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CHINA REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 435

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SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

NEW SUBMARINE--Beijing, 2 Jun (XINHUA)--According to a report from Brussels, (Robert Fowles), chairman of the NATO Military Committee and Canadian admiral, said in Brussels on 1 June that the Soviet Union had developed a new advanced gigantic submarine. Codenamed "Typhoon," the submarine is 70 meters in length, displaces about 25,000 tons and can carry at least 20 long-range nuclear guided missiles. According to Admiral (Fowles), the submarine is bigger than one of the aircraft carriers he previously commanded. (Fowles) said: The Soviet Union has been rapidly developing its submarine building and has sometimes produced things that "pose a powerful deterrent to us." [Text] [OW040635 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1431 GMT 2 Jun 83]

CSO: 4005/915

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SINGAPORE PAPER SAYS SRV 'STUBBORN' ON KAMPUCHEA

OW120306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Hong Kong, 11 June (XINHUA)--A newspaper in Singapore said today Vietnam has for the first time expressed its consent that Kampuchea should become an independent, neutral and non-aligned country. But this expression could merely [be] a diplomatic posture aimed at lightening the pressure from the international community.

What the more, the paper LIAN HE ZAO BAO added, the Vietnamese can interpret such terms as "independent," "neutral" and "non-aligned" in a way different from others.

In a commentary entitled "Vietnam's Position Remains Stubborn as before," the paper went on to say that holding on to the non-aligned movement, Vietnam has worked hand in glove with the Soviet Union. With the economic and military support of the Soviet Union, Vietnam has spared no efforts to insist on its war of aggression against Kampuchea. Therefore, the "neutral" and "non-aligned" Kampuchea it has agreed to is, at most, a reproduction of Vietnam. So, it is too early to conclude that Vietnam has made some changes in its position on the Kampuchean issue as no signs for such a change are showed in Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's speech in Manila.

The paper also said that Vietnam has described the Kampuchean issue as one concerning only the three Indochinese countries and China, trying to lay the ASEAN countries aside. Vietnam has also attempted to establish an "Indochinese confederation" and then to enlarge it as a "socialist republic of south-east Asia."

Therefore, the paper added, the Vietnamese authorities have so far adopted merely a perfunctory attitude toward the ASEAN nations on the Kampuchean issue.

CSO: 4000/146

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI PRESS VIEWS NGUYEN CO THACH VISIT

OW111400 Beijing XINHUA in English 1342 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok, 11 June (XINHUA)--Thai press said in their comments today the meeting between Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and visiting Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach is nothing more than a diplomatic exercise.

BANGKOK POST says in a news analysis: The meeting, described by the Thais as a "straightforward exchange of views" and by Thach as a "successful and friendly meeting," failed to settle the conflict that has caused great tension between Thailand and Vietnam. Neither was confident that the other could accept its conditions. It needs a lot of negotiations to settle various issues.

THE NATION REVIEW says in a commentary: Nguyen Co Thach did not reject Thailand's pullback proposal outright and promised to consider it. But he hinted in a press conference at the Vietnamese Embassy after the meeting with Sitthi that the proposal was not acceptable to Vietnam and its Indochina partners.

The fact that Hanoi agrees to consider the pullback proposal demonstrates Vietnam would continue to play a dillydallying game, the paper said.

NEW CHINESE DAILY NEWS said in its editorial today the two foreign ministers have not made any substantial progress in their talks.

The paper said the Vietnam's statement that it "hopes to see an independent, neutral and non-aligned country" has become a "beautiful lie."

TONG HUA YID PAO said in its editorial today the promise made by Nguyen Co Thach in his talks with Sitthi is nothing more than what he promised before and whether he has the sincerity will be judged on developments.

CSO: 4000/146

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NEW THAI GOVERNMENT ISSUES POLICY STATEMENT

OW210457 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Bangkok, 20 May (XINHUA)--The newly formed Thai Government declared today that it would greatly endeavour to develop national economy and enhance the living standards of the people on the basis of safeguarding the country's independence, security and territorial integrity.

A government policy statement was made public immediately after Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon announced it in parliament this morning.

On foreign policy, the statement stressed that the Thai Government would promote cooperation and unity within ASEAN in the political, economic and social fields, further enhance and deepen the friendly relations with its ASEAN partners, support efforts for making the southeast Asian region a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. Thailand would strive to strengthen friendly relations and establish mutual understanding with its neighbors, and to resolve problems with them by political and diplomatic means.

The statement said Thailand would develop relations with the super powers and resolve the issue of peace and stability in the southeast Asian region on condition that this should be helpful to the establishment of national security, stability and prosperity. The statement added that Thai embassies abroad should take political and diplomatic steps to develop economic and trade exchanges with foreign countries to open up commodity and labour markets for Thailand and encourage foreign investment in Thailand.

On the government's economic policy, the statement said Thailand would make unswerving efforts to develop economy and raise the living standards of the people, change the unbalanced economic development in different parts of the country and create more employment opportunities.

The statement attached great importance to agriculture and rural development.

On the political, administration and defense policy, the statement stressed the need to strictly respect and maintain the status of the state, religion, the royal family and the democratic system under the king. It also stressed the need to strengthen defense capability to such an extent that it could defend the kingdom at any moment, safeguard state sovereignty and stability.

The statement also advocated the self-reliant development of arms industry, military technology and weapons system.

In view of the fact that there are still large numbers of Indochinese refugees staying in Thailand, the statement made it clear that the Thai Government would seek a solution to the refugee problem by political and diplomatic means in accordance with humanitarianism and the country's own sovereignty, stability, security and other interests.

CSO: 4000/146

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SITTHI SAYS THAI POLICY SUBJECT TO NO REVISION

OW210453 Beijing XINHUA in English 1929 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Bangkok, 20 May (XINHUA)--Thailand's present foreign policy is subject to no revision. Without opposition by Thailand and other ASEAN states to Vietnam's military invasion of Kampuchea, an invasion which has gravely threatened Thai security, the next target for Vietnam, after its occupation of Kampuchea, would certainly be Thailand.

This statement was made by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila in a foreign policy debate at a joint parliamentary session here today.

Refuting a statement by an opposition [word indistinct] that Thai foreign policy should be so revised as not to support Democratic Kampuchea in its resistance to Vietnamese aggression but to develop trade with the "three Indochinese states," Sitthi said: "The purpose of our support for the tri-partite coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea is to seek a fair political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. This view is not held by Thailand alone, but by other ASEAN states as well."

"If we do not follow the related UN resolutions but, instead, formulate a wrong foreign policy, who would support us? Without the unity and political and economic cooperation within ASEAN, Thailand alone can go nowhere," he said.

Sitthi added that Thailand cannot recognize, still less have trade with, the Heng Samrin regime which was propped up by Vietnam after the latter's occupation of Phnom Penh. Thailand and Laos have all along been friendly to each other and their trade relations have been good. Thailand does not stand for developing trade with Vietnam because it is committing blunders and one cannot help it grow strong economically. As long as Vietnam continues to violate the UN resolutions, Thailand will continue to oppose it, the Thai foreign minister stressed.

CSO: 4000/146



SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI PAPER URGES SRV TO WITHDRAW FROM KAMPUCHEA

OW071245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok, 7 June (XINHUA)--Hanoi should make it clear that its Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's 8 June visit to Thailand has not been undertaken merely for tactical, transient, or expedient reasons and that there must be no attempt to use it as an occasion for sowing seeds of discord, said an observer of BANGKOK POST today.

There is a general belief, the observer noted, that Vietnam is not interested in living peacefully with its neighbours, because "it has consistently ignored calls from the international community to withdraw its military forces from Kampuchea and to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem."

Hanoi, having found itself in a quagmire in Kampuchea for the past 4 years and facing the prospects of more of the same, should turn away from the old politics of confrontation to a new approach of compromise in the long journey down the road towards peace and long-term stability in the region, the observer stated.

"Hanoi cannot hope to evade the Kampuchean issue, as it has done in the past. Although it has claimed that there is no Kampuchean problem as such, it is precisely this problem which constitutes the core of regional insecurity," the observer said, adding that Thailand cannot solve this problem. Hanoi has it in its power to contribute towards the removal of this factor for regional insecurity by withdrawing all its forces from Kampuchea and allowing the Kampuchean people to exercise their right to self-determination.

