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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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8 December 1982

CHINA REPORT
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No. 370

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZIAUL HAQ ON DK, DRA AT SINGAPORE NEWS CONFERENCE

OWL31326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 November (XINHUA)--Complete withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan and Kampuchea is an "urgent need" for the maintenance of peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world, said President Ziaul Haq, according to reports reaching here today.

President Zia, in a news conference at the end of his three-day state visit to Singapore, said both Pakistan and Singapore "are deeply concerned over the blatant armed intervention by foreign forces in Afghanistan and Kampuchea."

Drawing a parallel between the Afghan and Kampuchean issues, the president said, "Peace and security in Southeast Asia are closely linked with peace and security in Southwest Asia."

He pledged support for the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government under President Norodom Sihanouk.

Referring to Afghanistan, the Pakistan president stressed that there must be a political solution which, among other things, would enable the 2.8 million Afghan refugees in his country to return home "with dignity."

There cannot be anything but a political solution to both issues, he said emphatically.

On the non-aligned movement, Zia said Asian nations should work closely with each other and with other non-aligned countries to ensure the success of the forthcoming seventh non-aligned summit in New Delhi next March.

A joint statement issued here today said the two countries welcomed the formation of the Kampuchean Coalition Government "as a positive development that would enhance the prospects for a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem."

The two sides condemned the recent Israeli invasion of Lebanon, saying that a lasting solution of the Middle East problem should be based on United Nations' resolutions.

The joint statement also noted that economic cooperation between the two countries, including the establishment of joint ventures, can be promoted on a "considerable scope."

Zia, who held talks with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew yesterday, is on the last leg of a Southeast Asian tour which has taken him to Thailand, Indonesia and Nakatsua,

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ COMMENTS ON ASIAN TOUR

OW140637 Beijing XINHUA in English 0233 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Islamabad, 13 November (XINHUA)--Pakistan President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq said today that his tour of India and Southeast Asian countries had been far more successful than expected in promoting mutual cooperation and understanding.

He was talking to newsmen at the Islamabad Airport on his arrival from Singapore at the end of his trip to India, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore.

The president said that he is more than satisfied with the results of his tour which was undertaken to exchange views on mutual and international relations and to improve bilateral relations between Pakistan and those countries.

The president further said that his first stop over in New Delhi for a few hours produced very meaningful results in that it had been a good beginning in the direction of solving problems between the two countries.

He said the talks in India were held with the realisation that peace and co-operation is the aim and the need of the two countries to promote regional and world peace.

The president said that the discussions in Bangkok between him and the Thai prime minister went on in the light of the fact that both countries have large numbers of refugees, from Kampuchea in case of Thailand and from Afghanistan in case of Pakistan, because of foreign armed intervention in those countries.

He said, both sides believe that the foreign forces in the countries where the refugees came from should be withdrawn.

Replying to a question, the president said that Pakistan is determined to get the Kashmir issue solved through peaceful means as laid down in the resolutions of the United Nations and SIMLA agreement. The Indian leaders are well aware of the stand adopted by Pakistan in this regard. Pakistan would never make any compromise on principles, he added.

He said that during his meeting with Mrs Indira Gandhi, "We began on areas of agreement and not on disagreement." The improvement of relations between the two countries "depends on political will, the will of leaders and the desire of the people of India and Pakistan," he said.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' HAILS RESULTS OF HAQ'S ASIAN TOUR

HK140743 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 82 p 6

["News Review" column by Liu Zhengxue [0491 2973 1331]: "President Haq's Southeast Asian Tour Yields Positive Results"]

[Text] President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan visited four members of ASEAN, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, from 1 to 12 November. This was the president's first visit to Southeast Asia as head of government since he took office in 1977. Haq's "extremely beneficial" and "highly fruitful" visit not only strengthened political, economic, scientific and cultural ties between Pakistan and ASEAN but also opened up new prospects for future co-operation with Southeast Asia.

On the questions of Kampuchea and Afghanistan, President Ziaul Haq and Thai Premier Prem Tinsulanon both held that Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea were linked, and that the borders of Pakistan and Thailand faced similar threats. Hence both sides agreed to deal with the border threat they both face by promoting economic and ultimately political cooperation. The leaders of Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore unanimously held with President Haq that "foreign military intervention" constituted the source of tension in South and Southeast Asia, and they urged all countries to "observe the basic principle of non-interference in other countries' affairs and non-use of force to settle disputes." They reiterated that it is necessary to persistently implement the UN resolutions on Kampuchea and Afghanistan, that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from these two countries, and that the Kampuchean and Afghan people should be allowed to determine their own destiny, so as to restore the national independence and sovereignty to these two countries. It is worth noting that this visit of President Haq coincided with the passing of the UNGA's fourth resolution on Kampuchea and with its preparations to debate the Afghan issue. The stand upheld and the viewpoint expounded by President Haq and the ASEAN leaders are bound to gain the attention of international opinion.

Another key issue discussed by President Haq during this visit was that of how to uphold the principles and orientation of the non-aligned movement so as to promote its smooth progress. In view of the tension caused by the fierce rivalry between the two superpowers in the Indian Ocean, President Haq pointed out in Jakarta that certain members of the non-aligned movement have

already become victims of superpower military intervention. President Haq and the ASEAN leaders unanimously agreed to uphold the basic principles of the non-aligned movement and to preserve its non-bloc character. Haq hoped that an international conference on Indian Ocean problems would be convened as soon as possible, so that the ocean could become a true zone of peace and neutrality.

During his visit, President Ziaul Haq has also had high praise for the role of ASEAN, he said that ASEAN was an "effective and successful" organization in common cooperation and in regional economic, cultural and welfare development. He also hoped that the South Asian region would establish a similar organization one day.

In order to improve Pakistani-Indian relations, President Ziaul Haq stopped for 1 day in New Delhi en route to Southeast Asia, and held what the Indian press described as "very fruitful" talks with Indian Premier Indira Gandhi. President Ziaul Haq optimistically told reporters in Bangkok: "We have broken the ice, and we are now creating a beneficial environment for South Asia." He also hoped that the "breakthrough" achieved in his talks with Premier Indira Gandhi would lead to the establishment of an organization along the ASEAN lines in South Asia. On this basis, President Ziaul Haq said with full confidence: "We will then be able to establish a working relationship between these two regional organizations and strive together to promote peace and prosperity in Asia."

The delegation led by President Ziaul Haq discussed with the ASEAN leaders the world economic crisis and ways and means of promoting bilateral trade and economic relations. He said: "We must promote the South-South dialogue," and agreed with the viewpoint that developing countries should first make use of their own resources and only then seek external assistance. The ASEAN leaders appreciated this.

President Haq's Southeast Asia tour was universally welcomed by the countries concerned. Some sectors of public opinion held that it was a "milestone" in the development of ties between Pakistan and ASEAN.

CSO: 4005/153

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JORDAN'S HUSAYN ADDRESSES PALESTINIAN ISSUE

OW081350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Amman, 8 November (XINHUA)--King Husayn of Jordan said the suffering of the Palestinian people and the injustices they have been subjected to over the years have only strengthened their cohesion and determination to regain their legitimate and national rights, the JORDAN TIMES reported today.

Speaking at a ceremony for graduating a new group of army officers, the king said, "The Palestinians, who have been resisting enemy settlement policies, Judaization and arbitrary actions did not surrender or succumb to the pressures and continue to refuse any alternative to their original homeland and national soil."

The Palestinian and Jordanian peoples are joined by sacred ties, Husayn said, adding that "both have a common geographic and historical background and common aspirations and destiny. That is why they march together and have united their goals, and joined their efforts to resist enemy invasion of and aggression against Arab and Islamic nations."

King Husayn stressed the need for a solution of Palestinian problems on the basis and principles of the United Nations' resolutions and human rights.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

IMF GIVES 'UNREASONABLE' LOAN TO SOUTH AFRICA

HK121506 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 82 p 6

[Article by Chen Gong [7115 0501]: "An Unreasonable Loan"]

[Text] On 3 November the International Monetary Fund [IMF], backed by the United States, approved a loan of U.S. \$1.7 billion for South Africa. This is the biggest and most unprecedented international loan ever given to South Africa.

This decision by the IMF has aroused strong opposition among the African states. Previously, three anti-apartheid policy commissions of the United Nations had issued a joint statement, urging the IMF to turn down the loan application submitted by South Africa. The United Nations had adopted a resolution by an overwhelming majority, declining a loan to South Africa. However, both the condemnation of international public opinion and the UN resolution have been ignored by the IMF.

At present, the IMF has promised to decrease the amount of the loan because of tight funds. In regard to a new loan application, it will apply strict regulations and will not carry them out to the letter. However, the United Nations is generously helping South Africa with its money, and is doing its best to meet South Africa's demand. One of the most important factors is that the IMF has enjoyed strong support from the U.S. Government, which has the full power to speak in the IMF.

Prior to the IMF decision on the loan, the Reagan administration gave the impression that it was impossible to postpone the loan for South Africa and that the United States would cast a vote in the IMF based strictly on economic reason.

The so-called loan "based strictly on economic reason" is practically military aid in disguised form. From 1975 to 1977, South Africa military spending increased by U.S. \$450 million, and during the same period, the IMF made a U.S. \$540 million loan to South Africa. Thus it has helped South Africa to increase military spending. With assured financial resources for military spending, which are more than sufficient, domestically, South Africa is more wantonly suppressing negroes and internationally, it will continue its illegal occupation in Namibia and invade other independent states.

At present, the continuous increase of military spending in South Africa has brought an enormous budget deficit which has simultaneously caused inflation and an international adverse balance of payments. The international adverse balance of payments of South Africa precisely corresponds to the "technical requirement of the IMF." Consequently, the IMF could make another loan to South Africa with ease. The loan shows once again the support of the South African racist regime by the United States and the irrational funding system existing in the IMF.

CSO: 4005/153

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL MEETING

HK150725 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 82 p 6

["Short Commentary": "Gulf States Advance in Unity"]

[Text] The 3-day long Third Summit Meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council ended in Manama, capital of Bahrain, on 11 November. The meeting mainly discussed the war between Iran and Iraq, and the issues of Palestine and Lebanon, achieving fruitful results.

Since its founding on 25 May 1981, this council has often held prompt consultations and coordinated positions among its member countries when certain major problems cropped up in the region. It has also formulated a common strategy in the fields of politics, foreign affairs, economy and defense. Over the past 2 years, the council has made gratifying progress in promoting overall cooperation between the six gulf states and protecting the safety of the gulf region.

At present, the situation in the Middle East is turbulent and complex. Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq have made the security and defense of the gulf states into urgent matters for the council. Though the recent summit meeting postponed its approval of the draft treaty on security and defense, under the present circumstances, the gulf states still share the common aspiration for joint efforts to cope with external threats and to protect the security and stability of the region.

On the present political stage in the Middle East, the unity of Arab countries constitutes a key factor. The unity and cooperation of the gulf states plays an important role in the complicated affairs of the Middle East. It shows to other Arab countries the degree of strength which can be achieved through unity in the search for peace and stability in the Middle East. We believe that in the strengthening of overall cooperation in the region, the Gulf Cooperation Council will surely play an increasingly important role in safeguarding peace in the gulf region and in the Middle East.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING RADIO WARNS AGAINST NEW SRV ADVENTURES

OW051333 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Nov 82

["International Current Events" program commentary: "Guard Against New Adventures by Vietnam in Defeat"]

[Text] In the war of aggression against Kampuchea started by them, the Vietnamese authorities find themselves bogged down in a quagmire. They are suffering from repeated crushing defeats and are extremely isolated internationally. However, clinging obstinately to their course, they are preparing for new adventures. The situation warrants vigilance. Dealt crushing blows on the Kampuchean battlefield. The communique on military successes during the last rainy season published by the general command of Democratic Kampuchea National Army and guerrilla units on 15 October pointed out: According to preliminary statistics, during the rainy season this year, 13,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops were killed or completely put out of action by Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units. Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units captured and destroyed 123 platoon-level, 91 company-level, 33 battalion-headquarters, 12 regimental-headquarters and 3 division-headquarters positions of the Vietnamese aggressor forces. More than 900 soldiers of the puppet army surrendered. During the rainy season this year, Democratic Kampuchean National Army units recovered and liberated 9 townships and 122 villages and expanded and consolidated the areas controlled by Democratic Kampuchea. During the rainy season, Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units cut off and destroyed 430 highway sections and 278 railway sections, blew up and destroyed 70 bridges and culverts, destroyed more than 120 motor vehicles and 3 trains of Vietnamese forces and destroyed and sank 14 enemy motorboats and other vessels. Under attack by Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units, the Vietnamese aggressor forces in Kampuchea are faced with great difficulties militarily, politically and logistically.

