the hope that the meeting would "reaffirm the unity which emerged from the Fes summit" on an overall peace plan for the Middle East.

Conference sources said that at the closed-door talks after the opening session, PLO representative Faruq Qaddumi accused Washington of moral responsibility for the Beirut massacre. He called for a cut in oil exports to the United States. He also called on the Arab League member states to recall their ambassadors from the United States and boycott American goods.

CSO: 4000/189

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

RECEPTION HELD FOR JAPANESE FILM SHOOTING TEAM

OW072000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA)--Li Yimang, president of the Association for International Understanding of China, gave a party here this evening for a Japanese film shooting team from Tokyo Broadcasting System (TBS) and three members of the former Anti-War League of Japanese in China.

The Anti-War League of Japanese in China was an anti-war organization formed by progressive Japanese living in China and awakened Japanese soldiers during the war of resistance against Japan. In coordination with the armed forces under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the league members, together with the Chinese people, made contributions to the defeat of Japanese fascists.

At the party this evening, Li Yimang and Mitsunaga Tabata, head of the Japanese team, said they wished the peoples of the two countries would never forget the lesson in the past and would be friendly to each other from generation to generation.

Shigeru Yamamuro, former member of the Anti-War League, said, "As eye-witnesses to historical facts, we firmly oppose the Education Ministry for distorting the history of Japanese aggression against China in textbooks."

The Japanese guests, arriving here today, were invited by the Chinese Ministry of Radio and Television. Earlier, the Japanese guests had visited places where Anti-War League had its operations. Based on what they shot in China, they will produce a TV documentary after returning home to reflect the common life and struggle against the Japanese aggression between the league members and the Chinese soldiers and civilians.

CSO: 4000/189

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROTESTS AGAINST JAPANESE REWRITING OF HISTORY TEXTBOOKS

Okinawan Assembly Protest Note

OW081904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 8 (XINHUA)--Okinawa Prefectural Assembly delegation today presented a protest note to the Education Ministry demanding restoration of the accounts deleted from school textbooks about the former Japanese Army's massacres of Okinawans during World War II, press here reported.

Heading the five-member delegation, Tadahide Teruya, a Liberal Democrat, presented the note to Kazuo Fujimura, chief of the ministry's textbook screening section, addressed to Education Minister Heiji Ogawa.

The note says, "The textbooks should stand on the spirit of the basic education law and the national constitution based on human prestige, peace and democracy." It points out that "the massacres of Okinawan civilians were undeniable historical facts, and deletion of them from textbooks is unpardonable." The note strongly demands restoration of the deleted parts "for the sake of preventing such tragic wars."

According to press reports, in the draft of the textbooks scheduled to be used next spring there was an account which runs: "The army killed some 800 Okinawan noncombatants because they obstructed military operations." However, it was removed completely under the pretext that the data was not "conclusive."

Infuriated by the actions of the Education Ministry, education and women organizations in Okinawa Prefecture have voiced strong protests.

The protest note was unanimously adopted at an extraordinary session of the local assembly on September 4. A decision was also made at the same session to have the note sent to the government by a delegation composed of suprapartisan assembly members.

Japanese Councillor

OW101715 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 10 (XINHUA)--The evaluation of Japanese Government's measures for solving the textbook issue is one thing, and how the government will put them into effect is another and the more important thing, said Tadashi Yaoita to XINHUA today.

Yaoita, a member of Japan's House of Councillors and president of Japan-China Agricultural and Peasants Exchange Association, said that Japan should demonstrate its sincerity in really solving the question with deeds. He said to propose only principles but not to realize them cannot be deemed as a final solution. He suggested that history should be accounted faithfully and Japan's past aggression should be examined in earnest and be told to the coming generations without distortion. It is of great importance to the everlasting friendship between Japan and China, he said. Calling for continued observation of the Japanese Government's moves, he demanded serious government steps to correct the distorted description in history textbooks.

The influence of a certain militarist force in Japan, said Yaoita, has facilitated the downplay of Japan's aggression and its history of massacre as is shown in the history textbooks. He stressed that even after the correction of the distorted accounts, the Japanese people must not slightly relax their alert, but should campaign by means of public opinion against the gaining ground of this militarist force.

Seigen Ozawa, a responsible member of the Japan monthly CONTEMPORARY ASIA, said yesterday that the distortion in the textbooks of Japan's aggression against China is the result of a long-time scheme engineered by a handful of ultra-rightists in Japan. The issue has alarmed the Japanese people that there exists in Japan some factors to undermine Japan-China friendship. However, he added, the surfacing of the issue is also a good thing because it has put the Japanese and Chinese peoples on the alert, hence their efforts to eradicate those factors adverse to the friendly ties between the two countries.

Hong Kong Anti-Japanese Demonstration

OW181202 Hong Kong AFP in English 1150 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Hong Kong, Sept. 18 (AFP)--A home-made bomb exploded in a big Japanese department store hours before Hong Kong's biggest anti-Japanese rally took place in Victoria Park this afternoon to protest against Japanese rewriting of history textbook.

An 18-year-old salesgirl in the third floor stationery department of Matsuzakaya Department Store was slightly injured on her face and hands when a package she had just pulled out of a shelf and opened suddenly exploded.

Police found the device to be a toy lantern filled with gun-powder connected to a battery, suspected of being connected with the rally in the nearby park.

Just a block away, up to 10,000 people applauded, cheered and shouted slogans at the rally while policemen and their vans were at the ready in and outside the park.

The venue was festooned with huge buntings and banners inscribed with such slogans as "Down with Japanese militarism," "Oppose rewriting of historical facts of Japanese invasion of China," "Alert against revival of Japanese militarism" and "Mourne countrymen who died in anti-Japanese war."

Speakers angrily denounced the "Japanese slaughtering of 10 million Chinese" and "rewriting history to pave the way for reviving Japanese militarism."

The rally observed a one-minute silence for fellow countrymen who died in Japanese invasion and resolved to send a telegram to the Japanese Government for immediate correction of distorted historical facts.

The telegram followed a letter written in blood collected from 458 students and lecturers of the University of Hong Kong and sent to China's National People's Congress yesterday urging Beijing to "force the Japanese to withdraw the revision immediately and not to soften up its attitude to Japan."

The rally today also marked the 51st anniversary of the "Mukden Incident" of September 18, 1931, when the Japanese engineered the incident in Manchuria as an excuse to start the invasion of China.

It called on the citizenry of Hong Kong to join a two-day boycott of Japanese goods.

Some 900 students distributed 700,000 "boycott" stickers while 7,000 posters and 110,000 leaflets also went up all over the city.

Shutters went up outside the Japanese department stores--Daimaru, Matsuzakaya and Mitsukoshi--while inside there was an apparent thinning out of customers who used to throng the stores on Saturdays and Sundays.

CSO: 4000/189

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY OPENS 37TH SESSION 21 SEP

OW220310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations, September 21 (XINHUA)--The United Nations General Assembly opened its 37th session here this afternoon with a wide range of international problems on agenda.

The most pressing issues of the 139 items to be discussed are the Middle East, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, Southern Africa and global economic negotiation.

Inaugurating the session, Ismat T. Kittani (Iraq), president of the 36th session of the General Assembly, referred to the terrible massacre at the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut. He said a message would be sent to the families of the victims to convey "a sense of deep outrage of the entire international community."

The session elected Imre Hollai, deputy minister for foreign affairs of Hungary, the president of the current General Assembly session.

In his speech, Hollai noted that the world is "fraught with tensions," with certain trends in world politics "causing legitimate concern." "Some circles insist on pursuing a policy of strength" and the arms race is "gathering new momentum," he said. He called for urgent efforts to find political solutions and not to resort to force.

On the tasks of the current session, he asked all the member states to make joint efforts "to encourage and facilitate negotiations and to impart a fresh impetus to reviving the spirit of constructive co-operation; to promote the cause of disarmament; to move closer to the just and peaceful settlement of crises; to advance the process of decolonization; to make headway in establishing a system of economic relations based on mutual advantage; and to promote social progress."

The General Assembly approved the appointment of a nine-member credentials committee, consisting of Bahamas, China, the Dominican Republic, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Seychelles, the Soviet Union and the United States.

President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Vice President Khieu Samphan and Prime Minister Son Sann of Democratic Kampuchea attended the opening meeting for the first time since the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

CSO: 4000/189

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KENYAN CAPITAL IN WAKE OF ABORTIVE COUP

OW141602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Article by XINHUA correspondent Ye Zhixiong: "Kenyan Capital Returns to Normal After Abortive Coup"]

[Text] Nairobi, September 13 (XINHUA)--Life in the Kenyan capital Nairobi has returned to normal as measures have been taken by the government to stabilize the situation since it frustrated an Air Force coup on August first.

Nairobi, once a flourishing city but then became a site of rampant looting in a few frenzied hours during the coup attempt, is now beginning to show signs of improving. Food stores have reopened, telephone and telecommunication services have been restored and the month-long curfew lifted. Foreign tourists have started to come back to Kenya again and international conferences are again being held at the famous Kenyatta International Conference Centre here.

Measures have been undertaken in the past six weeks by the Kenyan Government to overcome the disastrous consequences of the coup attempt. The minimum wage was raised by 15 percent on August 20 to improve the life of the poor, and loot has been searched out and returned to the original owners to placate the Indian and Pakistan resident businessmen who suffered most.

The government has also rectified the police system to improve social security and reaffirmed severe punishment for graft and the taking of bribes.

In addition to an oil import cut of ten percent to reduce the country's international balance of payments deficit, 600 million shillings of government stocks have been issued through Kenya's Central Bank to raise funds for reconstruction.

The Kenyan Government is also striving to get foreign capital investment and foreign help to stabilize the domestic situation.

Government leaders have reiterated that tribalism should not be allowed to permeate into the investigation of the attempted coup case. The Nairobi University was closed down because some of its students had played their part in the coup bid. But two ministers have recently stressed that university students should not be blamed en masse. The newspaper DAILY NATION pointed out editorially that "this is the way to treat youth." The paper hopes that people of various circles and tribes of Kenya will be able to relinquish previous grudges, strengthen unity and stabilize the situation so as to join their effort to tide over the economic difficulties which many Third World countries too are now facing.

In recent years, Kenya's economy deteriorated as a result of the international oil price hikes and the shifting of economic crisis by Western industrial countries. In 1981, Kenya suffered an international balance of payments deficit of 1,832 million shillings (10.24 Kenyan shillings equal one dollar). Its currency was devalued twice and the inflation rate reached 13 percent. As a result, more and more people lost their jobs and many were made poor.

Some elements in the Kenyan Air Force made use of this situation and staged a coup in the small hours of August first. During street fighting, 1,000 soldiers and civilians were killed or wounded and more than four hundred shops in Nairobi downtown were looted. According to official estimates, the coup caused a loss of more than 1.2 billion shillings (110 million dollars).

CSO: 4000/189

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOCIALIST PARTIES WIN IN SWEDISH ELECTIONS

OW202020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Stockholm, September 20 (XINHUA)--The "socialist parties" defeated the "bourgeois parties" in the parliamentary election today, according to the final returns released here.

The "socialist parties" are composed of the Social Democratic Party and the Left Party, and the "bourgeois parties" made of the Moderate Coalition, the Centre Party and the Liberal Party.

The final results showed that the Social Democratic Party got 45.9 percent of the total votes, Moderate Coalition 23.6, Centre Party 15.6, Liberal Party 5.9, Left Party 5.5, and the other small political parties 3.5 in total.

Accordingly, the Social Democratic Party gained 166 seats of the 349-member Parliament, Moderate Coalition 86, Centre Party 56, Liberal Party 21 and Left Party 20.

The Social Democratic Party had ruled Sweden for 44 years until it was defeated by the bourgeois parties in the parliamentary election in 1976. The bourgeois government, however, proved weak all along in its six years of office, with the cabinet reshuffled three times. And the current general election was held at a time when the country is beset with economic difficulties.

It is expected that outgoing Premier Thorbjorn Falldin of the present government would present his resignation to the speaker of the Parliament today. But, the government will stay on as a care-taker basis until the new government is formed on October 8.

Social Democratic Party leader Olof Palme answered journalists' questions on a T.V. broadcast yesterday evening. He said that his party would form a new government alone. He added since the bourgeois parties have a considerable number of voters, the new government will consider their opinions, so as to find a solution to domestic economic problems on a broader basis.

CSO: 4000/189

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SICHUAN PARTY, GOVERNMENT FETE KIM IL-SONG

OW201711 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Chengdu, September 20 (XINHUA)--The Sichuan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Sichuan Provincial People's Government gave a banquet here this evening in honor of President Kim Il-song and the other Korean guests.

At about 7, the president entered the banquet hall.

In the company of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Tan Qilong. [previous two grafs as received]

In his toast, Tan Qilong said that China and Korea are close neighbors, and a profound friendship has been formed between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples in the prolonged revolutionary struggles. He said, "Such a friendship cemented with blood has stood the severe test of history."

He said, "Comrade Kim Il-song has made monumental contributions to the friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples."

"The people in Sichuan hold President Kim Il-song in great esteem, treasure Sino-Korean friendship and rejoice at every achievement won by the Korean people in their socialist construction and their efforts for independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland," he said. He said that he hoped Sino-Korean friendship would last forever.

