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CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 313

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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY

'WEN HUI BAO'S' 'WINDOW ON THE WORLD' FOREIGN AFFAIRS ROUNDUP

Israeli, Palestinian Question

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 1 May 82 p 3

[Article by Yu Wenhao [1342 2429 6275]: "The Sinai After Israel's Withdrawal]

[Text] While the flag of the Star of David was lowered at Sharm el Shiek on 25 April, the Egyptian national flag flew overhead in the city of Rafa. The Sinai Peninsula, seized by Israel in the "6 Day War" of 1967, was at last completely returned to the embrace of Egypt after 15 years of captivity.

Rafa is situated on the boundary line of the northern part of the Sinai. In accordance with the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, Rafa will be divided into 2 sections at its center: Rafa-Sinai will revert to Egypt's jurisdiction and Rafa-Palestine will revert to Israel's jurisdiction.

The Sinai Peninsula is the convergence point of the two great continents of Asia and Africa. It has an area of 61,000 sq km. To the east it borders on the Gulf of Aqaba, to the south the Red Sea, to the west the Suez Canal, to the north the Mediterranean Sea. Its position is strategically important. There has been much fighting since 1948, and desolation meets the eye at every turn. The wreckage of tanks can be seen everywhere. Here the climate is scorching and arid, flora is scarce, there are few oil deposits, and the inhabitants are mainly nomads.

According to the agreements between Egypt and Israel, the Sinai will act as a buffer zone and from north to south will be divided into 3 areas: the area close to the Suez Canal will be area A, that next to Israel and the Gulf of Aqaba will be area C, and the center will be area B.

In area A Egypt can deploy one armored division (22,000 personnel), the maximum amount of equipment being 230 tanks, 126 heavy artillery pieces, and 126 antiaircraft guns, as well as 480 military vehicles.

In area B Egypt can deploy 4,000 troops equipped with light weapons.

But in area C the only armed forces will be a peace-keeping force of mainly American troops that all told will be composed of 2,600 personnel from 11 nations.

As for Israel's side of the boundary, it must set up a demilitarized zone 3 km wide. Within this demilitarized zone Israeli troops cannot exceed 4,000 in number and the range of weapons will also be somewhat restricted.

Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai is certainly not of its own accord. On the very day of the withdrawal Begin shouted out at a cabinet meeting that "this is the last time that we will return our occupied land to the Arabs."

Just recently, the Begin government coupled threats with promises. After annexing East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, it also forced the practice of "civil administration" in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in an attempt to use the "towards people, not land" trick and write off with one stroke the national rights of the Palestinian people. On 21 April 60 Israeli fighters, in waves, bombed the PLO bases in Damur, Naamen, and the southern outskirts of Beirut in an attempt to strike at and weaken the fighting spirit of the Palestinian people. Beirut newspapers pointed out that Israel's withdrawal "evidently cannot be called peaceful." Syrian newspapers believe that Israel's withdrawal is "a sham" and is "paving the way for the annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, as well as making an incursion into the region of southern Lebanon." So long as there is no just resolution of the Palestinian question and Israeli occupation forces do not withdraw from occupied Arab land, there will be no real peace and security to speak of in the Middle East.

War Threatened in the Falklands

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 1 May 82 p 3

[Article by Xia Feng [1115 7364]: "Britain and Argentina at a Standoff. War Clouds Over the Malvinas Islands"]

[Text] Britain finally undertook military operations in the British-Argentine dispute over the Malvinas Islands. On the afternoon of 25 April British troops, supported by warships and helicopters, parachuted onto South Georgia Island and successively captured the only two ports on the island, Grytviken and Leith. Britain's Defense Minister Nott announced that the British force met only "limited resistance." An Argentine military command communique stated that the fighting still continued and that there had been losses on both sides.

According to British disclosures, 3 days prior to this action a commando unit composed of the renowned marines quietly slipped onto South Georgia to scout the actual strength of its defenses.

1. South Georgia is 168 km long and 32 km wide. It has undulating hills and everywhere there is ice and snow-covered rock. The highest mountain peak is 2,900 m above sea level. The island is near the entrance of Antarctica and lies approximately 1,300 km southeast of the Malvinas Islands. Here the climate is harsh. There are still 2 months of winter left and already the temperature has dropped to -5 degrees centigrade. Storm

winds are cruel, with speeds of 180 km per hour, and there are billowing muddy waves as much as 4 m high. In normal times it is seldom inhabited, only used as a whaling base in the hunting and catching season.

Grytviken is the only locale in the south Atlantic where potable water can be found. British forces elected to disembark on South Georgia calculating that a temporary airstrip for launching and recovering helicopters had to be set up.

2. This action by the British forces has made the problem of the Malvinas Islands more acute and complicated and has deepened the difficulty of peacefully solving the crisis. On this occasion the United States has acted as mediator, but up to now there have been no further developments. Moreover, it has lost favor on both sides. Buenos Aires has criticized Washington for siding with Britain, and London has grumbled about Washington's not openly backing Britain. What particularly angered Whitehall was that on the very day that Argentina dispatched troops to the Malvinas Islands Ambassador Kirkpatrick, the U.S. envoy to the UN, attended a dinner party given by the Argentine ambassador.

3. The intensification of the British-Argentine crisis is exactly what Moscow wants. The polar bear has been hoping to gain an early foothold in the south Atlantic. This is a rare opportunity, so could it be lightly cast aside? After the British task force set out, a large spy ship of the Soviet Union immediately left its monitoring position between Scotland and Northern Ireland and, moving south, tailed behind the passenger liner "Canberra" that was commandeered by Britain.

On 14 April a so-called fishery research vessel of the Soviet Union, the "[Akademik] Knipovich," appeared at a southern Argentine naval base. Soviet spy satellites are monitoring the movements of the British task force and Moscow will pass on to Buenos Aires relevant intelligence. With what motive? Its design is obvious, so there is no need to go into detail.

4. The British Defense Ministry announced that a total air and sea blockade of the Malvinas Islands had been put into effect on 30 April. A few days earlier there was news in THE TIMES of London that a small group of British troops had already landed on a remote area of the Malvinas Islands. It appears that an attack on the Malvinas Islands by British troops is imminent.

At present both England and Argentina are at a standoff. Britain's prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, has stated threateningly that Britain will take new military action if Argentina does not withdraw its troops from the Malvinas Islands. Argentina has already increased to 10,000 the number of soldiers stationed on the Malvinas Islands, and it has consolidated precautionary measures on the mainland coastline to counter a possible surprise attack by British forces.

The Malvinas Islands dispute is a historical problem that has been passed down. An equitable settlement must be reached by means of diplomatic channels, for once the situation unfolds the flames of war will spread. We

can only fear that great harm will come to both sides, and this would be of no benefit to Britain or Argentina.

Justice for Hinckley

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 1 May 82 p 3

[Article by Zhang Zhibing [1728 0037 1456]: "Reagan's Assailant Not Tried Until 1 Year Later. Delay Merely a Difference of Opinion"]

[Text] At 2:25 pm on 30 March of last year, an unemployed American youth named John Hinckley shot and wounded America's President Reagan outside the entrance to the Washington Hilton Hotel.

Shortly after this, major assassinations occurred on the international scene. In Rome on 13 May Pope John Paul II was attacked and seriously wounded while in St Peter's Square at the Vatican. Egypt's President al-Sadat was assassinated while reviewing a military parade in Cairo in October. The assailant who plotted to murder the pope in Rome had already been sentenced to life imprisonment in July of last year. In March of this year the five murderers of Egyptian President al-Sadat were executed by a military tribunal. However, Reagan's assailant, Hinckley, to this day is safe and sound under military guard at Fort Meade, Maryland. According to newspaper reports, the U.S. Government has already spent about \$750,000 to date in order to protect this assassin from harm and to conduct psychological tests for his prosecution. In order to avoid a recurrence of a situation similar to the assassination of President Kennedy, where the murderer was silenced, the police have specially outfitted Hinckley with bulletproof clothing. It was as late as 27 April of this year when the U.S. Federal Court announced that a grand jury would be composed of 12 judges [as published] and that there would be an open trial. How could the actions of the American judicial structure have been so slow?

An American expert in both the law and psychiatry believes that this case puts forth an important question concerning the law and mental disorder. The reason why Hinckley's case has been so slow in coming to trial is mainly because of this argument, that when Hinckley shot Reagan he was not sane.

Before Hinckley attacked Reagan, he left an unmailed letter to his beloved but never sought after movie star, Jody [Foster]. In the letter he said that "in order to prove that I love you, I will commit a historic act." Some people argue that on these grounds he has been proved not to be in his right mind. After Hinckley was arrested he was kept for more than 4 months in a mental institution in order to determine whether or not he was of sound mind. If this argument can be made tenable, then it is possible that he could be acquitted.

It is said that after he was arrested Hinckley requested that a defense attorney be assigned to himself. It was after this that he was interrogated by FBI agents. A local judge and an appeals court jury believed that this

interrogation was unlawful and therefore denied the rights of these agents to testify in court. A local justice also ruled that the guard who searched Hinckley's cell without authorization and confiscated his notebook also violated judicial procedures.

According to the recollections of some American public figures, a murder case involving President Roosevelt occurred in Miami in 1933. The assassin, [Giuseppe] Sangara, did not hit Roosevelt, but the mayor of Chicago who was traveling with Roosevelt was severely wounded. Five weeks later Sangara was electrocuted. No wonder that when people comment on the efficiency of the American judicial structure, there is the considerable feeling that "times have changed."

Recalling Tito's Death

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 1 May 82 p 3

[Article by Lu Chang [4151 2490]: "Recalling the Time of Tito's Death"]

[Text] The calendar has turned to May, and I cannot help but recall those unforgettable days that I spent in Belgrade 2 years ago. Comrade Tito passed away on 4 May. On 5 May Belgrade residents by the thousands braved a fine drizzle, their eyes brimming with tears, and waited at the station square for the sight of the train carrying Tito's bier as it slowly pulled into the station. To this day it is as if it were right before my eyes.

I cannot forget the events of the days that followed. From the evening of 5 May to 7 May huge masses from the capitol and from each region of the country proceeded to the federal parliament building to pay their last respects to Tito. Many people waited straight through the night and into the next morning.

At 12 o'clock noon on 8 May the burial procession began. The gun carriage carrying Tito's bier departed from the front of the federal parliament. Marching in front of the hearse were an honor guard bearing the state and party flags and 360 guerrilla detachment banners, an honor guard of the 3 services, and old partisans who won the title of "people's heroes" during the people's liberation war. Comrade Tito's family members and Yugoslav party, government, and military leaders were behind the hearse. At 2 pm the procession arrived at 15 Uzicka Street, where in the midst of a volley of rifle fire the officers of Tito's bodyguard gently placed Tito's coffin into an open grave.

Fifteen Uzicka Street was Comrade Tito's residence while he was alive. While on his deathbed Comrade Tito chose the courtyard greenhouse as his burial ground. Its four walls were of yellow brick construction and it had a glass roof. The indoor area was small. Tito's tomb, constructed of white marble, was situated in the greenhouse center. While Comrade Tito was alive, besides taking up sports in his sparetime, he also enjoyed growing trees and flowers. He not only planted various kinds of fresh flowers around

his residence on Brioni Island, but also grew a variety of fruit trees. After Comrade Tito visited China in 1977 he would, on every new year, send to the Chinese ambassador to Yugoslavia a basket of his own tangerines as an expression of his deep affection and kindness toward the Chinese people.

Tito was entombed on 10 May and promptly 3 days after his burial his mausoleum was opened to the public. Each day, those who came to pay their respects filed before the tomb one after another, expressing their boundless love and heartfelt condolences for Comrade Tito. They said: "We are Tito's and Tito is ours." "Tito is not dead. His heart beats inside each and every one of our hearts and his blood flows in each and every one of our veins...." At this moment those words that came straight from the heart are resounding in my ears.

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CSO: 4005/838

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ISRAEL'S RELUCTANCE TO RETURN SINAI CONDEMNED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 7, 1982 pp 60-62

[Article by Rui Yingjie [5360 5391 2638]: "The Return of the Sinai Peninsula"]

[Text] According to the Egyptian-Israeli agreement signed in March 1979, Israel will carry out the last stage of its withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula by 25 April of this year. The entire Sinai, which had been illegally occupied by Israel for as long as 15 years, will then again revert into the hands of the Egyptian people.

The Sinai Peninsula, which was a major battlefield in four Middle Eastern wars and had almost become a calamitous casualty of the fighting, is a testimony of Israel's aggressive and expansionist criminal activities. This peninsula borders in the northeast on Israel, in the southeast on the Gulf of Aqaba, its southern end, the important post of Sharm-al-Shaykh, again overlooks the Straits of Tiran at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba, which is of great strategic importance. Israel has long desired to annex that point under the pretext that it threatens the safety of its sea communications.

As early as 1956 Israel carried out its first aggression against the Sinai. Its paratroopers and ground troops forcibly occupied several important bases, including Sharm-al-Shaykh, but Israel was later compelled to withdraw due to the condemnation of its action by the whole world and due to the intervention of the United Nations. However, Israel had not at all given up; on 5 June 1967 it again launched the "Six-Day war" and illegally occupied the entire Sinai Peninsula. To ensure a long-term forcible occupation of this piece of land, Israel built a line of reinforced concrete fortifications along the Suez Canal border of the Sinai under the direction of the incumbent Minister of Defense Bar-Lev; this was the impregnable so-called "Bar-Lev line."

The Egyptian people could not resign themselves to having their territory occupied and on 6 October 1973 launched a counterattack against the Israeli occupiers of the Sinai. The Egyptian army crossed the Suez Canal and within 18 hours was in control of Sinai territory along the canal to a depth of 10 km. They destroyed 2 Israeli armored brigades, killed, wounded

or captured over 4,000 of the Israeli aggressor troops and thoroughly destroyed the myth of the "Bar-Lev defense line" and of the "invincibility of the Israeli." When the Egyptian television showed its viewers the captured commander of an Israeli armored brigade Ya-ku-li [phonetic] and other aggressor troops in their sorry plight, the Egyptian people and the broad masses of the Arabian people shouted elatedly: "We have won the honor of Arabia."

Later, when the Soviet Union refused to promptly replenish Egyptian war supplies, while the United States gave all-out support to Israel, the military situation deteriorated. According to the armistice agreement, Egypt was at that time to recover only 5.5 percent of the Sinai territory along the Suez Canal.

In the four wars within the period of a little over 20 years, Egypt had suffered losses amounting to at least U.S. \$40 billion, and the betrayal of the Soviet Union further aggravated the difficulties for Egypt. Egypt's President Sadat then decided to break away from the Soviet Union and make a peace move. In November 1977 he visited Israel and addressed the Israeli parliament in an impassioned speech. Later, with the United States acting as go-between, the Camp David Accord and an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty were signed. The peace treaty stipulated the cessation of the state of war between Egypt and Israel and an Israeli withdrawal in stages from the Sinai Peninsula, to be completed before 25 April 1982 with a full return of the Sinai to Egypt.