Because of its aggression against Kampuchea, Vietnam is strongly condemned universally. Before the current UN General Assembly session, it dispatched high-ranking officials to sell its ideas everywhere, attempting to hoodwink world opinion and entice other countries into accepting the fait accompli of its occupation of Kampuchea. Recently Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach proposed that the so-called three Indochinese countries, ASEAN and other countries concerned hold an international conference on Southeast Asian questions, which was another attempt to legalize Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea

by deception. His proposal was promptly rejected and opposed by the ASEAN countries. A Thai official pointed out that the Vietnamese proposal was a dangerous trap.

Since the opening of the current UN General Assembly session, Vietnam has carried out all kinds of conspiratorial activities and cooked up various absurd pretexts, attempting to deprive the Democratic Kampuchean Government of its legitimate position in the United Nations and seat the Heng Samrin regime, which is supported by Vietnam with guns and bayonets, at the United Nations. However, Vietnam's attempt met with a crushing defeat. Nguyen Co Thach carried out frequent diplomatic activities in New York and tried to influence international opinion into supporting Vietnam's policy of aggression. However, he was rebuffed everywhere he went, and he left the United Nations ahead of schedule without speaking at the General Assembly session.

This year's UN General Assembly session decided to maintain Democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat in the United Nations by an overwhelming 90 to 29 majority vote. It also adopted a resolution on the Kampuchean issue by an overwhelming majority vote, bigger than last year's, again demanding Vietnam to withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea.

All this shows that the Kampuchean people's struggle against aggression has won wide sympathy and support, and that more and more countries in the world have come to see the regional hegemonist features of Vietnam.

In the face of its serious defeats, the Vietnamese authorities are preparing to start new adventurous moves along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Recently Hanoi has stepped up moving troops and war supplies to the Kampuchean-Thai border. Not long ago, officers of the Vietnamese aggressor forces held a strategic meeting in Phnom Penh. Subsequently Vietnam has strengthened its forces in the northwest, west and southwest parts of Kampuchea adjacent to Thailand. As of now, it has sent more than 20,000 additional troops to Kampuchea, and its troops along the Kampuchean-Thai border have reached seven divisions in strength.

Meanwhile, Vietnam has also moved large numbers of tanks, armored personnel carriers, big artillery pieces and modern military equipment to these areas. In the rainy season this year, Vietnamese troops stepped up their efforts to build highways, bridges, logistic depots and airstrips in western Kampuchea to increase the mobility of the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea. All indications are that Vietnam is preparing for large-scale new military moves.

Vietnam's preparations for new adventurous moves are aimed at extricating itself from the difficult position it has landed itself in its war of aggression against Kampuchea.

In summer this year, the three Kampuchean resistance forces formed a coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea. More and more Kampuchean patriots are rallying under the banner of the coalition government. The Kampuchean people's morale in resisting Vietnamese aggression is rising continuously. Internationally the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea has won the

sympathy and support of an increasing number of countries. In stepping up its preparations to start new adventurous moves, the Vietnamese authorities are attempting to wipe out at one stroke the coalition government and national army of Democratic Kampuchea.

What merits attention is that Vietnam's military moves are aimed not only to strangle Democratic Kampuchea but to spread the flames of war to Thailand in an attempt to force Thailand and ASEAN to give in. During his recent visit to Indonesia, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach asked the ASEAN countries to take a realistic attitude. The Heng Samrin regime, acting on the orders of its masters in Hanoi, even nakedly threatened the ASEAN countries, saying that there is a limit to its patience, that it reserves the right to act in self-defense, and so forth.

All indications show that Vietnam's moves in Kampuchea are supported and incited by the Soviet Union. According to reports, when Vietnamese leader Truong Chinh visited the Soviet Union in early October, the Soviet Union promised to give faithful and reliable support to Vietnam. Shortly afterward, the Soviet Union dispatched a delegation of military and political cadres to Vietnam to carry out activities. Meanwhile, hundreds of Soviet tanks, large numbers of 155-mm long-range artillery pieces and other Soviet weapons are moving into Kampuchea in a steady stream. Facts show that the Soviet Union is undeniably responsible for the brazenness with which Vietnam is preparing to embark on new adventures.

In defeat, the Vietnamese authorities are trying to find a way out by launching new large-scale military moves relying on Soviet support. They are day-dreaming. People are closely watching Vietnam's next move. If it dares to make new adventures, it certainly will meet with even more disastrous defeats.

CSO: 4005/153

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' NOTES BANGLADESH LEADER'S NEPAL VISIT

OW101938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1929 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Katmandu, 10 November (XINHUA)--King Birendra of Nepal today received at his royal palace the visiting Bangladesh leader Hassain Mohammad Ershad, who came to power seven months ago.

The president of the Bangladesh Council of Ministers and his wife Begum Ershad arrived here this morning on a three-day official visit. Their entourage includes Foreign Minister Shamsud Doha and Minister for Agriculture Obaidullah Khan.

Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa welcomed the guests at the airport, where General Ershad told reporters that the relations between the two countries are "very, very cordial." He added that he hoped his visit would strengthen the present ties.

Prime Minister Thapa and General Ershad held official talks this afternoon on bilateral, regional and international matters of mutual concern, including the question of harnessing water resources for bilateral and regional benefit.

The two sides are also learnt to have discussed areas of cooperation between the two countries under the Nepal-Bangladesh Joint Economic Committee.

Bangladesh and Nepal have been maintaining close and friendly relations ever since Bangladesh's emergence as an independent state in 1971. Both have emphasized the need to enhance regional cooperation among the South Asian countries for all round mutual benefit.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ALBANIA'S HOXHA DENOUNCES FORMER AIDE AS TRAITOR

OWL20758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 11 November (XINHUA)--Albanian communist leader Enver Hoxha has denounced his former close aide Mehmet Shehu as a traitor and a dangerous double agent, the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reported today.

In a speech at a public meeting in Tirana Thursday, Hoxha, first secretary of the Albanian Labor Party, said Shehu served in turn the secret services of the United States and other foreign countries. TANJUG said quoting reports from Tirana News Agency and Radio.

Mehmet Shehu, former member of the Labor Party politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, committed suicide at a moment of "nervous distress" last December, according to an official report in Tirana.

Documents and incontestable evidence had been discovered showing that Shehu had been working for the United States Secret Service since before the Second World War, Hoxha said.

During and after the war, Shehu continued his service for foreign employers, listened to their orders and received their pay, he said.

Shehu joined the Yugoslav Secret Service, and worked for the secret service of the Soviet Union and the United States to eliminate the party and the people's government, and to put Albania under foreign control, Hoxha said.

Hoxha said Shehu and his men plotted to murder him and received orders for Hoxha's slaying and for that of other party and state leaders, but the party and people frustrated his scheme.

It has long been forbidden to talk of Shehu's death in Albania, and Hoxha now openly denounced his former closest comrades for forty years as one of Albania's dangerous traitors and enemies, TANJUG added.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH GOVERNMENT WARNS AGAINST STRIKES

OW091343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 November (XINHUA)--"Strikes and demonstrations are illegal and dangerous" and "the Polish state has enough power and means to secure order and respect for the martial law," the Polish Council of Ministers warned today.

The council renewed this warning issued two days ago by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party against the planned November 10th strikes and demonstrations of Solidarity Union's clandestine organizations.

According to an official press release, the council met and assessed the country's social and political situation. It charged the opposition underground organizations and hostile countries in the West with creating new tensions. "The people and the government of Poland are employing all political means to secure peace and stability in order to quickly end the crisis."

The government hoped, said the release, to stem the plans of those organizations that want to create turmoil. "What is important is to let the truth be understood by those who don't know strikes and demonstrations are absolutely senseless" and "are illegal and dangerous," it said.

It warned that the government "will not refrain from taking necessary steps to safeguard order, stability and normal labor if those advocates of turmoil cannot draw lessons from their past experience."

According to the press spokesman of the Ministry of Interior, police in Wroclaw Province yesterday arrested some members of the so-called Strike Committee of the Lower-Silesia Region allegedly for unlawful clandestine activities. Among those arrested was Bednarz, chairman of the strike committee and a member of Solidarity's provisional co-ordination committee.

In a bulletin issued by the spokesman, Bednarz was described as "an organizer who is known in Wroclaw for breaking social order and preparing to call unlawful strikes." According to another report, the court of Wroclaw today sentenced 17 "perpetrators" responsible for the 31 August street fight to imprisonment ranging from 3 months to 4 years.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER RESIGNS

OW071256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Madrid, 6 November (XINHUA)--Spanish Communist Party General Secretary Santiago Carrillo today offered his resignation to the party central committee following his party's defeat in the general elections last month.

The central committee has accepted his resignation which he described as "irrevocable."

Carrillo, who had been the general secretary since 1960, listed the party's defeat in the elections as one of the reasons for his resignation.

In last month's elections, the Communist Party got only 4 seats in the Congress of Deputies, compared with 23 in the 1979 elections. It thus lost its representation in parliament as an independent party group.

At a press conference this afternoon, the 67-year-old party leader expressed the hope that his stepdown would help solve the contradictions in the party.

He said he foresaw no changes in the party's internal and foreign policies after his resignation.

Carrillo also denounced "outside pressure" which has infiltrated into his party.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SRV URGED TO WITHDRAW TROOPS FROM KAMPUCHEA

OW271115 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, 26 October (XINHUA)--Vietnam was urged to withdraw immediately all its troops from Kampuchea for a just and peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly which began today.

This is the fourth time that the General Assembly has picked up this issue because Vietnam had repeatedly refused to implement the related UN resolutions on Kampuchea.

Carlos P. Romulo, foreign minister of the Philippines, stressed that the principal components of a just and lasting solution to the Kampuchean problem were "the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea; the restoration and preservation of Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny; and non-interference and non-intervention by foreign powers in the internal affairs of Kampuchea."

Representative of Senegal Massamba Sarre said that events which contributed to the present situation in Kampuchea came from violations of the fundamental UN principles.

He stated that Senegal as chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on Kampuchea urged member states of the United Nations to increase their efforts to help find a political solution to the problem.

Representative of Australia Richard A. Woolcott said that the first essential step for returning Kampuchea to normalcy must be the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces.

He said Vietnam's proclaimed partial withdrawal is no more than a planned seasonal rotation of troops. Actually there were indications that Vietnam had used the current rainy season to strengthen its forces in Kampuchea.

Masahiro Nisibori, representative of Japan also called on Vietnam to abandon its military interference and respond positively to the resolutions of the UN General Assembly. He noted that a comprehensive solution of the Kampuchean problem should be achieved through the prompt implementation of the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea and relevant resolutions.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEBATES KAMPUCHEA PROBLEM

OW061105 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, 5 November (XINHUA)--Foreign armed intervention and occupation of Kampuchea is the root cause for the tension of Southeast Asia, said Birabhongse Kasemsri, permanent representative of Thailand to the United Nations, at the General Assembly today.