O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said in his toast that he was entrusted by President Kim to express sincere thanks to Deng Xiaoping and to the cadres and people of Sichuan Province for their hospitality.

He said, "Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to China is an epochal event in consolidating and developing the blood-sealed militant friendship and unity between the two parties, the two countries and two peoples of Korea and China."

He said: "We have come to a place of a long history with glorious footmarks of Chinese revolution. We have experienced the profound friendship and militant unity of the Chinese people for the Korean people. At the same time, we have seen the successes made by the people in Chengdu and Sichuan in socialist revolution and construction by adhering to the line and policies of the Communist Party of China."

He said that the Korean party and government will exert efforts to further consolidate and develop the Korea-China friendship.

During the banquet the Chinese and Koreans toasted the increasing friendship between the two peoples. The band played Chinese and Korean music.

Present at the banquet were local party, government and army leaders Lu Dadong, You Taizhong, Zhong Hanhua, Du Xinyuan and Ren Baige as well as Qiao Shi and Han Nianlong.

This afternoon, President Kim and other distinguished Korean guests visited, in the company of Deng Xiaoping and Tan Qilong, the Dujiang dam irrigation system, an ancient project on the Chengdu plain, built more than 2,000 years ago.

CSO: 4000/189

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SUZUKI, THATCHER ON PRC RELATIONS, ISRAEL

OW201810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 20 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today strongly condemned the author of the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut. Both wanted the United Nations to take necessary actions to deal with the situation, press reports said here today.

They expressed the condemnation at their second round talks this morning.

On the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, Mrs. Thatcher said this was something on which one could not remain silent. She was quoted as saying that she had "an abhorrence" of the atrocity and that she would refer it to the United Nations. Suzuki said the incident was intolerable and an inhumane act. He said Japan would urge the United Nations to adopt a resolution calling for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Referring to China, Suzuki said Japan would offer every possible cooperation for China's modernization. "I believe Britain, the United States and other Western nations should also offer such cooperation," Suzuki added. Mrs. Thatcher expressed the same opinion, saying Suzuki's views would be very beneficial to her forthcoming visit to China.

Dealing with their bilateral economic relations, Mrs. Thatcher strongly asked Japan to cut back its big trade surplus with Britain. She also called on Japan to open its market wider and make more direct investments in Britain.

During the talks, the two leaders agreed to have more political dialogues between the prime ministers of the two countries and at other levels. Both sides also agreed to conclude at an early date an agreement on science and technical cooperation.

Mrs. Thatcher arrived here on September 17 to begin her six-day official visit to Japan. In her first round talks with Suzuki on the same day, she stressed that the recession of world economy was grave and protracted and the Western nations should make concerted effort to cope with it.

Mrs. Thatcher met former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda yesterday and exchanged views with him on world economic problems.

CSO: 4000/189

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ARGENTINA SEEKS NONALIGNED BACKING--United Nations, September 16 (XINHUA)--Argentina today called on non-aligned countries to support its effort to seek negotiations with Britain to settle the problem of the Malvinas Islands. The appeal was made at a closed ambassadorial level meeting of the non-aligned countries held here today at the request of the Argentine permanent representative to the United Nations Carlos Manuel Muniz. Muniz reaffirmed Argentina's sovereignty claim to the Malvinas Islands. "The juridical and historical rights of Argentina over the Malvinas Islands are sound and very clear," he declared. He bitterly accused Britain of taking an intransigent attitude towards a peaceful solution of the problem. Latin America, he said, will seek at the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly session a resumption of negotiations aimed at "finding as soon as possible a peace solution to the dispute of sovereignty over the islands." [Text] [OW170945 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 17 Sep 82]

CGDK PREMIER ARRIVES FOR UN SESSION--United Nations, September 17 (XINHUA)--Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK], arrived in New York this afternoon to attend the 37th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations as deputy chairman of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea. Among those greeting him at the airport was Khieu Samphan, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea and deputy chairman of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea. [Text] [OW180230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0206 GMT 18 Sep 82]

ZIAUL HAQ ON DK'S STATUS--Bangkok, September 20 (XINHUA)--Pakistan supports Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's right to attend next year's non-aligned summit, the BANGKOK POST reported today. The Pakistan pledge was made by President Ziaul Haq in Islamabad in an exclusive interview with the Thai newspaper yesterday. In the interview, Ziaul also supports the restoration of Democratic Kampuchea's rightful place in the Non-Aligned Movement. He said: "We believe that Democratic Kampuchea should be allowed to re-occupy its rightful place in the meeting of the movement." Expressing his support for ASEAN aims and objectives, President Ziaul said: "Our views on key issues such as Afghanistan and Kampuchea coincide." "There is considerable scope for developing closer economic cooperation and increasing trade between Pakistan and the ASEAN countries," he added. [Text] [OW201305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 20 Sep 82]

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER TO MOSCOW--New Delhi, September 20 (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi left here this morning for a week-long visit to the Soviet Union. The visit, her first to Moscow since she resumed office in 1980, came less than two months after a nine-day visit to the United States. Speaking to reporters at Delhi airport before leaving, Mrs. Gandhi said that "I am going there with a feeling of friendship and goodwill from the people of India to the people of the Soviet Union." She said that her talks with Soviet leaders would be more on policy matters. "Defence talks are held separately. And these matters are usually discussed at official level and not at my level," she added. She also announced that two Indian test pilots have been selected for space flight with Soviet cosmonauts, expected in 1984. [Text] [OW202045 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 20 Sep 82]

INDIA TO HOST NONALIGNED SUMMIT--New Delhi, September 20 (XINHUA)--India announced today that it has accepted the proposal to host the seventh non-aligned summit. In a reply to Cuban President Fidel Castro who is the current chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi said it was an honour that members of the Non-Aligned Movement had unanimously requested India to host the seventh summit. The dates for the summit, the message said, would be decided soon and the information conveyed to this meeting of the foreign ministers of the movement in New York. However, local press reports said earlier that the summit may be held at the beginning of March next year after a foreign ministers' meeting at the end of February. According to the spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry, Castro informed Mrs. Gandhi that a consensus had been achieved among members of the Non-Aligned Movement selecting New Delhi as the venue of the next summit. The seventh non-aligned summit was originally scheduled to be held in Baghdad on September 6. However, a proposal to move the venue of the summit to New Delhi was made because of the war between Iraq and Iran. [Text] [OW210254 Beijing XINHUA in English 0241 GMT 21 Sep 82]

UK, INDIA DEFENSE COOPERATION--New Delhi, September 21 (XINHUA)--India and Britain have decided to cooperate further in the field of defense, particularly research and development in electronic systems, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reports today. It was also decided during today's talks between Indian Defense Minister R. Venkataraman and visiting British Defense Minister John Nott that experts of India and Britain would meet periodically for this purpose. India asked to share Britain's advanced defense technology and Nott agreed to collaborate in more sophisticated areas, according to a Defense Ministry spokesman. During the discussions, Nott expressed satisfaction with the Jaguar program under which the aircraft is being assembled in India. [Text] [OW212111 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 21 Sep 82]

W. GERMAN OPPOSITION NOMINATES KOHL--Bonn, September 20 (XINHUA)--The Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union (CDU-CSU) and the Free Democratic Party (FDP) agreed this evening to back Helmut Kohl's nomination for the federal chancellory. They decided to submit a "constructive no-confidence" motion to Bundestag on October 1 to oust the present chancellor

Helmut Schmidt and enable Kohl, chairman of the parliament group of the CDU, to form a government. A so-called "constructive no-confidence" motion embraces the nomination of a candidate for the chancellor apart from a vote of no-confidence in the government. The chancellor will be replaced by another politician if Bundestag votes by an absolute majority for the motion, according to the constitution. Eduard Ackermann, spokesman of the parliament group of the CDU, announced that the opposition parties and the FDP also agreed to propose the holding of general elections on March 6 next year--ahead of schedule. Helmut Schmidt announced the collapse of his government last Friday, owing to the collective resignation of four ministers from the FDP. [Text] [OW212121 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 21 Sep 82]

EEC MEETING ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.--Brussels, September 20 (XINHUA)--Foreign ministers of the 10-nation European Community met here today to discuss strained relations with the United States over the problems of Soviet pipeline project and steel exports to the U.S. During their general session this morning, the ministers expressed their regret at President Reagan's adamant stand over the pipeline controversy and his continued objection to a limitation pact for European steel exports to the U.S. Danish Foreign Minister Ellemann Jensen, president of the EEC Council, said the ministers agreed to enter an arrangement with regard to the steel exports limitation pact, which will come into force on October 1. But no decision on the pipeline problem was made. The foreign ministers of the Ten are reportedly expected to meet U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz informally in New York next week, during the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly. [Text] [OW211212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 21 Sep 82]

JAPAN'S ABE, ZHAO ZIYANG MEET--Beijing, Sept 17 (KYODO)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said Friday he believes that the visit to China by Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki starting September 26 would be a successful one. The Chinese Government and people are now positively preparing for Prime Minister Suzuki's visit to China, Zhao said in his meeting with visiting Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe at the Zhongnanhai, where top Chinese leaders live. Abe told Zhao that Prime Minister Suzuki is happy about his forthcoming visit to China and Zhao said the Chinese Government will welcome Suzuki's visit. Abe is the first Japanese cabinet minister to talk with Zhao after the diplomatic row over the Japanese textbook issue was settled. Before the meeting, Abe told reporters he hopes for long-term stability in Sino-Japanese relations including economic ties. [Text] [OW170519 Tokyo KYODO in English 0504 GMT 17 Sep 82]

'ARAFAT MEETS SYRIAN ENVOY--Damascus, September 18 (XINHUA)--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, discussed the present political situation here tonight with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, representative of the Syrian President Hafiz Asad, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, according to the Palestine news agency. At the request of 'Arafat, Khaddam attended a meeting of the PLO Executive Committee. According to

the Syrian radio, the Syrian foreign minister delivered a speech at a meeting of the leaders of various provinces earlier today. He stressed, "There is no other alternative before us but determination, resistance and refusing to surrender. We have decided to make further sacrifices for defending Arab dignity and for restoring the lawful rights of the Palestinian people." [Text] [OW191309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 19 Sep 82]

CSO: 4000/189

PARTY AND STATE

BEIJING RADIO ON SEEKING TRUTH FROM FACTS

OW101051 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Article by (Zhu Yuanshi): "The Great Victory of the Ideological Line of Seeking Truth From Facts"]

[Excerpts] Nearly 4 years have elapsed since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In this short period of 4 years, we have witnessed a great historical change. We have succeeded in correcting the erroneous course of the Chinese revolution, fulfilled the arduous task of bringing order out of chaos and scored great achievements on various fronts.

This great historical change is a victory of the party's Marxist line of seeking truth from facts.

Since the victory in smashing the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in October of 1976, our country has entered a new historical period. Cadres and the masses both inside and outside of the party have plunged into revolution and construction with unprecedented zeal. Yet, at the same time, they have also strongly demanded the correction of mistakes from the Cultural Revolution and the left guiding ideology. To meet their demand was not an easy task. The erroneous policy of the "two whatevers" seriously thwarted the task of bringing order out of chaos on various fronts by applying the principle of seeking truth from facts.

Although the 11th National CPC Congress declared the end of the Cultural Revolution and played a positive role in exposing and criticizing Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and in mobilizing the entire party to build a strong and modern socialist country, the congress, regrettably, still affirmed the Cultural Revolution's wrong ideology, policy and slogans. This led to a 2-year stalemate in various tasks immediately after the downfall of the "gang of four."

Obviously, whether our party could restore the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts had become a fundamental question of whether we could bring order out of chaos and whether we could continue to advance.

The historical responsibility of thoroughly correcting the mistakes of the Cultural Revolution and the long erroneous guiding principle of left

ideology fell squarely on the shoulder of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Congress.

The greatest achievement of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Congress was the establishment of the ideological line of seeking truth from facts which stressed linking theory with practice, restoring genuine Marxism, affirming the Marxist principle that practice is the only criterion of truth, criticizing the erroneous "two whatevers" theory, and reaffirming the need to thoroughly and accurately master the scientific ideological system of Mao Zedong Thought.

This fundamentally corrected the party's erroneous left ideological tendencies, enabled the party to seize the initiative in bringing order out of chaos and made the smooth implementation of China's socialist modernization program possible. As a result, an excellent and vigorous situation has emerged on all fronts across the nation and in every undertaking.

Now, let us take a look at the great victory of the ideological line of seeking truth from facts in view of the changes in the political, economic and cultural fields since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

First, let us review the changes in the political field. Thanks to the establishment of the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, an excellent situation of stability and unity has emerged across the nation.

Responding to the call of emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a vast number of cadres and masses have freed themselves from the spiritual shackles of personality cults and dogmatism that were prevalent in the past, and a new practice of striving to study new situations and solving new problems has taken hold.

Since the third plenary session, historical materialism has again triumphed over historical idealism, and the party's democratic centralism and collective leadership have been reaffirmed and implemented beginning with the central organs. In the nation's political life as a whole, the task of perfecting and strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist legal system has been stressed. Not long ago, the central authorities put forward the policy of upholding the four basic principles and the historical task of opposing ideological corruption by bourgeois ideas and eliminating the remaining pernicious influence of feudalism. All this has guaranteed the continuous advancement of China's socialist democracy on a correct path. Following the advancement of socialist democracy, the socialist legal system is also being strengthened.