"If the Vietnamese should proceed to do this, it would be a demonstration of not only serious intent on the part of Vietnam to pursue the path of peace, but also a measure of goodwill towards Thailand and its people."

CSO: 4000/146

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI PAPERS LEERY OF NGUYEN CO THACH VISIT

OW281225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1133 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Bangkok, 28 May (XINHUA)--Thai newspapers today warned of possible conspiracy by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach when he visits Thailand early next month.

THE BANGKOK POST said editorially that when Nguyen Co Thach comes, "let us be careful...there is every likelihood that he is going to try to exploit any differences that we may have among ourselves with particular reference to Kampuchea."

It noted: "Mr Thach is as foxy an international manipulator as you can get. Let all remember how he has tried on numerous occasions, with varying success, to divide ASEAN by working upon national fears and in interests of each individual country."

The newspaper said, "ASEAN has managed to remain united on the principles of the United Nations resolutions which call for total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and self-determination for the Kampuchean people. Mr Thach's main objective will definitely be to try to find out if the powers-that-be in Thailand stand firm on these principles. If they are not, he certainly will attempt to jump into the slightest rift. It is important for the government to determine now what attitude it is going to present to Mr Thach."

THE NATION REVIEW said in an editorial that if there is any hope nourished by Thach that his visit could create division in Thai policy over Kampuchea, he is completely mistaken. "It is extremely clear that Thach wants to play politics and not discuss something serious about the Thai-Kampuchean border," the editorial said. But "Thach should understand that so far as Kampuchea is concerned, Thailand follows the ASEAN consensus," it added.

It was reported that Nguyen Co Thach will pay a 3-day unofficial visit to Thailand beginning 8 June. During his stay in Bangkok, he will hold talks with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and meet Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun and Kriangsak Chamanan, chairman of the committee of foreign affairs of the house of representatives.

CSO: 4000/146

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER REVIEWS ASEAN TOUR

OW051838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok, 5 June (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said today that Thailand and other countries from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) held identical views over many important issues including the implementation of UN resolutions on Kampuchea.

After a tour of Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia, Sitthi told reporters at the airport that leaders of these countries all supported Thailand's proposal for a 30-kilometer Vietnamese troops withdrawal from the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Sitthi said: "Nguyen Co Thach said last year that Vietnam would partially withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. But we haven't seen any action, nor do we believe it.

"This year, Vietnam once again promised a partial troops withdrawal and invited some journalists to cover it. What they have reported shows their disbelief over the Vietnamese troops withdrawal."

"What rights does Vietnam have in sending troops to invade the independent Kampuchea and create tensions along the Thai-Kampuchean border?" the Thai foreign minister asked.

He hoped the Democratic Kampuchean coalition government would strengthen unity. "Only when they get united, can they become strong and win support from more countries," he said.

He said President Suharto plans to invite Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to visit Indonesia at his convenience before 15 July.

CSO: 4000/146

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BANGKOK CHINESE-LANGUAGE PAPERS VIEW NPC SESSION

OW082036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok, 8 June (XINHUA)--Bangkok newspapers in Chinese language evaluated China's achievements in political and economic spheres in their editorials issued here today on the convocation of the Sixth National People's Congress in China.

THE NEW CHINESE DAILY NEWS said in its editorial China has gained a stable political situation. Economy in the Chinese countryside is thriving since the adoption of the responsibility system, and the living standard of 800 million Chinese peasants has been improved.

TONGFUA DAILY NEWS said in its editorial Premier Zhao Ziyang's remarks on the basic principles of China's foreign policy once again show that China resolutely stands on the side of countries and nations who have suffered from the aggression and bullying of imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

The editorial said China has always pursued an independent and self-determined foreign policy. The emphasis of China's foreign diplomacy has been laid on the establishment of a peaceful international environment so that she can develop her economy in a planned way.

The editorial noted this has contributed to the maintenance of world peace and promotion of human progress.

SING SIAN YIT PAO said in its editorial the opening of the Sixth National People's Congress of China marks the point where the Chinese people have entered a new stage of construction.

The editorial pointed out that if China sticks to the policy of "seeking truth from facts" and continues to work in a planned way, she can make as great achievements as expected.

CSO: 4000/146

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

INDONESIA UNDERTAKES ECONOMIC READJUSTMENT

OW071421 Beijing XINHUA in English 1345 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Hong Kong, 7 June (XINHUA)--Indonesia is undertaking major economic readjustment to cope with the economic recession which is reportedly at its worst in 50 years.

Aiming at reducing its soaring payments deficit, Indonesia has indefinitely postponed 50 to 60 projects worth 21 million U.S. dollars after a major review of public sector projects, said Ali Wardhana, Indonesian minister coordinator for economic, financial and industrial affairs, in a press interview.

The country's balance of payments deficit on the current account amounted to 7 billion U.S. dollars at the end of March, and it would reach 10 billion U.S. dollars in fiscal 1983-84 if the projects were to continue. Now Indonesia hopes to keep it to 6.5 billion U.S. dollars, according to Ali Wardhana.

There are originally about 2,500 development projects scattered all over the country. The affected ones, including an aromatic project, an aluminum project and an oil refinery, are mainly big projects needing large import components.

The postponement is one of a series of major new economic measures announced by the Indonesian Government over the past 5 months in an effort to get its sluggish economy moving again.

Indonesia is Asia's biggest exporter of crude oil, and over 70 per cent of its foreign exchange earnings is derived from export of natural gas and petroleum.

Its income from oil has been sharply reduced in recent years due to the sharp decline in global demand and prices for oil.

In January, the government announced an austere budget which included a massive reduction in subsidies. This was followed in March by a 27.5 per cent devaluation of the rupiah.

Last week the government announced a new monetary policy under which state banks are free to fix their own interest rates for credits and time-deposits, and credit ceilings on foreign and domestic banks were also removed.

This measure is to attract more deposits and pool them to finance development projects.

Meanwhile, the Indonesian Government is now studying and amending its taxation structure, according to J. B. Sumarlin, minister for national development planning and concurrently chairman of the national planning board.

Sumarlin noted that the new taxation system would help diversify the sources of the state revenue since the country was so over-dependent on crude oil for its revenue that "if the world oil market coughed then the Indonesian state revenue would get bronchitis."

Further measures are expected in the coming months to encourage exports and readjust (?the) economy.

CSO: 4000/146

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV'S ANNOUNCEMENT ON TIES WITH ASEAN EXPOSED

OW121212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1102 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Manila, 12 June (XINHUA)--The Philippine newspaper TIMES JOURNAL today exposed Vietnam's announcement of its intention to improve relations with ASEAN as an act of duplicity.

Commenting on the recent visit of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to Manila and Bangkok, the newspaper in an editorial entitled "Hanoi Sincerity questioned" said: "It is one thing to talk of peace and cooperation within the east Asian region. To take concrete steps towards the realization of these goals is another."

Though Nguyen Co Thach claimed Vietnam hoped to achieve an independent, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea and wanted high-level talks with the ASEAN to tackle major regional problems, "yet, Vietnam still refuses to include in the proposed talks the Kampuchean question. This, despite the realization that the ASEAN stand is for the complete withdrawal of some 180,000 Vietnamese occupation troops from Kampuchea," it said.

The editorial pointed out: "We cannot help but conclude therefore that Thach's pronouncements constitute mere diplomatic double-talk. Because, peace and cooperation cannot be achieved fully while Vietnam insists on staying put in Kampuchean soil, an act that has deteriorated into border conflicts with ASEAN member Thailand."

If Vietnam is indeed sincere in her search for friendly ties with the ASEAN, "then she should stop being blatantly belligerent about the Kampuchean issue and accept instead that troop pullout is a precondition for future good relations," the editorial stressed.

During his recent visit to Manila, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach proposed to President Marcos that ASEAN and Vietnam discuss the problems of the region relating to stability as a whole while laying the Kampuchean question aside.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MALAYSIA'S MUSA HITAM ON NORTH-SOUTH DIALOG

OW091241 Beijing XINHUA in English 1109 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Hong Kong, 9 June (XINHUA)--"Industrialized nations must stop thinking that they are the givers and developing nations must stop regarding themselves as receivers."

This was said by Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam when he opened the third regional meeting of the Interregional Co-ordinating Committee of Development Associations (ICCDA) in Kuala Lumpur on 7 June, according to reports from the Malaysian capital.