Speaking on the Vietnam-proposed item "question of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia," the Thai representative noted that peace in the region has been disrupted as a result of foreign invasion and occupation of the independent and non-aligned country of Kampuchea.

"Unless and until the Kampuchean people are permitted to exercise their legitimate right to self-determination, free from foreign occupation and coercion, the prospects for the restoration of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia are rather dim and distant," he stressed.

Kasemsri added that total withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea is also vital for a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Australia representative James Dobie stressed that the main cause of tension in Southeast Asia is Vietnam's invasion and continued occupation of Kampuchea. If Vietnam is serious in its professed desire to promote peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia, it has to recognise that a necessary first step is to withdraw its occupying army and cooperate in settling the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the process agreed at the United Nations and the International Conference on Kampuchea. But "Vietnam's record does not give much confidence that its deeds will match its words," he declared.

Japanese representative Masahiro Nishibori pointed out that the major destabilizing element concerning the Kampuchean problem is "continued foreign military presence, as a result of which the Kampuchean people are denied their right of self-determination."

Lasting peace and security in Southeast Asia could never be realized unless a comprehensive political settlement to the Kampuchean problem is found, he declared.

Vietnamese representative Vo Anh Tuan repeated his worn-out theme of so-called "China's threat." For all his efforts to shift the blame of tension in the Southeast Asia onto China, he found he was only speaking to a largely empty floor.

The Vietnamese representative said nothing about total and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and the restoration of the rights of the Kampuchean people to self-determination. He laboured hard to justify Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea and legitimize its puppet regime in Phnom Penh.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAILAND REINFORCES BORDER DEFENSE AGAINST SRV

OW111337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Bangkok, 11 November (XINHUA)--Thailand has recently decided to reinforce its border defense, a measure taken in anticipation of possible intrusions by Vietnamese forces during their forthcoming dry-season offensive.

A report issued here by press office of Thailand's supreme headquarters said Saiyud Koetphon, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces called a joint meeting of senior officers of the three services and frontier police yesterday to discuss the situation and security measures on the eastern border.

During the past month, fierce fighting was frequently observed in Koh Kong in Kampuchea, said the report. The Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops used heavy weapons in their attacks on the resistance forces. Nineteen rounds of shells fell across the border into Thailand's Trat Province and caused some damages to the local people.

The report said Vietnamese troops on the other side of the border have been relieved by fresh troops but no reinforcements have been observed. However, intrusion into the Thai border areas by Vietnamese troops in hot pursuit may occur, though there have been no fresh threats to Thailand, the report said.

It pointed out that there are signs that the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops are preparing a new dry-season offensive against the resistance forces in the area across Thailand's northeastern province of Surin. This may affect Thailand's security, said the report.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AUSTRALIA'S STREET ON ECONOMY, TIES TO U.S., USSR

OW131322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Canberra, 13 November (XINHUA)--Australian Foreign Minister Tony Street feared that the present economic recession in the West will lead to a "less stable situation."

In an interview with THE AUSTRALIAN, published in the paper today, Street said he believed that "the economic difficulties of the kind and extent we are experiencing now, lead to a less stable situation. In situations of instability it is much more difficult to conduct political relations and it opens up the opportunity for undesirable influences to get a foothold."

"The lesson of the 1930's was that the economic turmoil of the depression led directly to the sort of pressure that started World War II," he said.

On Australia's relations with the United States, Street said the ANZUS (Australia-New Zealand-the U.S.) Treaty is the centrepeace of the relationship," ANZUS "is not only a military alliance, there have been spin-offs in many areas," he said.

Referring to relations with the Soviet Union, Street said, "If the Soviet Union agreed to evacuate Afghanistan then we would obviously look at the whole thing again."

The Australian foreign minister also talked about the situation in the Pacific and the Soviet influence and activities there.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S., USSR STEP UP ACTIVITIES IN FAR EAST

OW281300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Tokyo, 27 October (XINHUA)--The U.S. and Soviet military activities around Japan and in the whole Far East have become more frequent recently, the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported today quoting Japanese defense agency sources.

The sources disclosed yesterday that a large-scale military exercise was conducted in the north Pacific early this month by the U.S. Pacific Fleet to demonstrate the U.S. military presence at the doorway to the Soviet Union.

When the U.S. military exercise was underway, Soviet backfire bombers intruded into its operational waters. U.S. warships then poised for launching missiles and warplanes aboard warships were ready for scramble.

The Japanese maritime self-defence force and the U.S. Seventh Fleet held a joint exercise in the Sea of Japan last August while the Soviet Union sent in electronic reconnaissance planes and destroyers to observe it.

The paper said that Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay has become an anchorage for Soviet attack nuclear submarines. Soviet electronic reconnaissance planes often fly back and forth between Soviet coastal bases and Cam Ranh Bay. More recently, secret submarine bases have been established off southern Chishima Islands (Kuriles).

The U.S.-Soviet military rivalry in the Far East is getting more intensified, the paper noted.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NO UN RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON PEACE IN S.E. ASIA

OW090800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, 8 November (XINHUA)--More speakers voiced at the UN General Assembly debate this morning that peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia could only be achieved when the Kampuchean question was resolved.

Malaysian Deputy Minister for Housing and Local Government S. Subramaniam said at the debate that the continued Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea was the root cause of the present tension and instability in that region.

He said that 200,000 Vietnamese troops are continuing their occupation of Kampuchea and sustaining a regime they installed there several years ago.

He added that peace, stability and cooperation can prevail only when the Kampuchean problem is removed.

Vietnam's proposal for a "regional conference" to resolve the Kampuchean issue "is nothing more than a propaganda exercise to maintain the status quo and to confuse the Kampuchean issue with a host of other issues," he said.

Thiounn Prasith, representative of Democratic Kampuchea, said that the so-called partial retreat of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and the proposals for an international conference on Southeast Asia were "tricks" played by Vietnam.

He stressed that a just and durable solution to the Kampuchean problem was "a prerequisite for the re-establishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the establishment of the area as a zone of peace, liberty and neutrality."

Josue L. Villa of the Philippines said that peace and stability in Southeast Asia could only be achieved when the Kampuchean question was resolved, in keeping with General Assembly resolutions and the UN Charter. The proponents of the present item should now heed the call of the international community for a peaceful and comprehensive settlement of the Kampuchean problem, he said.

But Soviet representative Oleg Troyanovskiy reaffirmed at the debate the Soviet support for the continued Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea, saying that it would be "unrealistic" at present to demand the further withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. He talked about a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem, without mentioning implementation of relevant UN resolutions.

The General Assembly concluded this morning its consideration of the agenda item on the question of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia with no resolution. At the end of the meeting, General Assembly President Imre Hollai declared that the item be included in the provisional agenda of the assembly's 1983 session.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DPRK PRESIDENT URGES U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM ROK

OW140752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 November (XINHUA)--President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Saturday called for U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea, according to a KCNA report.

In a message to the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the president pointed out: "The most reasonable way of Korea's reunification at present is to make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea, terminate the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of Korea and found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by uniting the north and the south."

He said: "The conference, an international one of progressive youth from five continents who love peace and are inspired by a burning sense of justice, is of great significance in supporting and encouraging the Korean youth and people in the struggle for preventing the permanent division of the nation and the danger of a new war provocation and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

The three-day conference opened in Tokyo yesterday and was attended by representatives from Japan and 40 other countries.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EGYPT'S 'ALI URGES U.S. DIALOGUE WITH PLO

OW130914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, 12 November (XINHUA)--Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today denounced Israel for planning to annex the occupied West Bank and urged the United States to start a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

He said after meeting Secretary of State George Shultz that "the PLO has an essential role in the forthcoming discussions and negotiations of the Palestinian problem."

The United States has so far insisted that it will not deal with the PLO unless the PLO recognizes Israel's right to exist.

'Ali also said that Israel's insistence on expanding and building settlements on the occupied West Bank and its going ahead with plans to settle 1.4 million people there during the next 30 years, "can only be interpreted as a plan for the sheer annexation of the occupied Palestinian land."

He said, "The Israeli declaration prompted indignation in the whole world and eroded the confidence of Palestinians."

The Egyptian foreign minister is visiting the United States preceding Israeli Prime Minister Begin, who is to meet President Reagan here at the end of next week to discuss the settlement situation and other Middle East issues.

'Ali also called for "speedy withdrawal" of Israeli troops (estimated to be 40,000 to 50,000) and other forces from Lebanon.

He said, "Our objectives are a strong central government in a totally free, sovereign and independent Lebanon."

'Ali met President Reagan and presented him with a message from Egyptian President Mubarak. The foreign minister said that Egypt will stay interested in the peace process in the area and will continue to be hind all efforts to achieve a comprehensive peace settlement. He indicated that President Mubarak will visit the United States early next year.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING RALLY SUPPORTS NAMIBIAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

OW200838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 20 October (XINHUA)--Over 400 workers from the Chinese capital today held a rally to welcome a delegation from the National Union of Namibian Workers and to support the Namibian people's just struggle for national independence.

Peng Siming, chairman of the Beijing Trade Union Council, and Pejavi Muniaro, leader of the delegation, spoke at the rally.

Peng Siming said the Namibian people were waging a tenacious struggle for their national independence against imperialism, colonialism, and the ruthless rule of South African racism.

He condemned Pretoria's aggression and exposed the evil deeds of imperialism in supporting the South African authorities.

Peng said, "The workers of Beijing and the whole country firmly support the Namibian people in their just struggle, and demand that Pretoria immediately and unconditionally end its illegal occupation of Namibia as stated in the UN resolutions. We oppose all interference by outside forces which are undermining the cause of Namibian national liberation."

Pejavi Muniaro, deputy secretary of the National Union of Namibian Workers, spoke of the Namibian people's struggle. He expressed the determination of the Namibian people and workers to continue their struggle for national independence until final victory.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UK NOT TO NEGOTIATE ON FALKLANDS SOVEREIGNTY

OWO61630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, 5 November (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said here today that Britain will not start negotiations with Argentina over the sovereignty of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

Speaking at a press conference after her talks with French President Francois Mitterrand, Mrs Thatcher said she did not think that Thursday night's UN vote on the Falkland Islands was a defeat for Britain in any way.

She was referring to the fact that 90 UN member countries voted for the Latin American resolution which called on Britain to enter into negotiations with Argentina on the sovereignty of the islands.

"The vote will not make any difference at all to our attitude," she said.

She said the U.S. decision to vote for the UN resolution was incomprehensible and disappointing.

Mrs Thatcher had reportedly sent a cable to U.S. President Ronald Reagan to express Britain's indignation with the U.S. vote.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA ENDORSES UN FALKLANDS RESOLUTION

OWO61842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 November (XINHUA)--The recent United Nations General Assembly resolution urging Britain and Argentina to reopen negotiations on the future of the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands represents a victory for Argentina and Latin America, declared Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone in a nationwide television and radio broadcast this evening.

Argentina is still prepared to do its utmost to create conditions for the fulfillment of the UN resolution despite Britain's rejection of the resolution and its repeated armed provocations in the southwest Atlantic, Bignone said.

The president went on to say that Argentina has all along stood for negotiations in the hope that the Malvinas issue will gradually be resolved in a just manner. However, he said, this hope and initiative of Argentina was given the cold shoulder. Now that the United Nations has adopted the new resolution, he hoped that the same thing will not happen again.

The president said that as from today Argentina will be ready to comply with the arrangements made by the UN secretary-general towards the reopening of negotiations between the two sides.

It is up to Britain to make a positive response, Bignone said. Otherwise, it would be held responsible for "the tension prevailing in the southwest Atlantic," he added.