Today, a lively political situation of social stability and unity has taken shape; the tension once prevalent in personal relations among individuals has relaxed; the relationship between the party and intellectuals has markedly improved; unity between workers, peasants and intellectuals has strengthened; the various nationalities and social strata are more closely

united than ever before; and a socialist spiritual civilization with communism as its nucleus ideology is being built. In a word, the nation has steadied its faith in unity and in realizing the four modernizations with concerted efforts.

Second, let us review the changes in the economic field. The implementation of the ideological line of seeking truth from facts in the economic field has corrected the leftist guiding ideology of impetuously seeking quick results--an ideology which prevailed over a protracted period in our economic construction. The implementation of such a line has also started to solve problems of serious imbalances among the major branches of the economy. Based on the actual situation in China, we have proceeded from reality and carried out the "eight-character principles," namely "readjustment, transformation, consolidation and improvement." We have acted according to our capabilities, marched forward step by step and accented practical results. We have also adopted effective measures to closely link our production development efforts with those to improve economic results. We have begun to give top priority to improving economic results instead of overemphasizing production figures and speed.

The sector of our economy which has satisfied people most is agriculture. In the past few years, China has witnessed rapid, large-scale developments in agriculture. There are many reasons for this. However, the main reasons are as follows:

We have entirely emancipated our thinking and sought truth from facts. The party has resolutely and unswervingly supported and led the broad masses of peasants in bringing about tremendous changes and put into practice all types of responsibility systems in production and management--systems which are suited to the level of China's agricultural production.

In view of the developments mentioned, we are confident that after a decade of strenuous efforts we will be able to open a new era of vigorous economic growth, that there will be substantial increases in China's agricultural and industrial output, and that the Chinese people's living standards will be greatly improved.

Third, let us review the changes in the fields of science, education and culture. Due to the implementation of the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, the status of intellectuals has been greatly elevated. They belong to the working class in China and they constitute an important, reliable force in building China into a powerful, modern socialist country.

The series of correct policies adopted by the party have greatly whipped up the enthusiasm of the broad masses of intellectuals in promoting the four modernization program and scoring tremendous achievements in scientific research. Some of them have made major breakthroughs in scientific research and won great honors for the motherland. For example, the successful synthesis of yeast alanine tRNA is the most advanced in the world at present. In addition, the popularization of such improved strains as hybrid paddy rice and "Lumian" cotton seed No 1 over large areas has greatly contributed to

the increased output of grain and cotton. Such improved strains represent China's scientific achievements in recent years.

Significant improvements have also been made in the field of education. As far as the number of college graduates and the situation in college admission are concerned, over 310,000 college seniors and postgraduate students have graduated, and more than 300,000 new students have enrolled in various colleges and universities this year. The number of new admissions in 1982 has increased 12 percent over that of last year.

The development of literary and art activities is unprecedentedly vigorous.

In short, we have begun to follow a correct path in developing China's education, science and culture and scored remarkable achievements. The nation is thriving and prospering. Under the guidance of the correct line laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, socialist China, like a huge oceangoing ship ploughing through the waves, is forging ahead while hoisting aloft the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Let us advance from strength to strength, guard against arrogance and rashness, work hard with a revolutionary drive, overcome all difficulties and win even greater victories!

CSO: 4005/1341

PARTY AND STATE

COMMUNIST STANDARDS FOR RELATIONS BETWEEN PEOPLE DISCUSSED

HK100849 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 82 p 8

["Random Talk on Communist Theory and Practice" column by He Beiren [0149 0554 0088]: "Communist Standards for Relations Between People"]

[Text] After reading Comrade Mao Zedong's five letters to friends and relatives, I thought of the communist standards for handling the relations between people.

Communists have their own moral principles. While transforming the whole society, they are transforming the relations between people. They have put forth their own standards for handling the relations between people.

"Standards for inner-party political life" and "the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention" can be called the communist standards for the correct handling of various relations. In his many works, Comrade Mao Zedong also talked on how communists should correctly handle various relations. Based on actual experiences, he prescribed communist standards for the correct handling of various relations. In the article "Combat Liberalism," he concentrated on criticizing various improper relations among communists.

These five letters from Comrade Mao Zedong are also brilliant literature on the correct handling of various social relations by communists. As shown in the letters, Comrade Mao Zedong set a personal example, thoughtfully putting forth some standards for the correct handling of relations with friends and relatives. What he wrote compels admiration.

Well, the standard for our approach to fellow villagers' request for help is like this: "It is not right for me to single out a small number of areas for particular attention."

The standard for our approach to friends and relatives' request for "using influence" to obtain jobs is: "It is not right for me to recommend anyone for a job. A person must prove his worth among the people and win their confidence before there is a chance for him to get a job." "On the matter of admission to a higher school, I don't think it right to write to the school. It is for the school to decide whether or not to admit a student."

The standard approach to relatives and old friends who wax arrogant on the strength of their influential connections and who refuse to submit to the control of the local government or the relevant organization is: "Like all others in the village, anyone must accept the leadership of the party and the government, work hard in the fields and obey the law, and should not seek special treatment. ...If anyone shows any backwardness in his behavior, he should be criticized. He should not be exempted from criticism for his shortcomings or mistakes, just because he happens to be one of my friends or relatives."

Communists are very warm. Moving class relations of friendship and love among revolutionary comrades are understandable. No less deep is the affection that exists between relatives, between friends, between fellow villagers, and so forth. "Because they are laboring people and also my relatives, I love them." This is an indication of affection between relatives. "I send herewith 300 yuan for your mother. I may send more later." This is a gesture of friendship. "You may write often to keep me informed of things in the village." This is a manifestation of concern for the people in the village. Look, is affection not spelled out in black and white? Communists set store by affection and by justice in particular. Justice is a standard that communists must follow: "Because I love them, I hope that they will make progress, work hard in the fields, obey the law and join the mutual-aid cooperative organization. Like all other people, they cannot claim any special privilege." To seek the combination of affection and justice, communists must make affection and justice serve the great majority of people and the cause of the people.

The communist standards for the handling of relations between people represent a complete system involving many aspects and many [words illegible] core, which is the thinking. It calls for taking "serving the supreme interests of the greatest majority of people" as "the only purpose" and for altruism in getting along with people and handling all matters. As its opposite, "the idea of cultivating relations" assumes various forms. But their one and only core is the principle of individualism. It calls for serving a person's own interests in all matters and results from the corrosive effects of the feudal idea of showing relatives special favor and the bourgeois concept of exchange at equal value. No matter what the banner they raise and what the excuse or euphemism they use, those people involved with various improper relations, including those Communist Party members running foul of the communist standards for relations between people, are actually seeking more than their fair share, as they grab something extra for their own relatives and old friends from the state and from the people, using less than honest means. That being so, do these offenders not feel ashamed? They are held in contempt, condemned and even ostracized and resisted by people out of revolutionary indignation. Is this not well deserved?

Two different sets of standards for the handling of relations clash sharply with each other, with one or the other gaining the upper hand or declining. We must use communist relations to gradually replace all relations that involve the seeking of private gain at public expense, or the promotion of

one's own interests at the expense of others. We must use the communist standards for relations to overcome all manifestations of individualism represented by the "idea of cultivating relations." Only in this way can socialism triumph and can communism be realized. This of course involves a very long process. Today, we still cannot get everyone to act according to communist standards. But we should demand that every Communist Party member act according to the communist standards for relations. We should make more people follow the example of communists. Concerning those Communist Party members who run foul of the communist standards for relations, we should also adopt the attitude typical of Comrade Mao Zedong: "So long as you and I assume a correct attitude and so long as they are not obstinate in their opinions, their shortcomings and mistakes can be rectified and they can make progress." Those who stick to their own views should be dealt with differently.

All Communist Party members willing to revitalize China should take this as an example. They must first arouse their own party spirit and energetically promote the communist standards for relations.

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PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' RECOUNTS XISHAN CONFERENCE HISTORY

HK180400 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Bai Jian [4101 0679 1658]: "Supporters of the Xishan Conference"]

[Text] Supporters of the Xishan Conference constituted a rightist clique within the Kuomintang. They derived their name of "Supporters of the Xishan Conference" from their convening and participating in the illegal "First Plenary Session of the Fourth KMT Central Committee" held in the Beyun Temple in Xishan, Beijing. It was in effect a conference which in nature was anti-Russian, anti-communist, and anti-cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Chinese communists.

In the course of his prolonged revolutionary activities, Sun Zhongshan finally came to the conclusion that to make China's revolution a success, it would be absolutely necessary to "take Russia as the teacher." For this reason, in 1923, with the aid of the Communist Internationale and the Chinese communists, he prepared to reorganize the Kuomintang and to bring about cooperation between the KMT and the CPC. At that time, Liao Zhongkai, Song Qingling and He Xiangning, representing the KMT leftist group, firmly supported Sun Zhongshan's stand, whereas Deng Zeru, Feng Ziyou, Zou Lu, Zhang Ji and others, who represented the interests of the landlords and of the compradore class, strongly expressed their opposition. Following the announcement in November of that year of the "declaration on reorganization of the Kuomintang," a group of 11 people, including Deng Zeru, Lin Zhimian and others, sent a petition to Sun Zhongshan openly asking for censuring the Chinese Communist Party and opposing the reorganization of the Kuomintang. On reading the petition, Sun Zhongshan wrote on it remarks cautioning them not to be "skeptical of everything"; he sternly censured them separately.

In January 1924, the Kuomintang convened its first national representatives' congress in Guangzhou. In the discussion on the constitution of the party, a group of 11 members, including Huang Jiliu and others, anxious to basically prevent cooperation between the KMT and the CPC, brought up a motion to forbid party members to simultaneously become members of another party as a measure to prevent communist members from joining the Kuomintang. But as a result of Sun Zhongshan and Liao Zhongkai's leftist group firmly

insisting on cooperation between the two parties, the congress, following discussions, finally agreed that Communist Party members could join the Kuomintang on an individual basis. The congress then adopted a constitution with a corresponding provision and announced the celebrated manifesto of definitely establishing the three big policies of an alliance with Russia, an alliance with the communists, and aid to agriculture and industry. This prevented the rightists from realizing their conspiracy. The members of the Central Executive Committee and the alternate members of the committee elected by the congress had as their backbone members elements of the KMT leftist group and the CPC. However, among members of the Supervisory Committee, rightist elements such as Deng Zeru, Zhang Ji, Xie Chi and others clearly dominated.

The successful holding of the KMT's "first national representatives' congress" earmarked the formation of a united front of the democratic classes in China's revolution and the formal beginning of the first cooperation attempt between the KMT and the CPC. Since then, anti-imperialist and anti-feudalist revolutionary struggles have broken out one after another and have seriously threatened the interests of the imperialist and feudal classes. Under such conditions, the KMT rightist clique stepped up its activities. On 18 June, Deng Zeru, Zhang Ji and Xie Chi, acting as members of the Central Supervisory Committee, issued a statement censuring the Communist Party and made the false accusations that Communist Party members were "disloyal to our party both in words and in deeds" and that they "posed a great menace to the existence and development of our party." On the 25th of the same month, Xie Chi and Zhang Ji visited the Soviet adviser, Borodin, and demanded to know whether the activities of communist members within the Kuomintang "were rational or not." Sun Zhongshan was extremely disturbed by these ruthless activities of disrupting and ransacking cooperation between the Kuomintang and the communists. He severely reprimanded the culprits. Finally, Feng Ziyou, who had insisted on his mistakes and was found incorrigible, was expelled from the party. Since then, the rightists mended their ways slightly.

Following Sun Zhongshan's death in Beijing in 1925, the rightists thought that the opportune moment had arrived. Accordingly, in September of the same year, Lin Sen, Zhou Lu and others left Guangzhou and arrived at Shanghai. There they conspired with such people as Xie Chi, Ye Chucang and Shao Yuanchong to team up with other members of the Central Supervisory Committee, who harbored the same anticommunist feelings as they, in preparation for convening in Beijing the "First Plenary Session of the Fourth KMT Central Committee" with the ultimate objective of taking over the reins of the Kuomintang. On 23 November, in front of the hearse of Sun Zhongshan in Beijing's Xishan Beyun Temple, Zou Lu, Xie Chi, Ju Zheng, Lin Sen, Tan Zhen, Shi Qingyang, Shi Ying, Dai Jitao, Ye Chucang, Shao Yuanchong, Shen Dingyi, Mao Zuquan, Fu Rulin and others (Zhang Ji did not attend the session on account of illness, but signed his name to indicate his accord), illegally convened what they called the "First Plenary Session of the Fourth KMT Central Committee." In a circular, it ordered the Central Executive Committee in Guangzhou to stop functioning. The next day, another circular was issued, stating that the date for convening the second national

representatives' congress of the Kuomintang would be "fixed by this committee." On the 28th of the month, 8 resolutions in opposition to the 3 big policies were adopted. Among them were resolutions on "cancellation of the membership of the communists in this party," one on "dismissal of Li Dazhao and others as members of the Central Executive Committee," and another on "relieving Borodin from the post of adviser." On 2 December, an announcement was made abolishing the posts of members or alternate members of the KMT Central Executive Committee held by some nine communists including Li Dazhao, Tan Pingshan, Mao Zedong, Qu Qiubai and others. Actually, the resolution adopted called for their dismissal. On the 13th, they organized their "Central Executive Committee," with Lin Sen, Zou Lu and others as the standing members and decreed that the committee would move its office to Shanghai. At about this time, some 30 members of the KMT Guangzhou municipality party headquarters, including Huang Jiliu and others, arrived successively in Shanghai. They gathered together and formed a bogus "KMT central headquarters." Branch party headquarters were set up in Beijing and other places. The MINGUO RIBAO served as their "battle-ground." Circulars, announcements and statements were carried in that newspaper. A separate setup thus came into being in opposition to the KMT central authorities in Guangzhou.