The withdrawal was carried out according to the timetable. From May 1979 to January 1980, Israel gradually transferred two-thirds of the Sinai territory to Egypt. On the land that had been lost for so many years the Egyptian people immediately started to repair and build roads, build houses, lay out plantations and establish livestock farms. The government also allotted funds and prepared building material so that once the remaining one-third of the territory would have been recovered, schools, hospitals and drinking water stations could immediately be built. By peaceful means a gleam of blue sky was finally opened up in the otherwise cloud-covered skies of the Middle East.

However, Sadat paid a price for the recovery of the Sinai. Egypt finds itself momentarily isolated in the Arab world, and there is also domestic dissatisfaction with the course followed. Sadat intended to retire from the political stage after the complete recovery of the Sinai, but was assassinated before that day had arrived.

Making peace with Egypt and returning the Sinai to Egypt were not acts resulting from a "sincere desire for peace" on the part of Israel's Begin government. It had on the one hand yielded to powerful international pressure, but on the other hand not relinquished its evil intentions. During the long-term confrontation with Egypt, Israel stood encircled on all sides, thus burdened with an unbearable encumbrance. Making peace with Egypt is therefore Israel's scheme to split off this important adversary from the Arab world and relieve the threat from the west in order to be able to concentrate on the eastern front, especially against the

Palestine liberation movement. Most recently, Begin also tried to cajole Egypt's new President Mubarak into further concession on the Palestinian question before all of the Sinai would be transferred, in order to further split the Arab world. President Mubarak flatly rejected the unreasonable demands by Israel and stated categorically that Egypt supports the principled stand of Palestinian self-determination. He declared that he will continue the peace process with Israel, but that he also intends to return to the Arab ranks.

The overwhelming majority of Arab states expressed support and understanding for Egypt's recovery of the entire Sinai peninsula and welcome Egypt's uniting with the other Arab states in opposing the enemy.

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CSO: 4005/835

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHAO'S VISIT IN TOKYO

HK031525 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jun 82 p 3

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Chen Bowei [7115 3124 1792]: "Premier Zhao Among Tokyo People"]

[Excerpts] At around 0340 in the afternoon of 2 June, the second day of his visit in Japan, Premier Zhao Ziyang went to visit the Yaesu entrance of the Tokyo station.

This is a district where many large companies are located. Premier Zhao went down to the underground quarter where prosperous shopping arcades are found. A shop on an underground street presented to Premier Zhao a souvenir--a 2-foot tall Japanese doll dressed in a kimono. Premier Zhao took a pleasant walk in the streets and carefully observed the surroundings. From time to time he asked his companions questions.

Premier Zhao was later led to a shop named "Sakura-ya" in the district, which sells cameras. The 30 year old shop owner Mr Okazaki enthusiastically briefed him on the management of the shop. Premier Zhao asked him whether his shop replenished its stock from wholesalers or directly from manufacturers.

According to Mr Miyoshi, Premier Zhao is the first government head of a foreign country to visit the shopping arcades in the district. Premier Zhao was welcomed by store clerks and shoppers wherever he went. Some people even greeted him in Chinese in a loud voice at the doors of shops. Premier Zhao walked about 1 kilometer in the underground district.

After departing Yaesu, Premier Zhao arrived in Nagada-cho by car. He expressed his wish to see the underground railway in Tokyo and take a ride in it together with other citizens. His wish was fulfilled by the host. Premier Zhao was then led to the underground station of Nagada-cho where he waited for the train on the platform together with other citizens. After a while, Premier Zhao boarded the train accompanied by Mr Akiyoshi Yamada, director of "Teito High-Speed Transport Corporation," the company which runs this line. While on board the train, Premier Zhao asked numerous questions such as is the underground railway run by the state or the people and what kind of methods are used in repairing and constructing the underground railway, and so on. Both

the guest and the host talked freely until the train arrived at I-chome Aoyama station. Premier Zhao spent 15 minutes waiting on the platform and taking a ride in the underground train.

Premier Zhao walked up the stairs of the station and was back on the ground again. With friendly and curious expressions, the citizens of Tokyo who were in the streets watched Zhao get into a small car which went toward the hotel.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'BA YI RADIO' ON ZHAO ZIYANG'S VISIT TO JAPAN

OW041147 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan and the 4th anniversary of the signing of the China-Japan treaty, Zhao Ziyang went to Japan on 31 May for an official visit.

It should be pointed out that relations between China and Japan were established on an unequal basis and were of a humiliating nature. Therefore, they were unacceptable from the very beginning.

As everyone knows, to restore diplomatic relations with our country, the Japanese side unreasonably demanded that we forget the past, and Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou accepted the condition. It was written in the statement on the establishment of diplomatic relations that China renounces its demand for war indemnities from Japan, and the Japanese authorities were determined not to allow the fact that 60 million Chinese, including women and children, died during the period of Japanese aggression against China to be mentioned in the communique. What was most humiliating was that Prime Minister Tanaka, who headed the Japanese negotiating delegation, had personally taken part in the war of aggression against China, his hands stained with the blood of the Chinese people.

In the meantime, the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and other small countries, which suffered from Japanese aggression during World War II, all won war indemnities from Japan. The Philippines also adopted a law which rules that all Japanese citizens who took part in the war may not set foot on Philippine soil for many years to come after the war. The Philippines did this to vindicate its national honor.

Our leaders at that time, however, took a compromising position in the negotiations. During talks with Tanaka, Chairman Mao went so far as to describe the brutal slaughter of Chinese people by the Japanese in the past as an exchange of blows between China and Japan from which friendship grows.

It should be pointed out that at that time our country did not have the conditions to negotiate with Japan. The power struggle at home was still developing,

and both sides were putting very great pressures on the negotiations. Moreover, negotiations were held in Shanghai at a time when Zhang Chunqiao acted like an overlord in that city. Exactly because matters were handled hastily, our country paid a very high price for the restoration of relations between the two countries. In addition to giving up war indemnities from Japan, we failed to promptly recover the Tiaoyu Island. As a result, the rich oilfields on the continental shelf around that island are controlled by the Japanese to this day.

What is more serious is the fact that despite repeated demands by our country, Japan refused to abolish the Japan-U.S. security treaty which was directed against our country. At the same time however, Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou promised Japan that the Sino-Soviet treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance would not be extended and would be completely abolished.

What is most infuriating is that shortly before Premier Zhao Ziyang left for Japan on his current visit, the Japanese authorities had the effrontery to state in gross violation of international practice that during the Chinese premier's visit to Japan only economy questions would be discussed and made no mention that China intended to talk about other issues too. The implication was that they want to keep for good the gains they made 10 years ago.

CSO: 4005/930

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

REAGAN'S ARRIVAL IN PARIS--Beijing, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--Report from Paris: U.S. President Reagan arrived in Paris on the night of 2 June, beginning his 10-day trip to West Europe. Reagan will attend the summit meeting of seven Western countries to be held this weekend at Versailles near Paris. He will then attend the summit conference of NATO countries in Bonn on 9 May. Reagan will also visit Italy, Britain and West Germany. Before his departure from Washington, Reagan issued a statement saying that he will take the opportunity of the visit to strengthen relations between the United States and its Western European allies. Referring to the summit meeting of seven Western countries, he said that the meeting will be an opportunity to make efforts so that the economy of the West can achieve real and sustained growth without inflation. He will suggest that the seven countries hold close consultations periodically to try to formulate a common economic policy. On the summit meeting of NATO countries, Reagan said that he will explain in detail to the allies the U.S. plan on the arms reduction talks to be held soon with the Soviet Union. [Text] [OWO40742 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1205 GMT 3 Jun 82]

LIAONING-KANAGAWA TIES--At the invitation of the Liaoning Provincial People's Government, a 5-member Japanese delegation led by the governor of Kanagawa Prefecture arrived in Shenyang by train on 12 May for a friendly visit to Liaoning Province. Wang Guangzhong, deputy governor of Liaoning Province, and (Li Liquan), deputy mayor of Shenyang Municipality, welcomed them at the station. At the reception, Wang Guangzhong said that Liaoning Province and Kanagawa Prefecture have decided to establish friendly ties and will hold a formal ceremony to mark the establishment of friendly ties at the proper time. The governor of Kanagawa Prefecture invited leaders of Liaoning Province to visit Kanagawa Prefecture next spring to attend the formal signing ceremony. [SK141130 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 May 82]

JAPANESE VISITING GROUPS--Two visiting groups composed of 33 members from Ashikaga, Japan, arrived in Jinan 13 May. One of the groups is headed by the mayor of Ashikaga. During their stay in Jinan, Deputy Governor Liu Zhongtian received and feted them. Responsible persons of the provincial departments concerned had extensive discussions with them on developing friendship and cooperation. The groups are leaving Jinan for Taian and Qugu counties 15 May. [SK172207 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 May 82]

TANZANIAN DELEGATION IN SHANDONG--A six-member delegation of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party arrived in Jinan, Shandong Province, on 30 May. Li Zhen, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, received and feted the delegation. [SK310900 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 May 82]

CSO: 4005/930

PARTY AND STATE

STRENGTHENING SOCIALIST LEGAL SYSTEM, MORAL EDUCATION URGED

Harbin FENDOU [STRUGGLE] in Chinese No 4, 1982 pp 4-5

[Article by Wu Fangzheng [0702 2455 2973]: "Strengthen the Socialist Legal System and Communist Moral Education"]

[Text] Our entire party and the whole nation are at present pursuing two major tasks: one is building a socialist material civilization and one is building a socialist civilization. To ensure the smooth accomplishment of these two kinds of civilization and the greatest success in this endeavor, it is necessary to clarify the relationship between the socialist legal system and communist moral education.

Law and ethics are equal components of the superstructure and as such have many things in common. Both serve a certain economic base, both are norms and guiding principles that regulate human conduct; they demand that relations among men and between man and society follow certain principles and norms so as to regulate all human conduct. However, there are also differences between the two; they function in different spheres and by different means. The law has a much more limited sphere of action than ethics, it mainly appears as the support for the state's coercive power. The field of ethics is much larger than that of law, its realization depends principally on the political awareness of the people, on the innermost belief of the individual citizen, on the acclaim or censure by public opinion in the society and on the influence of customs and usual practices, etc. Law and ethics complement each other; they regulate human conduct, working from different angles and using different methods.

Law is laid down by the state; it is the sum total of the norms of conduct, the effective enforcement of which the state ensures by its coercive power. The law embodies the interests of the ruling class; it is the concretization and articulation of the will of the ruling class. Any ruling class, regardless of its nature, will defend its own class by maintaining that certain order which is beneficial to its own class, and for this purpose will rely on the power of the law to ensure the realization of that order. It is through the various laws that the decision is made as to which acts are permissible and legal, which acts are not permissible and illegal, and which acts if carried out will be punished as crimes. Although socialist law differs in substance from the law of the exploiting classes, the concrete function of law always remains the same. In the course of building a socialist material and spiritual civilization, it is necessary to utilize the law, this powerful weapon, to suppress resolutely all

criminal activities, ensure the most favorable order within society, so that work on all fronts can proceed smoothly. In our country the exploiting class as a complete class has already been eliminated. However, class struggle still exists and may even become more acute under certain circumstances. There are still many factors of instability in our present society, and although criminal activities have decreased, they still occur to a considerable degree. This year the economic field has again experienced a new upsurge of criminal activities, and some of these are extremely rampant, a situation which indicates that it is necessary to bring the authority and power of the socialist legal system into full play in order to achieve a definite improvement in our public security and general disposition of our society. For one thing, most severe and resolute action according to law must be directed against those murderers, rapists, arsenists, criminals operating with explosives, especially against instigators, habitual offenders and the chief culprits of criminal gangs. Secondly, strict action must be taken in cases of economic crimes, especially the major current cases of economic crimes that involve responsible cadres must be conscientiously investigated, and the insolence and arrogance must be knocked out resolutely in these criminal elements. We must not forget the lessons of history. During the fairly long period of time since the establishment of our government, especially during the 10 years of turmoil, the socialist legal system remained deficient due to the fact that the proper function of law was ignored, and as a result a situation arose where there was no law to go by, or utter disregard of whatever law there was. This provided opportunities which all kinds of evil elements took advantage of, inflicting great harm on our material production and the construction of a spiritual civilization. It is therefore imperative for us now to strengthen the socialist legal system.

At the same time when we expend great energy on strengthening our socialist legal system, we must also give full play to the important function of morality. The reasons are: First, law is the most rudimentary and minimal demand which the state makes on its citizens as to their conduct. For those who are cadres, especially for members of the CCP, it is simply not enough to be satisfied with a conduct that merely is free from law violations. We must indeed conscientiously observe every section of the law, but beyond that must also demand of ourselves that we become fully imbued with the noble moral sentiments by following the moral principles and moral standards of communism. We must emulate Comrade Lei Feng [7191 6912] and Comrade Jiao Yulu [3542 5940 4389] in their fervent patriotism, fervent love of the people and selfless devotion to public duty, magnanimity toward their comrades and for the way they exerted greatest efforts in working for the party.

Secondly, law controls a limited sphere; it applies only where the action of someone violates a specific law and damages the very basic interests of the people, and only when such actions reach certain proportions. There are many types of conduct that law is not concerned with, but which are indeed a concern of morality. Not all acts that are condemned by the standards of communist morality are necessarily also punishable according to law. For instance, non-observance of social ethics, damage to collective interests or the interests of other people, fickleness of one's affections in matters of love and marriage, negligence in teaching one's children or in caring for one's elders, discourtesy

toward others, constant fighting and abusing of others, etc. If these acts do not reach the stage of actual crimes that violate law, the law will not concern itself with them. However, such immoral acts must absolutely not be allowed to go unchecked; they have to be countered with methods from the field of morality. On the other hand we must expose, criticize and denounce these immoral acts with great fanfare in the press, arouse the righteous indignation and contempt of the people, taking on the appearance of a "court of ethics" with its own impressive prestige and power, which would then "try" those immoral persons, subject them to the immense pressures of society, make them seriously reflect, impose restraints on themselves, become aware of their errors and amend their ways. On the other hand we must institute an extensive and penetrating education in communist morality among our cadres and among the masses, an education which must spread propaganda among them of the rationality, righteousness and lofty nature of this type of morality so that communist morality will gradually become ingrained in the innermost convictions of the broad masses. This innermost conviction is what people usually call conscience. Conscience is the awareness of an individual of his moral responsibility for his own actions and his sentiments toward his actions as they affect his relations with society or with other individuals. It is like a set of internal norms in the heart of man that guide his conduct and that frequently play a much greater role in this respect than the laws. Conscience will render a man capable of acting consciously according to the standards of communist morality.