Bignone thanked those Latin American and other nations for their support given to his country at the United Nations. He described this as a vivid expression of the unity of the Latin American continent. It also showed that the Latin American nations would cast aside their political and ideological differences and get united for a great and just cause, the president said.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON UN BACKING RENEWED MALVINAS TALKS

HK080413 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 82 p 6

["Review" by correspondent Guan Yanzhong [4619 1750 1813]: "A Diplomatic Victory for Argentina"]

[Text] On the evening of 4 November, the UN General Assembly took a vote on the draft resolution on the issue of the Malvinas Islands cosponsored by Argentina and 19 other Latin American countries. This resolution was carried by a vote of 90 to 12, with 52 abstentions. It called for Argentina and Britain to resume negotiations regarding a solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas Islands. It also decided to place the Malvinas issue on the agenda of the next UNGA. This news was prominently reported in all the papers in Buenos Aires, and the event was acclaimed as "a victory for the Argentina standpoint in the UN," "a victory for Latin America," and a "step forward" toward the settlement of the Malvinas issue.

The cosponsoring of this resolution by 20 Latin American countries showed a new development in the unity between Latin American countries. As Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari said, the Latin American countries took it as "their own cause" to support Argentina in recovering sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and "worked in unprecedented union." During the debates over this issue, representatives from many Latin American countries explicitly set forth their positions on safeguarding this just cause, winning sympathy and support from many other countries. Since the end of the Malvinas war, according to its experiences, Argentina has made efforts to strengthen relations with other countries in the region and worked to consolidate the unity of Latin America and to carry forward the cause of integration. These efforts have achieved good results, and the outcome of the voting in the UNGA has also proved this point.

The United States decided to vote for the resolution "after careful consideration and extensive consultations." This made Argentina and other Latin American countries feel "satisfied," but Britain expressed "disappointment." During the Malvinas war, the United States sided with Britain and adopted sanctions against Argentina; this provoked strong opposition from the Latin American countries, and also harmed its own interests. As some papers remarked, the United States "could no longer support a position which violated its own interests; it needed to repair relations with Latin America." By

voting for the resolution, President Reagan was trying to show that "the South Atlantic crisis has come to an end," and to create a favorable atmosphere for his coming visit to several countries in Central and South America.

The resolution adopted by the UNGA asked the governments of both Argentina and Britain to resume negotiations and work out a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute over the Malvinas Islands as soon as possible. Even some countries who abstained from voting also agreed that both sides should solve the dispute through negotiations. But this reasonable demand of most of the member countries in the UN was rejected by Britain. Disregarding the strong feeling of anticolonialism and desire to seek peaceful settlement of international disputes among the international community, Britain tried every means to obstruct the assembly from carrying the resolution sponsored by the Latin American countries. British representatives also tried everything to "persuade" and even exerted pressure on some countries not to vote for the resolution. Public opinion held that the outcome of this voting was "a showdown from London's point of view."

For a long time past, Argentina and Britain held many talks on the Malvinas dispute but made no progress. The Argentine press pointed out that the resolution adopted by the UNGA was "an important step forward" for future work. But the implementation of this resolution still requires unceasing efforts. It is not easy to solve the Malvinas issue. The Argentine Government and people are still faced with the protracted and arduous task of carrying on the just struggle of safeguarding Argentina's sovereignty.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EGYPT CALLS FOR JOINT ACTION ON ARAB PROBLEMS

OW070912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 November (XINHUA)--Egypt today urged leaders of the Arab nation to act together to solve Arab problems.

In a policy statement to the people's assembly, Premier Fu'ad Muhyi Ad-din said, "Egypt is keen on opening its arms to the Arab nation and invites its leaders to take concerted action to solve existing problems."

Seventeen of the 21 Arab states have severed ties with Egypt because of its 1979 peace treaty with Israel. President Husni Mubarak has sent out signals for reconciliation ever since he took office 13 months ago.

Muhyi Ad-din told the assembly that as a founder of the non-aligned movement in Egypt will continue to ward off attempts of deviation from the basic principles of the movement.

Referring to the disputed Tabah area under Israeli control on the Sinai border, he stressed Egypt's resolve never to cede any part of its national territory.

While supporting Iraq to defend its soil, Egypt will make sustained efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the Iraq-Iran conflict, the premier declared.

Egypt will consolidate its ties with all other African countries but opposes any racial segregation policies in the continent, Muhyi Ad-din said.

Egypt also attaches great importance to its relations with the western European countries and its strong ties with the United States.

Continued foreign occupation of Afghanistan is a flagrant aggression which must be brought to immediate end, he said.

On internal policies he put emphasis on increased production and armed forces build-up. The open door economic policy will be continued, Mohieddin said.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'VODK' ON KEY TO SOLUTION OF KAMPUCHEAN ISSUE

OW261238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 October (XINHUA)--Total Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea is the key and an indispensable prerequisite to an over-all solution of the Kampuchean issue, commented Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

The commentary said that since Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, the Hanoi authorities have not only ignored three UN resolutions calling for Vietnam's troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, but also incessantly sent reinforcements to Kampuchea in order to escalate the war. This prevents the Kampuchean people from exercising their sacred right to self-determination. What is more, they are in great danger of losing their right to live.

Continued Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea has made it impossible to solve the problem of hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean refugees in the Thai border areas and to ease the tense situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border. And the danger of war expansion is daily increasing. It went on to say that by their presence in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the Soviet expansionist forces have made more and more inroads into Southeast Asia.

The five ASEAN member countries have in the United Nations put forward a draft resolution demanding Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea it noted. It called on the current UN General Assembly to pass another resolution demanding the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, and to take necessary measures to exert pressure on Vietnam politically, diplomatically and economically. It appealed to all countries to continue their support for the Kampuchean people's just struggle against Vietnamese aggression until all Vietnamese aggressors were driven out of Kampuchea.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' VIEWS LDP ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN JAPAN

OW091804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, 9 November (XINHUA)--The current one-month primary election campaign of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) has become the party's "inter-necine war" as described by Japanese media.

This campaign, which started on 23 October after the failure of the party leaders to nominate a unanimously-supported successor to the resigned party President Zenko Suzuki through negotiations, has brought four contenders into heated rivalry.

The four candidates are Yasuhiro Nakasone, 64, minister of state in charge of administrative management; Toshio Komoto, 71, minister of state and director general of the Economic Planning Agency; Shintaro Abe, 58, minister of international trade and industry; and Ichiro Nakagawa, 57, minister of state and director of the Science and Technology Agency.

According to local newspapers, during the campaign, the four candidates have each attacked the others in an attempt to increase his own influence.

Yasuhiro Nakasone, who is backed by the "mainstream" faction in the party, advocated the "continuation of the Suzuki policy." He pledged a thorough implementation of Suzuki's financial and administrative policies and a "reconstruction of the financial system without tax increases."

However, the other three candidates who belong to the party's "non-mainstream" faction have launched heavy attacks on Kakuei Tanaka, former prime minister, and the "Suzuki system," declaring that Nakasone, a pro-Tanaka man, can in no way make a radical change of the current party situation of "Tanaka domination" if he is elected. They expressed their readiness to fight for a "reform of Japan's politics at the cost of their lives."

It was reported that none of the four contenders has proposed concrete policies to solve the difficult political and economic issues now faced by the government both at home and abroad. As to the amendment of the constitution, a sensitive issue at home, all the candidates, except Ichiro Nakagawa who said amendment should be made, have taken a scrupulous or evasive attitude.

But Japan's foreign policy is a point that none of the candidates has so far even touched upon.

During the campaign, the four candidates have expressed different views about the effect of the primary election.

It is believed that by 24 November when the results of the primary election are published, contentions between the party's "mainstream" and "non-mainstream" factions will become even fiercer over the question of whether a formal election should be conducted by LDP Dietmen as originally decided.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JARUZELSKI LETTER STRESSES TIES WITH GDR

OW050901 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 4 November (XINHUA)--Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, who came here yesterday for a two-day visit, today handed a letter from Wojciech Jaruzelski to Erich Honecker, chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.

In the letter, Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation of Poland, stressed the need to strengthen cooperation between the two countries and the two parties.

During the talks between Honecker and Olszowski today, the Polish foreign minister briefed the chairman on the measures taken by the Polish party and government to stabilize the situation at home and safeguard the socialist achievements.

The two sides emphasized the importance of keeping friendly ties, saying that they both advocated relaxation of tension, disarmament and limitation of arms, nuclear arms in particular.

The two sides also strongly denounced the interference of the United States and NATO in Poland's internal affairs.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH PARTY POLITICAL BUREAU MEETS 7 NOV

OW070856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 November (XINHUA)--The politburo of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party met today to discuss the country's socio-political situation.

A communique issued after the meeting warned the opposition forces against planned strikes, and asked the government "to oppose resolutely all irresponsible and adventurist activities which might endanger the country's social calm and the security of the state and its citizens."

Not long ago, the underground "provisional national coordination committee" of the Solidarity Union issued a statement calling for eight-hour strikes and street demonstrations on 10 November in protest against the new trade union law passed by the National Assembly on 8 October.

The politburo meeting communique said that the opposition forces inspired and supported by subversive centers abroad are seeking to incite strikes and disturbances involving consequences that "would halt the tendency, real at present, toward getting out of the economic crisis, and expose the internal peace of the country to serious danger."

The politburo asked all party members, organs and organisations to take every necessary step aimed at securing calm and undisturbed work.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT HOLDS TALKS IN INDONESIA

OW040825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 November (XINHUA)--The visiting Pakistan President Ziaul Haq said in Jakarta Wednesday that he and Indonesian President Suharto agreed all foreign troops should get out of Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Emerging from more than two hours of talks with President Suharto, Ziaul told reporters they had discussed "problems faced by the world, mainly in the Middle East, in Afghanistan and in Kampuchea."

They shared the view that Vietnamese troops should get out of Kampuchea because "we do not accept the imposition of a regime by an outside power," he said. They also agreed that the Soviet Union must pull its troops out of Afghanistan, where they are backing the government against the Afghan people.

The two leaders also exchanged views on the non-aligned movement, which they agreed should play a more effective role in world affairs.

Ziaul said both sides agreed to strengthen bilateral relations by speeding up implementation of the Indonesia-Pakistan economic and cultural cooperation accord.

Arriving in Indonesia on 2 November, the Pakistan president is in the country for a five-day official visit on a leg of his current tour of Asian nations that has taken him to China, Korea, India and Thailand.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SINGAPORE REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES UNGA SESSION

WO290202 Beijing XINHUA in English 0131 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, 28 October (XINHUA)--"The ASEAN countries call for the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the restoration to the people of Kampuchea of their right to self-determination," representative of Singapore T. T. B. Koh told the UN General Assembly today.

Koh pointed out that the ASEAN countries are opposed to Vietnam's armed intervention and military occupation of Kampuchea for two reasons. "First, Vietnam's action violates some of the most fundamental principles of the UN Charter, such as respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, non-interference in the internal affairs of states, non-resort to force in the settlement of disputes between states, and the peaceful settlement of disputes."

"The second reason is that if we do not do so, there is a very real danger that after Vietnam has digested its conquest of Kampuchea, and its domination over Laos, it will begin to cast an avaricious eye upon other states of South-east Asia," he continued.

The ASEAN countries, he said, believe that the declaration adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea contains a just and balanced framework for negotiating a political settlement of the conflict in Kampuchea.

He urged Vietnam to respond positively to the world community's plea to come to the negotiating table to find a political settlement of the conflict.

The representatives of Mauritania, Paraguay and the Central African Republic also condemned Vietnam's illegal occupation of Kampuchea, called for a total and unconditional withdrawal of its troops, and supported the rights of the Kampuchean people to choose and manage their own affairs freely and democratically.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ANNUAL FRENCH-BRITISH SUMMIT ENDS 6 NOV

OW061724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Paris, 5 November (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French President Francois Mitterrand ended talks here today on the dispute of European community budget and farming policies.

Speaking at a press conference after their talks, which are an annual event, the two leaders said they still maintain their positions on the community budget, the main source of friction for the past three years.