These perverse activities of the rightist clique aroused the ire of people of the whole nation. An angry wave of sentiment to topple the Xishan clique spread in various localities. On 5 December the ZHENGZHI ZHOUBAO, edited by Mao Zedong, made its appearance in Guangzhou. It carried a special column meant to "counterattack" this rightist clique. At the same time, newspapers and publications in Shanghai, Beijing and other localities carried many articles of rebuttal and censure. They unveiled the clique's reactionary activities and isolated them from the people.

In January 1926, as a result of efforts made by the Chinese Communist Party and the leftist group of the Kuomintang, the KMT's second national representatives' congress was convened in Guangzhou. The congress adopted a resolution censuring the Xishan Conference. It pointed out that the Xishan Conference was "entirely illegal and could endanger the party's foundation and impede the progress of the people's revolution." It decided to expel from the party forever Zou Lu and Xie Chi and to address a letter of warning to 12 other people including Ju Zheng, Lin Sen, Zhang Ji, Shao Yuanchong and others. The letter urged them to "reform themselves." A special order was issued to Dai Jitao requiring him to rectify and to repent. Shortly thereafter, when the disciplinary motions were adopted, a resolution was passed to expel from the party Ju Zheng and Shi Qingyang. At the same time, Ye Chucang was ordered to hand over the MINGUO RIBAO and Shen Dingyi was asked to stop managing the reactionary Zhejiang provincial KMT headquarters. A severe warning was addressed to nine other people, including Qi Zhongchi and Huang Jiliu, of the bogus Shanghai central party headquarters. They were ordered to withdraw from the party headquarters within a specified time. The congress elected the members of the Second Central Executive Committee. Li Dachao, Lin Chuhan, Tang Pingshan and Mao Zedong, members of the Communist Party, were all reelected. Thus, they emerged victorious in their struggle against the supporters of the Xishan Conference.

Following the convention of the KMT's second national representatives' congress, supporters of the Xishan Conference still did not repent. On 29 March of the same year, they convened the illegal "second national representatives' congress of the Kuomintang" in Shanghai. Ninety-eight representatives attended the congress (principally from Shanghai and Nanjin; students from universities in southeast China made up one-third of the total). The congress had as its main theme the topic of coping with the communists. It adopted reactionary resolutions such as one "on eradicating the communist elements." On 13 April, the so-called "Second Plenary Session of the First Central Committee" was convened. Xie Chi, Zou Lu and Shen Dingyi were elected standing committee members. Ju Zheng was elected to head the organization department, Gui Zhongji to head the propaganda department, Huang Jiliu to head the workers' department and Lin Sen to head the overseas department. It was further decided to publish the JIANGNAN WANBAO as the party newspaper. Opposition to the revolutionary group in Guangzhou was thus continued.

However, despite the rightist clique running amok, the revolutionary forces with headquarters in Guangzhou and jointly set up by the Chinese Communist Party and the leftist group of the Kuomintang, representing the interests of the Chinese people as a whole, received the support of the vast masses of industrial workers and peasants as well as the petite bourgeoisie and the national bourgeoisie. They continued to flourish and ultimately achieved the enormous successes of the northern expedition. Finally, as a result of the new rightist clique represented by Jiang Jieshi revolting against the revolution, the first internal revolutionary war suffered a setback. On 11 June 1927, the Nanjin "Kuomintang central headquarters" set up by Jiang Jieshi issued a circular ordering the abolishment of the slogans calling for the "downfall of the supporters of the Xishan Conference" and restored party membership to Xie Chi, Zou Lu and others. Since then the supporters of the Xishan Conference and the Jiang Jieshi clique joined forces and jointly prosecuted their anticommunist and antipeople dirty activities.

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PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' URGES DEVELOPING MARXIST PRINCIPLES

HK101030 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Zhang Wenhuan [1728 2429 3562]: "Creatively Develop Marxist Basic Principles--Reading Notes in Studying Works of Marx and Engels"]

[Text] "Creating something new and original from the laws and institutions" was Su Dongpo's comment on the paintings of Wu Daozi. He indicated that the reason why Wu Daozi's paintings were prominent and above all others lay in the fact that he could not only wisely carry forward the good artistic tradition of Chinese paintings but could also blaze new trails. It is suitable, in my opinion, to quote this line of poetry from Su Dongpo to demonstrate the creativity of theoretical workers.

As far as a theoretical worker is concerned, the "laws and institutions" means basic Marxist principles and "something new and original" means blazing new trails. "Creating something new and original from among the laws and institutions" means creatively applying basic Marxist principles to practice and applying the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism in studying the new situation and solving new problems arising in the course of practice, and in developing Marxism under new historical conditions.

Marxist theory is our guide to action, which develops continuously. The truth that Marxist theory develops continuously is included in the principles of Marxism. Dialectics recognizes no eternal justice or ultimate truth and recognizes nothing constant, absolute and sacred. Marx said: "Dialectics does not worship anything. It is, in essence, critical and revolutionary." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 2, p 218) In accordance with this dialectical viewpoint of development, the founders of scientific socialism once and again stressed that their theories should not be regarded as dogma and that some conclusions they drew from given historical conditions as constant formulas were absolutely applicable to all ages and conditions.

Marx and Engels always criticized and denounced all attempts to turn their concrete conclusions into general historical philosophic theories. In 1877, Mikhailovsky, a Russian nationalist theoretician, summarized the history narrated in "Das Kapital" on the origin of West European capitalism into a historical philosophic theory on the general road of development. It

seemed that all nations were destined to take this road regardless of their historical conditions. Marx said: "In so doing, he will bring me undue honors, and at the same time, bring me excessive insults." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 19, p 130) In 1883, in introducing the principles of Marx' "Das Kapital," French socialist Jaures did not mention the historical conditions of these principles. Engels criticized this and said: "These principles have a very definite limit. However, in the works of Jaures, these principles have an absolute and universal meaning, and therefore, they are incorrect in meaning." (ibid., Vol 36, p 84) In 1894, in introducing Marx' theory of value, German economist Werner Sombart did not mention the historical period to which this theory was suited and thus made this theory one that transcended history. Correcting this, Engels said that "first, we should restrict this theory historically and stress that it is applicable only to those social formations in which there exist commodity exchange and commodity production. Primitive communism does not know what value is." (ibid., Vol 39, p 404)

Why did Marx and Engels stress the historical limits of their theories in such a way? The fundamental reason lay in preventing the people from turning their scientific theses on given questions under a given historical stage into a panacea which was applicable in all ages and from turning their theories into a priori principles. This was the matter which Marx and Engels avoided and considered most taboo. It is known to all that Marx and Engels launched a fierce struggle against various petit-bourgeois socialist schools of thought all their lives. The theories of these schools of thought were diverse, but they had one thing in common, that is, they claimed that they had a complete set of panaceas guaranteed to cure all social ills. Marx and Engels stood consistently against these sorts of panaceas and called their concoctors social quacks and charlatans.

Different from those social quacks, Marx and Engels never supplied any panaceas. They deemed that they understood the world to the extent in which historical conditions were reached. They only asked the people to combine the scientific conclusions which they reached according to given historical conditions with the concrete practical activities, rather than supplying them with the absolute truth transcending history. Marx said: "Correct theory must be integrated with concrete conditions and expounded and elaborated on in accordance with existing conditions." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 27, p 433) In the 1880's, in his letter to Russian revolutionary Cha Su Li Qi [2686 5685 0448 1142], with sincere words and earnest wishes, Engels pointed out: "Marx' theory of history is, as I see it, the basic conditions of firm, unshakable and consistent revolutionary tactics; in order to find out this kind of tactic, what is required is that this theory should be applied to the economic and political conditions of one's own country." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 4, p 450)

Marx and Engels were against making inferences on the future a priori. As early as 1843, Marx said that the characteristics of a new ideological trend are precisely that while criticizing the old world, we hope to discover a new one rather than intending to predict the future in a dogmatic

way. "Our task is not to infer the future and proclaim some decisions that hold good for all time and will be applicable at any time in the future." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 416) The tasks of Marx and Engels were to criticize the old world and bring to light the law that capitalism is doomed and socialism is bound to triumph, and to point out the social material forces which will overthrow the capitalist system. In regard to how to realize this change and what to do after the change is realized, they placed hopes on the creativity of the people who carried out the struggle and the theoreticians of the coming generations rather than making concrete decisions for them. Therefore, they always refused to offer any answers to the questions about what concrete action to take in the time of the future revolution.

In 1881, the Dutch Socialist Democratic Party planned to let the International Congress of Socialists, which would be soon convened in Zurich, discuss a question: If the socialists seize the state power, what must be the first important legislative measures in politics and the economy in order to ensure the victory of socialism? Dutch socialist democrat Niu Wen Hu Si [4781 2429 5170 2448] told Marx this plan. Marx criticized it and said: "The 'question' which will be discussed, as you told me, at the Zurich congress, which will be soon convened, is, in my opinion, not correctly raised. What must be done and what must be done at once in a given time in the future depends, of course, entirely on the given historical circumstances in which the people have to carry out their activities. However, raising this question now is purely imaginary and therefore the only answer to this question must be the criticism against the question itself. If there is not any factor to solve this equation in the various known items of the equation, we cannot possibly solve this equation." (ibid., Vol 35, p 154) In the very same year, Kautsky consulted Engels on the question of the influence of population increases on social progress. Engels replied that there exists the possibility to fix a limit on population growth. It is not difficult for the people in a communist society to readjust the production of man himself. Engels held that it is not necessary to make any suggestions on this matter to the people in the future. "Anyhow, the people in a communist society can decide for themselves whether they should adopt some measures, and when and what means and even which measures they should adopt. I do not think that I am on a mission to make suggestions and offer advice to them in this respect. Those people are not in any case more stupid than you and I." (ibid., Vol 35, p 145)

The reason why Marx and Engels were so cautious about the questions involving the future lay in the fact that they always took a scientific attitude toward objective things rather than being entirely prudent. According to the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge, man's knowledge comes from practice. In regard to the course of the socialist revolution of a certain country, only the people of that country who carry out socialist revolution can understand and sum it up and Marx and Engels could not do anything for them. As for the laws governing a socialist society, and in particular the socialist road of concrete economic development, only the people and the theoreticians who carry out socialist construction can solve them, and Marx and Engels were, in fact, powerless in

this respect. This is because the concrete road of the development of socialist economies of various countries is decided, to a great extent, by the concrete historical conditions of the various countries. Generally speaking, it is difficult to make correct inferences in advance about these historical conditions.

People may ask: Did Marx and Engels not put forth a number of expositions on socialism? How then should we treat them? Certainly, Marx and Engels made quite a few statements on socialism. We must make an analysis of these statements.

Many of the expositions of Marx and Engels on socialism are still to this day radiating with the light of truth and are still of great instructive significance to the current socialist construction. Many views of Marx and Engels on socialism are the result of the carrying out of scientific study of the laws governing the development of human society, in particular capitalist society, and also a scientific detection of the unknown socialized production in a nonantagonistic form made according to the laws governing the known socialized production in an antagonistic form. Therefore, they are essentially different from the various patterns designed subjectively by eutopian socialists. Moreover, judged from the present situation, our study of many important expositions of Marx and Engels on socialism is far from sufficient.

On the other hand, we must notice that some of the expositions of Marx and Engels on socialism were stated while they were analyzing capitalist society and were criticizing all descriptions of socialist schools of thought. Therefore, they had the nature of inference, assumption and hypothesis. They had yet to be tested by practice.

It is known to all that in Marx' "Das Kapital" and "Critique of the Gotha Program" and in Engels' "The Principles of Communism" and "Anti-Duhring," Marx and Engels assumed that after the elimination of the capitalist private ownership system, a unitary system of the ownership of the means of production by the whole people would be set up; the society would own all the means of production; and commodity exchange and commodity production would cease to exist. Before the October Revolution, Lenin agreed with this viewpoint of Marx and Engels. He held that socialism meant eliminating the commodity economy. In the early few years after the October Revolution Lenin still regarded socialism as a system incompatible with the commodity-money relationship. During the period of wartime communism, the Russian Communist Party put this theory into effect but practice proved it to be not a through road. Lenin was not in the least dogmatic. In light of the actual conditions at that time, Lenin determinedly discarded the old theory and boldly blazed new trails. He carried out new economic policies, restored and developed the relations of commodity and money, and in addition, practiced state capitalism. At that time, many famous political public figures were not convinced, quite a few theoreticians lost their bearing on this matter, some foreign revolutionaries in the Communist International conducted vigorous propaganda against this and the organ of the Russian Communist Party also sang a different tune. Lenin criticized

all this and pointed out that one of the causes of this mistake was that they understood state capitalism in light of old books and that they were reacting on the strength of their imagined cleverness. Lenin said: "But in those old books you will not find what we are discussing; they deal with the state capitalism that exists under capitalism. Not a single book has been written about state capitalism under communism. It did not occur even to Marx to write a word on this subject; and he died without leaving a single precise statement or definite instruction on it. That is why we must overcome the difficulty entirely by ourselves." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 626) "Overcoming the difficulty entirely by ourselves" precisely showed Lenin's theoretical courage and creativity. Practice has proved that Lenin was correct and that he did develop Marxism, consolidate Soviet state power and advance the socialist economy.