In his comments on a case concerning marriage and domestic problems, Comrade Hu Yaobang [5170 5969 6721] recently pointed out: "In marriage and domestic problems we must not only be bound by the proper laws and regulations, but must also be guided by the proper public opinion of society, which is the force of social morality and prevailing customs, which are an immeasurably greater force than the laws." (Cf. ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO [CHINESE JOURNAL OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM] 22 January 1982) Although Comrade Hu spoke of the major role that morality plays in marriage and domestic problems, his statement is not limited to marriage and domestic problems, but scientifically generalized on the morality in society and revealed that morality can play a role--and indeed a much greater role than law--where law is not effective. Marxists have always paid great attention to the social role of morality because all such actions as seizing political power, consolidating political power or carrying out socialist construction rely on human beings for their accomplishment. They rely for their achievement on the exertions and struggle of millions of men imbued with lofty moral ideals and with a spirit of self-sacrifice. Our party is paying greatest attention to communist moral education. From the early fifties to the middle sixties our party on the one hand conscientiously and unremittingly criticized the various kinds of morality of the exploiting classes, outmoded conventions and bad customs, and at the same time vigorously propagated the outstanding moral qualities of our heroes and model personalities, thus educating the people to acquire a revolutionary outlook on life and high moral ideals. In those days the social morality in our country was at a fairly high level; people praised as commendable virtues such qualities as unselfishness, respect for the elders and love for the children, respect for teachers and love for students, cultured and courteous manners, observance of social order, finding pleasure in helping others, paying attention to hygiene, etc., and invariably voiced severe condemnation of any immoral behavior. This kind of excellent social morality and customary

behavior had an immense effect on creating political stability and on promoting the smooth advance of work on all fronts. However, in the 10 years of turmoil with their disruption and sabotage caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," many things were turned upside down, and morality was thus called "revisionism." In a nonsensical way it was said that "the more one cultivated moral behavior, the more revisionist one became." At that time people were instigated to beat, smash and loot, and as a result unhealthy trends and evil practices sprang up, various decadent ideologies of the exploiting classes spread widely and crimes in society increased tremendously, as the level of morality throughout the entire society dropped sharply. Following the overthrow of the "gang of four," especially since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party has made a conscientious effort to build up a spiritual civilization and to rectify the work style and practices of the party, launching a "Five Stresses and Four Points of Beauty" movement throughout the nation, which is now beginning to show results. The state of social morality in our country is showing signs of improvement. All these positive and negative historical experiences have made us increasingly aware of the important role that morality plays in society.

Law and ethics are mutually complementary and mutually promote each other. Strengthening the socialist legal system, sternly curbing and punishing illegal criminal activities will not only strike a blow against criminality, but will also serve as a stern warning to all those conducting themselves in immoral ways and drive home to them that it will be very dangerous to continue further on this path of evil. All serious crimes begin with moral depravity. Curbing crimes by resolute action will also bolster the morale of the masses, strengthen their courage to fight all immoral behavior and create the necessary conditions for an effective education in communist morality. On the other hand, if the level of morality of the people is raised, they will quite naturally become obedient of the laws, social criminality will greatly decrease and the socialist legal system will experience a further strengthening. Bringing into full play all the powers of law and morality will therefore speed up the construction of our socialist material and spiritual civilization and will realize the struggle objectives of our party in the new era.

9808

CSO: 4005/833

PARTY AND STATE

CAMPAIGN ON 'FIVE STRESSES AND FOUR POINTS OF BEAUTY' STRESSED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 7, 1982 pp 7-8

[Commentary: "Sustain and Become More Involved in the Activity of the 'Five Stresses and Four Points of Beauty'"]

[Text] The activity of the first "All-people civil manners month" has victoriously concluded. All parts of the country, particularly large and medium cities, have achieved tangible results in tackling problems in the three areas of "dirtiness," "disorderliness" and "rudeness" during the activity month. A month's activity has proved that the Party Central Committee has the strong support of the people in deciding on March each year to be the "All-people civil manners month." The activity has been both vigorous and down-to-earth, and has not been seen for many years.

Party committees and government at all levels have emphasized the activity as an important component part of building socialist spiritual civilization and as a major event in the people's political life, and have carried out extensive mobilization and concrete plan. As soon as the activity month began, those in charge of the Party Central Committee and all provinces, municipal party committees, government and the army went into the streets, made examples of themselves and participated in various activities with the masses. The masses said with joy: "If we continue this way, social habits are sure to improve!"

The activity was in accord with the strong wishes of the broad masses of people who demanded a change in social habits. Thus sentiments were high and everyone participated enthusiastically. Many good people and good deeds appeared, which have been seldom seen in many years. The broad masses of teenagers played the role of vanguards and shock workers. They strived to propagate communist morality, safeguard public health and public order, and launched the activity of planting the trees of teenagers. "Learn from Lei Feng groups" and "red scarf sanitation streets" sprang up like mushrooms. The broad masses of people praised them: "Lei Feng has truly returned!" In many prefectures and units people paid more attention to cleanliness, orderliness and manners, and there have been varying degrees of changes in the state of "dirtiness," "disorderliness" and "rudeness." Through the activity, the broad masses of cadres and people have truly felt that it is highly possible to change social habits, thus increasing the confidence in building the "two civilizations."

The present task is to consolidate the achievement of the activity of the "All-people civil manners month" and develop the activity of the "five stresses and four points of beauty" in a more involved and sustained manner. First, we still need to continue to create social opinion and stress this central link of ideological education. We must make the broad masses of cadres and people understand that launching the activity of the "five stresses and four points of beauty" and tackling the problems in the three areas of "dirtiness," "disorderliness" and "rudeness" is essentially improving relations among individuals in a socialist society. This is a necessary condition in building socialist material civilization. The decade of internal turmoil has caused serious damage to relationships among individuals in our country. The bitter lesson in this regard is still fresh in our minds. It is hard to imagine how we can build material civilization in an environment where the social order is chaotic, the state of hygiene is poor, and mutual concern and respect are lacking among individuals. Only by stressing the building of spiritual civilization at the same time can we guarantee the socialist direction of building material civilization.

Second, we must stress tackling the three problems of "dirtiness," "disorderliness" and "rudeness" all the way to the grassroots level. In the former period of time, even in localities where the activity month developed relatively well, only the treatment of "dirtiness" was stressed, essentially involving some window dressing sectors and units, and quite a few "blind spots" had not been touched. It is even more difficult and complicated to resolve the two problems of "disorderliness" and "rudeness." Therefore, every prefecture and unit must combine its actual conditions and formulate plans to deal with "dirtiness," "disorderliness" and "rudeness" to make it regular and systematized. At present, we should continue to stress major neighborhoods, stations, harbors, airports, hospitals, stores, theaters, sports stadiums, other public places and the "blind spots" of all units and change the appearance of public places and "blind spots."

Third, we must stress the exemplary role of leading cadres and leading organs at all levels and demand that what can be done by the masses and at the grassroots level should first be done by leading cadres and leading organs. The major matter of changing prevailing habits and customs should "proceed from oneself and proceed from today." Leading cadres must also frequently become more involved in inspecting and supervising at the grassroots level, help to resolve problems when they are discovered, and for those units that do not respond to the call they must rouse the masses to make demands, supervise and lead, and make them improve within a prescribed time.

Fourth, we must vigorously commend advanced figures and advanced models. In the activity month, numerous good people and good deeds appeared. We must support these advanced figures and advanced models so that the new socialist contingents will continue to grow in strength and new socialist habits continue to be carried forward.

We have already achieved preliminary victory, but the task of dealing with "dirtiness," "disorderliness" and "rudeness" remains arduous. We must do this every year and continue for a number of years; our morale should not be dampened and our vigor should not be slackened. We believe that only by strengthening the leadership and by fully believing in the enthusiasm and creativeness of the broad masses of people and cadres will the activity of the "five stresses and four points of beauty" be bound to achieve even more tangible results.

9586

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PARTY AND STATE

HEBEI PLEDGES TO CARRY THROUGH CENTRAL POLICY

Shijianzhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 82 p 1

[Report: "Provincial Committee's Leading Policy Implementation Group Convenes Conference to Plan Work--Firmly Carry Out the Party Central Committee's Policy on the 'Three Types of People,' Complete the Task of Policy Implementation From Start to Finish"]

[Text] From 1 to 3 April, the provincial committee's leading policy implementation group convened a conference on policy implementation which relayed the views of the provincial committee concerning doing an even better job in policy implementation. The conference summed up the former phase of policy implementation work, adequately ascertained the results of policy implementation since the Hebei work conference convened by the Party Central Committee, found out where we lagged behind, put forward future tasks, and demanded that we continue to strengthen the leadership in policy implementation work and comprehensively complete the task of policy implementation from start to finish.

Participants in the conference included leading comrades of prefectural and municipal committees in charge of policy implementation and leading comrades of various departments, sections, commissions, staff offices, bureaus and concerned units of the provincial committee and provincial government in charge of policy implementation. Comrades Wang Zheng [3769 6927] and Zhao Yimin [6392 0001 3046], who were in charge of the provincial committee, spoke at the conference.

The conference believed that the results of the former phase of policy implementation work was considerable. The Hebei work conference convened by the Party Central Committee last July was a key turning-point in bringing order out of chaos and implementing policies in our province. In September, the provincial committee work conference planned on policy implementation and issued the "Instructions for speeding up the pace of policy implementation." Due to earnest study and implementation of the spirit of the two work conferences in over half a year, we have unified the ideology of party organization at all levels; substantiated and expanded the leading group for policy implementation; concentrated our strength to redress a large number of mishandled cases; and, at the same time, regulated a part of the leading group. We have made arrangements for a number of veteran cadres, improved party leadership and increased the combat strength of the party.

We have promoted the improvement of party work style through criticizing the "left," bringing order out of chaos and implementing policies. Party organization at all levels has stressed the close combination of policy implementation and rectification of party work style so that the party's fine work style of seeking truth from facts and taking the mass line is gradually revived and carried forward. Party committees above the county level have convened meetings on living, with the spirit of the Hebei work conference convened by the Party Central Committee as criteria, launched criticism and self-criticism, corrected the ideological line, unified the ideology of the whole party with the spirit of the Third and Sixth Plenary Sessions of the Party Central Committee, thereby increasing the political self-consciousness which it maintains in keeping with the Party Central Committee.

On the basis of ascertaining the results of the former phase, the conference also pointed out some problems that appeared in the course of advance and demanded that everyone pay adequate attention, even if they might be nonessentials.

The conference believed that the task of policy implementation in our province remains arduous and that a great deal of work still must be done. Although mishandled cases are now few, there are still units that lag behind and there are spots as yet untouched. In particular, the task of policy implementation in grassroots units of industrial mining enterprises, schools, cities and villages remains great. Therefore, to further do well in checking for omissions and dealing with deficiencies in redressing mishandled cases, we must resolve questions that are left over. All mishandled cases must be redressed and put right. We must also do well in ideological work among people who make excessive demands. Some groups still have the "three types of people," and what we need to pay particular attention to is that the "three types of people" are still active in some prefectures and units. We must have an adequate understanding of this, firmly implement the spirit of the series of instructions of the Party Central Committee on clearing up the "three types of people," and firmly clear out from leading groups at all levels the "three types of people" and those who have resisted the lines, principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee. Not one of them must be left in the leading groups; and, at the same time, when we regulate leading groups, we must be on guard against the "three types of people" infiltrating the groups. The work of clearing up the "three types of people" concerns the crucial questions of whether we can uphold the party leadership, maintain a Marxist line and carry out the construction of the four socialist modernizations. Party committees at all levels must earnestly study the related documents and circulars recently issued by the provincial committee and earnestly do well in this work.

The conference believed that, in order to do well in policy implementation from start to finish, party committees at all levels must earnestly study the related instructions of the Party Central Committee, continue to study the summaries of resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee and the summary of the Hebei work conference, link up with reality to further bring order out of chaos, and root out the pernicious influence of the "left." We must earnestly sum up the experience of the former phase, find out what is and what is not in accord with the spirit of the Third and Sixth Plenary Sessions of the Party Central Committee, carry good results forward, overcome shortcomings, and continue to advance. At the same time, we must criticize bourgeois

liberal tendencies which deviate from the party leadership and reject the socialist system. We must combine revolutionary ardor and a steadfast work style. We must carry forward the work style of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line, do a good job in ideological and political work, and make uniting the majority and promoting the construction of the four modernizations the starting point and end result for doing our work well.

9586

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PARTY AND STATE

CONFESSION, REPENTANCE OF ECONOMIC CRIMINALS URGED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Seize on These 10 Days, Confess and Disclose Everything"]

[Text] Today our calendar is already turned to 21 April and there are only 10 more days until 1 May. According to the "Resolution on the Strict Punishment of Criminals Causing Serious Economic Damage," passed by the standing committee of the National People's Congress, those who will give themselves up within these 10 days and confess all their crimes can be treated leniently. Those who decide to trust to chance and let the present opportunity pass by, and who will continue their criminal activities, will be punished with the greatest severity.

The law is serious and the people's government means what it says. As soon as the above "Resolution" was published, the power of socialist law became immediately evident. Many criminals gave themselves up and confessed, voluntarily surrendered their spoils and made a clean slate of their past. Up to 16 April, according to incomplete statistics for the 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, over 2,900 people surrendered on their own initiative to the competent departments and confessed. Up on 19 April, in this municipality too, over 500 persons confessed their crimes and made a clean slate of their past. Some touching scenes happened, such as when parents admonished their children, wives admonished their husbands, younger brothers and sisters urged their elder brothers to take the road that will win them clemency. Actions like these were welcomed by everybody, from leadership personnel down to the masses, from single concerned units to public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts. The party and the government have always made every effort to redeem those who could be redeemed. By merely confessing, thoroughly and truthfully, they would be dealt with very leniently.

At the same time as more and more criminals take the road of confession and clemency, there are still some criminal elements who to this day hesitate undecidedly: They are not willing to give themselves up and confess, continue to think of taking their chances, full of illusions and apprehensions. To help these people drop their illusions and sincerely urge them to turn over a new leaf, we wish to direct some necessary admonitions to them at this critical time.

"This time, let us not participate in the mass movement; it will not be difficult to lie low and let it pass by." Wishful thinking of this kind would be a mistake! Not participating in the mass movement does not mean that one is not following the mass line. "The only way of having no one know about it, is not to do it." If your income is of questionable origin, if you suddenly have become "nouveau riche" and your lifestyle has changed abnormally, it will for quite some time have come to the attention of the comrades and neighbors around you, and they will have some ideas about it. The party and the government are now firmly determined to crack down on serious crimes against the economy, and feeling among the masses is running high. If you yourself will not confess and disclose everything, they, the people, will certainly expose the truth and inform the authorities of your criminal activities. A struggle to crack down on criminal activities against the economy is at present being gradually launched throughout the municipality and throughout the country; and this struggle will furthermore be the entire party's major task this year and for a long time to come. It will certainly not be "in like a lion, out like a lamb" and will also not be hastily called off after a perfunctory performance. It will truly be as the saying expresses it: "The net of Heaven has large meshes, but it lets nothing through." If you think you can just lie low and let it pass by; that is easier said than done. We are here warning all those big criminals: if you think of dodging, you will not be able to; if you think of procrastinating, you will not be able to for any length of time; if you think of muddling along, you will not be able to. The best way out is to drop all your illusions, surrender at an early date, disclose everything at an early date and do take the initiative at an early date!