Mitterrand said that the problem is not yet solved.

Mitterrand pointed out that France maintains the community's compensation for Britain should be cut gradually.

But Mrs Thatcher said that the French position is unfair. She hoped the problem will be solved as soon as possible.

They announced monthly meetings between senior officials in London or in Paris to coordinate their actions.

The two sides discussed further cooperation between the two countries in the fields of industry and science.

They expressed their displeasure over U.S. sanctions against European firms using American technology in contracts for the Soviet-European gas pipeline.

It is reported that the two leaders also discussed a wide range of issues including disarmament, European security and their relations with the Soviet Union.

The British prime minister left for home this afternoon.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAKISTANI, MALAYSIAN LEADERS EXCHANGE VIEWS

OW091708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 November (XINHUA)--Malaysia and Pakistan today signed an economic and technical cooperation agreement during Pakistan President Muhammad Ziaul Haq's visit which ends tomorrow, according to news agency reports.

Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed told reporters today after talks with Zia that under the agreement the two countries will work out measures to reduce the trade imbalance.

Malaysia can increase its imports from Pakistan by buying more cotton, rice and wheat, according to the agreement, and Pakistani firms will be invited to take part in construction and industrial projects in Malaysia to further narrow the trade differential.

Pakistan suggested sending more doctors to work in Malaysia and pledged support for the proposed establishment of an international Islamic university in Malaysia.

Mohamed said the agreement will "not only pave the way for increased trade and economic cooperation, but promote closer contacts between their ministers and officials," according to the reports.

On international issues, the two leaders "reiterated their support for the Palestinian and Arab struggle against Israel and called on all parties concerned to respect the right of the Palestinians for their homeland," reports say.

On the Afghan issue, both leaders "expressed deep concern over the continued occupation and domination of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union."

They called for an immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and hoped to achieve a political solution to the problem, reports say.

Mohamed today expressed concern over the threat to the security of the South-east Asian region by "growing Soviet-Vietnamese collaboration."

Both sides called for a withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea.

The two leaders, according to reports, discussed greater cooperation among members of the organization of the Islamic conference so that richer nations could help improve the economies of developing nations.

President Zia arrived in Kuala Lumpur 6 November, marking the first visit by a Pakistan head of state to Malaysia. He will go to Singapore tomorrow.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EGYPT'S 'ALI ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT TO TURKEY 6 NOV

OW061900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, 6 November (XINHUA)--Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali ended his five-day official visit to Turkey today.

It was the first visit to Turkey in the past fifteen years by such a high-ranking Egyptian official.

During his stay here, Hasan 'Ali held discussions with Turkish Foreign Minister Iltur Turkmen on bilateral relations as well as international issues such as the Middle East question, Iran-Iraq war, the situation in Lebanon and the Afghanistan question.

According to a press release issued here today following the conclusion of 'Ali's visit, the two ministers expressed their concern over the continuing foreign occupation of Afghanistan and their hope that a political solution could be reached as soon as possible on the basis of respect for the sovereignty and independence of Afghanistan and the right of the Afghan people to determine their own future.

They strongly condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and deplored the massacres in Sabra and Chatella Palestinian refugee camps for which Israel should bear full responsibility.

The two sides supported all efforts aimed at the prompt withdrawal of Israeli and all other foreign forces from Lebanon in order to establish peace and stability in that country and to restore its sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity.

They agreed that a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Middle East question can only be achieved through the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories to its pre-1967 borders, self-determination for the Palestinian people including their right to form an independent state and the creation of conditions allowing all countries in the area to live within secure and recognized borders.

The two sides reaffirmed their support for the PLO and the necessity of its participation in peace efforts.

They also expressed the hope that Iran and Iraq could find an honourable solution to their conflict.

During the talks, both sides expressed their desire to increase political, cultural and trade relations as well as economic cooperation between the two countries.

Yesterday morning, Hasan 'Ali was received here by Turkish head of state General Kenan Evren and Premier Bulen Ulusu. 'Ali conveyed a message to Evren from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak extending "good wishes and friendship" of the Egyptian people.

Hasan 'Ali left Istanbul this afternoon for a trip to Canada and America.

CSO: 4000/15

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'BA YI' SAYS U.S. PREPARING FOR GERM WARFARE

OW090529 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Ignoring China's persistent demands, the U.S. authorities have refused to turn over to us the data on the Japanese scheme to conduct bacteriological warfare against China in the 1940's. This shows that the U.S. authorities are not only attempting to conceal the crimes of the Japanese militarists from us but are also secretly preparing for bacteriological warfare.

It is known to all that during its aggression against China, the 731st unit of the Japanese army commanded by Lt Gen Jiro Ishii, a former Japanese army doctor, secretly developed bacteriological weapons in our northeast in preparation for bacteriological warfare against China, the Soviet Union and other countries. The Japanese war criminals especially developed bubonic plague, cholera and other kinds of horrible, murderous bacteria using living human beings as guinea pigs. As a result, many of our compatriots were killed.

Shielded by the U.S. authorities after Japan's surrender, Ishii and other Japanese war criminals managed to escape trial by a tribunal. Furthermore, the United States shipped all the equipment and data compiled by the Japanese 731st unit back to the U.S. Army Bacteriological Warfare Research Center at (Bickley) Base in Maryland, where, with the help of the Japanese, they continued to develop bacteriological weapons started by the 731st unit.

We must point out that the United States used bacteriological weapons during the war of aggression against Korea. They even brought Japanese experts on bacteriological warfare over to the Korean battlefield and asked them to help the U.S. Army use this type of weapon.

At present, the United States is stepping up its research on new ways of conducting bacteriological warfare by applying the latest scientific techniques. For example, they are applying biology, genetics and hereditary medicine to cultivate more lethal and more active bacteria.

In the meantime, the Americans remain silent about the data on the bacteriological developments by the Japanese war criminals. They refuse to turn over the so-called "Handbook On Directing Bacteriological Warfare Against China" compiled under the direction of Lt Gen Ishii. According to the investigation by our departments concerned, this handbook explains in full detail the

different ways of using different kinds of bacteriological weapons in different regions and at different times in accordance with different natural and climatic conditions.

The refusal to turn over these important documents and the handbook on directing bacteriological warfare against China by the United States proves once again that U.S. imperialism still looks at China as a potential enemy and is secretly scheming hostile action against China.

CSO: 4005/153

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HOANG VAN HOAN ON WORKS OF HO CHI MINH

HK090531 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 82 p 7

[Article by Hoang Van Hoan: "'Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh' and Renegade Le Duan"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] In my statement of Le Duan's distortion of Chairman Ho's will, published last year on the anniversary of the August revolution, I said: The publication of the greatly revised and emasculated "Collected Works of Ho Chi Minh" published by Le Duan is the trick of a political swindler. I reserve the right of further exposing Le Duan.

Now, after a period of careful study, I feel that I have the duty to provide the material and to present my own view so that all Vietnamese people will have a true picture of the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh" published by Le Duan in 1980.

/1. President Ho and the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh"/

President Ho devoted his whole life to the revolution. It was his leadership alone which enabled the Vietnamese revolution to traverse its extremely difficult road and in the end win complete victory.

Let us look back on the history of the Vietnamese revolution. From the time of the invasion of Vietnam by the French imperialists in 1958, our predecessors launched one campaign after another and advanced in wave upon wave to carry out their heroic and stubborn struggle, but without success. It was not until the correct position and line put forward by President Ho, advocating workers and peasants as the main force and the means of the united front (the Vietnam Independence League, the Vietnam National Federation, the National Fatherland Front and the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam) which united all the patriotic forces of various classes and social strata, that the people in their millions became mobilized. They vowed to die rather than become slaves and waged a life or death struggle against the enemy. While working for national unity, President Ho, based on the spirit of internationalism, also fought for the sympathy and support of all people and progressive forces in the world, including the French and American people. Under the guidance of this position and line, all the people of Vietnam became united in their sacrifice and struggles and eventually won complete victory in their revolutionary struggle for national liberation.

Vietnam was formerly carved into three parts and together with Laos and Kampuchea formed the French imperialist colony of Indochina. The subsequent building of Vietnam into a democratic republic was the achievement of President Ho.

After the signing of the Geneva accords, the United States inherited the mantle of France and turned South Vietnam into its military base and a new type of colony. The Vietnamese people therefore decided to carry out the construction of the north on the one hand and to work hard to promote the struggle of liberating the south on the other. By closely uniting with the people of Laos and Kampuchea, and with enormous support from China, Vietnam defeated the French Army and compelled France to sign the Geneva accords of 1954 acknowledging the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. In the end, South Vietnam was also completely freed. This was due to the fact that the correct position and line put forward by President Ho had been resolutely followed and put into practice by the armies and civilians in both the north and south. This was also the achievement of President Ho.

The "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh" published in 1960 contained extremely important articles written by President Ho between 1920 to 1960 and fully embodied his strategic and tactical thinking during the different stages of the revolution. These stages were as follows: carrying out underground revolutionary activities; struggling to build the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; and consolidating the base area for the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in the north, resisting France and the United States and safeguarding the independence and unification of the motherland.

The articles written by President Ho from 1961 to 1969 are also extremely important. These articles embodied his strategic and tactical thinking in the most acute stage of resistance against the United States; the distinguishing feature of this stage is the carrying out of direct armed struggle against the regular U.S. Army.

It can be said that all the works written by President Ho during his 50 years of revolutionary activities were correct proposals tested in the practice of Vietnam's revolution. They were the beacon lighting up the uneven and tortuous road for the revolutionaries and the revolutionary army. Without this beacon, the Vietnamese revolution might still be groping in the dark and no one would know when the Vietnamese people could break away from the slavery of imperialism and feudalism.

Therefore, the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh" published in 1961 and the articles written by President Ho after 1961 are a valuable legacy in the treasure house of the Vietnamese revolution and they must be studied, greatly respected and always kept intact by present and future patriots.

Also because of this, when republishing the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh," the parts published in 1960, that is, the articles personally examined and approved by President Ho, should be kept intact. As for the articles written by President Ho after 1961, they could be compiled into a volume as "Selected

"Works of Ho Chi Minh, Volume II." This is common sense that most editorial personnel would understand and act on.

However, Le Duan and his ilk, for the sake of their own sordid and sinister aims, have made the decision (in the words of the publisher's note): "A new edition of the 'Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh' must be published as soon as possible...as a substitute for the 1960 edition, for the study of cadres, party members and the whole people."

Why do they need a substitute? The reason is that the 1960 edition is incompatible with their counterrevolutionary line. A substitute means that they will prohibit the reading of the original edition so that everybody must read and study what they have altered and selected in their new edition.

Let us take a look at what Le Duan and his ilk have deleted from the 1960 edition of the selected works.

2. Alternation of the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh" Means Betrayal

Le Duan has degenerated and become a renegade, he has completely destroyed the achievements won by the people through 30 years of hard struggle. Throughout the process of his betrayal, he has carried out a black line; that is, when President Ho was alive, he hoodwinked and deceived him and when President Ho died, he discarded his correct position and line and acted in diametric opposition to this position and line. The publication of the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh" in 1980 was the most notorious part of this black line.

Soon after the liberation of South Vietnam, in order to carry out his deceptive propaganda, Le Duan ordered the propaganda organs to collect those words of President Ho Chi Minh which conformed with his reactionary line, especially those which could be interpreted as being anti-Chinese. However, they could never find any passage suited to their purpose. So Le Duan thought up another trick--the publication of another "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh" called the "New Edition" to cheat the people.

Let us compare the differences between the original and new editions of the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh."