The above-mentioned incidents only indicate one principle: "The whole world outlook of Marx is a method rather than a creed. What it supplies is the starting point for further study and the method which should be used for this study rather than ready-made dogmas." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 39, p 406) The practice of overall socialist construction requires us to [words illegible].

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PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' MARKS FENG YUXIANG CENTENARY

HK200817 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Wang Kunlun [3769 2492 0178], chairman of KMT Revolutionary Committee: "Loving the Country and for the Sake of the People, He Forged Ahead Ceaselessly--Commemorating the Centenary of the Birth of General Feng Yuxiang"]

[Text] General Feng Yuxiang was a recognized and influential figure in our country as well as abroad. He was a patriotic leader, tireless in making progress and a democratic fighter who opposed civil war and dictatorship. Today is the centenary of his birth and we sincerely commemorate this day.

Joined the 1911 Revolution To Overthrow Feudal and Imperial System

Feng Yuxiang was born of a working family in 1882, in the 8th year of the reign of Emperor Guangxu of the Qing dynasty. His grandfather was a hired laborer and his father was a bricklayer. He joined the army of the Qing government when he was 11 years old. China was then in an era of drastic changes; the Qing government humiliated the nation by forfeiting its sovereignty while the people were subject to oppression. As a result, people were living in dire poverty and people's uprisings followed one after another. Feng Yuxiang experienced the Sino-Japanese war in 1894-1895. He took part in the building of artillery batteries in Dagukou and joined the war against the eight-nation allied forces; he sympathized with the Yi He Tuan anti-imperialist movement. He was diligent in study and he got good marks in examinations. Consequently he was promoted on many occasions from ordinary soldier to deputy team leader, platoon leader and mess officer. Later, the Qing dynasty expanded its army and set up the 12th Division and he was promoted to battalion commander. Although his position changed, he always remembered the miseries of the people; he refused to become an honest follower of the Qing government. With high position, he was able to witness the extravagant and dissipated life of those in authority in the government and this situation fired him with revolutionary zeal. He contacted other people such as Wang Jinming and Shi Congyun and they organized a secret organization called the "Military Research Society [wu xue yan jiu hui 2976 1331 4282 4496 2585]" in preparation for launching revolution.

According to the military system of the Qing government, the 20th and 6th Divisions and the 2d Combined Army Unit were carrying out autumn drill in Yongping in August according to the Chinese calendar, 1911. Taking this opportunity, the revolutionaries in these units brought along ammunition in their preparation for an uprising. But when these units were departing from Luanzhou, news of the Nanchang uprising was spreading across the country. Many provinces responded to the Nanchang uprising and the repercussions of this uprising were also momentous in various northern provinces. Wang Jinming and Shi Congyun who were stationed in Luanzhou proclaimed the formation of a military government and with Feng Yuxiang as chief of staff, they declared independence. This was the famous Luanzhou uprising of the 1911 revolution. But this uprising did not make enough preparation and in addition, because of the betrayal of capitulationists, the leaders of the uprising, including Wang Jinming, were arrested and murdered. Feng Yuxiang survived but was transferred to his hometown. Although the Luanzhou uprising failed, this city is not far from Jingji and consequently it had a great effect on the morale of the Qing army and boosted the morale of the army units in the southern parts of the country and these changes played an important role in overthrowing the rule of the Qing government.

Punitive Expedition Against the Northern Warlords and Participation in National Revolution

The 1911 revolution toppled the Qing government and the Republic of China was formed. But the head of the northern warlords, Yuan Shikai, seized the victory of the revolution and disregarding advice from others, he proclaimed himself emperor in 1915. Feng Yuxiang was then stationed in Sichuan. He disregarded threats and lures on the part of Yuan Shikai and resolutely joined the ranks of the revolutionaries who opposed Yuan Shikai and supported the republic. He sent messengers to Cai E to express his support for the republic against Yuan Shikai. On the other hand, he advised Chen Huan not to fight against the units that were in support of the republic. The army led by Feng Yuxian was then transformed into the 5th Division of the army supporting the republic while the whole country rose against Yuan Shikai. Under internal and external oppression, Chen Huan proclaimed Sichuan Province independent. He also announced that he was opposed to Yuan Shikai becoming emperor. Yuan Shikai met serious setbacks when Yunnan Province sent a punitive expedition against him, Sichuan Province became independent while many other provinces such as Guizhou, Guangxi, Guangdong, Zhejiang and Hunan also rebelled against him. He died under the curse of the whole country.

In 1917, northern warlord Zhang Xun seized the opportunity of the turmoil in the political situation following the death of Yuan Shikai and by making use of the so-called "inner government conflict" between Li Yuanhong and Duan Qirui, he led the "pigtailed army" into the capital, ordered the dissolution of parliament and forced the then-president, Li Yuanhong, to give in. He collaborated with Kang Youwei and a handful of feudal remnants and tried to restore the throne of the deposed Qing Emperor Pu Yi. Feng Yuxiang was then staying in Xishan on the outskirts of Beijing. Upon hearing this news, he hurried to his old army which was stationed in Langfang

and sent a messenger to Zhang Xun declaring his opposition to the restoration. He led his army and attacked Beijing and consequently swept away this scandal of restoration.

In 1918, Duan Qirui sent the 16th Company under the leadership of Feng Yuxiang to Fujian Province to fight against the army units that, under the influence of Dr Sun Yat-sen, were fighting against evil to protect what was right. Feng Yuxiang was deeply conscious of the righteousness of the cause of the revolution and he did not order his men arbitrarily. When his army arrived, he announced across the country his suggestion to stop fighting and suggested that the north hold talks with the south. From then on he constantly exchanged messages with Dr Sun Yat-sen. In one of his letters to Dr Sun, he said that although he could not keep him company, his spirit was one with that of Dr Sun.

It was a time characterized by wars among warlords and these wars were becoming fierce under the manipulation of imperialism. Warlord Cao Kun resorted to dirty tricks in election during which he bribed people and consequently became "president." He mobilized his army and fought against another warlord, Zhang Zuolin. Utterly dissatisfied with Cao Kun's bribes during election and wars among warlords, Feng Yuxiang covertly kept contact with Dr Sun in the south and he prepared to take action against the most reactionary warlords who were in support of Chiang Kai-shek.

In 1924, Feng Yuxiang was appointed by Cao Kun as commander of the 3d Army, Hu Jingyi as commander of the Reserve Army and Sun Yue as deputy commander of Beijing Garrison. Before leading the army, Feng Yuxiang secretly agreed with Hu Jingyi and Sun Yue to launch a political coup. When Feng Yuxiang's army was on its way to a battlefield in Rehe, it was suddenly directed by Feng Yuxiang to return to Beijing where Cao Kun was arrested and Pu Yi was again dethroned. Feng Yuxiang thus succeeded in launching a "revolution in the capital" and put an end to the ridiculous situation after the 1911 revolution of the existence of an emperor in the summer palace in Beijing. In October of the same year, Feng Yuxiang convened a political and military meeting. He organized a national army with himself as commander in chief. He also sent a telegram to Dr Sun Yat-sen, inviting him to go north to manage state affairs. In his reply, Dr Sun said: "...You have eliminated a vicious enemy. I congratulate you on your contributions to the country.... I am very happy to know your great plans for building the country. I have decided to go north soon to discuss the matter with you...."

Dr Sun Yat-sen arrived in Beijing on 13 November 1924; but he was then sick. It was a pity that when he arrived in Beijing, Feng Yuxiang had already left the capital because of the oppression by Duan Qirui and Zhang Zuolin. Unfortunately, Dr Sun passed away on 12 March 1925. Feng Yuxiang was deeply grieved and he was very sorry not to have been able to meet this great revolutionary of the era. Feng's desire for realizing peaceful unification between the north and the south and political reform through the efforts of Dr Sun Yat-sen ended in failure.

The emergence of the Chinese working class in the political arena and the founding of the Communist Party of China showed that the Chinese revolution was beginning to enter a historical stage from the old democracy to the new democracy. In 1923, the CPC convened the third congress in Guangzhou and this congress defined a principle for forming a united front with the KMT. In 1924, Dr Sun convened the 1st congress of the KMT. The KMT was reorganized and the 3 great principles of uniting with the Soviet Union, uniting with the CPC and supporting peasants and workers were also defined. Motivated by the currents of the era, General Feng met Li Dazhao and was influenced by the CPC. In early 1926, the various pro-Chiang Kai-shek warlords were again planning to launch war against each other and consequently the situation in the north was very tense. Feng was unwilling to get involved in this war. Consequently, with a decision to seek revolutionary truth, he visited the Soviet Union for study via Mongolia. On his way to the Soviet Union, he joined the KMT and declared that all the men of the national army were also joining the KMT. He was appointed by the KMT Central Committee as KMT representative in the northwest national army.

In July 1926, in the cooperation between the CPC and the KMT, the national revolutionary army marched north. In September, Feng returned to China, with support from the Soviet Union and the CPC. Liu Pojian, a communist, was appointed political minister to General Feng while Soviet advisers were invited to help train his army. His army held a rally to swear an oath in Wuyuan, Suiyuan. He said in his message that he left his motherland for the Soviet Union "in a hopeless state but returned home with something in mind." He solemnly declared: "From now on, the national army is based on the will of the masses of the people, it is an armed force totally in the interest of the people and is closely linked with them." He led his army from Suiyuan to Shaanxi and Gansu Provinces so as to support the Northern Expeditionary Army. He led his army through Tongguan, attacked Luoyang and Zhangzhou and fought against the reactionary army of Tuhang Zuolin and Wu Peifu on the central plain. His army became part of the strong armed forces of the Northern Expeditionary Army.

Frankly, General Feng took a tortuous path in the latter period of the first revolutionary civil war. He joined the Zhangzhou meeting and Xuzhou meeting and supported Chiang Kai-shek who harbored evil intentions for power and consequently caused damage to the revolution. No sooner had Chiang Kai-shek consolidated his position than he turned his spearhead against the national army and eliminated this army that was formed by Feng over a 20-year period. General Feng was very sad but he gradually raised his political consciousness. He opposed Chiang Kai-shek in 1929 and 1930, but he failed. He retired from the political arena and lived a secluded life in Taishan where he indulged in reading books. It was a great turning point in his life.

He Maintained Unity in the War of Resistance and Opposed Separatism and Capitulation

Following the "18 September" incident in 1931 and because of the deep invasion of the Japanese army, China was in a serious national crisis. The

whole Chinese people rose in their fight against Japanese aggression. Some patriotic generals in the KMT army also opposed capitulationism and urgently demanded fighting against the aggression. Under the arrangement and influence of the CPC, General Feng organized the Qahar people's allied forces in Zhangjiakou to fight against the Japanese aggression. He was the commander in chief of this army, with Fang Zhenwu as frontline commander in chief and Ji Hongchang (communist) as frontline general commander and commander of the 2d Division. They led the army into battle where they fought heroically. This army captured the three counties of Kangbao, Baochang and Guyuan, and the important town of Duolun in eastern Qahar. The victory of this army spread across the country to inspire the whole people. But Chiang Kai-shek regarded this action as perverse and unprincipled and he consequently decided to eliminate this army. Chiang collaborated with the Japanese aggressors to bribe those who were undetermined in the allied forces and they covertly created discord in the relations between General Feng and his old army men. As a result, the allied forces found themselves in an increasingly difficult situation and were at last defeated. General Feng could not but leave Zhangjiakou and returned to Taishan to live in seclusion again and indulge in reading books.

Feng did not turn passive despite his failures. He read tirelessly to probe into questions of how to save his country and his people. At the same time, he paid attention to changes happening at home and abroad. He also strengthened his contact with anti-Japanese forces in various parts of the country. In November 1933, generals from the KMT 19th Army Cai Tingkai, Chen Mingshu and Jiang Guangnai and those who opposed Chiang Kai-shek within the KMT such as Li Jishen, launched an uprising in Fujian where they declared the formation of the "People's Revolutionary Government of the Republic of China" to oppose Japanese aggression and Chiang Kai-shek. General Feng sent his representatives to take part in this event. On 12 December 1936, Zhang Xueliang and Yang Hucheng launched the famous "Xian incident." Following this incident, General Feng sent a message to Zhang Xueliang to explain the advantages and disadvantages of capturing Chiang Kai-shek. He proposed to Zhang Xueliang that he take the situation of the whole country into account and release Chiang Kai-shek so as to smash the plot of the pro-Japanese factions. Thanks to the concerted efforts made by the CPC and those who were of insight within the KMT, Chiang Kai-shek was compelled to accept the conditions for fighting against the Japanese aggressors. The "Xian incident" was peacefully resolved.