"I have contacts; I am not afraid that they will get me." You have contacts that is quite true. Your "sugar-coated bullets" have indeed found their mark on several cadres who have failed in their jobs, and some of these are even "chiefs" or what not. They have been your protectors and behind-the-scene backers. Under their protective umbrella you are indeed secure in the past in committing all kinds of misdeeds. But that was in the past and times have changed. Today you cannot rely on your behind-the-scene backers. At the same time as people expose your deeds, they will also investigate closely into your backstage supporters. The "Resolution on Curbing Serious Crimes Against the Economy," recently promulgated by the Central Committee and the State Council, stipulates very clearly: "In all cases of major crimes against the economy the law shall be strictly enforced, free from partiality and corruption, and enforced regardless of who is involved, what unit is involved and whether the accused is of high or low rank. Absolutely no exception will be permitted and it will be even less permissible for anyone to exercise protection, intercede for anyone or cover up for anyone else. Violations will all be closely investigated without exception, regardless of the persons involved." This shows that your behind-the-scene backers are like "a clay idol fording a river--he cannot even save himself, let alone anyone else." It would be risky to place your hopes on them. If you say you are not afraid, you lie, and it is nothing but an attempt to boost your own courage. We advise you to take a smarter course and repent before it is too late.

"If no one will speak out, even the spirits will hardly be able to start proceedings." At this late hour, why do you still have blind faith in "a pact to shield each other" with those "fair-weather friends"? Do you really believe they will hold back like a stopped-up bottle and will not disclose all the criminal machinations between you because once you have sworn to each other an oath with heaven and sun as witnesses? You possibly can still remember the proverb that says: "At the critical point when things get tough, each flies off in his own direction!" Generally, scoundrels that have ganged up together lie when they talk of "honor" and are truthful only when they talk of "profit." When there is profit in the mutual relation, you may trust their pledge, but once the scheme falls through and is exposed, it becomes a matter of each for himself, and they will appear like "birds seeking refuge in the woods." There will be no mutual loyalty to speak of! At present so many of you are coming forward to give yourselves up and confess, and also expose accomplices. This shows that the "pact to shield each other" is unreliable. Rather than letting your "pact partners" disclose everything, it would be better for you to come on your own initiative and confess yourself as early as possible. What do you think about it?

"Surrender and confess are ignominious things. One will be doomed forever, children and their relatives will be implicated and the leadership will not have trust in you." You have committed crimes; only by confessing and disclosing everything, repenting and turning a new leaf at an early date, can you really and truly wash off the dirt from your faces and the filth that covers you all over, and you will gain peace of mind, why then worry so much whether this is ignominious or not? If you surrender voluntarily today and confess, express a willingness to turn a new leaf, become again a human being of good character, the leadership and the masses, including your children and other relatives, will all welcome it. If you act in this manner, you will unload a heavy burden from your shoulders and gain most lenient treatment. The party and the government will also take a welcoming attitude toward all of you who promptly repent. They will of course not discriminate against your children and other relatives. Conversely, if you still at this late hour obstinately stick to the wrong course and refuse to disclose your misdeeds, then what finally will happen to you will be that you will suffer severe punishment according to the laws of the land, you will be disgraced and ruined, the masses will condemn you and you will be deserted by all who are dear to you.

Only 10 days are left! On no account let this opportunity slip by; this opportunity will never come back again. All who committed crimes against the economy should quickly drop their illusions. Make a prompt decision to go the road of confession and clemency. The party and the people will certainly not refuse to redeem any man who has taken a wrong step once in his life if he is now genuinely and sincerely going down the road to repentance and turning a new leaf. We ask you now to choose which road you will follow.

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CSO: 4005/837

PARTY AND STATE

'PRECIOUS BULLETPROOF VEST' NEEDED TO RESIST CORRUPTION

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by Shang Jie [1424 2638]: "The Precious Bulletproof Vest"]

[Text] It is reported that a bulletproof vest was recently invented in England, one that is made of a tough fiber called "fou-fu-na" [phonetic]. The texture of the material is so tough and resilient that when a bullet hits it, the material can absorb the force of the impact. Not only does the material not suffer damage, but on the contrary it will even flatten the bullet.

This bulletproof vest, reputed to be "a bodyguard in a hail of bullets," might have its commendable points, but it really pales by comparison with the traditional "precious bulletproof vest" available to our party. This not only makes us invincible in the face of an enemy armed with a rifle, but is particularly effective against a special kind of artillery shell, namely against attacks by "sugar-coated shells." This, our precious heritage, is arduous struggle.

The metaphor of the "precious bulletproof vest" to denote arduous struggle is not at all a deliberate mystification. As early as the eve of the complete liberation of our country, Comrade Mao Zedong earnestly warned the whole party: It is essential that all our comrades maintain the distinctive political quality of arduous struggle, so that they will be able to withstand the bourgeois attacks by "sugar-coated shells." Arduous struggle has been the great and glorious tradition of our party. It has been the cardinal expression of the distinctive proletarian political character of our party. As long as we maintain this distinctive political quality of arduous struggle, we shall forever be in a position of invincibility. Our enemies will not be able to defeat us, while we will be able to defeat all our enemies. The "Good Eighth Company on the Nanjing Road" of earlier years kept itself uncontaminated amidst the temptations of the bustling city. Today, a certain "Eighth Company of Steel" keeps itself unbesmirched, no matter how close to the dirt, and maintains its purity of character. Money and goods could not tempt them, neither could they be affected by "fragrant winds" and "toxic mist." What is it that they have relied on? They have relied on just that one magic talisman: arduous struggle. There are still some old party members and old cadres who remember well, "to start an undertaking is

PARTY AND STATE

CONTINUED IMPORTANCE OF CADRE TRAINING VIEWED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Place Cadre Training as a Major Item on the Agenda"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee the education of cadres has been restored and further developed, and this situation is improving from year to year. However, one section of our cadres in leadership positions is not yet sufficiently aware of the important significance of training cadres and still does not afford this work its deserved position. Some do not want to waste their energy on cadre training; there are long periods when no studies or discussions take place. Some have up to this date neglected plans for cadre training in their area, organization or departments and are paying little attention to establishing proper organizations, or to providing personnel, for cadre training, thus doing nothing to carry out such work. Some hate to spend funds on establishing bases for cadre training, considering it a "business" that incurs debts and is losing money. Speaking of the party schools, although conditions in quite a number of them have improved, there are still a small number of counties throughout the province which have not yet found a location for the training base, and there are a considerable number of party schools that are very poorly run. Some do not want to spare key members of the leadership to be sent for training as the plan requires, for fear that work may be adversely affected or production may be held up. Some select students and cut down demands, only to make the required number of participants. Some even select only comrades that can easily be spared and send these men repeatedly, making them "study representatives," thus creating a situation where those that could be useful are not being trained and those being trained cannot be put to any good use. It is impossible in this way to give care to each individual cadre's ideological and political needs.

Training cadres is of crucial importance in guaranteeing the smooth development of our various enterprises, and it is extremely important at all times. However, it is of particular significance at the present turning point in our history. Following the Third Plenary Session, the focus of work in the whole party has been shifted to the modernization projects, with the additional aim of recharting our path of Marxism and drawing up a series of correct principles and policies. Education, improving the quality of our cadres, enabling them to cope with the recent changes, ensuring smooth realization of

our party's line, principles and policies, all these are tasks of top priority. The socialist modernization is a completely new and magnificent undertaking, and new situations and problems emerge in great profusion. If we do not pay attention to raising the theoretical level of Marxism among our cadres, as well as the level of their technical knowledge and general education, they will be unable to muster the correct stand, viewpoint and method in their observations and in solutions to the various concrete problems in the work for the four modernizations, or to handle correctly the various complex contradictions. Some may even commit grave blunders in violating objective law and thus inflict serious losses on the undertakings of the party and the people.

Strengthening the training of cadres is at present of particular urgency. Because of the gradual replacement of old cadres by new ones, the level of middle-aged and young cadres must be raised without further delay. For a long period of time the defective work done in cadre education has left many middle-aged and young cadres without systematic training. They have very little knowledge of the basic theories of Marxism and of our party and are also somewhat deficient in specialized technical knowledge. In the course of developments some of the middle-aged and young cadres will become successively selected for leadership positions at various levels. To ensure smooth progress for our undertakings, we must from now on give the middle-aged and young cadres a systematic training without the slightest relaxation, to turn them into fully qualified successors. Only by vigorously pursuing the training in rotation of our cadres, by raising the quality of our cadre contingent and by increasing the number of highly qualified cadres can we speed up the progress of our socialist modernization, and only then is there hope for the success of our undertakings.

We must correctly relate the training of cadres with the current work. Some cadres fear that cadre training will impede work and adversely affect production. These comrades do not understand the real significance of cadre training and do not understand that training highly qualified men of various types is precisely the reliable guarantee for a continued development of the national economy. Our practical experiences in cadre training have already elucidated the problem. Many comrades in leadership positions on various fronts all over the province, who have undergone training and studies during the last few years have shown a heightened level of consciousness in working in accordance with the objective laws, an increased scientific orientation in their practical work, a decrease in irrational actions and thus have contributed to the smooth progress of work and production. In concretely organizing cadre training we must of course pay attention to taking all factors into consideration when making overall plans, and must also pay attention to the quality of our teaching, always striving for actual effectiveness. "Sharpening the knife will not delay the work of cutting kindling wood." If we only arrange everything in a reasonable way, it will well be possible to have studies and work promote each other and finally to reap a good harvest in both, in our work and in our studies.

Since the Third Plenary Session, the CCP Central Committee and the State Council have paid great attention to the training of cadres. Quite recently, in his report on the restructuring of the State Council, Comrade Zhao Ziyang

pointed out: "Earnestly strengthening the training in rotation of all cadres, raising the quality of the entire cadre contingent, are major projects full of strategic significance. We must now raise this work to importance as an item on our agenda, we must show determination, expend capital funds and invest in intelligence." Last year, the CCP Central Committee and the State Council also determined that the varying achievements by cadres, staff and workers in educational work be made an important factor in considering them for promotion to leadership positions. It was also pointed out that those who have the capabilities, but will not institute studies, or those who engage in formalism to satisfy their superiors in a perfunctory way, will be relieved of their posts and subjected to criticism. In compliance with the demands of the Central Committee and the State Council, we must examine our work, increase our knowledge, truly make cadre training a major item on our agenda, expend great energy, take firm and effective hold of this work and persevere until final success.

9808

CSO: 4005/837

PARTY AND STATE

GOOD CARE FOR RETIRED CADRES STRESSED

Harbin FENDOU [STRUGGLE] in Chinese No 4, 82 pp 26-27

[Article by the Office of Veteran Cadres, Organizational Department of the Provincial Party Committee: "Good Care Should Be Provided for Retired Cadres"]

[Text] At present, large numbers of veteran cadres, in the party's interests and proceeding from the overall situation of national construction, are retiring or semiretiring to work at the second or third front. Consciously caring for these comrades is a very important task which party organizations at all levels must accomplish. The party Central Committee has pointed out: "To take good care of retired and semiretired cadres is an important principle and a political responsibility which the whole party must comply with." The key to the implementation of this important principle and the accomplishment of the task of providing good care for retired and semiretired cadres is that leading cadres of the party at all levels must deepen their understanding of this matter and pay attention to it. The experiences of party committees of both Songhuajiang Prefecture and Wuchang County as shown in articles following this one, fully proves it.

The cause of communism led by our party is a magnificent one which can be implemented only through the joint efforts of the people of the whole country and the continuous struggles of generations to come. Following the arduous struggles which advanced wave upon wave over the past few decades, we are now at an important stage for carrying on our cause and forging ahead. Building up a contingent of cadres has become a key issue. Cadres who joined the revolution at various stages prior to the establishment of the People's Republic have, in the course of the prolonged revolution and construction, gone through all kinds of hardships and difficulties and made outstanding contributions. Throughout the years, they have always been the hard core and mainstay in the various causes of our party and our country. However, as time goes on, many comrades among them are no longer able to rush ahead on the forefront because of their old age and inability to fulfill their wishes. It is now a pressing strategic task facing the whole party to select and train vast numbers of outstanding middle-aged and younger cadres and guide them to frontline leadership posts in order to bring about revolutionary, younger, professionally competent and well-educated leading groups at all levels. It is a crucial historic responsibility

for veteran party comrades to select and train their successors for which they are duty-bound. Under these circumstances, we have to make appropriate arrangements for veteran cadres enabling them to receive good care at the second or third front and enthusiastically accomplish the mission which nobody else can do in their place. The party Central Committee has paid great attention to this pressing mission of importance and repeatedly stressed that party organizations at all levels and individual leading cadres must concentrate their efforts on it promptly and not treat it with indifference.

Over the past few years, the provincial party committee and party organizations at all levels have conscientiously implemented relevant principles, policies and regulations of the party Central Committee. They have increasingly deepened their understanding of providing good care for retired and semiretired cadres. Their work has been gradually strengthened. The rapid development of the placement work throughout the province has brought more than 40,000 people into retirement or semiretirement. Organizations providing care for veteran cadres have been extensively established and a working contingent of 500 to 600 full-timed cadres has thus been formed. Administrative and operational bases are successful everywhere. At present, more than 560 recreation rooms are ready for retired and semiretired cadres to put to use. Service is being perfected step by step. Most retired and semiretired cadres now receive appropriate care in their political as well as daily life. Veteran party comrades untiringly do their specific work at the second and third front and become better versed in bringing their initiatives into full play. The over-all situation is good. However, because the influence of the intervention and obstruction of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over the work related to veteran cadres has not yet been completely wiped out, unhealthy trends remain potent in our society. Leading cadres of some units in some places still are not conscientious enough in getting a good handle on this work. They are relatively passive in doing their work, taking a negative and wait-and-see attitude. A state of mind and an attitude of work like this should be promptly rectified.

Some people feel that veteran cadres in retirement are not numerous at present and we are, therefore, not in a hurry. The reason why the work related to retired and semiretired cadres is important does not simply rest with the number of veteran cadres in retirement at present nor merely with the question of providing good care for a few people, but instead, it is to enable vast numbers of cadres at their present posts to have a vision of their own future and thus help encourage them to dedicate themselves to the cause of communism selflessly. On the other hand, the work related to retired and semiretired cadres is bound to start from only a few people and then expand to more comrades. Following the thorough implementation of the strategic decisions of the party Central Committee concerning the work related to veteran cadres, the number of cadres who are going to retire is bound to increase rapidly. All party organizations must have a clear understanding of this situation and take the initiative to adapt themselves to it in order to do a good job.

Others set the work related to veteran cadres against everything else. They pay no attention to it and regard it as a "soft task" and rank it low so that

they may drop it when they are busy. In fact, the work related to veteran cadres is definitely not routine which "has nothing to do with the harvest of the year," but a political mission which affects the situation as a whole. If good care is provided for retired and semiretired cadres, the role of our veteran party comrades is in full play, and the enthusiasm of cadres at their present posts is aroused, our work will be promoted in an all-round way. On the contrary, if material factors are stressed at the expense of human ones, or people are not put at ease, or the ranks are disorderly, everything else will inevitably get half the result with twice the effort, or even become passive. If we thoroughly understand the important role and far-reaching significance of this work and put it in its proper place, we ought to be able to concentrate on it no matter how busy we are and thereby, promote the development of overall work.