It is the wish of the developing nations to set up a new international economic order in which "one part of the world does not ignore the plight of another," he said.

Expressing disappointment over the slow progress of the north-south dialogue, he said there was a lack of political will from countries "that matter most" in order to make the dialogue a success. "We feel that the north has been dragging its feet and paying lip service to the basic concept."

There was need for the developing nations of the south to plan ahead beyond the north-south dialogue and to establish understanding and collaboration among themselves, he said. Ideas could then be activated regionally for the joint benefit of the nations in southeast Asia. These ideas would ultimately be a contribution to the international community.

Malaysia would strive to put its wealth and experience to good use within the international community and act as "the bridge" between the extreme north and extreme south in bringing about a new international economic order, he added.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

KILLING OF INNOCENT KAMPUCHEANS EXPOSED

OW101437 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 10 June (XINHUA)--The invading Vietnamese have killed, wounded and arrested many innocent Kampuchean for suspected contacts with the resistance Kampuchean forces, radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today quoting a witness account.

A school teacher who fled from a Vietnamese-controlled area said in a letter to the radio 25 May that in the past few years in his village alone, the Vietnamese have killed 11, wounded 18 and thrown into prison 23 innocent villagers merely for suspected contacts with guerrillas.

Nou Sovan used to teach in a primary school in Kompong Svay village, Kompong Svay District of central Kampuchea's Kompong Thom Province before fleeing to the liberated areas in western Kampuchea 10 March.

He said the Vietnamese "specialists and advisors" have complete control of the Heng Samrin regime from the central level down to the various departments.

Moreover, he said, Hanoi has sent a large number of Vietnamese nationals to settle down in Kampuchea. They are now occupying the Tonle Sap Lake, known as the biggest fish producer in the country, and often make Kampuchean their coolies.

Hanoi also had Kampuchean trucks, tractors, steam boats and even chairs and tables transported back to Vietnam, he added.

At the same time the Vietnamese troops have also pressed young monks into military service and levied heavy taxes on the Kampuchean. Every household has to pay a monthly tax of 200 riels (8.7 U.S. dollars) and another 500 riels (21.7 U.S. dollars) at year's end.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SON SANN CITED ON KAMPUCHEAN SITUATION

OW062158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok, 6 June (XINHUA)--Prime minister of the Democratic Kampuchean coalition government Son Sann said Vietnamese troops launched many offensives against the Kampuchean resistance forces during the dry season but have failed in their attempt to eliminate the Kampuchean resistance forces, the Thai newspaper MATUPHUM DAILY reported today.

In an interview with the daily 4 June, Son Sann said the resistance forces suffered some casualties. However, he added, "the enemy casualties are nine times ours."

He said the Vietnamese troops may pull back from the Thai-Kampuchean border because of the coming of the rainy season, But they will probably come again, he added.

He said that actually Vietnam has strengthened its forces in Kampuchea with more advanced weapons.

However, Son Sann continued, the Vietnamese troops are in a low morale while his troops are in high spirits and inspired by the desire to liberate the motherland.

He disclosed that the resistance forces are attacking the Vietnamese deep in enemy-occupied areas.

On his recent visit to Australia, Son Sann said he had expressed his hope during the visit that the Australian Government would not violate the United Nations resolutions.

He said that since various countries in the world are mounting political and economic pressures on Vietnam, he hoped the Australian Government would reconsider the question of resuming aid to Vietnam.

He said Vietnam may use the aid to support its troops in Kampuchea.

He also hoped Australian Government leaders would urge Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea during their visit to Vietnam.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VODK REPORTS DK VICTORIES OVER SRV TROOPS

OW270829 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA)--The Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have of late liberated 10 villages in the provinces of Preah Vihear and Kompong Thom, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

The 10 villages were liberated on 18 May and 21 after the National Army and guerrillas put to flight a Vietnamese battalion and killed one battalion commander.

From 19 to 22 May, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army counterattacked another Vietnamese battalion who attempted to raid on them on the East Bank of Me Tuk River, Koh Kong Province, and a Vietnamese company on the West Bank of the river, killing over 90 enemies.

According to another broadcast by the radio, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army wrecked 27 sections of enemy railways totalling 850 meters at Veal Renh and Kompong Chen east of Kompong Som Port on 13 and 15 May, killing or wounding 10 Vietnamese.

On 15 May, the National Army wrecked a 90-meter-long railway section north of Nok station, Kompong Chhnang Province.

Another broadcast said that on 14 and 16 April, guerrillas killed or wounded 55 Vietnamese troops in the city of Phnom Penh.

On 28 April, the guerrillas attacked a regimental stronghold west of Pochentong airport, killing 68 enemy troops.

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BRIEFS

SOVIET 'TRADE OFFICIAL' EXPELLED--Bangkok, 20 May (XINHUA)--The Thai Government has decided to expel a Soviet "trade official" who was arrested yesterday for conducting espionage activities in Thailand. Viktor Baryshev, 47, a member of the Soviet Trade Mission in Bangkok for the past 3 years, was caught with three secret documents and an undisclosed number of classified photographs. In an interview with THE NATION REVIEW yesterday, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said the government had gathered sufficient evidence to prosecute Baryshev, but decided to order him to leave the country within 48 hours instead as the Soviet charge d'affaires here admitted that he was "their man." Sitthi told reporters that Baryshev's espionage activities were deemed as a "classic case." "We want to make it public so that the world would know the issue," he said. He said that by admitting Baryshev was "their man," the Soviets conceded they were spying on and interfering in the domestic affairs of Thailand. Yesterday afternoon, director-general of the political department of the Foreign Ministry Suthee Prasartvinjchai summoned the Soviet charge d'affaires to lodge a strong verbal protest against the Soviet espionage activities which, Suthee said, were highly detrimental to the security of Thailand. [Text] [OW201156 Beijing XINHUA in English 1114 GMT 20 May 83]

JOINT DEFENSE PLAN--Manila, 22 May (XINHUA)--The Philippines and the United States yesterday agreed on a joint defense plan drawn up within the framework of the mutual defense treaty between the two countries, according to press reports. The plan was initialled by General Fabian Ver, chief of staff of the Philippine Armed Forces and Admiral Robert Long, commander in chief of the U.S. forces in the Pacific. The plan, details of which were not revealed, would be submitted to the leadership of both nations for final approval. President Marcos who attended the signing ceremony said the joint defense plan spoke well of the effort of the two countries to continue their "comradeship." He emphasized that the two nations were bound by three agreements--the military base agreement, the mutual defense treaty and the military assistance pact. Admiral Long expressed the hope that the plan would be the culmination of the joint efforts of the two nations for the defense of the Philippines in the context of the threat today. Admiral Long arrived here on 18 May and held extensive talks with President Marcos the next day. [Text] [OW221430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1409 GMT 22 May 83]

ARMY STAFF CHIEF VISITS VIETNAM--Beijing, 19 May (XINHUA)--K. V. Krishna Rao, indian chief of the army staff, paid an "official goodwill visit" to Vietnam from 11 to 18 May, according to a Hanoi report quoting VNA. Rao had talks

with Le Trong Tan, chief of the general staff of the Vietnam People's Army, and visited Lang Son on the northern border and Vietnamese Army units. According to VNA, Vietnamese Defense Minister Van Tien Dung said Rao's visit would make new contributions to the "unity, friendship, mutual understanding and all-round cooperation" between the armies of the two countries. [Text] [OW190806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 19 May 83]

LAO PROVOCATIONS--Bangkok, 24 May (XINHUA)--Thai frontier and volunteer forces along the border with Laos have been placed on the alert since the outbreak of serious clashes with Lao soldiers on 22 May, the chief of police of Nong Khai Province disclosed yesterday. Police Colonel Sayant Saengsayan was quoted by today's NATION REVIEW as saying that the clashes, the worst incident since last year, were a result of provocations by Lao troops over the past few weeks. Last week, he reported, a group of Lao soldiers crossed the Mekong River from Somhong village opposite Buengkarn District of Nong Khai Province in Thailand and kidnapped some Thai villagers for ransom. On 16 May, Lao soldiers abducted six Thai fishermen in the Mekong River and took them to the Lao Bank. On 20 May, a number of Lao soldiers crossed the river to the Thai Bank and fired at a group of Thai fishermen, injuring two of them. In such circumstances, Thai border guards and patrol boats retaliated with gunfire. Governor of Nong Khai Province Sakda O Pong has reportedly informed the Thai Embassy in Vientiane of the incident and asked it to lodge a protest with the Lao Government. [Text] [OW241144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1111 GMT 24 May 83]