Following the peaceful settlement of the "Xian incident," the CPC Central Committee sent a telegram to the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth KMT Central Committee and in this telegram, it proposed the five principles for stopping the civil war and saving the country. Soong Ching Ling, He Xiangning, Feng Yuxiang and 10 others suggested to Chiang Kai-shek that he restore the 3 great principles for uniting with the Soviet Union, uniting with the CPC and supporting the peasants and workers, originally proposed by Dr Sun. The war of resistance against Japan began following the Lugoujiao Bridge incident. Determined to have his share in saving his country, General Feng, who was then deputy chairman of the Military Commission, visited many places to call on the people to unite against

Japanese aggression. He denounced the criminal activities of Wang Jingwei and others who were supporting the aggression and selling out the country. He suggested expelling Wang Jingwei from the KMT and ordered his arrest. He denounced the KMT reactionaries for prosecuting progressive youths and creating anticommunist friction and advocated abolishing secret service organizations and improving the life of soldiers and the people. He criticized Kong Xiangxi and Soong Ziwen's families for making enormous wealth on the basis of the misery of the country. He suggested that the rich contribute their money and ordered the confiscation of illegal property so as to finance the war of resistance against Japan.

During the war of resistance against Japan that lasted for 8 years, General Feng had more opportunities in Wuhan, Chongqing and elsewhere to keep contact with rank-and-file soldiers and laboring people. He also had the opportunity to contact progressive people and communists. In particular, he was deeply influenced and much helped by Vice Chairman Zhou Enlai. His relationship with the CPC was becoming closer. The Sanhu printing office owned by himself reprinted large quantities of the article "On Protracted War" by Chairman Mao and editorials from XINHUA RIBAO. He accepted a task entrusted to him by Vice Chairman Zhou Enlai to rescue Ho Chi Minh, the leader of the Vietnamese revolution who was arrested in Guangxi, and to rescue many democrats and communists such as Zhang Shenfu, Shen Junru and Hua Gang. On 28 August 1945, Chairman Mao Zedong was invited to hold talks with Chiang Kai-shek in Chongqing. General Feng held that "Mao Zedong's coming to Chongqing shows that he is honest." He attended a gathering to welcome Mao Zedong held by people from various circles in the office of the Sino-Soviet Cultural Association. He mounted the rostrum and said enthusiastically: "Today, this gathering has realized the three great principles of uniting with the Soviet Union, uniting with the Communist Party and supporting peasants and workers advocated by Premier Sun Yat-sen."

General Feng came to know from reality and his own experiences who was really fighting against Japanese aggression and who was just pretending to do so. He also knew who was really seeking unity and who was creating friction and who was for the people and who was opposing the people. As a result, he was coming closer and closer to patriotic and democratic forces as well as the CPC. He made increasing progress and consequently he was respected and protected by the CPC and the whole people. But on the other hand, the KMT reactionaries hated him all the more. His words were blockaded, his activities were limited and he himself was also watched by agents sent by the reactionary authorities. Chiang Kai-shek's propaganda department constantly spread rumors to attack him. But in spite of all this, he never retreated; instead, he stuck to the line of resisting Japanese aggression and of unity and progress. On 14 November 1941, various circles in Chongqing celebrated the 60th anniversary of the birthday of General Feng (one's age was usually reckoned according to the Chinese calendar). Comrade Zhou Enlai wrote an article on this occasion, "Celebrate the 60th Birthday of General Feng Huanzhang," in which he praised him as "daring to do what others do not dare to do and daring to say what others do not dare to say," "a mainstay in the fight against Japanese aggression" and the one "with his contributions known in the world."

He Cried for the People and Sacrificed Himself for Democracy

A political consultative conference was held following the victory of the war of resistance against Japan; but before the ink about the resolution of the conference had dried, another civil war broke out. The Jiaochangkou and Changbaitang incidents occurred in Chongqing and they were followed by the serious Xiaguan incident in Nanjing. KMT agents hit the people who opposed the civil war and demanded peace with batons and fists.

Under increasing fascist pressure and stuffed with political oppression, General Feng particularly felt that he could no longer stay in China and constantly he intended to go abroad. He told Chiang Kai-shek that he intended to visit water conservancy facilities in the United States. Feng's proposal to go abroad was in fact what was intended by Chiang Kai-shek because in this way he could banish Feng abroad and get rid of a stubborn opponent. On 2 September 1946, General Feng Yuxiang left his miserable motherland for the United States. During the early days after his arrival in the United States, he witnessed the progress made by this country in agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry; therefore he conscientiously studied these aspects so as to acquire advanced experiences for the peaceful construction of our country. But reality was merciless, the situation in China was getting worse while the civil war was spreading across the country. Encouraged and supported by the U.S. Government, Chiang Kai-shek one-sidedly convened a bogus national congress, issued orders for "suppressing rebellion" and attacked liberated areas in a big way. The Chinese people who were living in utter misery were once again plunged into a bloody civil war. To talk about developing water conservancy under such circumstances was ridiculous. General Feng could no longer keep silent and he spoke! In May 1947, students' movements spread across the country to "oppose civil war, oppose hunger and oppose prosecution." General Feng issued his "Letter to All Compatriots Across the Country" in which he strongly condemned the KMT authorities for arresting students and called for an immediate end to the civil war and the organization of a true coalition government. He traveled far and wide in the United States to give speeches at various gatherings and in the streets, wrote articles in newspapers and magazines and held press conferences to express his views to press circles and the public, that is, that he opposed dictatorship by Chiang Kai-shek and that he opposed U.S. support for Chiang Kai-shek in launching civil war. He penetratingly exposed Chiang's government and called on the U.S. Government to stop its aid to Chiang in killing the Chinese people. His words had a great impact in influential circles in the United States.

In November 1947, the American Chinese Peaceful Democratic Union was formed in New York and it was headed by General Feng. Comrades from among KMT democrats, the people's alliance, CPC and nonparty groups joined this organization. This organization passed rules, issued a declaration, elected leading members, and carried out activities to oppose U.S. Government support of Chiang Kai-shek and this work was very effective. On 1 January 1948, the Revolutionary Committee of the KMT was formed in Hong Kong and General Feng who was staying in the United States was elected chairman of

the Standing Committee and Political Committee of this organization. He was very happy to hear this news. He set up an organizing committee of the general subbranch of the KMT Revolutionary Committee in the United States to print a wide variety of documents about the formation of the KMT Revolutionary Committee and those documents were distributed to the U.S. Congress, State Department, various universities, libraries and Overseas Chinese organizations to spread the political influence of the KMT Revolutionary Committee.

Chiang Kai-shek was enraged by all these activities of General Feng in the United States and General Feng was later subject to constant political prosecution. The first prosecution was that he was ordered to return home. Feng refused this order and consequently he was dismissed from office while his passport was cancelled. Finally he was expelled from the KMT on 7 January 1948. None of this was unexpected. General Feng did not surrender to any of this, instead he became even more resolute. He issued his "Announcement on Being Expelled From the Party" and declared that he would "struggle to overthrow Chiang's dictatorial system and realize peace and democracy in China." In his "Open Letter to Chiang Kai-shek" he expressed his confidence that Chiang Kai-shek would be overthrown in a short period and consequently he urged Chiang to come down from the political arena and spend the rest of his life abroad. In order to prevent prosecution by Chiang's agents, General Feng had also made a will in which he said: "Dare to speak, dare to do, suffer for the people and die for the people...." Thus for the independence of his country and the liberation of the people, General Feng disregarded his own life and death.

He Will Live Forever in the Hearts of the Chinese People

The year 1948 was an extraordinary year. The PLA won one victory after another on various battlefields. The days of the KMT reactionaries were numbered and Chiang's government was soon to be toppled. The CPC Central Committee issued the "1 May" announcement about the convening of a new political consultative conference. Various democratic parties, people's organizations and patriotic democrats united ever closer around the CPC and consequently Chiang Kai-shek was becoming even more isolated.

Good news was pouring in to inspire even those who were living far away from their motherland, including General Feng, and many patriotic democrats. General Feng decided to respond to the call of the CPC, return to the embrace of his motherland, attend the new political consultative conference and take part in building a new China.

General Feng and his family broke through various obstacles imposed by KMT agents and through meticulous arrangement, they boarded a Soviet liner "Victory" on their way home via the Soviet Union. One month after they began their trip, the liner caught fire on its way to the Black Sea and General Feng died in spite of emergency rescue. It was on 1 September 1948, and he was then 66 years old. What a pity that this veteran general, who fought throughout his life for the birth of new China, passed away on the eve of the founding of new China.

Following the death of General Feng, Mao Zedong, chairman of the CPC Central Committee, and Zhu De, PLA commander in chief, sent messages of condolence to Feng's family in which they praised General Feng as a man who was "seeking democracy and making contributions to the country." On 1 September 1949, a mass gathering was held on the liberated mainland to mark the first anniversary of the death of General Feng. Chairman Mao, Commander in Chief Zhu De, Vice Chairman Zhou Enlai as well as Soong Ching Ling, Li Jishen and Guo Moruo sent condolences and wreaths to pay respect to General Feng. According to the historical conditions made by General Feng, the CPC Central Committee decided to bury the ashes of General Feng in Taishan. In 1953, a grand ceremony was held in Taishan for the burial of the ashes of General Feng.

The life of General Feng was characterized by hardships and anxieties. From a soldier he became a general. "From a typical old armyman he became a democratic armyman. Traversing a tortuous path, he finally marched toward a new democratic China." (Zhou Enlai's speech in commemoration of General Feng) In particular, in his later years, General Feng resolutely and openly cut off his relations with the KMT reaction that betrayed the country and he struggled against the U.S. imperialism that interfered with China's internal affairs and supported Chiang Kai-shek in launching the civil war. He was resolute and undaunted in the face of setbacks. He became an intimate friend of the CPC and a dauntless fighter of the Chinese democratic revolution.

General Feng was a veteran KMT member and he took part in the first and second cooperation between the KMT and the CPC. From his own experiences in the cooperation between the KMT and the CPC and the separation between these two parties, he deeply understood that "peace is invaluable." At a time when he was leaving for the United States, General Feng wrote a letter to Chiang Kai-shek who was then president of the KMT. In this letter, he said with deep feeling: "In the world today, peace is justice. Peace is needed internationally and it is particularly so at home. With peace, everything can be resolved but a war will only end in suffering and misery. Furthermore, peace will finally follow war; no matter how long a war lasts, it is eventually followed by peace. ...It is better to realize peace now than in the future. Peace is the only way...." If these words of General Feng had been accepted at that time, our country would not be separated as it is today. And the situation in which tens of millions of compatriots are separated by a strip of water and yet they cannot reunite would not exist. The KMT would not have been discarded by the people and it would not have retreated from the motherland and stayed in Taiwan. We must pay attention to historical experience. It is good for us to review these words of General Feng at a time when the people of the motherland have once again called on, extended their warm hands to, and suggested the holding of peace talks with the Taiwan authorities so as to realize a third KMT-CPC cooperation and reunify the motherland.

The Chinese people who have experienced misery and anxiety have wisdom and potential. They will no doubt realize the modernization program and reunify their motherland so that our motherland will be able to stand in the forest

of the nations of the world as an advanced and unified country. That is a glorious task of this generation of ours as well as the best way to commemorate countless people who upheld justice, including General Feng.

As I wrote to this point, I could not but think of Madame Feng--Comrade Li Dequan. For many years, Comrade Li Dequan shared weal and woe with General Feng. The outstanding contributions made by General Feng to the motherland include the efforts made by Comrade Li Dequan. Following the unfortunate death of General Feng, Comrade Li Dequan carried on his bequest. Consequently, after she returned home, she carried out enormous work for our socialist revolution and construction, in promoting people's health, the women's movement, international intercourse and in her other positions. She joined the CPC at the age of 60 and from a patriotic democrat she became a communist fighter. This year is the 10th anniversary of the death of Comrade Li Dequan so let us take this opportunity to commemorate and pay our respects to her.

The life of General Feng has left many things behind it that are in our interests. His contributions will be written into the history of the Chinese people.

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PARTY AND STATE

HENAN'S LIUZHUANG BRIGADE WRITES TO CENTRAL LEADERS

OW171431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1411 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Zhengzhou, 15 Sep (XINHUA)--XINHUA Editor's Note: The great call issued by the party's 12th congress for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization finds reverberating echoes in the hearts of all party members and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Although the Liuzhuang Production Brigade has made marked achievements in production and construction under the influence of the 12th CPC National Congress' call, it has drawn up a new development plan and set new goals for itself. All who concern themselves with socialist modernization, all who have a will to make China strong and prosperous should learn from this spirit. However, it must be pointed out here that the conditions of all places and fronts are different from one another and, therefore, they must proceed from their respective specific conditions, work really hard to achieve concrete results by making good use of local conditions and must not mechanically copy others' experiences or impose uniformity. We are confident that with the firm and indomitable efforts by the whole party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, the progress of socialist modernization will certainly be accelerated.

Party members, cadres and the masses of Liuzhuang Production Brigade, Qiliying Commune, Xinxiang County, Henan Province, recently wrote a letter to leading comrades of the party Central Committee, saying that, inspired by the spirit of the 12th congress, it has revised its development plan, changing its original plan to double its total output by 1990 for a new one to achieve this goal by 1985 with the collective's income set at 5 million yuan and the average per capita income from the collective's distribution at 1,000 yuan. In their struggle to create a new situation, members of this brigade are determined to continue to work hard and self-reliantly and to enter into competition with the people of the whole country to push forward socialist modernization.