Certain people have expressed concern over the emergence of personal privileges resulting from the exceptional treatment accorded to retired and semi-retired cadres. This is an unnecessary worry. Veteran cadres have devoted the energies of their lifetime to the cause of the Chinese revolution. They are presently not at their posts nor are they in power. They even have difficulty earning their own living. It is not only a matter of principle but also reasonable for party organizations to provide them with better care in accordance with the established policies and regulations and geared to the present circumstances. Speaking of special privileges is out of the question. The current issue is not that we have accorded them too much but not enough. A lot of work which has been clearly stipulated must be promptly carried out.

Some people have suggested that matters concerning veteran cadres should be put under the unified administration of the upper level because it is a bother to have it scattered to individual units. Practice proves that the proposition of a completely unified and centralized administration won't work and that the fear of trouble is absolutely wrong. Our Chinese nation has an age-old tradition of respecting the elders and esteeming able and virtuous persons. It is also our party's consistent policy and an expression of the superiority of the socialist system to take good care of veteran cadres. In society and in the family, it is the duty of everybody to provide for the aged and to bring up children. Leading comrades of every unit have the duty to take good care of veteran cadres. It is not the policy of the proletarian class to make use of cadres when they are able to work and to cast them off as a "burden" when they become old and retired. We must not lose sight of the fact that, at present, the snobbish attitude of "giving favors to those who are at their present posts and ignoring them when they are no longer in power" still exists in our party cadres to trouble themselves and the desire to shift it onto others may easily lead their subordinates to succumb to the Kuomintang's bureaucratic practices and to treat veteran party comrades in a frigid manner. Every leading cadre must start by setting a personal example to correct the work style of our party and to try every possible means to render services to veteran party comrades so that respecting and cherishing veteran cadres may become a common practice in our society.

Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out recently: "Principles and policies for carrying out the work related to veteran cadres have been decided and documents have been issued but not yet implemented. It is necessary for us conscientiously to check up on and implement it." In administering the work related to retired and semiretired cadres, this is the most urgent matter. First, it is necessary to ascertain the leadership of this work and actually make it the order of the day of party committees so that leaders in charge may take a hand in it personally. In so doing, leaders in charge must take up the specific responsibility, carry out periodical study, conduct regular inspection and resolve problems in time. Second, organizations must be set up. It is necessary to strengthen organizations in all municipal and county party committees as well as agencies and units having more veteran cadres and to set up such organizations in places where they do not yet have them. Full-time personnel must be assigned in other units to engage in this work. Comrades selected to take up this job should be the ones who show affection for veteran cadres, have the understanding of policies, and are upright in thinking and in their work. Third, administrative measures must be worked out. It is necessary to establish both bases for veteran cadres to carry out activities and other facilities providing services. It is necessary to formulate regulations for taking care of veteran cadres. These regulations must be thoroughly implemented so that veteran cadres, especially those who joined our work prior to the War of Resistance Against Japan, can, after retirement, be assured of the continuity of their political treatment, of the due respect and the appropriate preferential treatment they will receive, and of the proper arrangement for taking care of them. Also they may be organized to do whatever work they are capable of doing, thus become a positive force.

9560

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PARTY AND STATE

PUBLIC SPEAKING TRAINING FOR PROPAGANDA CADRES URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Zhu Jianzhang [2612 1696 4545]: "A Propaganda Cadre's Lament and Proposals"]

[Text] Comrade Editor:

I have been a propaganda cadre for many years and am presently director of the political department of the Thermal Energy Research Institute at Anshan [7254 1472] in Liaoning Province. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," I have made a number of reports to youths and lectured in group classes, and have also participated in conferences in which other leading cadres gave reports to youths. Because order at the meetings was not good, the youths did not like to speak during discussions. Over time, I felt that this generation of youths a) did not like to listen to Marxist-Leninist principles and b) did not believe in them, and so I concluded that there was a "crisis of belief" in this generation.

Recently, I listened to Instructor Li Yanjie [2621 3601 2638] (a lecturer at Beijing Normal College) give a report at Anshan, and I noted conditions at the scene. I saw only that the people were very attentive and well ordered as if they and the speaker were on the same wavelength. At the most interesting parts of the speech, laughter and applause would break out. After the speech ended, the people lingered for some time, not wishing to depart. After the people had dispersed, I saw some youths singing in praise and others in deep thought.

That night I couldn't sleep, feeling that my former conclusion greatly required renewed consideration. I thought and thought and suddenly realized that the "crisis of belief" was but the insight of a mediocre mind, a mistaken indictment of this young generation.

Then what after all are the reasons for the so-called a) not liking to listen and b) not believing? Who in the end is to be blamed?

1. That youths do not enjoy listening to us lecture in group classes or make reports is not because they have no interest in revolutionary principles, but rather because the reports are dry in content and dull in form. Those making

the reports understand too little of the psychology, special characteristics and interests of our youth, and are forever copying from books or papers, or reading line by line from the texts of documents. Even more, individual leading cadres go so far as to have secretaries or propaganda workers write drafts of talks which they cannot even read coherently when they make their reports. How could such reports not be dull? How could people enjoy listening to them? And how could they cause the speaker and audience to merge, producing a sympathetic response in the listeners? We cannot in good conscience fault the youths for not enjoying listening, but rather should thoroughly examine the styles of those of us who teach.

2. There are many reasons why some youths do not believe certain things we tell them. I feel that the most basic reason relates to an incorrect party style. We cannot deny that for these several years since the smashing of the "gang of four," our party style has undergone a turn for the better, but a number of problems remain. Some who make reports (meaning leading cadres) are themselves engaged in improper activities. At the podium they speak of the system of democratic centralism, while away from the podium they practice paternalism and do as they please; at the podium they speak of acting for the "entire country," while away from the podium they form factions and act in sectarian ways; at the podium they speak of being honest in carrying out official duties, while away from the podium they engage in fraudulent practices for self-aggrandizement; at the podium they advocate criticism and self-criticism, while away from the podium they attack others and seek revenge, and so on. The higher the notes sung in a report by this type of cadre, the greater the emotional reaction against his words. As some youths put it after they listen to a report by this kind of cadre: "There are contradictions between what is seen and what is heard." China has an old saying--"The ear hears the illusion, the eye sees the reality." Generally, when what people hear and what they see do not accord, they believe their eyes. In accepting a theory, they still cannot ignore their personal experiences and feelings. Therefore, the matter of party style is a matter involving a generation's faith in the party. Since certain youths do not believe the principles we speak to them about, we cadres should first ask ourselves if our behavior brightens or darkens the party. Teaching by example is better than teaching with words. Those in the first positions should set right their own party style and not blindly reproach the young generation for suffering a "crisis of belief."

Report sessions and lectures are important methods for carrying out "widespread ideological education" work. It is important that we be effective and consider the quality of all the work we do. I have the following suggestions for improving the quality of our report sessions:

1. Have propaganda departments of provincial and municipal (local) party committees select and train a group of comrades with correct party style and good speaking ability and establish a core report group.
2. Instruction of the members of the report groups must be rigorous. The party schools should hold "rotational training classes for those who give reports." They can give instruction on selected documents on the rectification of work style, psychology, aesthetics, behavioral science, and public speaking techniques. The instruction should be lively, combining book study, lectures, social surveys and speaking practice.

3. Reporting and lecturing are learned skills which unite philosophic and artistic qualities. The provincial and municipal (local) propaganda departments should frequently convene speaking demonstration meetings or conferences for exchanging lecture techniques.

4. There should be regularly held tests and examinations, and those who do well should be rewarded. And when they reach a specific level, they should be given a technical title.

9705

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PARTY AND STATE

COMMENTARY ON THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION

Fourth Talk on Draft

OWO30309 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 31 May 82

[Talk by (Xiao Weiyun) of the law department of Beijing University: "The Nature of Our State"--fourth in a series on the draft revised constitution]

[Excerpts] The first article in the draft of the revised constitution clearly stipulates: "The People's Republic of China is a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. The socialist system is the basic system of the People's Republic of China. Disruption of the socialist system by any individual and in any form is prohibited." This article clearly describes the nature of our state. What is called the nature of the state is the state system. It describes the position of the various classes in the state.

Our country is led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. This indicates that our country is led by the working people who are the masters of the state and explains the basic nature of our country. Ours is a state of the people's democratic dictatorship, that is, the dictatorship of the proletariat. Our country is a socialist state.

The first article of the draft of the revised constitution is basically the same as the first article of the 1954 constitution and the 1978 constitution.

Why should we use the wording of the people's democratic dictatorship to replace the dictatorship of the proletariat? This is because, first, the people's democratic dictatorship suits the actual conditions of our country and is in accord with the history of the founding and development of the people's democratic government. It was a development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat by the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Zedong.

Second, our people's democratic dictatorship is a concrete form of the dictatorship of the proletariat and is in essence the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Third, the people's democratic dictatorship has even more clearly expressed the contents of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Comrade Mao Zedong had

repeatedly stressed the need to enforce democratic centralism with in the people and develop the people's democracy. The system of dictatorship is unsuitable for enforcement among the people. The people cannot exercise dictatorship over themselves and we cannot let a part of the people oppress another part of the people. We can only exercise dictatorship against the enemy. Therefore, the concept of the people's democratic dictatorship has even more clearly explained the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It can also prevent counterrevolutionaries such as Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their company from distorting and tempering with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The draft of the revised constitution has changed the dictatorship of the proletariat in the first article of the 1978 constitution to the people's democratic dictatorship. This is not to weaken or eliminate the role of dictatorship of our state. As the situation of classes and the actual conditions in our country have changed, the scope of the people's democracy has expanded while the scope of dictatorship has reduced. However, the role of dictatorship still exists in our country. The preamble of the draft of the revised constitution has pointed out: "Following the abolition of the exploiting classes in our country, class struggle will continue to exist, within certain limits, for a long time to come. The Chinese people must struggle against those forces and elements, both at home and abroad, which are hostile to China's socialist system and try to undermine it."

The second paragraph of article 1 under general principles of the draft of the revised constitution is also newly added. It stipulates that the socialist system is the basic system of our country.

The addition of this paragraph is precisely to further explain the nature of our state, which is to adhere to the socialist road and defend the people's democratic dictatorship.

Fifth Talk

OW030039 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Radio talk by Wang Shuwen of the Institute of Law of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "Concerning Socialist Democracy"--fifth in a series on the draft revised constitution]

[Excerpts] An important characteristic of the draft of the revised constitution is the emphasis on bringing socialist democracy into full play and protecting the people's right to be the master of their own affairs and the many new important stipulations for perfecting China's socialist political system.

In accordance with the fundamental guidelines of the resolution adopted by the 6th plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the draft of the revised constitution attaches great importance to developing socialist democracy and makes many new important stipulations. The draft has greatly revised the 1978 constitution. Compared with the 1954 constitution, the draft also shows some major developments. This radio talk will deal with this question by elaborating on the following points:

1. The draft of the revised constitution has not only declared that all rights of the People's Republic of China belong to the people but also paid attention to systematically protecting the people's right to be the master of their own affairs.

2. The draft of the revised constitution has stipulated that state organs should follow the principle of democratic centralism. Democratic centralism is a socialist state's political system and a basic principle it must adhere to. China's constitutions have always stipulated that people's congresses at all levels and other state organs should all carry out democratic centralism. The characteristic of the draft is to devote one article exclusively to the principle of democratic centralism. The article stipulates that state organs should follow the principle of democratic centralism.

3. The draft of the revised constitution has stipulated the development of socialist democracy, which is of great importance. At the beginning of this talk, we have mentioned that building step by step a highly democratic socialist political system is one of the fundamental tasks of socialist revolution. However, we have failed to pay attention to this task since the founding of the republic. This became one of the important conditions which triggered the "cultural revolution." It is a bitter lesson. Therefore, it is very necessary that the fundamental law of the country emphasize the development of socialist democracy. Our socialist democracy is a new-type democracy which has never existed in history. Fully developing socialist democracy is essential to consolidated and developing the people's democratic dictatorship. In a socialist state, democracy is the foundation of dictatorship. Only by fully developing democracy can we mobilize the vast number of people to effectively struggle against class enemies' sabotage. Fully developing socialist democracy has a great bearing on promoting the four modernizations. It is a reliable guarantee for fulfilling the Chinese people's fundamental task in the new historical period. Therefore, the draft emphasizes that it is necessary to fully develop socialist democracy and stipulate various effective measures to protect the people's right to be the master of their own affairs. This is of very important significance to developing the enthusiasm of people throughout the country for socialism, uniting all forces that can be united and building our country into a modern socialist state which is rich and powerful, democratic and civilized.

Seventh Talk

OW051241 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Radio Talk by (Xiao Weiyun) of the law department of Beijing University: "The Socialist Economic System of Our Country"--seventh in a series on the draft revised constitution]

[Excerpts] What is the economic system? It refers collectively to the relations of production at a certain stage of the development of human society. It has two basic aspects: Ownership of the means of production and method of distribution. This talk will deal with four questions.

The first question concerns China's two forms of public ownership of the means of production and other aspects of its economy. The two forms of public ownership of means of production refer to the systems of ownership by the whole people and the collective ownership by the working people, which are presently two absolutely dominant systems in our country. For this reason, the draft revised constitution affirms that the public ownership of the means of production is the basis of our socialist economic system.

In addition to the above two forms of socialist public ownership of the means of production, there is a small extent of the individual economy of the urban and rural working people. This is the individual economy of the working people within the limits prescribed by law and under the guidance of the state. It is a necessary complement to the socialist economy, and for a considerable time to come, it can neither be replaced by the economy of ownership by the whole people nor by the economy of collective ownership. Because of this, the draft revised constitution has provisions to protect the lawful rights and interests of the individual economy. This conforms to reality.

In our country there are Chinese-foreign joint ventures, and foreign nationals and economic organizations are allowed to make investments. This type of economy is also necessary for China's economic construction. While we should mainly rely on our own efforts to carry out construction, it is necessary to acquire advanced technology by using foreign capital on the principle of equality and mutual benefits. The draft revised constitution contains provisions dealing with this in particular.

The second question deals with our country's distribution system. "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work" is the socialist distribution principle. This principle is reaffirmed in the draft revised constitution. The 1978 constitution stated: "The state applies the socialist principles 'He who does not work, neither shall he eat' and 'From each according to his ability, to each according to his work.'" In the draft revised constitution, this has been changed into: "The socialist economic system has abolished the system of exploitation of man by man; it applies the principle 'From each according to his ability, to each according to his work.'" This change of wording brings the constitution more in line with the reality in our country.

The third question is the protection of socialist public property and the right to citizens to own lawfully acquired property. The draft revised constitution states that "socialist public property shall be sacred and inviolable" and, in particular, points out the necessity of rational use of natural resources. To protect socialist public property, it is imperative to struggle against criminal acts which do severe harm to our economy and to resolutely strike at criminal elements who damage public property. The draft revised constitution has explicit provisions in this regard.

Ours is a socialist country. We should not only resolutely protect socialist public property but should also protect the right of our citizens to own lawfully acquired property.

The fourth question concerns the purpose of production, the planned economy and the self-management power of state enterprises and collective economic organizations.

The fundamental purpose of production is to continue raising our social production force so as to meet the people's ever-increasing needs in their material and cultural lives.