'VIETNAMIZATION' POLICY DENOUNCED--Beijing, 24 May (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea today called upon the people of Kampuchea and the rest of the world to condemn Vietnam's policy of "Vietnamization" in Kampuchea and to take measures to make Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. The radio said in a commentary that from 1979 to early 1983 Vietnam has moved hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese to Kampuchea's eastern and southwestern regions, to areas around Tonle Sap Lake and along the Bassac and Mekong Rivers, the "Granary" Battambang Province and to the vicinity of Phnom Penh. Vietnamese immigrants seized Kampuchean fishing grounds and farmland, and plundered the property and natural resources of the Kampuchean people. The commentary said Vietnam has carried out a policy of national assimilation in these areas by forcing Kampuchean girls to marry Vietnamese young men and Kampuchean young men to marry Vietnamese girls. The Vietnamese authorities, it pointed out, also forced Kampuchean youth and children to study Vietnamese. They even distorted history by claiming that "Angkor is the outstanding work of Vietnamese ancestors," it said. [Text] [OW240920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 24 May 83]

THAI MINISTER DEPARTS FOR PHILIPPINES--Bangkok, 23 May (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila left here today for Manila for discussions about the ASEAN foreign ministers' annual meeting to be held here next month. Sitthi, current chairman of the ASEAN standing committee, said at the airport that from the Philippines he will go to other ASEAN members--Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia--to meet their foreign ministers, premiers or presidents on the same subject. Referring to the problem of Kampuchea, Sitthi told reporters that Thailand and the ASEAN will continue to work for a political solution of the Kampuchean problem and for more support for Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the next UN General Assembly. But he said he had told Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk that they should rely on the Kampuchean people

themselves. Sitthi said his discussions will also include his meeting here next month with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach after the latter's 16-18 June visit to the Philippines. His talks with Nguyen Co Thach will only be "general," he added. [Text] [OW231536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 23 May 83]

VICTORIES AGAINST VIETNAMESE TROOPS--Beijing, 24 May (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean resistance forces have put 142 Vietnamese troops out of action in Batdambang Province, northwest Kampuchea, Radio Democratic Kampuchea [VODK] reported today. The radio said that on 17 and 18 May, a battalion of Vietnamese troops in a mopping-up operation in the Sangke River area in Batdambang Province suffered heavy casualties from the Kampuchean National Army and local guerrillas, with 67 men killed and 75 wounded. The Kampuchean resistance forces also captured five sub-machine guns and more than 2,000 rounds of cartridges and shells, and destroyed 37 weapons and two transceivers. The radio also reported that local guerrillas in Kampong Thun Province, in Central Kampuchea, have attacked Vietnamese vessels on the river in Baray District, sinking three motorboats and seven wooden boats, and killing 17 Vietnamese troops. The national army and local guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese company near height 172 in the northern part of Kaoh Kong Province on 20 May, killing 29 Vietnamese troops and seizing five weapons and 1,500 rounds of cartridges. [Text] [OW240318 Beijing XINHUA in English 0246 GMT 24 May 83]

HAWKE TO DISCUSS ANZUS--Canberra, 2 June (XINHUA)--Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke left here today for Port Moresby, capital of Papua New Guinea, to begin a tour of seven countries in Asia, Western Europe and North America. It is Hawke's first overseas tour as prime minister since he took office in March. After a 2-day visit to Papua New Guinea, Hawke will go to Indonesia, Britain, France, Switzerland and the United States, and will end his tour in Canada on 17 June. At a press conference on the eve of his trip, Hawke said that under his government greater priority would be given to "the affairs of our region" rather than "the world stage as a whole." While in France, the United States and Canada, Hawke is expected to be briefed on the Williamsburg summit. The questions he will discuss with President Reagan will include the future operation of the Anzus treaty. He said that the Australian Government did not want to "water it down." But "it will be necessary to look at the operation of the treaty to see how it could be maintained as relevant to changing circumstances." Asked about the visits of American nuclear vessels to Australia, he said such visits were "appropriate." [Text] [OW022008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 2 Jun 83]

DEFENSE MEMORANDUM--Wellington, 3 June (XINHUA)--New Zealand and Australia signed here yesterday a memorandum of understanding on closer defense logistic cooperation to supersede a similar memorandum signed in 1969. The memorandum was signed by Australia's Defense Minister Gordon G. Scholes and New Zealand's Defense Minister D. S. Thomson. Thomson said that the two countries will consider the possibility of producing major equipment such as small arms and a fleet of light armoured fighting vehicles by the local industries. Scholes arrived here on 1 June for the annual meeting of the two countries' defense ministers. [Text] [OW030242 Beijing XINHUA in English 0228 GMT 3 Jun 83]

NEW AID DOCUMENT--Bangkok, 27 May (XINHUA)--The United States will donate 5 million U.S. dollars this year to help Thai people who have been adversely affected by the war in Kampuchea. The new U.S. aid funds raise total U.S. contributions to the affected Thai people to 14 million U.S. dollars during the past 3 years, according to the U.S. information service in Bangkok. Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and U.S. Ambassador to Thailand John Gunther Dean signed a document to this effect at the Foreign Ministry here today. The new U.S. aid funds will finance public health, household, water supply and other rural development activities. [Text] [OW271556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 27 May 83]

JOURNALISTS VISIT DK AREAS--Beijing, 31 May (XINHUA)--Two Danish journalists have handed a letter of the "Denmark-Kampuchea Committee" to Democratic Kampuchea leaders which expresses firm solidarity with the Kampuchean people and government in their resistance against Vietnamese aggression, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. From 22 to 25 May the two journalists visited the Phnom Malai region controlled by Democratic Kampuchea. They toured villages, a school, a hospital and some temples south of Sisophon in Battambang Province. They also met with Kampuchean refugees who had just returned from Thailand, and watched military drills performed by the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea. The radio said the journalists were deeply impressed by the strong will of the Kampuchean Army and people in winning the war and their achievements in agricultural and handicraft production, trade, education, health and other fields. [Text] [OW310924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 31 May 83]

PULLBACK PROPOSAL TO SRV--Bangkok, 28 May (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters yesterday that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had rejected Thailand's proposal of a 30-kilometer pull back of Vietnamese troops from the Thai border, press reports said here today. The Vietnamese claimed that it would accept the Thai proposal only when the Democratic Kampuchean border, Sitthi said. The Thai foreign minister said there is not yet any sign so far to indicate that Vietnam is willing to adopt an elastic attitude in seeking a breakthrough in the Kampuchean problem. Sitthi said he would meet with Nguyen Co Thach at the latter's request on his stop-over in Bangkok early next month on his way to a foreign trip. The Vietnamese foreign minister had also requested a meeting with Thai Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun. Sitthi pointed out that if Vietnamese troops pull 30 kilometers back from the border unconditionally following his meeting with Thach in Bangkok, he would then proceed to Hanoi to discuss the Kampuchean problem directly with Vietnamese leaders, including a complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea to leave the Kampuchean people to determine their own future, otherwise he would not go to Hanoi. [Text] [OW281922 Beijing XINHUA in English 1708 GMT 28 May 83]

FRANCE EXPLODES NUCLEAR DEVICE--Beijing, 26 May (XINHUA)--France exploded a nuclear device today at its second underground nuclear test site on Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific, according to a Wellington report. The 70-kiloton blast, the second nuclear test by France this year, was recorded by New Zealand's monitoring stations at Wellington and Rarotonga in the Cook islands at 17:31 GMT today. The first test was conducted on 19 April at the same location with a

force of 50 kilotons. AFP reported that Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden told parliament today his government will lodge the strongest protest with the French authorities over the test. [Text] [OW261602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 26 May 83]

SHANGHAI FACTORIES TOURED--Shanghai, 24 May (XINHUA)--Mauritian Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth, Mrs Jugnauth and his party visited a fish processing factory here today. The visit was arranged at the request of the prime minister whose island country has rich aquatic resources but still has no fishing and fish processing industries for historical reasons. Prime Minister Jugnauth inspected the entire process of fish processing, including the extraction of fish liver oil and preparation of foodstuffs. The guests were accompanied by Qin Zhongda, minister of chemical industry, and Ruan Chongwu, vice-mayor of Shanghai. The Mauritian guests today also visited a cosmetics factory, a television plant and a shirt factory. They attended a ballet performance in the evening. [Text] [OW241726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 24 May 83]

MAURITIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES--Mauritian Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth, Mrs Jugnauth and the government delegation the prime minister is leading arrived for a visit to Shanghai by special plane from Beijing on the morning of 23 May. The Mauritian guests were accompanied by Minister of Chemical Industry Qin Zhongda, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Wen Yezhan and Chinese Ambassador to Mauritius Chen Fang. The distinguished Mauritian guests were warmly greeted at the airport by Wang Daohan and Ruan Chongwu, mayor and vice mayor of Shanghai Municipality respectively; Zhang Anyou, deputy director of the municipal foreign affairs office; and Cao Shunqin, vice chairman of the municipal women's federation. Young pioneers presented flowers to Prime Minister and Mrs Jugnauth. In the afternoon, Prime Minister Jugnauth and his party visited Fudan University. [Text] [OW242054 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 May 83]

SRV CURRENCY DEPRECIATES--Beijing, 8 June (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese currency, the dong, has depreciated sharply while prices have gone up in Vietnam in the past few years, according to a Western news agency report from Hanoi. Officially valued at 9.5 to the U.S. dollar, the dong has dropped to the parity of 180 dongs to the dollar on the black market. The average monthly salary for a worker there is 200 dongs. The average Vietnamese has to turn to the black market for daily necessities since state-run shops are short of supplies as a result of the country's economic slump and high inflation rate. The rice was sold at 15 dongs per kilogram on the black market last May, as against the official price of 1.5 dollars. Edible oil was priced 90 dongs per kilogram, a packet of "555" cigarettes 200 dongs, and a carton 10 months' salary for the average Vietnamese. [Text] [OW081421 Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 8 Jun 83]

TOTAL SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL DEMANDED--Tokyo, 10 June (XINHUA)--Prime Minister of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government Son Sann reiterated his demand here Thursday that Vietnamese troops must withdraw from Kampuchea completely, and not an inch of Kampuchea's land is negotiable. Son Sann, now on a visit to Japan, said, "to end the tragedy in Kampuchea, we do not oppose mediation in principle. However, the precondition is that this must be done in line with the resolutions on Kampuchea of the United Nations and other international



meetings calling for a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. If it is not a complete withdrawal, he said, no negotiation is worthwhile." "Not an inch of our country's land is negotiable," Son Sann stressed. He pointed out that the Vietnamese trick of "partial troop withdrawal" is aimed at cheating world opinion. The UN resolutions have shown in which direction Hanoi should go, and there is no need to look for other alternatives, Son Sann said. "We may even agree to an honourable withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, but negotiations to such an end must not be to the detriment of Kampuchea's sovereignty and independence or require the surrender of Kampuchea," Son Sann added. [Text] [OW101214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1127 GMT 10 Jun 83]

LAO BORDER CLASHES--Bangkok, 25 May (XINHUA)--The supreme command of the Royal Thai armed forces pointed out yesterday that "foreign troops inside Laos" should be held responsible for the recent bloody clashes between Thai and Lao frontier troops. The command said in a statement that provocations from the Lao side of the border might have been masterminded by "foreign troops inside Laos" to disrupt the ties of the two neighbouring countries. "However," the statement added, "Thai authorities understand the problem and are trying to prevent an escalation of the border conflicts, bearing in mind that Thailand and Laos are close to each other like brothers." Since the beginning of this month, Thai authorities have reportedly sent four memorandums to Lao authorities in regard to the border conflicts. But no action had been taken by the Lao side until yesterday when the Lao ambassador to Thailand, Khamphan Simmalavong, assured Thai officials that measures would be taken to prevent the recurrence of similar border incidents. The tense situation on the Thai-Lao border reportedly returned to normal yesterday thanks to the concerted efforts made by Thai troops and other government agencies concerned. [Text] [OW251153 Beijing XINHUA in English 1142 GMT 25 May 83]

PHNOM PENH TROOPS DESERT--Beijing, 31 May (XINHUA)--Two hundred and sixty soldiers of the Phnom Penh puppet troops stationed in Puok District of Siem Reap Province, Leach District of Pursat Province and Roveng District of Preah Vihear Province deserted between 2 to 15 May. According to a broadcast of Radio Democratic Kampuchea, among the deserters, 11 crossed over to the guerrilla forces. During the period, 27 young men from several districts, refusing to be pressganged by the Vietnamese troops, joined guerrilla units, said the radio report. [Text] [OW311138 Beijing XINHUA in English 1114 GMT 31 May 83]

THAI MINISTER ENDS PHILIPPINE VISIT--Manila, 26 May (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawitsila said here today that "nobody believed" Vietnam's assertions that it had carried out partial troop withdrawals from Kampuchea last July and earlier this month. He made this remark at the Manila airport before leaving here for home at the end of a 4-day visit to the Philippines. He had earlier described the so-called Vietnamese "partial troop withdrawals" as mere "rotation." He said that he believed the previous estimate of 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea remained "about the same." The Thai foreign minister arrived here on 23 May. He called on President Ferdinand Marcos and Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo and discussed with them the Kampuchean situation and the forthcoming ASEAN foreign ministers meeting to be held in Bangkok on 24-25 June. [Text] [OW261558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1441 GMT 26 May 83]

MINISTERS MEET IN BANGKOK--Bangkok, 9 June (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila met his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach here today, but the two sides failed to reach agreement on a Thai proposal that Vietnamese troops pull back 30 kilometers from the Thai-Kampuchean border. However, a Thai foreign ministry spokesman told reporters after the talks that the Vietnamese foreign minister has agreed to consider the Thai proposals. Nguyen Co Thach also renewed his invitation to the Thai foreign minister to visit Vietnam. The spokesman said the invitation was accepted by Sitthi in principle, leaving, the date for consultation later. The Thai proposal, which is backed by the other ASEAN nations, was first raised by Sitthi on 16 April when he was campaigning for election to the National Assembly. Sitthi renewed the proposal on 7 May, saying that he would go to Hanoi for negotiations after the Vietnamese pull-back. Upon his arrival here yesterday following his visit to the Philippines, Nguyen Co Thach said at the airport that the Thai proposal is unacceptable if it is a precondition for the negotiations, but he added that it can be taken up for discussion. [Text] [OW100141 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 9 Jun 83]

ANTI-VIETNAMESE DEMONSTRATION IN PRK--Beijing, 3 June (XINHUA)--About one thousand Kampuchians in Chhuk District of Kampot Province held a demonstration on 15 May in protest against clearing woods for road building, Radio Democratic Kampuchea [VODK] reported today. The radio report said that those people had been taken by force from Kandal, Kampong Speo and Takev Provinces to build the road. To put down their protest action, one platoon of Vietnamese troops were out in a full-day clash, which ended with 10 demonstrators killed and one more injured. The Phnom Penh puppet troops on the scene were enraged by the bloody suppression and opened fire at the Vietnamese troops, killing five and wounding a number of them. [Text] [OW030928 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 3 Jun 83]

MALAYSIAN CABINET RESHUFFLE--Beijing, 3 June (XINHUA)--Malaysian Prime Minister Mohamed Mahathir appointed four new ministers in his cabinet reshuffle Thursday, according to a press report from Kuala Lumpur today. He told newsmen that the reshuffle was aimed at filling vacancies arising from resignations. This was Mahathir's first cabinet reshuffle since the general election last year. It left almost all the senior ministers untouched. The new cabinet ministers are Anwar Ibrahim, minister of culture, youth and sports; Datuk Shahrir Abdul Samad, minister of territory; Chong Hon Nyan, minister of transport, and Ching Hong Ngian, minister of health. Five new deputy ministers were also named. The new ministers were sworn in before the Malaysian king at a ceremony held in the national palace Thursday. [Text] [OW031209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 3 Jun 83]

NAVAL EXERCISE--Hong Kong, 3 June (XINHUA)--A 10-day maritime exercise by the naval and air force units of Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore began today in the South China Sea, off the Malaysian east coast, according to reports from Singapore. Taking part in the joint exercise, code-named Starfish 3, are 18 ships, 16 aircraft including helicopters, jets and reconnaissance planes and some 3,000 men and officers. The five-nation pact for military cooperation in the region was signed in 1970. Earlier, Malaysia and Indonesia concluded their ninth "Malindo" mini sea exercise in the Strait of Malacca on 30 May. The exercise was described as a move by the two countries to jointly safeguard peace and security in the area. [Text] [OW031317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 3 Jun 83]