Leading comrades of the party Central Committee have inspected this brigade and given some important instructions, thereby greatly inspiring the party members, cadres and the masses of this brigade. In the past few years, Liuzhuang Production Brigade made striking achievements: No longer concerning itself with agriculture alone, it succeeded in the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and industry as well as combined agriculture-industry-commerce enterprises. Its income from industry, sideline production and forestry accounts for over 70 percent of its total income. In 1981, its per-mu grain output was 1,700 jin, enabling it to hand in to the state 140,000 jin as grain tax and on a sales basis. Its per-mu cotton output was 175 jin, enabling it to sell 170,000 jin to the state. Its total income reached 2.5 million yuan--double that of 1978--and its accumulation funds amounted to 5.3 million yuan.

Its letter to leading comrades of the party Central Committee reports its new plan: 1) In line with the necessity for specialized and socialized commodity production and on the basis of the principle of voluntary participation, mutual benefit and becoming rich together, it will make further efforts to set up economic associations with outside organizations in the form of joint operation of factories, processing customer-supplied raw and semifinished materials, and so on, in order to achieve the best possible economic results; 2) it will improve production conditions and such welfare undertakings as an old folks' home, brigade clinic, child care centers and kindergarten; 3) it will embark on scientific and cultural undertakings, increase investment in intellectual development to expand secondary education, send young people to study in universities and specialized secondary schools, build a science and technology hall, improve the library and reading room, and conduct various sports activities; 4) it will intensify education in communist ideology and train new peasants to have lofty ideals and better moral standards and education who observe discipline; and 5) it will strengthen the party by assigning to the leading body in a planned way those middle-aged and young cadres who are ideologically superior, politically highly conscious, better educated and technically knowledgeable.

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PARTY AND STATE

'JIEFANG RIBAO' ON STUDYING NEW CPC CONSTITUTION

OW172154 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by JIEFANG RIBAO commentator: "Conscientiously Study the New Party Constitution"]

[Excerpts] The new "Constitution of the Chinese Communist Party," examined and approved by the 12th National CPC Congress, has been published in full. The new party constitution is a new program of party-building for the new historical period. Every Communist Party member in Shanghai must conscientiously study the new party constitution, actively propagate it and resolutely act according to its stipulations.

Our party has had 12 constitutions since its founding 61 years ago. The party constitution of the 12th party congress is the best constitution of our party. It is a crystallization of the party's historical experience and collective wisdom, a powerful weapon to strengthen party-building and uphold and improve party leadership in the new historical period and, at the same time, a brilliant guide to inspire and push the vast numbers of Communist Party members to strengthen their communist faith and persistently and dauntlessly advance toward the great goals of communism.

Party organizations at various levels in Shanghai must effectively organize all Communist Party members to conscientiously study the new party constitution in conjunction with the study of other important documents of the 12th party congress. It is necessary to make every party member understand the contents of the new party constitution deeply and accurately. In studying the new party constitution, first of all it is necessary to focus on studying the general program. The general program is the party's most fundamental political and organizational program. By studying the general program, every Communist Party member will be able to enhance his communist awakening, increase his consciousness in upholding the four fundamental principles and, while striving to accomplish the general task of the present stage, always keep the great goals of communism in mind.

Ten chapters and 50 articles follow the general program in the new party constitution. They mainly cover the following three important areas:
1) More exacting demands are set on all party members, party cadres and primary party organizations than in any past party constitution;

2) important changes are made in the party's organizational system; 3) more detailed and specific provisions are made on the party's democratic centralism and party discipline. In studying the new party constitution, we must pay attention to the main contents in these three areas, study them repeatedly and grasp their essence.

The new party constitution sets more exacting demands on party members and party cadres than past party constitutions. Every party member and cadre must measure and make demands on himself according to the criteria for party members and the requirements for cadres stipulated in the party constitution. He should ask himself whether he is qualified as a party member or a party cadre according to the criteria and requirements set by the new party constitution. If the vast numbers of party members and party cadres can all make strict demands on themselves according to stipulations of the new party constitution, their images among the masses will take on marked changes and the party organization will greatly enhance its fighting capacity and stand in the front rank of the masses with a completely new appearance.

The new party constitution has made some rather important changes to the party's organizational system. For example, at the central level and the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional levels, one committee and two commissions will be elected; the party Central Committee will not have a chairman, only a general secretary; the party members serving as secretaries of CYL committees at and below the county level and of enterprises and institutions may attend meetings of party committees and their standing committees at the same levels; and so forth. These changes will be conducive to further normalizing the political life of party organizations at the central and local levels, strengthening collective leadership, enhancing party unity, training successors and achieving cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of old cadres by new ones.

The new party constitution expounds the basic principles of the party's democratic centralism more systematically and comprehensively, attaches very great importance to strengthening party discipline and makes many specific stipulations in these two areas. These stipulations are obviously very necessary for improving inner-party democracy and ensuring normal inner-party political life.

Studying the new party constitution and setting demands on every party member, especially party cadres, according to the stipulations of the new party constitution are essential for the purpose of strengthening and improving party leadership and building our party organizations at all levels into a strong leading core for the cause of socialist modernization.

The new party constitution is the party's internal law enacted to meet the characteristics and requirements of the new period. It is also the guidance for action of every party organization and Communist Party member. We must study it chapter by chapter and article by article.

CSO: 4005/1339

PARTY AND STATE

FUJIAN URGES EDUCATION IN COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY

OW210436 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0704 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Fuzhou, 19 Sep (XINHUA)--The comrades attending the meeting of the propaganda department directors of prefectural, municipal and county party committees in Fujian Province said: In his report at the 12th National CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang has pointed out that spiritual civilization must have communist ideology at its core. This thesis is very important.

The meeting was held by the propaganda department of the Fujian provincial party committee. The directors of the propaganda departments of various prefectural, municipal and county party committees attending the meeting have studied the documents of the 12th national party congress and discussed how to propagate and implement them.

While studying Comrade Hu Yaobang's report, they held: Our party has always attached importance to communist ideological education. This education has made many Communist Party members foster a world outlook of dedicating their lives to the realization of communism. However, there are still some party members, cadres and people who are not enthusiastic to pursue communist ideals. They even consider communism too distant and too indistinct to attain.

The comrades attending the meeting discussed how to carry out a successful education in communist ideology. They called for giving priority to the following work:

1. It is necessary to do a good job in propagating and implementing the documents of the 12th national party congress.
2. It is necessary to theoretically expound that the realization of communism as a social system is the final objective of the communist movement and a task for many generations to complete; that the communist movement is a course of struggle to establish this ideal society under the guidance of communist ideology; that the present four socialist modernizations program is an important stage of the communist movement; and that without communist ideology, socialism would be nonexistent.

3. It is necessary to correctly handle the relations between the propagation of communist ideology and the implementation of policies for the present period. While adhering to communism as our guiding ideology, we will never confuse the different policies for different periods, nor will we wantonly change the existing policies. In order to correct the erroneous thinking that the implementation of the policy of to each according to his work is incompatible with the advocacy for communist ideology, we should clarify the consistency between communist ideology and the party's present policies to dispel the masses' fear for frequent policy changes.

They said: When we propagate the documents of the 12th national party congress, we should boldly seek truth from facts; carry out comprehensive, convincing propaganda and education in communism aimed at specific persons; constantly promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology at its core; and bring about the rapid development of socialist material civilization.

CSO: 4005/1339

PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG MEETING URGES 'FIVE STRESSES, FOUR BEAUTIES' CAMPAIGN

Meeting on 18 September

SK210133 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Excerpt] According to our sources, on the afternoon of 18 September the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee sponsored a meeting with the participation of responsible persons from pertinent departments, commissions, bureaus and offices under the provincial level organs and from the Jinan municipal organs to call for vigorously carrying out a "five-stress" and "four-beauty" campaign centered around conducting communist ideological education during National Day.

Comrades Xu Jianchun and Wang Zhongying, standing committee members of the provincial CPC committee, attended and addressed the meeting.

The meeting noted: Communist ideology is the guiding idea of all party activities and the central thought for achieving socialist spiritual civilization and waging the "five-stress" and "four-beauty" campaign. Only by upholding communism as the central point in carrying out "five-stress" and "four-beauty" activities can we make sure of stressing decorum, manners, hygiene, discipline and morals and of beautifying the mind, language, behavior and environment, as well carry out "five-stress" and "four-beauty" activities in a sustained and systematic manner.

The meeting urged that efforts should be made to have education on communist ideology penetrate all activities in the "five-stress" and "four-beauty" campaign.

The meeting contended that National Day would arrive this year in the warm atmosphere of celebrating the convocation of the 12th National Party Congress with great historical significance among the party members and the people. In carrying out "five-stress" and "four-beauty" activities prior to or after National Day, with the central content of studying, disseminating and implementing the 12th National Party Congress' documents and of heightening communist ideological consciousness, it is of the greatest importance on implementing the fighting guidelines and all tasks set forth by the 12th National Party Congress.

The meeting urged that, prior to National Day, earnest efforts should be made to organize party members, cadres and the masses to listen to reports given by the delegates to the 12th National Party Congress in regard to the congress' guidelines and to do a good job in holding discussions on the guidelines by relating to their ideological status and the actual situation so as to profoundly understand the great historical significance of the 12th National Party Congress and the fighting tasks set forth there. Efforts should be made to orient the people's thinking and action to the 12th National Party Congress' documents. It is necessary to conduct education on communist ideology and morality among party members, cadres and the masses while they are studying the 12th National Party Congress' documents. Efforts should be made to criticize the erroneous viewpoints that communism has not been tested by practice, that communism is a vague fantasy and that it is impossible to conduct education on communist ideology and morality in the socialist period. We should mobilize the people to greet National Day with concrete deeds, creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

The meeting urged localities and units throughout the province during the National Day to seize the opportunity to conduct education among cadres and the masses on transforming social traditions and developing new communist decorum and morals. Efforts should be made to encourage the new style wedding ceremonies and oppose waste and extravagant ways in rituals.

The meeting set forth the time from 24 to 30 September as a period of doing a rush job in improving the dirty environment, social disorder and poor service throughout the province.

Station Commentary

SK210025 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Station commentary: "Apply Education in Communist Ideology to All Activities of Five Stresses and Four Points of Beauty"]

[Text] The provincial CPC committee has held a meeting to make arrangements for launching the activity of five stresses and four points of beauty around the National Day. The meeting stressed: Applying the education of communist ideology to the activity of five stresses and four points of beauty is very important to implementing the guidelines of the 12th National Party Congress and to creating new situations in socialist modernization. Communist ideology is the guiding ideology of all activities of our party, the core of socialist spiritual civilization and the guiding ideology and the core of the activity of five stresses and four points of beauty.

Referring to the five stresses and four points of beauty, the most important parts are morality and beautification of the mind. Morality means communist morality. Beautification of the mind means cultivating communist ideals and beliefs, a communist labor attitude, patriotism and internationalism and being ready to give one's life for the people. If it

deviates from communist ideology and morality, the activities of five stresses and four points of beauty will be unable to help the people stress decorum, manners, hygiene, discipline and morals, will lose its lofty ideals and fighting goals, will be unable to resist corrosive thinking and unhealthy practices and will be unable to help improve party work style and social habits and build the socialist spiritual civilization.

We must apply the education of communist ideology and morality to all activities of five stresses and four points of beauty. Practices have proved that the activities of five stresses and four points of beauty will encourage the people to voluntarily live up to communism. Through the activities, large numbers of party members and the masses can be educated in communism and their consciousness in communism will be heightened. Meanwhile, the activities will strengthen people's belief in communism and foster communist morality and values. The practice of greening, beautifying and cleaning the environment will inspire people's enthusiasm. Improving traffic order and maintaining public security will impel the people to observe social morals and carry forward communist morality. Improving service attitudes and quality will help the people foster the idea of serving others wholeheartedly and raise the level of professional morals. All these activities have directly reflected the intimate relations between the people in a socialist country and will promote the building of a high-degree socialist spiritual civilization.

The key to developing the "five-stress" and "four-beauty" activities in a sustained and systematic manner lies in the mental status of party members, cadres and leading personnel at all levels. If leading comrades have strong confidence in communism and pledge to fight for the state all their life, they will be able to conduct education in communist ideology among party members and the masses, eliminate all erroneous points of view and lead the masses to practice communism. In the course of conducting "five-stress" and "four-beauty" activities, which stress the study and implementation of the guidelines of the 12th party congress and on the improvement of communist ideological consciousness, leaders at all levels should take the lead in studying the documents of the 12th party congress, profoundly comprehend the guidelines of the 12th party congress, justly and forcefully apply communist ideology and morality to all activities and make contributions to building high-degree socialist spiritual civilization and creating new situations in all fields of socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/1339

PARTY AND STATE

ZHEJIANG CYL CONGRESS CONCLUDES IN HANGZHOU

OW101303 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] The 7th Zhejiang Provincial CYL Congress triumphantly ended in Hangzhou on the afternoon of 6 September. The congress had successfully completed all items on the agenda, elected the 7th Zhejiang Provincial CYL Committee, unanimously adopted the work report of the congress, and elected deputies from Zhejiang to attend the 11th National CYL Congress. During the congress, which lasted 5 days, the deputies earnestly studied the speeches by the leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the work report of the congress. They issued a clarion call to young people to actively respond to the call of the 12th National CPC Congress and firmly hold aloft the banner of communism. They must, as always, resolutely follow the party and build a new life with their youthful vigor.