The original edition contains 249 articles written by President Ho Chi Minh from 1920 to 1960. They constitute all of his most important works. But Le Duan retains only 74 of them and leaves out all the other 175 articles. /That means dropping 70 percent of the articles published in the 1960 edition./

In the remaining 74 articles, Le Duan and his company have flagrantly blue-pencilled quite a lot, including President Ho's political report to the Second National Congress of the Vietnamese Workers' Party in 1951. A report approved by all the delegates present. /This means that they have not only altered President Ho's workers but also the historical documents of the revolution./

As for the newly collected articles, a preliminary estimation shows that more than 700 of President Ho's articles were published in the Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN from 1961 to 1969 alone, but only 52 articles have been selected in what they call their new edition. This does not include President Ho's will, which they have distorted. Compared with the large volume of the original edition of the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh," these articles would constitute too obviously small a volume if they were published alone as the second volume of the selected works. Therefore, the 52 articles and some others taken out from the original edition were compiled into two volumes of the same size. This is obviously a trick to make people ignorant of the many important ideas removed from the original edition, for now they are allowed access only to the new one which has been implemented and revised by the Le Duan clique. At the same time as betraying President Ho, Le Duan tries to exploit his prestige in order to swindle and bluff. On the one hand he has ordered large-scale propaganda of the idea that he is the "loyal pupil" of President Ho; and, on the other hand, he has hoodwinked the people by means of blue-pencilling President Ho's works, in an attempt to prevent the people from understanding the president's overall position and line.

In order to cover up their anti-Chinese crimes, they have completely deleted nearly 70 of President Ho's articles about China. Furthermore, they have deleted almost all the passage about China in President Ho's other articles.

In order to cover up their crime of invading Laos and Kampuchea, they have deleted President Ho's many articles about Laos and Kampuchea, especially his letter of congratulations to the meeting of the Indochinese people (dated 2 March 1965) and his congratulatory letter wishing the meeting success (dated 18 March 1965).

In order to cover up their crime of abolishing the autonomous regions and oppressing the minority nationalities, they have deleted President Ho's articles on the northwest autonomous region and the northern Vietnam autonomous region and his speeches to the people of various nationalities.

In order to conceal their policy of destroying unity, they have deleted President Ho's congratulatory telegrams to the convention of catholics, the Buddhist convention and the South Vietnam National Liberation Front.

In order to cover up their crime of abolishing democracy, they have deleted President Ho's many articles on problems related to democracy, criticism and self-criticism.

In order to cover up their bureaucratism and the malpractices of coercion and commandism, they have deleted President Ho's many articles on the rectification and training of cadres and on the idea that cadres must show concern for the lives of the masses, carry out the mass line and be the loyal servants of the masses.

In order to divorce themselves from President Ho's economic policies, they have deleted President Ho's articles on the implementation of the principle of self-reliance in carrying out industrial, agricultural and commercial economic construction.

In order to play down President Ho's role in educating the workers, youths, women and peasants, they have deleted his many congratulatory telegrams to the meetings of trade unions, youths and women and his articles on the peasants' role.

In order to belittle President Ho's role in international activities, they have deleted many of the articles which he wrote in France expressing his sympathy with and support for oppressed nations and denouncing the crimes of the colonial system.

In order to play down President Ho's role in leading the struggle of resistance against France and the United States, they have deleted many of his articles on the border battles, the Dien Bien Battle and the Geneva Conference, and his advocacy of protracted hard struggle. They have even deleted the appeal which President Ho issued during the state of emergency.

Obviously, Le Duan's publication of the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh" in 1980 was not a casual event or an action due to a mistake of ideology or understanding. It was an action planned to carry out their plot to deceive their teacher, betray their friends and bring disaster to their country.

Le Duan is indeed a sinister political swindler. The Vietnamese people, and especially Vietnamese revolutionaries must be strictly on their guard against him!

3. Opposing China Is an Important Integral Aim of the Publication of the New Selected Works

Opposition of China forms the nucleus of the Le Duan clique's domestic and foreign policies. Haunted by the fear that the people will know about the excellent situation in China and most of all, about what President Ho said with deep affection about the Chinese people and revolution, this clique brazenly removed nearly 70 articles as well as paragraphs and sentences in other articles about China from the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh," when they prepared the 1980 edition.

Through the articles that Le Duan has blue-pencilled we can clearly see the depth of President Ho's understanding of and feeling for China. This was because President Ho strove all his life to carry out political activities for the revolution in Vietnam, a revolution closely related to the Chinese people and their revolution. This understanding and feeling was expressed in the following aspects:

/He correctly evaluated the relations between Vietnam and China./ With regard to relations between the two countries, President Ho said: "The relations between the Vietnamese and Chinese nations have thousands of years of history. In the future, these relations will become increasingly more intimate in order to promote the freedom and happiness of our two nations and safeguard world democracy and everlasting peace." ("Congratulatory telegram on the founding of the PRC Government"--5 December 1949)

President Ho said further: "Vietnam and China are brother nations. Our two countries are as close as lips and teeth. We have fought and are fighting shoulder to shoulder for national independence and socialism. The victory of the Chinese revolution is of especially great significance to the Vietnamese people." ("Congratulatory speech on the 10th anniversary of the founding of the PRC"--28 September 1959)

/He sympathized with the Chinese people's struggle against colonialism./ Concerning his sympathy with the Chinese people's struggle against colonialism, President Ho said: "The British capitalists are attempting to invade the whole of China and turn it into a colony,"..."all Chinese people, whatever their political views, oppose this disguised colonial policy."..."I hope that, faced with the threat of the British capitalists, the children of the Chinese nation will unite as one, carry out the resistance struggle and strive to win victory." ("Britain's Colonialist Policy"--9 November 1923)

/He valued highly the influence of the Chinese revolution on the world revolution./ With regard to the influence of the Chinese revolution on the world revolution, President Ho said: "The victory of the Chinese revolution and the founding of the PRC constitutes the greatest event in human history since the October revolution in Russia." ("Congratulatory speech on the 10th anniversary of the founding of the PRC"--28 September 1959)

/He valued highly the experience of the Chinese revolution and Mao Zedong thought./ Concerning the experience of the Chinese revolution and Mao Zedong thought, President Ho said: "The Chinese revolution has great influence on the Vietnamese revolution. Vietnamese revolutionaries should learn from the Chinese revolution and have already benefited by many of its experiences." "The experiences of the Chinese revolution and Mao Zedong thought have deepened our understanding of the ideas of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin." "Vietnamese revolutionaries must always remember and be grateful for this." ("Political report to the Second National Congress of the Vietnam Workers' Party"--February 1951)

/He valued highly China's aid to Vietnam./ Concerning China's aid to Vietnam, President Ho said: "These achievements are a result of China's generous aid.... Our comrades the Chinese experts and workers have helped us wholeheartedly. We are greatly moved by and grateful for this lofty internationalist spirit of the Chinese people and their kind feeling toward us." ("Completion of the Hanoi-Munan Path Railway"--27 February 1955)

He also said: "In our revolution and resistance against Japan in the past, in the socialist construction of northern Vietnam, and in carrying out our cause for the peaceful reunification of our motherland, we have always received the complete support of the CPC and the Chinese people. What is especially valuable is the help of our comrades the Chinese experts." ("Speech of thanks at Comrade Liu Shaoqi's farewell banquet"--NHAN DAN 16 May 1963)

/He adopted a correct attitude toward the overseas Chinese in Vietnam./ As for his attitude toward the overseas Chinese in Vietnam, President Ho said:

"I should like to take this opportunity to say a few words to the foreign national friends in our country. There are among you, businessmen, industrialists, hawkers, small proprietors, workers and intellectuals who have lived together with the Vietnamese people for a long time. Your legitimate economic and cultural activities benefit Vietnam. Therefore, I propose that you should feel secure in carrying on your business as usual. The Vietnamese people and government will cooperate with you, help and protect you." ("Appeal on the day of the liberation of the capital"--10 October 1954)

Obviously President Ho's understanding of and feeling for China was diametrically opposed to that of Le Duan. If Le Duan had retained all of President Ho's articles on China, this would have undoubtedly meant retaining a monster-reflecting mirror which would reveal Le Duan's monstrous features as soon as people looked at it.

In order to cover up their monstrous features, Le Duan and his ilk resorted to vilifying President Ho, giving the following explanation:

"The Chinese leaders have adopted a duplicitous policy. They help us in our revolution and at the same time restrict us and prevent us from achieving victory. Particularly since about 1958, because of the complicated conditions of the struggle of the Vietnamese people, when President Ho talked about China and our relations with China, he continued to affirm China's positive side and its aid to our country's revolution in order to minimize the harmful effect of the Chinese leaders' disgusting conduct." (Publisher's note in the 1980 edition)

They think that by giving this explanation, they can give people the impression that President Ho himself opposed China and acted in the same double-dealing way as them.

In this way, they shamefully vilify President Ho. However, President Ho was an honest revolutionary; he was just and honorable, and always safeguarded truth and justice. His deeds were identical to his words and he proceeded in all his words and actions from the spirit of his duty to the people and to history. This has been universally acknowledged by all the Vietnamese people and all the important political activists in the world.

If anyone is fond of playing double dealing tricks, it is none other than Le Duan himself! Did Le Duan not speak well of China hundreds of times in the past? Now, he has eaten his own words and reversed all he has said. People cannot help but be moved to ask: Can people believe the praise, oaths and promises Le Duan is making today? Is all this praise, these vows and promises really from the heart? Or is he giving this praise, these oaths and promises unwillingly "because of the...complicated conditions of struggle?"

Le Duan thinks that his anti-Chinese trick of publishing the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh" was well-planned and highly effective, but it was in fact only the mad and foolish performance of a man who had lost his reason. But the deep friendship between Vietnam and China, cultivated by President Ho and Chairman Mao, has taken deep root in the hearts of the two peoples, and

no force can undermine it. The antagonistic situation created by Le Duan and his ilk for the present is only a temporary phenomenon. In the near future, the profound friendship between Vietnam and China will surely be recovered and developed. This is what the Vietnamese people hope and have determined to bring about. The ungrateful anti-Chinese elements will certainly be cast aside by the people!

4. Conclusion

From the above-mentioned facts and analyses, we may draw the following conclusions:

- 1) The publication of 1980 edition of the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh" on Le Duan's orders is illegal and invalid. The Le Duan clique must immediately withdraw and destroy all copies of this edition and reprint the 1960 edition as it was for the broad masses to study.
- 2) The Ho Chi Minh Museum, the Vietnamese Revolution Museum and all other Vietnamese history research institutions have a duty to satisfactorily preserve the 1960 edition of the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh" and to do their best to collect the manuscripts and original copies of President Ho's articles written in the period from 1920 to 1969 and not included in the 1960 edition, in order to prevent these articles from being fabricated or blue-pencilled by Le Duan and his ilk when they "publish these articles for the first time." Since Le Duan and his ilk unscrupulously and flagrantly blue-pencil led the 1960 edition of the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh," a collection of precious materials about the Vietnamese revolution which has already been publicly published, how can we guarantee that they will not falsify and blue-pencil those articles they will "publish for the first time?" Therefore, please, do be on your guard.
- 3) "President Ho's Will," which Le Duan and his ilk published as the last article in the new edition, has also been distorted by Le Duan. The Ho Chi Minh Museum and the Vietnamese Revolution Museum must demand that Le Duan and his clique hand over the intact manuscript of President Ho's will. If what Le Duan gives these museums is still the version he has published, these museums must write a footnote to President Ho's will, stating that this version of President Ho's will has been blue-pencilled by Le Duan and is published because no manuscript is available.
- 4) Whatever area he works in, a true Vietnamese revolutionary must make efforts to find the 1960 edition of "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh" to read and spread the ideas of this book in order to make people understand President Ho's theories, political line, thought and moral values and see through Le Duan and his ilk's renegade activities. Thus people will not be led onto the path of bringing disaster to the nation, deceiving the teacher and betraying the friends.
- 5) In spite of the alterations by the Le Duan clique to the original edition of the "Selected Works of Ho Chi Minh," President Ho's theories, political line, thought and moral values will live forever in the hearts of the

Vietnamese people and always remain as a beacon showing the road for their advance.