MALAYSIA TO HELP INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--Hong Kong, 3 June (XINHUA)--Malaysia will continue its efforts to help build the foundation for international relations that are more just and meaningful and thereby help to resolve the world's economic and political situation. This was said by Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamed Wednesday when celebrating the birthday of the king (supreme head of state) of Malaysia, Yang di-Pertuan Agong [name as received], according to reports from Malaysia. The prime minister said, Malaysia must strive to be self-reliant and to increase productivity in the face of the current world political and economic climate. He described the 80's as a critical period for international security and progress in view of the world economic slowdown and the invasion of weak nations by certain powers. The situation must be restored, but efforts towards this end needed the sincerity and commitment of all quarters, particularly of the big powers which have the capability and influence, Mahathir said, "There has, however, been no firm action by the big powers to help resotre the situation." [Text] [OW031308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 3 Jun 83]

REDRESS OF 'UNBALANCED' NEWS FLOW--Beijing, 3 June (XINHUA)--Malaysian Information Minister Adib Adam called on the developing countries Thursday to close their ranks in an effort to end the unbalanced flow of news, according to reports from Kuala Lumpur. Speaking at a meeting of the ASEAN committee on culture and information in the northeastern town of Kuala Trengganu, Adib said, "what we are witnessing today is actually a monopoly of a one-way flow of news and information." Ninety percent of world news and information was gathered, edited and disseminated by Western news agencies, and the developing countries were recipients of selected news and information from an alien source, he said. "It means that the colonial domination experienced during the colonial era is still sustained through the information media," he pointed out. He said, "The little news that is published about developing countries is often about minor issues, on conflicts, catastrophes and sensational news distorted or geared to ridicule events or people." He urged the developing countries to take firm action to redress the unbalanced international flow of news. [Text] [OW031331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 3 Jun 83]

ECONOMIC RECOVERY REPORTED--Bangkok, 5 June (XINHUA)--Thailand's economy has begun to recover from last year's recession, according to a report of the Central Bank of Thailand early this month. The report says that in the first quarter of this year, foreign capital flowing into Thailand for business ventures increased 171 percent compared with the first quarter of 1982. Total investment for this year is expected to be at least 12,000 million baht. The construction industry increased 32.5 percent. The cement industry will also improve this year with exports expected to increase by about 8.5 percent. However, as some well-known Thai economists pointed out, the economic recovery has not reached the stage in which recovery occurs in all business sectors. Revenue shortfall has been estimated at 6,000 million baht. [Text] [OW051158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1129 GMT 5 June 83]

THAI SOLDIERS TRAINED IN AUSTRALIA--Bangkok, 7 June (XINHUA)--Commander-in-chief of the Thai Royal Army Athit Kamlang-ek told reporters here yesterday that 150 Thai soldiers will be sent to Australia on 9 June to receive 1 month of training in light weapons. He said that Australia is the first country to grant

such a kind of cooperation to Thailand. If the cooperation proves beneficial to both countries, more Thai soldiers will be sent for training in that country, he added. It was reported that the Thai soldiers come from the Ninth Infantry Division which is responsible for the security of the Thai-Kampuchean border. Under the cooperation, Australia may also send its soldiers to undergo training in Thailand. THE NATION REVIEW today quoted an informed source as saying that army Commander-in-Chief Athit Kamlang-ek might visit Australia to observe a weapons-training exercise. [Text] [OW070737 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 7 Jun 83]

STAND ON KAMPUCHEA DISCUSSED--Beijing, 3 June (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila declared in Singapore yesterday that a solution to the problem of Kampuchea lay in the framework of the international conference on Kampuchea, according to a report from Singapore. The International Conference on Kampuchea on 17 July 1981 adopted a "declaration on Kampuchea" calling for a full withdrawal of Vietnamese occupation troops from Kampuchea. The Thai foreign minister told a press conference at the end of a 2-day visit to Singapore that Thailand's proposal for a 30-kilometer pullback of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea from the Thai border was to see to it "that fighting will not happen near our border." It did not suggest any departure from the International Conference on Kampuchea, he pointed out. He added that Bangkok's proposal did not mean it wanted a demilitarised zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border where thousands of Kampuchean refugees are camped. [Text] [OW031235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1148 GMT 3 Jun 83]

LIBERATION OF FIVE KAMPUCHEAN VILLAGES--Beijing, 7 June (XINHUA)--The Democratic Kampuchean Armed Forces have liberated five villages from Vietnamese occupation and captured six Vietnamese strongholds in northwestern Kampuchea, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. Prek Todeng, Kouk Dong, Prasat Va Ngai, Piem Ngai and Prek Dau are the five villages two to six kilometers north and east of Batdambang City, Batdambang Province, liberated 25 and 31 May. The six strongholds captured 29 and 31 May are Sangke Vel, a village on the Mongkol Borei River in Batdambang Province held by a battalion of Vietnamese troops and four others nearby. Thirteen Vietnamese troops were killed on 31 May when resistance forces attacked and captured a stronghold in Srang of Kong Pisei District, Kampong Spoe Province. In another operation on 15 May, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas destroyed one Vietnamese storehouse and killed one Vietnamese official in Sneng of Pailin, Batdambang Province. On 24 May, 51 Viet troops including a regiment commander were killed in an ambush by the national army and guerrillas on the Srey Khvav-Thnol Krahom highway in Puok District of Siemreab Province. [Text] [OW070257 Beijing XINHUA in English 0239 GMT 7 Jun 83]

CSO: 4000/146

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO ON LEBANESE-ISRAELI ACCORD

HK271033 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 83 p 6

["Roundup" by Zhu Mengkui [2612 1125 7608]: "Before and After Signing of the Lebanese-Israeli Troop Withdrawal Agreement"]

[Text] After the shuttle mediation by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, Lebanon and Israel formally signed on 17 May an agreement on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. Before and after the signing of the agreement, all parties concerned had different reactions to this event.

The Lebanese-Israeli agreement stipulates that under the condition of the withdrawal of Syrian troops and the PLO armed forces from Lebanon, Israeli troops will withdraw from Lebanon within 8-12 weeks after the agreement comes into effect. The United States holds that the agreement has "paved the way" for the Middle East peace process and that this "milestone" of the peace process indicates that "a major threshold has been crossed." After the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, the U.S. Government immediately lifted the ban on selling 75 F-16 fighters to Israel and renewed its invitation for Begin to visit the United States. Shultz has also assured Israel that the United States is willing to strengthen its relations with Israel and will never enter into negotiations with the PLO. According to reports by the Israeli press, the United States will not press Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon unless other foreign troops are also prepared to withdraw.

On the same day the Israeli cabinet agreed to accept the draft agreement, Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir declared that if Syria and the PLO refuse to withdraw from Lebanon, "this agreement can be regarded as being suspended," and then, "Israel will freely take action according to its interests." It is reported that Israel has strengthened its military presence in southern Lebanon and in the Beka area and has declared that after seeing and waiting for "a few weeks," it will decide whether to station its troops in Lebanon.

The Lebanese-Israeli agreement has won, to different extents, understanding and support from most Arab nations, including Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Syria and the PLO have expressed strong opposition to the agreement. Syria has indicated that its troops were dispatched to Lebanon at the invitation of the Lebanese Government, so their presence bears no relation to Israel's troop withdrawals. Syria also refused to receive U.S. Middle East special envoy Habib, saying that Syria has nothing to talk with Habib. The PLO executive committee has stressed that Israeli aggressor troops should unconditionally and completely withdraw from Lebanon according to the UN Security Council's Resolutions 508 and 509.

The Soviet Union has also seized the opportunity to exert its influence over the situation in the Middle East. The Soviet news agency TASS has issued a statement on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, condemning the United States and Israel for "violating Lebanon's sovereignty in an undisguised way and preparing a new war against Syria and Jordan," and holding that "the agreement can do no more than harm Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity." On the other hand, the Soviet Union has been delivering large amounts of weapons to the Middle East.