(Li Fengying), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL committee, made a closing speech. He said: We must firmly carry out the militant tasks put forward by the provincial CYL congress and further improve our work concerning the Youth League in the province. Efforts must be made to educate CYL members and young people with the basic theories of Marxism and with communist ethics, actively carry out various activities to cherish the party, the motherland and socialism, train more competent young people who are good in ideology, study and health, and develop the campaign of promoting the "five stresses and four beauties." It is also necessary to enliven CYL activities and concern ourselves with the vital interests of young people. Efforts must be made to bring into full play the exemplary role of CYL cadres, become a competent assistant to the party and play the role well as a bridge between the party and young people.

The 7th Zhejiang Provincial CYL Committee has 90 members, with (Lu Songting) as secretary and (Chen Yuexing), (Li Fengying), (Sun Xunling), (Lu Guangliang) and (Qian Qingxun) as deputy secretaries. Attending the closing ceremony were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee Zhang Jingtang, (Jiang Baodi), (Wang Yaoting), (Li Kezhang), Shang Jingcai, Li Lanyan, Liu Yifu and He Kexi. Also attending the closing ceremony were responsible persons of the provincial military district, the departments concerned and various mass organizations in the province.

CSO: 4005/1339

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

HAIKOU BUREAU OFFICIAL ARRESTED--(Zheng Chengjin), deputy director of the Hainan Municipal Water and Electricity Bureau, was arrested by the judicial office on 17 September on charges of corruption and bribery. He had seriously failed in his duty and had violated the criminal law. When acting as director of the Water and Electricity Bureau of the Hainan Autonomous Prefecture of Li and Miao Nationalities, and as secretary of the party committee of the Dafeng Overseas Chinese farm of Chengmai County and as manager of the farm several years ago, (Zheng Chengjin) was guilty of corruption and bribery and was negligent in his duty, causing a great loss to the national economy. (Zheng Chengjin) did not normally have much family income. But this year he built a private house in his hometown of Chengmai County at a cost of more than 10,000 yuan. He also spent 4,000 yuan to buy illegally 300 square meters of land in Haikou. Now his family still has on hand around 26 square meters of high-quality timber. In the crackdown on serious criminal activities in the economic area, the masses were keen on exposing the criminal activities of (Zheng Chengjin). They urged the relevant department to investigate the case. His crimes were at last found out. Now the case of (Zheng Chengjin) is being investigated further. [Text] [HK201416 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 19 Sep 82]

JILIN DELEGATION TO YANBIAN--A 25-member Jilin provincial party-government-military delegation, headed by Yu Ke, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, and with Zhao Tianye, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, Luo Yeujia, vice governor, Che Minqiao, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, and (Liu Jianbin), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, as deputy leaders, left Changchun for Yanji County at 1900 on August [as received] to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of Yanbian Autonomous Prefecture on 3 September. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Aug 82 SK]

JILIN DELEGATION BACK FROM DPRK--The Jilin provincial CPC delegation returned to Changchun on the morning of 30 August, having concluded its visit to Chagang Province in the DPRK, a visit carried out at the invitation of the Chagang Provincial KWP Committee. The delegation was led by Song Jeiham, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, as head and (Zhao Dongli), director of the provincial foreign affairs office, as deputy head.

During their visit to Chagang Province, responsible secretary of the provincial KWP committee Yi Tong-chun met with and entertained them and in Pyongyang Kim Yong-nam, secretary of the KWP Central Committee, met with and feted them. On their arrival in Changchun, (Zhao Xiu), secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, and (Li Shuren), vice governor, met them at the railway station. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Aug 82 SK]

CSO: 4005/1339

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DENG SCORED FOR BELITTling PLA

OW201349 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] From now on, all party members, especially leaders of the central and local authorities, must strictly abide by the new party constitution adopted at the 12th CPC National Congress. Only thus can the style of the party be improved, party organizations be consolidated in accordance with the provisions of the new party constitution and the norms for party life be restored.

The masses of party members in the armed forces express the hope that the new party Central Committee correct some of the erroneous regulations formulated by previous party central committees against the armed forces. For example, the restriction on the number of party members in the armed forces and the reduction of the proportion of military party members in the whole party membership are aimed at downgrading the military's role in the political life of the party and the state.

It must be pointed out that this practice runs counter to the historical traditions of our party and army. In all stages of the Chinese revolution, our army has played a most positive role in the political life of the party and the state. Our party has always shown concern for the development of party organizations in the armed forces. That is why the proportion of its party members has always been quite large. Every commander and fighter regards attainment of party membership as a great honor. Now, according to the regulations set by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, the proportion of party members in a company must not exceed 20 percent of the number of people in that company, the practice of having at least one party member in a squad as required in the past is no longer continued, and the number of party members in military organizations must be strictly controlled.

Due to these erroneous regulations, the number of party members among the army's commanders and fighters is drastically diminishing. According to statistics by the PLA General Political Department, the number of party members among commanders and fighters in 1981 was 40 percent less than in 1980. In the first half of this year, the number of party members decreased by 60 percent compared to the same period of 1981. This has resulted in a decrease in the proportion of military party members in the whole party membership, and the military party organizations are not so enthusiastic

as they used to be. Pessimism prevails among military party members, particularly among party member officers. This has affected the morale and sentiments of the commanders and fighters.

In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, when he referred to the PLA, Comrade Hu Yaobang stressed the importance of strengthening military training and ideological and political work in the army in order to enhance its military capability and political consciousness. However, it is obvious that this task can be accomplished only if attacks on the army are stopped, an end is put on downgrading the role of military party organizations and efforts are made to enhance military party members' enthusiasm.

In his opening speech at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said that he paid high tribute to the Chinese PLA, the great wall of steel safeguarding the security and socialist construction of our motherland. However, Comrade Deng Xiaoping should remove his prejudices, in deeds and not in words, against the army, particularly against the masses of military cadres.

CSO: 4005/1338

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HENAN HOLDS MILITARY TRAINING MEETING

HK201410 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] The Henan provincial meeting on militia training was held in Zhumadian Military Subdistrict from 4-7 September. The meeting summed up the provincial militia training work in the first 8 months of this year and made arrangements for militia training tasks in 1983.

The meeting held that since the beginning of this year, due to the importance attached to militia training by the leading bodies at various levels, militia training in our province, such as personnel taking part in military training and training time and contents, has been performed better than it was in previous years. The quality of training has shown a marked improvement and the various training tasks have been quite satisfactorily accomplished.

The main tasks of militia training for next year are, in accordance with the provincial military region's 4-year plan on militia training, to pay special attention to the training of professional technical units such as infantry units and antiaircraft machinegun and artillery units and the training of militia company commanders and other professional armed cadres. At the same time, it is also necessary to pay attention to the enrollment of some female militia for training in accordance with stipulated percentage.

The meeting called on the various units to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the 12th party congress, make prompt preparations, speedily start military training, set exacting demands and improve training quality.

Leading comrades, including Provincial Military Regional Commander Shang Tan, Deputy Commander (Zhao Ju) and adviser (Li Jie), attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/1338

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TAIWAN TO CONSIDER IMPROVING PERFORMANCE OF F-5E AIRCRAFT

Taipei CHUNG-YANG JIH-PAO 22 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Jiang Qiguang [3068 0796 3171] and Liang Jiamu [2733 0857 2606]]

[Text] According to the foreign press, on the 19th of this month, the United States Department of Defense notified Congress of its plans to sell 60 F-5 fighter planes (including 30 F-5E's and 30 F-5F's) to the Republic of China.

During the above news release, the U.S. Department of Defense declared that this sale will definitely enhance the air defense capabilities of this country. However, according to analysts here, the U.S.-China Communiqué announced on the 17th of this month clearly indicated that in the future the U.S. will no longer sell any advanced aircraft to the ROC. Therefore, to meet our future requirements on fighter airplanes, we must strive to improve the performance of the F-5E.

The F-5E aircraft is currently the main airplane type of the ROC's Air Force. Both the F-5E and F-5F have good low-altitude combat performance; they are recognized by ROC military experts as the best aircraft the Air Force currently has for carrying out low-altitude intercept missions. According to the Jane's Catalog of Aircraft, the F-5E is a high performance, high power jet fighter made by the Northrop Corporation. It is powered by two J 85-GE 21 turbo jet engines, and has a maximum speed of Mach 1.6 (i.e., 1.6 times the speed of sound), a climb rate of 32,000 feet per minute, and a ceiling of 54,000 feet. Its maximum range is 1400 miles and its combat radius is 750 miles.

The F-5E is an all-weather airplane equipped with precision radar and electronic systems. It can carry two 750-pound bombs as well as air-to-air and air-to-ground missiles; it is nicknamed "Tiger-II" for its superior fire power.

Because of the superior aerodynamic design and the unique flap configuration, the F-5E has outstanding performance in "maneuverability" and "take-off weight." The Soviet MIG-21 is similar to the F-5E in terms of weight, size, and mission, but the F-5E is far superior to the MIG-21 as far as the above two aspects are concerned. In fact, it is considered the "jinx" for the MIG-21.

The F-5E is also attractive from the standpoint of cost (approximately 2.17 million U.S. dollars) and low maintenance expense. The "Zhong Zhen" model

currently being developed under a joint effort by the ROC and the United States is essentially an F-5E.

The F-5F is one of the F-5 series of fighter airplanes developed by the Northrop Corporation. According to the Jane's Catalog of Aircraft, the F-5F can be considered the twin-seat version of the F-5E.

According to military experts, the Communist Chinese Air Force currently relies on the F-9 (an improved version of MIG-19) and F-7 as its main low-altitude attack force. Both of these airplanes are inferior to the F-5E in terms of low-altitude combat capability and performance, but they have a larger number of them. Furthermore, the Chinese Air Force is aggressively developing the F-12, the equivalent to the MIG-23. We should closely monitor this development. In order to maintain our control of air space over the Taiwan Strait, it is important to improve our current fighters and at the same time develop high performance fighters for the future.

It has been pointed out by analysts in this country that since we will not be able to purchase advanced fighters such as the F16, J79, and F5G from the United States, improving our current F-5 airplanes for future air defense is a feasible strategy. Because our military forces have traditionally been supplied with U.S. equipment, the continuing use of U.S. fighters will simplify maintenance and repair problems; furthermore, having cooperated with the Northrop Corporation in the production of F-5E for many years will facilitate the transfer of technology.

One aviation expert believes, after comparing various high performance fighter airplanes around the world, that the main thrust in modifying the F-5E should be in the direction of improving their all-weather combat capabilities, their engine thrust, and their onboard weaponry.

This expert pointed out that based on the current strength of the ROC's Air Force, a decision by the U.S. Government to continue the cooperative effort to produce F-5E and F-5F will undoubtedly further strengthen the air defense posture of Taiwan. However, under the condition that future sales of advanced aircraft will be discontinued, it is essential that we develop high performance airplanes on our own.

On 19 February of this year, the Defense Minister Sung Ch'ang-chik pointed out in testimony to the Legislative Yuan that to develop a new aircraft would cost over 1 billion U.S. dollars; but to ensure national security, he believes that the government would support such an effort. Currently, the Department of Defense is giving an equivalent amount annually to the Aeronautical development Center to support the research and development of jet engines. This is an indication of our government's dedication to develop our own fighter aircraft.

This expert is pleased to report that the aeronautical industry and related high technologies in this country are receiving an increasing amount of attention. He is also optimistic about the successful outcome of this research and development effort leading to the production of a new fighter airplane. In view of the superior training and higher caliber of the ROC's Air Force personnel, we are confident about achieving victory over the Communist Air Force.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

WUHAN URBAN AIR DEFENSE CONFERENCE--In order to strengthen the self-defense capacity under modern conditions, a conference on urban air defense for the Wuhan area opened in Wuhan on the morning of 10 September. The opening ceremony was presided over by (Wang Zhan), deputy political commissar of the PLA Wuhan units, and Deputy Commander (Kong Jinde) delivered a speech. He said that since wars in the future will be triphibious warfare under modern conditions, urban air defense will play an important role in the overall war situation. It is necessary to strengthen our study in this respect, have more practices and sum up our experiences and lessons so that our urban air defense capacity can be constantly raised. He required all participants to study hard under the guidance of the 12th congress spirit so that every one of them can make progress. Responsible comrades of the national people's air defense office also attended and spoke at the opening ceremony. Other participants were leading comrades of the PLA Wuhan units, Henan Province, Hubei Province, Hubei Provincial Military District and Wuhan municipality. [Text] [HK150611 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Sep 82]

NANJING PLA UNITS SUPPORT CPC ORGANS--Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 13 September broadcasts a 3.5-minute report saying that the commanders and fighters of the Nanjing PLA units are filled with joy over the success of the 12th CPC National Congress and election of the new CPC central leading organs. According to the report, many units have held discussion meetings, report meetings, singing and poetry reading meetings. "They are determined to closely rally around the new party Central Committee and do their utmost to speed up the modernization of national defense," the report says. The same service at 1100 GMT on 15 September carries a 2-minute report on a circular issued by the political department of the Nanjing PLA units on 14 September, calling on commanders and fighters to conscientiously study and widely propagate the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, resolutely implement the documents and decisions of the congress and strive to carry out the fighting tasks set forth by the congress and build a modern, regular revolutionary army. According to the report, the circular puts the stress first of all on the study of the documents by leading cadres at and above the regimental level. [OW171347 Editorial Report]

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