The planned economy is one of the characteristics of the socialist economy as distinguished from the capitalist economy. In formulating the national economic and social development plans, it is necessary to pay attention to comprehensive balance and to avoid excessive and rigid control. For this reason, the draft revised constitution stipulates: "The state plans the national economy on the basis of socialist public ownership. It ensures the proportionate and coordinated development of the national economy through the comprehensive balancing of economic plans, with market regulation as a subsidiary. All organizations and individuals are prohibited from disrupting, by any means whatsoever, the orderly functioning of the social economy or of the economic plans of the states." This is absolutely correct.

In addition, the draft revised constitution affirms that the state-run enterprises and collective economic organizations have certain powers of decision in management, and that they should practice democratic management. In this connection, it states explicitly that "workers and staff members of the state enterprises participate in the management of their respective enterprises through the congresses of workers and staff members and other channels in accordance with provisions of the law," and that "units of the collective economy practice democratic management according to provisions of the law; their managerial personnel shall be elected and removed and decisions on major issues concerning enterprise management shall be taken by the entire body of their workers and staff members." These provisions are of vital significance in bringing into full play the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of working people.

Ninth Talk, Part I

OW071311 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Radio talk by Wang Shuwen of the Law Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens of China"--Part one of ninth in a series on the draft revised constitution]

[Text] The fundamental rights of the citizens of China are imbued with socialist characteristics. Such characteristics are determined by the nature of China's socialist system and the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship. China is a socialist nation of the people's democratic dictatorship. The political power of the state is in the hands of the proletariat and the broad masses of people. Socialist democracy is being practiced to the fullest extent among the people, while dictatorship is only being exercised over a handful of class enemies. This basic feature of the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship has decided the constitution and the

law. It specifies and insures that the broad masses of people will enjoy democratic rights to the fullest extent.

At the same time, the socialist system is the basic system in China. This socialist system has abolished exploitation of man by man. With the system of public ownership of the means of production as a foundation, it has organized production in a planned manner to improve people's material and cultural life. Thus, the socialist system has not only helped the broad masses of working people free themselves from exploitation and oppression, but has also provided an even better material foundation for China's citizens to exercise their rights due to the continual development of social production. From this, we can see that the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system constitute the fundamental guarantee for the people in China to enjoy their socialist democratic rights. The nature of our state and society has insured our citizens wider and more real fundamental rights as specified by the constitution and the law. Also, following the continuous consolidation of the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship and the incessant development of socialist economic construction, the people of China will be able to enjoy their citizens' rights even more.

Now let us discuss the series of new provisions of the draft of the revised constitution on the fundamental rights of the citizen.

I. The draft has reinstated the stipulation in the 1954 constitution that all citizens are equal in law. In the chapter "Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens", the 1954 constitution specified that all citizens are equal in law, and listed this specification at the very beginning of the chapter as an important principle of the constitution. There was no such specification in the 1978 constitution. The draft of the revised constitution has reinstated this stipulation. It only changes the words "in law" into "before the law," so that it will clearly show that all citizens are equal when the law is being administered.

The constitution and the law in China represent the will and interests of all the people of the country, led by the working class. All citizens must be equal before such a constitution and the law. This is a fundamental law of our citizens and is also a basic principle of the socialist legal system. This principle is manifested in the following aspects:

1. All citizens equally enjoy the rights specified by the constitution and the law.
2. On the basis of equality, all citizens must perform the duties specified by the constitution and the law.
3. No citizen shall enjoy privileges that transcend the constitution and the law.

It is obvious that the reinstatement of this important principle is of great significance in safeguarding the citizens' rights, giving full play to socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system.

II. Citizens have the right to vote and stand for election. The right to vote and stand for election is the people's most fundamental right in becoming master of their own destiny and running state affairs. The people elect the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at various levels to represent them in exercising state power. The draft has basically reinstated the specification of the 1954 constitution. It specifies: Citizens who have reached the age of 18, with the exception of persons deprived of political rights by law, have the right to vote and stand for election, irrespective of their nationality, race, sex, occupation, family origin, religious belief, education, property status, or length of residence. Compared with the specification made in the 1978 constitution, this even more clearly shows that, according to law, all citizens enjoy equal rights to vote and stand for election. At the same time, the specification in the draft is even better than that in the 1954 constitution. The draft does not say: "Except insane persons." Insane persons do have the right to vote and stand for election. It is only that they are unable to exercise such right. Therefore this specification of the draft is a better version.

After the elimination of the system of exploitation in China, the number of people enjoying the right to vote and stand for election has steadily increased. According to the statistics from the 1981 national general election, the number of eligible voters accounted for 99.9 plus percent of citizens above the age of 18. This proves that the election system in China is truly a democratic one.

III. Citizens have the right to maintain supervision over state functionaries. In order to insure that citizens are able to maintain supervision effectively over the state organs and functionaries, the draft stipulates, in its general principles, that all state organs and personnel must rely on the support of the people, constantly keep in close touch with them, heed their opinions and suggestions, accept their supervision and strive to serve them. At the same time, it also specifies in the chapter: "The fundamental rights and duties of citizens" that citizens have the right to make criticism of, and proposals to, any organ of state or any functionary, and that citizens have the right to appeal, complain or report to relevant organs of state against transgression of law or neglect of duty by any organ of state or functionary. In addition, the draft, referring to the 1954 constitution, also adds a provision that people suffering loss through infringement of their rights as citizens by organs of state or functionaries have the right to compensation according to provisions of the law. All these provisions are of great significance in helping cadres observe law and discipline, overcome bureaucracy, continually improve their work and work hard to serve the people.

IV. On the Personal Rights of Citizens

The personal freedom of citizens is the prerequisite condition for ensuring that citizens can exercise their rights of running state affairs, engaging in various social and political activities, as well as exercising other rights. If a citizen's personal freedom is not guaranteed, he cannot hope to enjoy other rights and freedoms, not to mention running state affairs.

During the great cultural revolution, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique wantonly encroached upon the personal rights of the broad masses of cadres and the people. They indiscriminately arrested and apprehended the people, ransacked the people's homes and bodily searched citizens. By so doing, they seriously undermined the socialist legal system and caused serious consequences. The criminal law and the law of criminal procedure enacted in China after the downfall of the gang of four have stressed the importance of protecting the citizens' personal freedom and rights. These laws have played an important role in protecting the citizens' personal rights and perfecting the socialist legal system.

The current revision of the constitution is based on a summation of the lessons drawn from the great cultural revolution and legislative experience gained in the past few years. In the draft of the revised constitution, the following have been added for protecting the citizens' personal rights:

1. In the article on protecting citizens' personal freedom, the following are added: Extralegal detention of citizens, extralegal deprivation or restriction of citizens' personal freedom is prohibited and extralegal body search of citizens is prohibited.
2. An additional article stipulates that the personal dignity of citizens is inviolable and that insults or slanders against citizens in any form are prohibited.
3. Protection of citizens' homes is listed as an independent article. This article stipulates that searches of, or intrusions into, citizens' domiciles in contravention of law are prohibited.
4. Protection of citizens' freedom and privacy of correspondence is also listed as an independent article. The following is added to this article: No organization or individual shall, for any reason, infringe upon citizens' freedom and privacy of correspondence other than in cases where, to meet the needs of state security or to investigate criminal offenses, public security or procuratorial organs are permitted to censor correspondence in accordance with procedures prescribed by law.
5. On citizens' freedom of religious belief, the draft has revived the 1954 constitution's related stipulation that citizens enjoy freedom of religious belief. Freedom of religious belief encompasses belief in religion or disbelief in religion. The new entry in the draft of the revised constitution on freedom of religious belief is more explicitly and specifically written than the 1954 constitution.

The draft stipulates: No organs of state, public organizations or individuals shall compel citizens to believe in religion or disbelieve in religion, nor shall they discriminate against citizens who believe or do not believe in religion. In accordance with this article, the state protects citizens' freedom of believing or disbelieving in religion. It does not compel citizens to believe in religion or disbelieve in religion. Both religious and non-religious citizens are equal before the law and enjoy the same rights and have the same duties.

The draft also stipulates: The state protects legitimate religious activities. However, no one may use religion to carry out counterrevolutionary activities or activities that disrupt public order, harm the health of citizens or obstruct the educational system of the state. Furthermore, China's religions should be propagated, administered and supported by the Chinese religious believers themselves.

The draft stipulates that religious affairs may not be dominated by any foreign country.

6. With regard to citizens' other fundamental rights, the draft stipulates: Working people have the right to rest. Citizens have the right to material assistance from the state and society in old age, illness or disability. To insure that citizens can enjoy this right the state extends social insurance, social assistance and public health services. To this end the state applies the system of retirement for workers and staff members. The state helps arrange for the livelihood of the blind, deaf-mutes and other handicapped persons and provides them with special education. These stipulations embody the state's intimate concern for the working people.

The draft also stipulates: Women enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of political, economic, cultural, social and family life. Children have the duty to support their parents. Violations of the freedom of marriage are prohibited. Maltreatment of old people, women and children is prohibited. Such are the state's special considerations for the protection of old people, women and children.

The draft further stipulates: The People's Republic of China protects the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese residents abroad and protects the lawful rights and interests of returned overseas Chinese and the relatives of Chinese residents abroad living in China.

We can thus see that the draft of the revised constitution has extensively covered the question of citizens' fundamental rights which encompass all aspects of social life; and citizens are guaranteed these rights by various means. This fully shows the superiority of the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system which insure our citizens wide and real fundamental rights. This offers a sharp contrast to the capitalist system which only protects the privileges of a minority of exploiters.

The draft's stipulations on citizens' fundamental rights will surely inspire the people's sense of responsibility and spirit of hard struggle as masters of the country and will encourage them to actively engage in productive work and make great contributions for the four modernizations.

Ninth Talk, Part II

OW90839 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Radio talk by Wang Shuwen of the Law Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens of China"--Part two of ninth in a series on the draft revised constitution]

[Text] While increasing the citizens' fundamental rights, the draft revised constitution contains new provisions on their duties. Regarding the relationship between rights and duties, the draft revised constitution upholds the Marxist viewpoint that rights and duties are inseparable. This means that the citizens' rights are guaranteed by the constitution and law but they should not be abused, and that citizens should, on an equal basis, enjoy their rights and fulfill their duties. That rights and duties are inseparable is a socialist constitutional principle, which can be implemented only under the socialist system. It is absolutely impossible to implement this principle in any society in which the exploiting class holds a dominant position. In slave and feudal societies, the law openly gives all rights to the slave owners' and landlords' class and imposes heavy duties on slaves and peasants. Although bourgeois law ostensibly boasts that all are equal before the law, the bourgeoisie actually enjoys privileges, while the proletariat has no rights at all, because of the system of capitalist private ownership of the means of production. Just as Engels pointed out, the distinction and antagonism between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat in a society where the exploiting class holds a dominant position can be seen even by the most foolish people, because one class is endowed with almost all rights while the other has to bear almost all duties. To correct the problem of separation between rights and duties in capitalist society, Marx said that, following the victory of the proletarian revolution, rights and duties must be combined, that is, there must be no rights without duties or duties without rights. Taking this basic Marxist viewpoint as a constitutional principle, the draft revised constitution makes this stipulation: "The rights of citizens are inseparable from their duties." This principle, which runs through the whole chapter on the fundamental rights and duties of citizens, is mainly manifested in the following ways:

1. When exercising the rights stipulated in the constitution, citizens have the duty to not abuse those rights. After stating the rights and freedom enjoyed by citizens from article 33 to article 47, the draft revised constitution stipulates in article 48 that, when exercising their freedoms and rights, citizens must not infringe upon the interests of the state, of society and of the collective, or upon the lawful freedoms and rights of other citizens--this article precisely manifests the principle of inseparability between rights and duties. For example, when exercising their freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, procession and demonstration, citizens must observe the specific stipulations of the law regarding exercising such freedom. In no way can they abuse such freedom to adversely affect our stability and unity or disrupt our social order and public security. The constitution guarantees that the freedom of person of a citizen is inviolable, but the citizen himself must also respect the freedom of person of others. Likewise, the constitution guarantees the inviolability of the personal dignity of a citizen, but the citizen himself must also respect the personal dignity of others and must not insult or vilify others.

In the world, there has never been such a thing as absolute, unrestricted freedom and rights. In our country, we must never allow anyone to infringe upon the interests of the majority or to harm the interests of the state and society because of individual or minority rights. The so-called "freedom"

which harms the interests of the state and society must, of course, be restricted or banned. Only thus is it possible to safeguard our order of society, production, work and daily life, to maintain our socialist system and to ensure the smooth progress of our socialist modernization program.

2. While enjoying the rights stipulated in the constitution and law, citizens must fulfill the duties set in the constitution and law. In our country, citizens' rights and duties go hand in hand. No one fulfills duties without enjoying rights, and no one can enjoy rights without fulfilling duties. Regarding the fundamental duties of citizens, the draft revised constitution contains provisions on the duties already stipulated in the present constitution, such as safeguarding the unity of the country and of all its nationalities, abiding by the constitution and laws, taking care of public property, observing labor discipline and public order, respecting social ethics, safeguarding state secrets, defending the motherland and performing military service according to the law. In addition, it adds that citizens must safeguard the security, honor and interests of the motherland, and that acts damaging to the security, honor and interests of the motherland are prohibited. It also reinstates provisions, originally contained in the 1954 constitution, stating that citizens are duty-bound to pay taxes according to law.

Abiding by the constitution and laws, and fulfilling the duties stipulated therein, is a glorious responsibility of every citizen. China's constitution and law manifest the will and interests of the broad masses of people, led by the working class, and are powerful weapons for protecting the people, striking at the enemy and ensuring the smooth progress of the socialist modernization program. Any act violating the constitution and law runs against the will of the broad masses of people and damages the interests of the state and people. Under socialist conditions, the interests of the state, collectives and individuals are consistent. Only when citizens are earnestly fulfilling their duties is it possible to promote the smooth progress of the socialist modernization program, thereby laying a still better foundation for citizens to exercise their rights and to raise the level of their material and cultural life. For this reason, conscientiously abiding by the constitution and law and fulfilling the citizens' duties is absolutely necessary to the state, collectives and the citizens themselves.

The broad masses of people in our country know the significance of abiding by the law and can fulfill their duties conscientiously. It should be noted, however, that class struggle will continue to exist for a long time in certain areas due to domestic reasons and international influence. Counterrevolutionary activities of spies, special agents and old and new counterrevolutionaries have not yet ceased. Embezzlement, bribery, smuggling and selling of smuggled goods, speculation, blackmailing, stealing of public property and other serious criminal offenses are major manifestations of class struggle under the new historical conditions. Because of this, it is imperative to strengthen the socialist legal system, and maintain the authority of the law, so that the law will become a powerful weapon to punish criminal offenses and to deal blows at the class enemy's sabotage.