Lebanon's domestic public opinion mostly expresses understanding of the plight in which the government is situated and supports the agreement. But some people resolutely oppose this deal and have declared that they will establish a "national front" in northern Lebanon to resist implementation of the agreement. Around the time of the signing of the agreement, the domestic situation in Lebanon seriously deteriorated. Armed conflicts between hostile factions in the Alai and Shouf mountains have become increasingly fierce. In the Beka area, both Syria and Israel have gathered massive forces and tensely confronted each other. Skirmishes have occurred one after another.

According to some foreign observers' opinion, the Lebanese Government has worked out necessary measures to eliminate possible negative reactions caused by the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and has taken steps to overcome difficulties so as to ensure that foreign troops may withdraw from Lebanon according to schedule. President Gemayel has personally taken responsibility for holding talks with Syria. Prime Minister Wazzan has proposed that Syria first withdraw troops so as to try Israel's sincerity in withdrawing its troops. In order to win support from the Arab world and from the international community, the Lebanese Government has also sent envoys to some Arab nations and Western Europe to further explain the contents of the agreement and the position of the Lebanese Government.

In an analysis of the future situation in Lebanon, a British newspaper said that, with regard to the issue of troop withdrawals, neither Israel nor Syria is ready to make a concession to the other at present. Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir has warned that if Syria refuses to withdraw troops, Israel will not withdraw its troops according to the stipulations of the agreement. As some people see it, this means that Israel's unilateral

troop withdrawal will not be carried out in the area to the south of the Awwali River and Israel is planning to occupy the Lebanese territory to the south of the Awwali River without a time limit. Some Arab people hold that in view of this fact, the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon does not seem to be possible for the time being. Therefore, Shultz' Middle East trip has only injected a dose of "cardiotonic" into the U.S. Government's Middle East plan, which is on the brink of a breakdown.

CSO: 4005/914

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

'ARAFAT HITS U.S.-SPONSORED PEACE AS UNJUST

OW200822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Damascus, May 19 (XINHUA)--PLO Chairman 'Yasir Arafat today denounced U.S.-sponsored peace as an unjust one, saying there will be no peace and tranquility in the Middle East without the restoration of the Palestinian people's national rights.

Speaking to the officials of the PLO's mainstream group Fatah here, 'Arafat listed the rights as return to homeland, self-determination and the establishment of an independent state on Palestinian soil under the leadership of the PLO.

He condemned recent U.S. attack on the PLO and the Palestinian people and said U.S. Middle East policy is aimed at permanent domination of the region.

The PLO leader termed the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement as the product of U.S.-israeli plot aimed at turning Lebanon into a military and political base in opposition to Syria, the PLO and the Arab nation.

The PLO will fight in the same entrenchment with Lebanese patriotic forces for the end of Israeli occupation of Lebanon, 'Arafat stressed.

In another development, the Palestine News Agency reported, the PLO higher military council continued its meeting in Damascus yesterday under the chairmanship of 'Arafat. The discussions centered on the military situation in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' valley and 'Arafat's recent inspection tour there, the Wafa added.

CSO: 4000/139



NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

U.S. ENVOY HABIB TO PRESSURE SYRIA

OW212027 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Cairo, May 21 (XINHUA)--U.S. envoy to the Middle East Philip Habib left here for Israel today after meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. His mission is to enforce the Israeli-Lebanese accord and exert pressure on Syria to withdraw its troops from the country.

Syria has declared that it would not receive Habib.

After President Mubarak's meeting with Habib this morning, Egyptian deputy premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan 'Ali told reporters that Egypt had already declared its support for the Israeli-Lebanese accord. 'Ali said that the United States has started the dialogue with Syria and "now the Syrians have to accept the continuation of the dialogue."

Habib, who arrived here yesterday from Saudi Arabia where he met Saudi King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, said that he would go to Lebanon in the next few days to continue his work.

President Mubarak also received Abdel Rahman al-Solh, envoy of Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, here this morning. Al-Solh told reporters that he conveyed to Mubarak a verbal message from Gemayel and discussed post-accord issues with him.

CSO: 4000/139

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

EGYPT TO UPGRADE MILITARY BASE WITHOUT U.S. AID

OW221928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] Cairo, May 22 (XINHUA)--Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali announced in an interview with AL-AHRAM today that Egypt will fund the improvement of the strategic Ras Benas military base on the Red Sea without U.S. assistance.

It was reported that in return for U.S. assistance, Washington has asked to develop this Egyptian base to be used by the rapid deployment forces and was also considering to set up there a command post of the centcommand to monitor the security of 19 countries from Egypt to Pakistan.

'Ali said that in its consultations with the Americans, Egypt demanded that the United States' participation in developing the base should not infringe Egypt's sovereignty and its full control of the base, that Egypt's commitment of her non-aligned policy should be maintained.

The base, he added, will be improved "according to Egyptian national security requirements to enable her to fulfill her national role and her commitments to sister Arab states."

He said Egypt still offers to allow the United States and some other friendly countries "limited" facilities in the Ras Benas base to help any Arab or Islamic country to drive back direct armed aggressions. The offer was first made by the late Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in 1980.

The Egyptian newspaper AL-GOMHOURIA today pointed out that the American demands raised during the negotiations violate the Egyptian law, as the Egyptian constitution bans the establishment of foreign bases in the country.

The improvement efforts will cost between 500 and 600 million dollars.

CSO: 4000/139

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

ARAB LEADERS ENDEAVOR TO PROMOTE PLO UNITY

OWO71357 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, June 6 (XINHUA)--Frequent contacts have been under way in recent days to help mend the strained relations between Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization and solve the differences within PLO's Fatah group.

Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud continued his talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad here today on Syria-PLO relations. He also met president of the Palestine National Council Khalid al-Fahum today and held talks with him.

A Saudi source here said that the prince's visit was mainly aimed at helping end the split within Fatah and promoting Palestinian unity.

On the same day, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid left here for Ethiopia after talks with President al-Asad.

Arab diplomats here said Chadli and al-Asad had agreed to make joint efforts to help solve differences within the Fatah.

Yesterday the Algerian president also held talks with two members of the Central Committee of Fatah Abu Jihad and Abu Mahir during which he stressed the importance of PLO unity.

Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei today conveyed a message to President al-Asad from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. Observers here noticed that the foreign minister's visit closely followed PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's tour of Romania last Saturday.

Meanwhile general secretary of the Arab League Chedli Klibi met on separate occasions with general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Nayif al-Hawatimah and member of the PLO Executive Committee 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar. He expressed the hope to strengthen PLO unity in face of the challenge to the Palestinian cause.

In a statement today, Klibi urged the Arab nation to maintain its internal unity.

The statement published by the Tunis-Afrique Presse said, "The Arab nation must unite and devote all its efforts to the promotion of the Palestinian and Arab causes."

In its evening program today, the Jordanian television said King Husayn discussed the differences within the Fatah with the United Arab Emirates President Zayid Ibin Sultan al Nuhayyan yesterday. Zayid al Nuhayyan stressed that all Arabs should strive for Arab unity, the TV noted.

At the same time, a report from Kuwait said a senior Kuwaiti official hoped that the internal dissension of the Fatah group would be temporary.

Meanwhile, PLO Chairman 'Arafat is continuing his diplomatic tour of Arab states. He went to Saudi Arabia from Algeria yesterday and had talks with King Fahd al Sa'ud in Jidda today.

CSO: 4000/139

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT ON THIRD WORLD OVERCROWDING

OW261005 Beijing XINHUA in English 0844 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Dhaka, May 25 (XINHUA)--Bangladesh president said that a united endeavor by the Third World and the realistic help and cooperation by developed nations are essential to meet the dangerous situation arising out of population explosion in the Third World.

Inaugurating a four-day Indian Ocean Regional Council meeting of the International Planned Parenthood Federation here today, President Assanuddin Chowdhury said the problem of the explosive population growth in the Third World is grave. The fruits of all the economic and development activities of these countries are being negated by the undesirable child birth, he added.

Referring to the conditions in Bangladesh, he said that with the rapid child birth, the number of population now stands at 90 million while the density of population per square mile is 1,675 and the per-minute birth rate is seven.

He pointed out that the people in the Third World are being threatened by food shortage and poverty. He called for further efforts to attain self-reliance and to check the birth rate to free people from hunger.

The regional council meeting is being attended by Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The five countries have a population of nine hundred million. It was reported that the crude birth rate in Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan is over 40 percent. The growth rate in all these five countries is over two percent.