All patriotic Vietnamese should rise resolutely to defend President Ho's political line and achievements of the revolution, smash the despicable conspiracy of the Le Duan clique and its ruthless, corrupt ruling body, and strive to build a peaceful, unified, independent and democratic Vietnam to fulfill President Ho's expectations.

CSO: 4005/153

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SOLZHENITSYN'S TAIWAN VISIT CONDEMNED--Several years ago, the U.S. Government gave political asylum to Solzhenitsyn, an extreme anticommunist element expelled by the Soviet Union. The U.S. Government has also permitted the so-called writer to publish books which distort life in the Soviet Union. Not long ago, U.S. imperialism allowed this running dog to visit Taipei, where he launched the dirtiest attack against our country. He said: Do not trust Peking's promises that it will totally preserve your economic and social system and even your armed forces. Communist China hates you and wants the United States to stop the sale of arms to you in order to weaken your defense capability and create conditions for the invasion of your island. Solzhenitsyn's visit to Taiwan was arranged by the U.S. State Department to use him to express its own viewpoint. [Text] [OW092307 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 9 Nov 82]

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PHILIPPINES--The Chinese agricultural delegation led by Lin Hujia, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, left here today for a visit to the Republic of the Philippines at the invitation of the Philippine Government. [Text] [OW090845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 9 Nov 82]

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH NIGER'S KOUNTCHE--Tunis, 5 Nov (XINHUA)--The Palestinian people will continue to struggle in all fields, militarily, politically and diplomatically, said Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, at a press conference here today. He made the remarks after his talks with the visiting head of state of Niger Seyni Kountche. He said their talks covered the cause of the Palestinians and the Niger people's support for the Palestinian struggle against the Zionist entity. He recalled his earlier talks with Jordanian King Husayn Ibn Talal, saying that the talks were "successful and constructive." A mixed permanent committee had been established for the relations between Jordan and Palestine, he said. [Text] [OW061026 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 6 Nov 82]

NEW TURKISH PRESIDENT ELECTED--Ankara, 8 Nov (XINHUA)--General Kenan Evren has been elected the seventh president of the Turkish Republic, according to the first results announced by the state-run Ankara Radio this early morning. In a national referendum yesterday, a new constitution of Turkey was approved by over 90 percent of the voters. Gen Evren was automatically elected president for a single seven-year term in accordance with a provisional article

of the new constitution. General Evren, chief of general staff of the Turkish Armed Forces, led the military take-over of the administration in the country on 12 September 1980. He then became the chairman of the ruling "National Security Council" and head of state. [Text] [OW081339 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 8 Nov 82]

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, U.S. MANEUVERS--Wellington, 5 Nov (XINHUA)--Australian, New Zealand and U.S. troops began a six-day joint manoeuvre in the north island of this country yesterday. Two thousand five hundred soldiers from the three countries took part in the code-named "Truppenant" exercise which was designed to practise signals, command and tactics of withdrawal in a non-nuclear war setting. It is part of new Zealand Army's 1982-83 training course. [Text] [OW050745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 5 Nov 82]

NEW LEADER FOR SPANISH COMMUNISTS--Madrid, 7 Nov (XINHUA)--The central committee of the Spanish Communist Party today elected Gerardo Iglesias the general secretary of the party to replace Santiago Carrillo, who resigned Saturday. Party officials told reporters that Iglesias won 64 votes from the 104-member central committee. Three members opposed Iglesias' nomination. Nineteen were absent, 15 abstained and three votes were blank, they said. Iglesias, 37, a former coal miner, joined the party at the age of 15 and had been a party leader in the Asturias Region of northern Spain before he was nominated for the new post by Carrillo. After his election, Iglesias said he agrees with Carrillo's Eurocommunism and will carry out the resolutions adopted by the party's 10th congress. [Text] [OW081329 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 8 Nov 82]

U.S.' UNDERSECRETARY MEETS JAPANESE LEADERS--Tokyo, 11 Nov (XINHUA)--Japanese officials quoted visiting U.S. Undersecretary of State Lawrence Eagleberger as saying the United States wishes to hold talks with Japan to forge a common hardline position toward the Soviet Union, according to press reports here today. Eagleberger held separate talks with Japanese Cabinet Secretary Kiichi, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and Deputy Foreign Minister Toshijiro Nakajima on U.S.-Japan issues including defense affairs yesterday. He arrived here on 9 November on a three-day tour of Japan. [Text] [OWL11934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 11 Nov 82]

SPORTS DIGNITARIES RECEPTION HELD--Beijing, 12 Nov (XINHUA)--Ayilam Pan Panchapakesa Venkateswaran, Indian ambassador to China and Mrs Usha Venkateswaran, gave a reception here this afternoon in honor of the Chinese sports delegation and the China Central Song and Dance Ensemble, which will shortly leave for India to participate in the 9th Asian Games and the Arts Festival of the Games. Present were Li Menghua, minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Chen Xian, leader of the Chinese Sports Delegation; and Meng Yu, leader of the China Central Song and Dance Ensemble. Also present were athletes, coaches and referees of the delegation and artists of the ensemble.

CSO: 4000/15

PARTY AND STATE

FORUM HELD BY LIAONING CADRES ON 12TH PARTY CONGRESS REPORT

Socialist Legal System

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Jin Yang [6930 7122]: "Hu Yaobang's 12th Party Congress Report Is Discussed at Forum Held by Cadres of the Office of the Legal System, Liaoning Provincial People's Congress To Bring Democracy and a Legal System to Socialism"]

[Text] For the last few days, personnel of the Office of the Legal System of the Liaoning Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee have conscientiously studied Comrade Hu Yaobang's 12th party congress report and have resolved to build a high degree of socialist democracy and strengthen the contributing force of the socialist legal system.

Li Fan [2621 5400], vice chairman of the Office of the Legal System, said that the revised draft constitution stipulates that: "The people have the right to manage state work, economic and cultural enterprises as well as societal work by means at any path and form, as long as they abide by the regulations of the law." This guarantees the people's rights to be the masters of their own houses. It will greatly arouse the masses' enthusiasm for socialism. Comrade Huang Yalue [7806 0068 3970] said that, based on the principles of democracy, the state and society insure the people's legal rights and freedom and cannot be violated by any organization or individual. When people exercise their rights and freedom, they must safeguard the interests and freedom of the state, the collectives and other individuals. No one is allowed to use this freedom and these rights to carry out antirevolutionary or any other destructive activities. Absolutely unlimited rights do not exist, thus the nature of rights and obligations are unanimous. Only when obligations and enjoyment of rights are carried out correctly can a true socialist democratic system be guaranteed and be built.

Comrade Liu Baoqi [0491 1405 4388] said that the building of socialist democracy must be closely linked to the building of a socialist legal system in order to bring about socialist democratic systemization and legalization. So-called socialist democratic systemization and legalization requires that the people gain the rights of democracy and freedom by means of struggle. First is the highest power of being master over managing the state. The confirmation by systematic and legal forms brings about democratic codification and

standardization. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, the party has led the people to continue to formulate and complete various laws and to strengthen the party's leadership in political and legal work. As a result, a new unprecedented situation has emerged in the building of China's legal system. At present, China already has some fundamental laws and the task placed before us is how to guarantee the implementation of these laws. Therefore, we must repeatedly carry out propaganda and education of the legal system among the people so that everyone will understand and abide by the law. The broad masses of party officials and cadres must even be more so in leading, upholding and abiding by the law. Every citizen also has the responsibility to supervise the implementation of the law. They must dare to struggle against all unlawful activities so as to guarantee the consolidation and development of the socialist democratic system.

Power of Cooperation of Old, Young

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Sep 82 p 1

[Article: "Cadres of Organizations Subordinate to the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee Discuss the Power of Cooperation Between the Young and Old"]

[Text] Since the opening of the 12th party congress, the cadres of organizations subordinate to the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee have been in high spirits. They said that the 12th party congress has not only designed a beautiful blueprint but has also selected a strong party Central Committee for them so that their work will certainly be able to attain great victories.

The elections of the three committees of the party Central Committee and the Central Committee's leading organizations realized the cooperation of the young and old, and the replacement of the old in the Central Committee's leadership. Zhang Zhengde [1728 2973 1795], secretary of the provincial party committee, Liu Wen, [2692 2429], vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, Xie Huangtian [6200 5435 3944], and Peng Xiangsong [1756 4382 2646], vice governors, said that over 60 percent of the members of the 12th Central Committee were newly elected and among these, two-thirds are under the age of 60; the youngest is 38. This shows that our party is growing and flourishing and is not without successors. Comrades of the provincial party committee, administrative office, provincial party committee organization departments and provincial party committee propaganda departments said that the new leading organizations have a group of highly experienced older generation of proletarian revolutionaries with noble character and high prestige as the mainstay to hold the course of the party and state as well as a group of comrades who, in the prime of their lives, possess both ability and political integrity and are in the forefront of work. They are the most combat-worthy of the strong command post. Liu Mingjiu [0491 7686 0046], vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, said that the party Central Committee's leading organizations have achieved cooperation between old and young and replacement of the old. This is an extraordinary event in the history of China. Niu Pingfu [3662 1627 3940], vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC composed a poem concerning this: "The merit of ushering in the future and inheriting the past is difficult to match, by forging ahead to the future and carrying forward the

cause to success will certainly be attained." Shi Hengyue [4258 2897 1471], deputy director of the Provincial Machinery Bureau said that the old comrades not only have attained great achievements in the past but also have become models of the entire party for achieving cooperation with the young and replacement of the old. Wang Shutang [3769 2885 2768], provincial party committee secretary, said that the emergence of new leading organizations of the Central Committee signifies that our great party is becoming increasingly mature. Zheng Lanru [6774 5695 0320], an electrical engineer, said that with such a strong leadership core the four modernizations will certainly succeed and China will certainly flourish. During the forum, comrades from units of the provincial CPPCC, provincial political organizations, provincial bureau of communications and transportation, provincial planning committee, provincial economics committee, provincial office of public security and the provincial bureau of coal all said that the elections which produce leading organizations of the Central Committee that coincide with the will of the party and the people are China's hope for attaining vigorous development. The strategic goals of the 12th party congress will certainly be fulfilled.

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CSO: 4005/49

PARTY AND STATE

PARTY DISCIPLINE, ORGANIZATION DISCUSSED

Party Discipline

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 82 p 3

[Short commentary: "It Is Necessary To Carry Out Higher Level Directives"]

[Text] The party branch committee of the Luosi Village Brigade refused to carry out higher level directives for several years. Although they have undergone education many times, they still have not corrected this. In the end, they threatened upper level organizations by ignoring their responsibilities. This kind of behavior of ignoring the organization and destroying party discipline should definitely not be allowed. The Shuiniantou Commune Party Committee's decision made in accordance with the rules of the Party Constitution to disband the party branch committee of this brigade and to take organizational disciplinary action against Chen Tiecheng and others was totally correct.

Although the Luosi Village Brigade party branch committee's repeated flagrant opposition to higher level organizations is an individual case, yet in some party organizations there exists a tendency in different degrees of not conscientiously handling the Central Committee and higher level directives, putting off carrying out orders, feigning compliance, or carrying out only those to their liking. All of these actions run counter to the principle of democratic centralism and are signs of impurity in party spirit. Allowing these phenomena to continuously exist will obstruct the implementation of the party's lines and general and specific policies as well as weaken the party's fighting power.