Some people think that, since the law is aimed at punishing the enemy, it is of no importance whether the masses abide by the law or not. This opinion is obviously mistaken. The socialist law is a norm of conduct, which the broad masses of people should observe conscientiously. To use the law to deal blows at the enemy, we must attach importance to it and cherish it, so that the enemy can find no opportunity to exploit it. Lenin pointed out that the slightest law offenses and the slightest acts disrupting the Soviet order provide loopholes which the workers' enemy might immediately exploit. When everyone conscientiously abides by the constitution and law, we will be in a better position to isolate and strike at the enemy and to consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship. From the viewpoint of the people's affairs if we are to achieve effective results in production and study, lead an orderly life and ensure the smooth progress of the work of the four modernizations, we must safeguard state secrets, take care of public property, observe labor discipline, observe public order and respect social ethnics and beneficial customs and habits.

The provisions on citizens' fundamental duties in the draft revised constitution are bound to further enhance the people's solemn sense of responsibility to our greatmotherland and enable them to conscientiously fulfill their duties and work for socialist modernization in a positive attitude as the masters of the country.

3. Some citizens' rights stated in previous constitutions are turned into both rights and duties in the draft revised constitution. An example is the citizens' right to work. The first paragraph of article 41 states that citizens have the right and obligation to work. That is to say, in our socialist country, work is not only a right but also a citizens' duty. Since it is a citizens' right, the state creates conditions for employment through various channels and in various ways to gradually solve the problem of the citizens' employment. On the other hand, work is also an obligation of the citizens to society. Since it is a glorious duty of every able-bodied citizen, the state calls on them to work for society. Workers in state enterprises and in units of the collective economy, urban or rural, should view their work with the attitude of masters of the country and strive to perform their due tasks. Besides this, the state encourages citizens to take part in voluntary labor.

Another example is the stipulation on the right to receive education. The draft revised constitution changes this into: Citizens have the right and obligation to receive education, since citizens enjoy the right to receive education. Since citizens enjoy the right to receive education, the draft revised constitution stipulates that the state operates, and encourages non-governmental bodies to operate, various types of schools in order to wipe out illiteracy, universalize primary education and develop secondary, vocational and higher education. It also states that the state promotes all-round development--moral, intellectual and physical--of young people and children, and that while operating regular schools, the state increases various types of cultural and educational facilities and promotes political, cultural, scientific, technical and professional education among the workers, peasants and other working people. The above measures enable the broad masses of people to receive education. On the other hand, receiving education is an

obligation of citizens. This is because education is necessary in order to raise the scientific and cultural level of the working people at large and to promote socialist material and spiritual civilization. As can be seen, the basic aspects of social life such as work and education show exceptionally clearly the unitary nature of rights and duties and the consistency of the interests of the state, collectives and individuals.

On the whole, the provisions on citizens' fundamental rights and duties contained in the draft revised constitution manifest a high level of combination of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, a combination of the state and collective interests and the individuals' interests, a combination of democracy and centralism and a combination of freedom and discipline. These provisions are conducive to the full display of socialist democracy, and will truly ensure that the people are acting as the masters of the country and giving fully play to their socialist enthusiasm and creativity. They will help preserve the political situation of stability and unity and ensure success in building China into a modernized socialist country with a high level of democracy and culture.

Tenth Talk

OWO91454 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Radio talk by Wang Shuwen of the Law Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "The National People's Congress and Its Standing Committee"--10th in a series on the draft revised constitution]

[Text] The draft revised constitution stipulates in its general principles chapter that all state power belongs to the people, that the organs through which the people exercise state power are the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at various levels, and that our state institutions apply the principle of democratic centralism. These provisions clearly show that the system of people's congresses is our country's fundamental political system.

In line with the principle of democratic centralism, the draft revised constitution contains many important new provisions for strengthening the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses at various levels, which are of very great significance for perfecting the system of people's congresses and guaranteeing the right of the masses of the people to administer the affairs of the country as masters.

The new provisions in the draft for strengthening the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee mainly cover the following areas:

First, to strengthen the National People's Congress. The National People's Congress is the highest organ of state power. The draft attaches great importance to strengthening the National People's Congress and contains some important new provisions.

1. It stipulates that the National People's Congress has the power to make and amend basic laws concerning criminal offenses, civil affairs, the structure

of the state and other matters. These basic laws mainly include the criminal law, the criminal procedure law, the civil law, the civil procedure law, the organic law of the National People's Congress, the organic law of the State Council, the organic law of the local people's congresses and the local people's governments at various levels, the organic law of the people's courts, the organic law of the people's procuratorates, the electoral law, the law of regional autonomy, and so forth. This is because it is inconvenient for the National People's Congress, with its rather large number of deputies, to be constantly in session, and therefore, it can only concentrate its effort on making basic laws concerning the fundamental aspects of national life.

2. It stipulates that the National People's Congress also has the power to enact decrees, that is, decisions and resolutions other than laws. This helps to greatly enhance the seriousness of the decisions and resolutions adopted by the National People's Congress.

3. It restores the following provisions of the 1954 constitution: "Amendments to the constitution require a majority vote of two-thirds of all the deputies to the National People's Congress for adoption." "Laws and other bills require a simple majority vote of all the deputies to the National People's Congress for adoption!" It also contains the additional provision that "amendments to the constitution should be proposed by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress or by more than one-fifth of the deputies to the National People's Congress." This is very important for safeguarding the constitution's status as the fundamental law and for strengthening the socialist legal system.

4. On the term of office of the National People's Congress, the provisions of the draft are stricter than those of the 1978 constitution. According to the provisions of the 1978 constitution, the term of a National People's Congress can be extended or shortened. The draft revised constitution restores the provisions of the 1954 constitution which stated that the National People's Congress is elected for a term of 5 years; that 2 months before the expiration of a term of office of a National People's Congress its Standing Committee must ensure that the election of deputies to the succeeding National People's Congress is completed; and that should exceptional circumstances prevent such an election, the term of office of the sitting National People's Congress may be prolonged, but only by a majority vote of more than two-thirds of all the members of its Standing Committee.

The draft also contains amendments to the articles and provisions of the 1978 constitution on sessions of the National People's Congress. The 1978 constitution stipulates that the National People's Congress holds one session each year and that when necessary the session may be advanced or postponed. This stipulation is indefinite and falls short of setting a standard. The draft restores the 1954 constitution provisions that sessions of the National People's Congress meet once a year and are convened by its Standing Committee, and that extraordinary sessions may be convened when the Standing Committee deems this necessary or when more than one-fifth of the deputies so propose.

These provisions on term of office and sessions, though procedural in nature, are conducive to institutionalizing and improving the work of the National People's Congress and to enhancing its prestige.

Second, to expand the functions and powers of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and strengthen its organization. The draft expands the functions and powers of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress by transferring some functions and powers that formerly belonged to the National People's Congress to its Standing Committee. First of all, the legislative power of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is expanded. The draft revised constitution stipulates that the Standing Committee has the power to enact and amend laws with the exception of those to be enacted and amended by the National People's Congress, and that it has the power to partially amend and supplement the basic laws enacted by the National People's Congress when the latter is not in session. The Standing Committee is composed of deputies from all circles whose number is more suitable for the convenient holding of regular meetings. It is capable of carrying out day-to-day legislative work.

The draft stipulates that the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress exercises the power to supervise the enforcement of the constitution. The 1954 and 1978 constitutions vest this power in the National People's Congress. However, practice has proved that because sessions of the National People's Congress are short in duration, it is difficult for it to supervise the enforcement of the constitution. Therefore, the draft transfers the enforcement of the constitution. Therefore, the draft transfers the enforcement function and power to the Standing Committee. This provision is of great significance for strengthening supervision over the enforcement of the constitution, upholding the sanctity of the constitution and guaranteeing that the constitution's role as the fundamental law can really be brought into play.

The draft also stipulates that when the National People's Congress is not in session, the Standing Committee has the power to examine and approve partial adjustments that deemed necessary to national economic plans and the state budget in the course of their implementation, and to decide on the appointment and removal of ministers, chairmen of commission, the chief auditor and the secretary general of the State Council upon the recommendation of the State Council.

What are the advantages in expanding the functions and powers of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress? Briefly, one advantage is that it is conducive to improving the socialist political system. Because our country has a large population and a vast territory, the number of deputies to the National People's Congress needs to be suitably large and not too small so that the National People's Congress can be widely representative. On the basis of actual needs, the electoral law stipulates that the number of deputies to the National People's Congress should not be more than 3,500. However, because the number of deputies is rather large and the National People's Congress cannot remain in session too long each year, it can only concentrate its effort on solving the fundamental issues in national life. Therefore, the strengthening of the work of the Standing Committee of the National People's

Congress is very necessary for perfecting our country's system of people's congresses, bringing into fully play the role of the highest organ of state power and promoting socialist democracy.

Another advantage is that it is conducive to strengthening socialist legislative work and perfecting the socialist legal system. To meet the needs of the socialist modernization program, our country has to vigorously strengthen legislative work in economic, political, cultural and other fields. The draft stipulates that both the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee exercise legislative authority in the country and enact laws and decrees. This is of great immediate significance and of far-reaching importance for strengthening our country's socialist legislation.

Still another advantage is expanding the functions and powers of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is that it is conducive to strengthening supervision over other state organs. In addition to the previously mentioned provisions for the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress to exercise the powers to supervise the enforcement of the constitution and decide on the appointment and removal of ministers and chairmen of commissions of the State Council, the draft also stipulates that members of the Standing Committee, during its sessions, have the right to put forward bills of inquiry--according to procedures prescribed by law--to the State Council, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the ministries and commissions under the State Council which are all under obligation to answer. These provisions are very important for strengthening constant supervision over state administrative organs, judicial organs and procuratorial organs by organs of state power.

To ensure that the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress will do a still better job in exercising its functions and powers, the draft contains a number of new provisions on the organization of the Standing Committee. These provisions mainly include the following:

1. It stipulates that members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress shall not hold posts in organs of state administration and the judicial and procuratorial organs so they can concentrate their energies and time on exercising their functions and powers.
2. It stipulates that the chairman, vice chairmen and secretary general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress are the participants in the chairmanship conference to attend to its important routine work.
3. It stipulates that responsible persons of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of each province, autonomous region and municipality directly under the central government must attend the sessions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in order to strengthen the relations between the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the localities and the masses so that the decisions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress will be more in keeping with the actual conditions and needs of the entire country. All these provisions are of great significance for strengthening the organization and work of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Third, according to the new provisions of the draft revised constitution for strengthening the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee, a number of special committees are to be established. The draft clearly stipulates that a nationalities committee, a law committee, a financial and economic affairs committee, an education and science committee, a foreign affairs committee and other necessary special committees will be established. These special committees work under the direction of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. Their main tasks are to conduct investigation and study, solicit opinions and examine, discuss and draw up relevant bills. They are essential working bodies for the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. At the same time, the draft also restores a provision of the 1954 constitution on appointing commissions of inquiry for the investigation of specific questions. The strengthening of the work of the special committees is an indispensable important link in strengthening the work of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee.

Fourth, provisions on rights and duties of deputies to the National People's Congress. On the rights of deputies, the draft stipulates that deputies to the National People's Congress have the right to submit legislative bills. This provision is aimed at safeguarding the deputies' right to submit legislative bills and opinions and proposals of a general nature. Opinions and proposals of a general nature do not require the National People's Congress to report on the results of their handling, thus reducing the unnecessary and trivial work load for the National People's Congress and strengthening its legislative work.

For deputies to conveniently do their work, the draft restores the 1954 constitution provision that no deputy to the National People's Congress may be arrested or placed on trial without the consent of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress when the National People's Congress is not in session. The draft also stipulates that deputies to the National People's Congress shall not be subjected to legal investigation for speeches or votes at its meetings. This is also a strong guarantee for the deputies to better exercise their functions and powers.

At the same time, the draft revised constitution contains additional provisions on deputies' obligations: Deputies to the National People's Congress must maintain close contact with the units which elect them and with the people, listen to and report the opinions and demands of the people and, in their own production and other work and public activities, assist in the enforcement of the constitution and the law.

These provisions will help deputies do a better job in fulfilling the functions and powers entrusted to them by the people. They are also conducive to strengthening the work of the National People's Congress.

CSO: 4005/929

PARTY AND STATE

REGIONAL COMMENTARY ON CONSTITUTION

Constitution as Basic Law

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Cui Liwen [1508 4539 2429]: "The Constitution is the Fundamental Law of the Land"]

[Text] Editor's note: In accordance with the resolutions of the Third and Fourth Sessions of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress, the Committee for Revision of the Constitution is now pressing ahead with the task of revising the existing Constitution in a meticulous manner. A draft of the revised constitution can be expected to be made available for nationwide discussion in the near future. In coordination with this discussion, we will continue to carry articles dealing with the fundamental knowledge of the constitution.

What is a constitution? To be brief, it is the fundamental law of the land, and the set of general rules for a country. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "An organization must have a set of rules, and so must a state. A constitution is a set of general rules; it is the fundamental law."

The constitution deserves to be called the fundamental law of the land because it has the following specific characteristics as distinguished from the common laws:

First, the provisions of the constitution are concerned with the basic problems of a nation. Among them are problems of what political and economic systems a nation must adopt, what institutions it needs, and what basic rights and obligations should be stipulated for its citizens in the constitution, and so on. From the constitution, one can gain a general view of a nation, while ordinary laws spell out only certain problems in social and national life. For example, the electoral law provides only for basic principles guiding elections, approaches to the organization of election campaigns, related procedures, and regulations dealing with elections; the provisions of the economic contractual law govern only the signing, implementation, renewal, and termination of economic contracts, which spell out the liability one may incur from the breach of such contracts, settlements and arbitration of disputes over economic contracts, and other problems concerning their execution.

Second, the constitution is the supreme law of the land. It functions mainly in the following two ways: (1) the constitution is the basis for regulating daily legislative proceeding and the basis for the enactment of common laws. For example, as indicated in their general principles, the Criminal Law and the Law of Criminal Procedure are based on the Constitution of our country. As a matter of important principle, some provisions of the constitution can be directly written into common laws. For example, such important judicial principles as the system of trial by jury, the system of public trial, and the system of defense now being practiced by the People's Courts, systems which have been written into the Organic Law of the People's Courts, derive from the Constitution of our republic. Common laws must be consistent rather than inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution. Otherwise, they will lose their validity, and therefore, be declared null and void. (2) The constitution is not only a basis for common laws but also the supreme code of conduct by which the people must abide. In other words, the constitution transcends all laws in terms of legal power; this has a direct bearing on the people. It also serves as a foundation for the people to carry out their activities, and has a direct binding and restraining effect on them. In other words, the people are under the direct impact of its legal power. Instead of violating it, all state organs and citizens are urged to act strictly according to the constitution. The fact that the constitution transcends all laws in terms of its legal power is clearly stipulated in the constitutions of many countries. For example, Article 98 of the Constitution of Japan stipulates: "This Constitution is the supreme law of the land; all other laws, decrees, imperial edicts, and codes of conduct of state affairs which conflict either partially or wholly with its provisions should be unexceptionally declared null and void." Third, the adoption and revision of the constitution must follow a special procedure. In some countries, the constitution is enacted by the highest organs of state power. Among them are Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In some countries, the constitution is drafted by a special constitution enactment group and then ratified by local legislatures. Among them are the United States and Venezuela. In some countries, the approval of the constitution by legislatures must be reaffirmed by national referendum. Among them are Egypt and Algeria. In most countries, a two-thirds or three-fourths majority of the members of a legislature is required to adopt amendments to the constitution. In some countries, this approval must be followed by the ratification of three-fourths of local legislatures or more than 50 percent of the votes cast by the people of the country in question. But the procedure for the enactment of common laws and their amendments is relatively simple. In most countries, they become law following ratification by a simple majority of members of any of their legislatures. They do not need ratification by local legislatures or by national referendums.