Why are these phenomena which run contrary to the organizational discipline of the party able to occur? Firstly, the pernicious influence of the counterrevolutionary clique of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing who stirred up anarchism and severely damaged the party's organizational discipline has still not been eliminated; secondly, some new party members admitted to the party during the "Cultural Revolution" did not receive systematic education in party discipline and do not understand the party's organizational principles. They are deficient in the proper tempering of party spirit; thirdly, some leading organs of the party are excessively indulgent towards the serious offenses against party organizational discipline. Failures in strictly handling the transgressors immediately bring about looseness in party discipline and cause many party

members' understanding of organizational discipline to be very weak. To overcome these problems, it is first necessary to strengthen education. To the majority of comrades, it is mainly to help them raise their consciousness, strengthen their party spirit and enhance their organizational concept. For the very small minority who seriously damage the party's organizational discipline and are not corrected after repeated education, it is necessary to give them requisite disciplinary treatment according to party regulations and laws.

The new party constitution stipulates that "The lower level organization of the party must resolutely implement the decisions of the upper level organization. If the lower level organization considers that a decision of the upper level organization is not suitable for the actual situation of their area and their department, they can request changes. If the upper level organization insists upon their original decision, the lower level organization must carry it out and not publicly issue differing opinions. However, they have the right to report again to a further higher level." These stipulations fully demonstrate the party's democratic centralism. They are indispensable in guaranteeing the party's unity in thought and action, and in insuring the implementation of the party's lines and policies. Party committees of all levels, when organizing party members to study the new Party Constitution, must treat the chapter on party structural system as a focal point, and make sure the spirit of the document is fully comprehended and implementation, integrating with actual situations, is thoroughly carried out. Therefore, comrades of the whole party will further strengthen their sense of organizational discipline, and work hard cooperatively under the party central leadership to create a complete new situation for socialist construction.

Rectification in Tong County Party Branches

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 82 p 3

[Article: "The Tong County Party Committee Conscientiously Studies the Implementation of the Spirit of 12th Party Congress Documents To Rectify Party Style and Raise Organizational Consciousness"]

[Text] Reporter Zhang Shuzheng [1788 2579 2398] reports: the Tong County Party Committee of the CPC in Beijing studied the implementation of the spirit of 12th party congress documents to rectify party style and raise structural consciousness. They resolved to improve party style and work hard.

Recently, the Tong County party committee gathered together three times to study 12th party congress documents. They understood that the rectification of party style and structure, striking blows at illegal activities in economic and other areas which damaged socialist enterprises were long term tasks and that "almost" and "taking a breathing spell" were intolerable.

On 12 September, the Tong County party committee convened a conference. Attending the conference were Propaganda Department heads of each commune and chiefs of political and engineering offices subordinate to the county. Research and plans were made for the entire county to study the 12th party congress documents.

It was required that each level of the party organization rectify the party's style and organization according to the spirit of the documents. Following this, the county party committee organization department and county propaganda department sponsored an anticorruption education exhibit using actual cases of this county as examples and materials compiled from related 12th congress documents. Touring exhibit and lecturing were given to rural communes.

At present, this county party committee has carried out initial rectification of 430 general and party branches, commended eight advanced party branches and discharged two party branch secretaries from the party membership for their serious unlawful activities.

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PARTY AND STATE

CITIZENS' RIGHTS, RESPONSIBILITIES SAID INSEPARABLE

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Huang Ziyi [7806 1311 3015]: "To Enjoy Rights One Must Carry Out Responsibilities"]

[Text] The draft revision of the constitution regarding the inseparability of citizen rights and responsibilities is the manifestation of the basic principle of the socialist system that all people are equal before the law. The inclusion of this point in the constitution is a summation of the experiences and lessons in socialist construction of constitutional government since the founding of the nation and is a new and important part of the draft revision of the constitution.

The draft has a few new provisions regarding citizen rights and responsibilities, such as expanding citizens' **political**, cultural and educational rights with the addition of new guarantees for citizens' personal freedom, respect for human dignity and personal safety. The rights of citizen supervision over the organs of state and state workers and personnel, citizen rights to work and the right to receive material assistance were made more specific. Fundamental significance was attached to placing the inseparable principles of citizen rights and responsibilities in a prominent position.

In our socialist nation the people are masters of the state. The system of human exploitation has been smashed and the socialist ownership of the means of production is the foundation for equality in human relationships. This is reflected in the laws, the citizens' rights and responsibilities are equal and inseparable. In 1949 the nation formulated the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference's "Common Program," The 9th Article of which says, "All nationalities within the Chinese People's Republic have equal rights and responsibilities." The 1954 constitution clearly defined the legal equality of all citizens. The new draft revision of the constitution not only re-affirms the legal equality of all citizens, but goes a step further in ruling that, "the rights and responsibilities of citizens are inseparable.

All citizens shall have the rights stipulated by the constitution and the legal code and at the same time they must fulfil the responsibilities stated in the constitution and the legal code." (Article 32) This new regulation reflects the special features of citizen rights and responsibilities under the socialist system.

In the "International Workers Conference Common Regulations" Marx pointed out, "The proletarian struggle for liberation is not one for privileges or power but is a struggle for equality of rights and responsibilities." As Marx saw things, in a socialist nation, the relationship between rights and responsibilities is that "There are no rights without corresponding responsibilities and there are no responsibilities without corresponding rights." (Ma-En Xuanji--Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol II, p 136--137)

When we say that citizen rights and responsibilities are inseparable this means that no one has only responsibilities and no rights and that no one has only rights with no responsibilities. In a socialist nation it is not permissible for any individual or small group of people to obtain rights and freedoms by obstructing majority rights and freedoms or by obstructing state or socialist common benefits. The draft revision of the constitution says, "Citizens have the responsibility to uphold the peace, prosperity and glory of the homeland and not act contrary to them." (Article 51) In the same fashion, the state is very concerned about citizen's individual interests and realizes that the interests of the state and society cannot cast aside individual interests. The guarantee of the common interests of the state and society is the foundation of the guarantee of individual interests. The fact that our country can encourage the broad people to actively engage in public life and consciously undertake assorted responsibilities is evidence that state and social interests match the individual interests of the citizenry. Not only does the fulfilment of state and social responsibilities not cause the loss of individual interests and freedoms, on the contrary, the country is made even stronger by the foundation of guaranteed individual rights for citizens. Under the socialist system there is no separation of the interests of the state and society from those of individual citizens, they are consistent. In a socialist state the more the citizens faithfully carry out their responsibilities the more they create beneficial conditions for the broad citizenry. The broader the rights enjoyed by the citizens and the more the guarantees, then the greater the sense of superiority in the socialist system and the higher the awareness and the conscious fulfilment of responsibilities. It can be seen that the citizens' rights and responsibilities help each other forward. Of course, in the process of socialist development the rights of citizens are always subject to the restrictions of the prevailing material and cultural conditions. Marx pointed out that, "Rights can never exceed the developments which arise from the restrictions imposed by the economic limitations of

society." (MA-EN XUANJI-SELECTED WORKS OF MARX AND ENGELS, Vol 3 p 12) The implementation of citizens' rights stipulated by the constitution requires the guarantees provided by certain material and cultural conditions. These guarantees can be gradually created only after advances are made in the construction of socialist modernization.

How can we ensure that the principal of the inseparability of citizen rights and responsibilities is truly carried out? As far as the present time is concerned, it is important to conduct discussions on the revised draft of the constitution, carry out education regarding the legal system and eliminate the remaining poisons of the Lin Biao--Jiang Qing anti-revolutionary clique. We must develop socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system. Our broad cadres and masses have the cardinal principles in mind and take the general situation into account, are capable of consciously obeying the constitution and the laws, and correctly handling the relationship among the state, the collective and individuals. However, real life proves that there really is a small number of cadres who ignore the constitution, who believe that the citizen responsibilities in the constitution apply only to the common people and that they themselves are not subject to restrictions. They speak only of their rights and even demand special privileges which exceed the law. In the case of individuals, if their children break the law they do not encourage them to accept their punishment, but rather use their influence to interfere with the legal procedures and use all possible tricks to help their children evade responsibility. Such behavior as considering oneself to have special privileges is not acceptable in a socialist system and is incompatible with the struggle advocated by Marx to liberate the proletariat. This is a struggle against inequality of rights and responsibilities rather than a struggle for special class privileges. It is in direct contradiction to the principle of the inseparability of citizen rights and responsibilities.

Because of the ideology of anarchism advocated by some people in society it is also necessary to use constitutional authority to mobilize all social forces to educate people to obey the law and carry out comprehensive controls. The poisons of anarchist thought contend that because citizens have the freedoms of speech, publication, association, forming groups, travel and demonstrating they can do as they please, they even repress accurate criticism by claiming that it "violates their human rights." This is an enormous distortion of the citizen rights as stipulated by the constitution. Even more extreme is that some people simply ignore the state constitution and laws, disrupt public security and commit illegal acts. Such illegal behavior has nothing to do with citizens' rights and ought to be punished by law.

In view of this, article five of the draft revision of the constitution stipulates: "No organization or individual has special privileges beyond the constitution or the law." Article 48 stipulates: "No citizen of the Chinese People's Republic while exercising their freedoms and rights is permitted to harm state, social or collective interests or harm the legal interests or rights of other citizens." These all are mandatory in constructing socialist legal order.

Recognition of the principle of non-separation of citizen rights and responsibilities is a major development in the establishment of socialist constitutional government in China.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NPC LEADER INSPECTS XIZANG'S ABA PREFECTURE

OWL52114 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Chengdu, 13 Nov (XINHUA)--Bainqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyaincain, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, calls the achievements of the Tibetan autonomous prefecture of Aba "remarkable."

He made the evaluation at a rally in the prefecture on 11 November.

The vice-chairman made an inspection tour of it 21 October to 11 November.

Originally a vast expanse of wasteland, the prefecture, he said, now had highways, modern factories and hydroelectric power stations, and many new small towns. Every place was better off. "All this is further proof that only when we adhere to socialism can the Tibetan nationality and other nationalities of our country grow and flourish."

Bainqen Erdini, who is also honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, spoke about the policy of freedom of religious belief. He called on every religious worker and believer of the country to be a good citizen of the People's Republic of China. "You must first be a good citizen, then you can become a really good follower of a religion," said the honorary president.

He said that religious activities should not be directed against the interests of the country. He praised some former religious workers who had returned to their native places to serve as school teachers and accountants or take part in other work, thus making their contribution to society.

He said some more monasteries would be opened to meet the needs of religious believers. He advised that school-age children should first go to school and decide their life work after they grow up."

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SYMPOSIUM ON IMPROVING COLLEGE ENROLLMENT SYSTEM

OW252114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Changsha, 25 Nov (XINHUA)--Urging greater consideration of students' grades and other performances in middle school, an education symposium that ended here yesterday recommended improvement of China's college admissions.

Huang Xinbai, vice-minister of education, called for study of both Chinese and foreign admissions systems at the 10-day symposium on college entrance examinations. He stressed the importance of summing up China's own experience in the last few years.

Personnel training must be carefully planned and higher education should suit the needs of China's modernization, he said.

The symposium brought together delegates from middle schools, colleges, universities, education research institutes and admission councils throughout the country to hear 24 papers on college admissions.

The examination system was restored only in 1977, after the 1966-76 "Cultural Revolution." The delegates agreed the system had been beneficial by encouraging studies, but still needed work, so as to best identify those most qualified for college and university. An improved enrollment system will promote middle school education and have a favorable impact on society as a whole, they said.

Many delegates agreed it is unfair to middle school graduates to have their educational chances decided by one college entrance exam. Students' moral, intellectual and physical performances in middle school should be taken into account.

Professor Meng Xiande from Henan Normal University said normal schools should enroll a larger number of students from areas where teachers are urgently needed. In addition to normal schools, delegates to the symposium said agricultural, forestry and medical colleges should also enroll more students from rural and remote areas; and mining, geological and petroleum colleges should draw more students from just those areas.

Citing a graduate who finished college through self-study and later became a national invention award winner while doing his graduate work, Huang Lurui, from Wuhan University, said special consideration should be given to candidates with rich work experience who apply to college.

The symposium said colleges and universities should have more independence in enrollment, with full consideration of the requirements of specialties and the aspirations and applications of the candidates.

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END