Because the Constitution possesses the aforementioned characteristics, distinct from common laws, it occupies a special and dominant position in the legal system of our Republic. For this reason, the Constitution deserves to be called the fundamental law of the land.

Constitution As Major Event

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by WEN HUI BAO commentator: "The Major Event in the Political Life of Our People"]

[Text] The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has made public the "Draft of the Revised Constitution of the PRC" and has made it available for discussion by the people of all nationalities throughout the country. This is a major event in the political life of our people. All our countrymen must assume a role as masters of their own country and take an active part in the discussion on the revised constitution with dynamic political zeal.

The draft of the revised constitution which draws on over 30 years of our country's experiences in socialist revolution and construction has been accomplished by the Committee for Revision of the Constitution in accordance with the resolution of the 3d Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th National People's Congress on the revision of the constitution and establishment of the Committee for Revision of the Constitution; and under the guidance of the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. This draft of the revised constitution is a highly superior document that conforms to the reality of our country. It not only records the history of struggle waged by the people in our country but also reflects new gains in eliminating chaos and restoring order and in other fields of work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee as well as an endorsement of our continued efforts in the direction of reform. It not only provides a basic system for our nation, making absolutely clear the nature of our Republic and the status of the various classes in society, but also it sets a basic task for our people in the future--that is to shift the focus of our work to socialist modernization. It emphasizes not only that our socialist society must use its highly developed productive forces as the material foundation but also that building a high-level spiritual civilization should be regarded as a long-term task. It not only endorses democratic centralism as our nation's political system but also unequivocally stipulates basic rights and obligations for our citizens. Following an extensive discussion by the people throughout the country, this draft of the revised constitution will be submitted to the 5th Session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for action and approval. After its approval, it will become the fundamental law of the land for this new historical period and the principle guiding the activities of the people of all nationalities, of all state organs and the people's armed forces, of all political parties and civic bodies, and of all enterprises, establishments and other units throughout the country, and the basis for building our socialist democratic system and socialist legal system.

As indicated in its preamble, the draft of the revised constitution reaffirms the need to uphold the four basic principles, namely, socialism, the people's democratic dictatorship, Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and the

CCP leadership. These are basic experiences drawn from our country's recent history, a truth verified by practice, a reflection of laws governing the development of Chinese history, and the basic principles guiding our work in all fields, at present and in the future. At present, we must press ahead with the reform of our structure and economic system as a whole; we must deal blows to the serious criminal activities in the economic field while still upholding the policy of opening our door to foreigners and revitalizing the domestic economy. We must strive to build a socialist spiritual civilization and deal with the problem of the rectification of the party's workstyle, a problem that has been repeatedly emphasized by the party Central Committee. These are four interrelated tasks of prime importance, and an important guarantee for upholding the four basic principles and for the realization of the four modernizations. We must begin a serious discussion on the draft of the revised constitution in conjunction with our historical experiences and current experiments so that we can further raise our consciousness of the need to uphold the four basic principles.

The draft of the revised constitution stipulates: "All powers of the PRC are delegated by the people;" "In accordance with the provisions of the laws, the people have the right, through various channels and methods, devised for this purpose, to participate in the management of state affairs, economic and cultural affairs, and social affairs." This fully indicates that our country is characterized by a people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance, and that our socialist system is incomparably superior. In a practical sense, it is vitally significant in that it will prove instrumental in carrying forward our socialist democracy, in boosting the morale and enthusiasm of the broad masses of people for developing socialist modernization, in perfecting the socialist legal system, in ensuring the development of all work of the state along sound lines, and in consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity. This discussion on the draft of the revised constitution should be regarded as an opportunity or a forum for the people to exercise their democratic rights and a good exercise in the study of the socialist legal system. In doing so, they can also greatly strengthen their sense of responsibility as masters of their own country, gain a better understanding of the importance of the socialist democratic system and the socialist legal system, increase their awareness of the need to enforce and abide by the constitution and laws, strengthen their surveillance of governments at all levels, and actively struggle against deeds which violate the constitution until the fundamental law of the land prevails.

This discussion on the draft of the revised constitution is of vital significance. Party committees at all levels must attach great importance to it, effectively strengthen their leadership, and take a leading role in this discussion, and do a good job of publicity and education for this purpose. All citizens must feel free to express their views and opinions, exercise their democratic rights as masters of their own country, and in a practical way use discussion to educate themselves in the socialist democratic and legal systems. Propaganda departments must actively back up this discussion with interpretative and introductory articles in an easily understood layman's language that conforms with the spirit of the draft

of the revised constitution. All grassroots units must use radio stations, forums, blackboard bulletins, lectures and various other forms of discussion meetings as a starting point in developing study and discussion activities until the draft constitution is made known to every household and citizen. This discussion will continue for 4 months. During this period, all units must proceed from reality to combine this discussion with other work in a spirit of mutual assistance and mutual encouragement. We must successfully fulfill the task of revising the constitution through this discussion. Only in this way can we come up with a constitution that conforms to the demands of this new historical period, and make the spirit of the draft constitution felt in all aspects of our political life.

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PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG OFFICIALS MEET LI HANHUN--On the evening of 3 June, Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi and provincial Governor Liu Tianfu met Mr Li Hanhun, his wife Wu Jufang and their children at the Guangdong guesthouse. After the meeting, Liu Tianfu held a banquet in the honor of Li Hanhun. Ren Zhongyi and Liang Lingguang also attended the banquet. [Summary] [HK040711 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 3 Jun 82]

REN ZHONGYI SPEAKS AT MEETINGS--On the afternoon of 5 June, Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi and secretaries Liu Tianfu and Yin Linping received all representatives attending the second enlarged meeting of the provincial Nationalities Affairs Committee and the provincial Religious Work Conference. Also present at the reception were Li Gui, deputy director of the CCP Central Committee United Front Department, who is currently in Guangzhou, and Huang Jinbo, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CCP Committee. Comrades Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Yin Linping and Li Gui spoke at the two meetings. [Text] [HK060134 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 5 Jun 82]

WANG ZHEN LEAVES URUMQI--Comrade Wang Zhen, member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau, member of the Central Military Commission Standing Committee and director of the Central Committee party school, left Urumqi by civil plane for Beijing on 5 June after staying and inspecting work in Xinjiang. He was seen off at the airport by regional leaders including Wang Enmao, Xiao, Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Ismail Amat, Zhang Shigong, and Tomur Dawamat, and (Chen Shi), commander of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps. [Summary] [HK060118 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Jun 82]

CHILDREN'S PALACE CEREMONY--A grand ceremony to inaugurate the newly completed Hefei Children's Palace was held on the morning of 1 June. Provincial and municipal party and government leaders present at the ceremony were Zhou Zijian, Wang Guangyu, Yang Weiping, Su Yu, Lan Ganting, Yu Guangmao, Cheng Guanghua, Hu Kaiming, (Shi Junjie), Li Shinong, Ma Changyan, Ying Yiquan, Li Guangtao, Chen Yuanliang, Yang Jike, Ma Leting, (Xiong Yukun) and Wei Anmin. Present at the ceremony were also Wang Jiangong, secretary of the CYL Central Committee, and representatives from

various cities in Anhui. Hu Kaiming, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, made a passionate speech at the ceremony. [Excerpts] [OW030641 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jun 82]

CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS VOLLEYBALL MATCH--The national and Shanghai women's volleyball teams held a friendly match last night at the Shanghai stadium. Watching the match were responsible persons of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, the municipal people's government, the municipal CPPCC Committee and the PLA units stationed in Shanghai. Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Han Zheyi, Zhong Min, Zhao Xingzhi, Xia Zhengnong, Chen Yi, Yang Shifa, Chen Jinhua, Wang Tao, Liu Jingji, Zhou Gucheng, Lu Yudao, Wang Jingkun and Zhang Chen as well as comrades Sa Kongliao and others of the investigation group under the national CPPCC Committee [also attended]. [Excerpt] [OW071025 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Jun 82]

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MILITARY

BRIEFS

CHINESE REINFORCE TIBET BORDER--Military experts in the Asian countries now have information which shows, on being compiled and verified, that the Chinese Government has decided to beef up its military disposition considerably in Tibet. Convoys of between 300 and 350 troop transport vehicles have been sent to southern Tibet over the past few weeks. At the same time, the medium-range ballistic missiles previously stationed at the Chang Thang Base in the northern part of the territory have been transferred to the south and are now deployed on two bases near the Indian border--at Kongpo Nyatri and Powo Tamo. Lastly, the Chinese Army has built or considerably enlarged nine airfields and radar stations in the southern part of Tibet. [Text] [Paris DEFENSE ET DIPLOMATIE in French 10 May 82 p 5] 11798

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PRC CONCERNED OVER FALKLAND CRISIS

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 5, 82 pp 48-49

[Article by Xu Fan [1776 1581]: "The PRC's Concern Over the Falkland Crisis"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is in the process of expanding its influence in Latin America. The deterioration of the situation in the Falkland dispute may provide the Soviet Union with an opportunity to fish in troubled waters....

In the last month, and especially in the last few days, the Falkland crisis has become the focus of world attention. People are watching how this crisis will develop and how it will be resolved.

People in general are of course also concerned as to what attitude the PRC will be taking in the Anglo-Argentine dispute.

Although the PRC has made no official declaration on the Anglo-Argentine conflict, we can detect China's anticolonialist stand from its press reports on the Falkland incident and from the statement of the Chinese delegate to the United Nations at the Security Council debate of 3 April on the question of sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. The Chinese delegate said in his statement: "China expresses deep concern over the tense situation in the area of the Malvinas Islands (i.e., the Falkland Islands--the author), a problem which has been left over by history. Considering the viewpoint held by nonaligned countries in this question of sovereignty over the islands, China cannot support the draft resolution presented by Great Britain." (Great Britain's draft resolution demanded that the two parties, Great Britain and Argentina, settle the dispute through diplomatic channels and that the Argentine troops withdraw from the Falkland Islands.) When the British draft resolution was put to a vote, the Chinese delegate abstained from voting but expressed the hope that the parties to the dispute would reach a peaceful and reasonable solution through negotiations.

On the same day, RENMIN RIBAO published in its "Brief Reference Material" column an introductory description of the Falkland Islands. This reference material, as well as relevant news reports, call the islands, which the British colonialists call the Falkland Islands, by their traditional name, the Malvinas Islands. The reference material stated: "In 1816 when Argentina

broke away from Spanish rule and attained its independence, the Malvinas Islands also came under the jurisdiction of Argentina. In 1829 the British Government made diplomatic representation to the Argentine government, claiming that the islands were first discovered by Englishmen. In 1833 Great Britain occupied the islands militarily. Argentina has all along refused recognition of this state of things and has always demanded through diplomatic channels return of the said islands to Argentine jurisdiction. After World War II, the British Government agreed to decolonize the islands in accordance with the United Nations Charter, but proposed that the question of sovereignty be decided according to the will of the residents of the said islands. In 1964 and 1965 the United Nations passed two resolutions asking both parties to settle the dispute through negotiations. In February 1981 the negotiations between the two countries, which were held in New York, broke down, and recently the dispute between the two parties became more critical.

The "Brief Reference Material" was written quite objectively, but one can read between the lines that the PRC is inclined to affirm Argentine sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. If China were to present a draft resolution, it would most likely contain the following three points: 1. The Argentine demand for sovereignty over the Falkland Islands must receive affirmation. 2. Great Britain and Argentina must cease all hostile activities. 3. Great Britain and Argentina must hold negotiations to settle the dispute.

In brief, the PRC considers the most important thing in the present Falkland Islands question: peace above everything else.

Why is the PRC so keen on a peaceful settlement between Great Britain and Argentina? On 16 April RENMIN RIBAO published a dispatch from its correspondent in England, entitled "The Effect on England of the Dispute Over the Falkland Islands." At the end, this article says: "Recently, British diplomatic circles have pointed out in talks with American reporters that one must not ignore the danger that the Soviet Union may use the Malvinas 'crisis' to further stick their finger into the affairs of the south Atlantic." Although this statement is also an objective report and furthermore actually the view among British diplomatic circles, there is an agreement in this regard between the views and worries of the PRC and those of the British diplomatic circles.

After the emergence of the Falkland crisis, indications of Soviet attempts to involve themselves in the Anglo-Argentine dispute have become very apparent. If both sides should become locked in a stalemate, or if England should slightly get the upper hand, this would provide even greater opportunity for the Soviet Union to become involved. The appearance of a second Cuba in the south Atlantic would amount to an additional weight, favoring the Soviet Union, on the scale of global strategy. That would greatly displease the PRC. Viewed from the PRC's angle of global strategy, it would mean a change in the balance of power between the two superpowers in a way unfavorable for the PRC.

It is well known that the United States has always regarded Latin America as its "backyard," but the Soviet Union has already planted a spike in this

"backyard," namely Cuba. In the past few years, the Soviet Union has used Cuba for infiltrations into Central America and the area of the Caribbean. As the Brazilian SAN PAOLO WEEKLY reports: "In the early seventies the cost of the Castro regime to the Soviet Union amounted to \$1 million per day. According to reliable estimates, the costs are presently \$10 million per day, not counting the supplies of military equipment. The economic and military assistance that the Soviet Union granted Cuba in 1980 amounted to \$3.3 billion. Cuba's indebtedness to the Soviet Union is about \$25 billion." Relying on Soviet assistance, Cuba increased its influence, providing arms to antigovernment guerillas in certain countries of Latin America, and is ever striving to increase its influence further. As a result the general situation in Latin America has become intricate.

Under these circumstances Washington exerts great efforts to readjust its relations with all the countries of Central and South America. In his address to the Organization of American States on 24 February, Reagan stated: "If we do not take speedy and decisive action...a new Cuba will arise from the ruins of the present conflict." Most recently, the United States has launched a counterattack against the Soviet Russian and Cuban forces by taking a stand for mutual intercourse with the Latin American countries and increased assistance to them.

The White House has displayed extreme concern ever since the Falkland incident occurred. Secretary of State Haig shuttled by air between London and Buenos Aires trying to present a proposal that would be acceptable to both sides, but Haig's mediation met with the greatest difficulties. In his own words, the Falkland dispute is "extremely difficult to handle and extremely dangerous." The United States will of course still wish to continue its role as mediator in the Anglo-Argentine dispute.

As things stand at present, the United States is extremely fearful of a further aggravation of the Falkland crisis, because if such occurred, the Soviet Union could utilize the opportunity to expand its influence in Argentina and South America, and the PRC's concerns are precisely the same as those of the United States.

As to the future development of the Falkland Islands situation, as far as the people of the world are concerned, it is best expressed in these words: peace above everything else!

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