CSO: 4000/139

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SRI LANKA, BANGLADESH URGE REGIONAL COOPERATION

OW311910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Colombo, May 31 (XINHUA)--Sri Lanka and Bangladesh have agreed to continue their close cooperation in making the Indian Ocean a peace zone.

This was announced in a press release issued upon the conclusion of a four-day official visit to Sri Lanka by Bangladesh Foreign Minister A. R. Shamsud Doha.

The release said the growing superpower confrontation in the Indian Ocean is a deep concern of the two countries. They pledged to continue working in concert for a successful convening of the proposed U.N. conference on the Indian Ocean in Colombo in 1984, as a first step in the implementation of the Indian Ocean Peace Zone Declaration.

The press release said both governments hope that the Bangladesh-proposed summit conference of South Asian countries will be held at an early date so as to quicken the pace of regional cooperation.

The two foreign ministers also agreed on some of the critical international issues and both expressed support for a comprehensive settlement to the Afghanistan problem.

On the solution of the Kampuchean and Palestinian issues, they agreed on the need of withdrawal of foreign troops from the territories concerned.

CSO: 4000/139

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS WIN MORE VICTORIES

OW271305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1148 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Islamabad, May 27 (XINHUA)--The Afghan guerrillas have achieved fresh victories over the Soviet-Karmal troops in various parts of Afghanistan, according to reports reaching here.

In the southeastern province of Paktia, the guerrillas wiped out the 38th commando unit of the Karmal army out from Gomal to rescue the 22nd mountain unit at Argun on May 17. Seventy-two Karmal troops and nine Russian soldiers were killed in the operation. Commander of the unit Ghulam Faruq and 300 of his men crossed over to the resistance forces.

On May 14, the guerrilla forces liberated the subdivision of Keng in Nimruz Province, southwestern Afghanistan. They killed five officers, seven officials and many soldiers of the Karmal regime.

In Ghazni Province, the guerrillas destroyed one helicopter, five tanks and two jeeps when they attacked a military convoy on the way from Kabul to Kandahar on May 13. All the six crew members of the helicopter were killed and the Karmal soldiers suffered heavy casualties.

On May 17, the guerrillas of Konarha Province inflicted serious damage on a military base at Fazh, center of Asmar district, killing 30 Karmal soldiers and capturing many weapons.

In Qandahar Province, the guerrillas assaulted Soviet-Karmal troops press-ganging in Ghilman and Khojali villages of Dund subdivision on May 13, wiping out 12 enemy soldiers.

CSO: 4000/139

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS INFLICT MORE CASUALTIES

OW081351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Islamabad, June 8 (XINHUA)--The Afghan resistance forces have put more Soviet-Karmal troops out of action since mid-May in their attacks and ambushes in various parts of their country, according to the latest AAP reports.

In Qandahar Province, the guerrillas inflicted 50 casualties on the Soviet-Karmal troops when they launched simultaneous attacks on military posts in Arghandab subdivision on May 15. They blew up an ammunition depot and damaged a number of tanks and jeeps.

On May 18, the guerrilla fighters attacked a district jail and an army post in the same province, killing 12 jail guards and three Karmal soldiers.

In Vardak, central Afghanistan, the guerrillas attacked a mobile squad of Soviet-Karmal forces in Jalraiz area of Maidan City on May 19, killing or injuring a number of soldiers, and destroying two tanks and two trucks.

Guerrillas in Ghazni Province on May 21 mined a highway near Gilan and took positions along the highway for an ambush against a military convoy moving toward Ghazni City. During the operation, the guerrillas damaged several tanks and trailers, killed a group of soldiers including three officers and captured a wireless set and some automatic rifles.

In the western province of Farah, the Soviet-Karmal forces launched a big offensive under air cover on May 23. The guerrillas there put up a stiff resistance and wiped out 20 soldiers.

CSO: 4000/139



NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

INDIA RELUCTANT TO BUY SOVIET PLANTS

OW280811 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] New Delhi, May 27 (XINHUA)--India is hesitating to take more Soviet-aided projects in India, the FINANCIAL EXPRESS reported today.

The Soviet Union, seeing that India has piled up some 5,000 million rupees (about 545 million U.S. dollars) of trade surplus, has insisted that India buy more Soviet equipment and machinery to liquidate the surplus.

One of the subjects being discussed in the country is establishment of one 1000 mw atomic power station or two 400 to 500 mw atomic power stations aided by the Soviet Union, but Indian experts have advised the government to go slow on this, because Soviet atomic power stations use enriched uranium instead of natural uranium in Indian reactors. Also, Soviet reactors use graphite as moderator instead of heavy water in Indian reactors.

Since India has yet to produce enriched uranium and develop the graphite technology, the Soviet projects, inevitably, will have to be based on a turnkey basis with imports from the Soviet Union of all the enriched uranium, graphite and equipment. This may entail continued dependence on the Soviet Union.

It is said India has made a counter-proposal to the Soviet Union to build a fast-breeder reactor plant in India with Soviet assistance, but the Soviet Union is cool to the proposal.

Besides this, the Soviet Union offered to establish two large thermal power plants, but India has expressed its inability to take them owing to constraint on resources.

India has expressed the hope to buy more crude oil from the Soviet Union to reduce the trade surplus, but the Soviet Union has no surplus light crude oil to offer. It is offering Libyan crude oil which India is unwilling to buy because of a lack in refining facilities for the Libyan heavy crude oil.

The Soviet Union argues that the Indian private sector can buy a lot more of Soviet equipment. But one problem which stands in the way of private purchases from the Soviet Union is the untropicalized nature of the equipment and the untested quality. Indian private firms have hardly made any effort to explore the Soviet market for importing equipment.

CSO: 4000/139

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

INDIAN OPPOSITION PARTIES FORM COUNCIL

OW290923 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] New Delhi, May 29 (XINHUA)--The representatives of 14 opposition parties and some Non-Congress (I) chief ministers met in Vijayavada, Andhra Pradesh, yesterday and formed a body called "Opposition Council," Indian newspapers reported today.

Leaders of the Bharatiya Janata Party, the Communist Party of India, the Communist Party of India (Marxist), Congress (J), Congress (S), the Janata Party, the Democratic Socialist Party and Telugu Desam, among others, held discussions at the meeting convened and presided over by the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Rama Rao.

A statement issued at the end of the seven-hour deliberations made a frontal attack on the central government for encroaching upon the powers of the states.

It said the unity and integrity of the nation was under threat due to the failure of Congress (I) at the center to find a solution to the urgent problems of the people.

The meeting, however, did not stress the immediate formation of a front that will be an alternative to the Congress (I). The leaders of the opposition parties will meet periodically to review the situation in the country.

CSO: 4000/139

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

INDIA, SFRY ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON GANDHI VISIT

OW110746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 10 (XINHUA)--India and Yugoslavia have decided to enhance their friendly relations and expand long-term cooperation in all fields.

The decision was contained in a joint communique issued here today at the end of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to Yugoslavia.

During her visit, Mrs. Gandhi had talks with President Mika Spiljak and Premier Milka Planinc on bilateral cooperation and urgent international issues.

Both sides reaffirmed their determination to adhere to the principles and purpose of the nonaligned movement and implement the declaration of the seventh non-aligned summit in cooperation with other non-aligned countries.

Expressing their concern over the bloc confrontation, arms race, and resort to force and pressure in international relations and over the tensions in the Middle East, southern Africa, Southwest and Southeast Asia and Central America, they held that these crises could only be solved by peaceful means on the basis of respect for sovereignty and national independence, withdrawal of foreign troops, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and strict respect for non-aligned status and the right of all peoples to determine their own destiny.

CSO: 4000/139

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

GANDHI VISITS FINLAND, HOLDS TALKS WITH KOVISTO

OW120554 Beijing XINHUA in English 0127 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Helsinki, June 11 (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today stressed the importance of recognizing the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and to establish their own independent state.

Mrs Gandhi told a press conference before her departure for Denmark that recognizing these Palestinians' rights was a way to a permanent peace in the Middle East.

She said Israel should withdraw its troops from the occupied Arab territories.

Mrs Gandhi arrived here yesterday for a two-day visit. She had talks with Finnish President Mauno Kovisto and Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa on the international situation and bilateral relations.

Leaders of the two countries expressed their hope that trade between Finland and India would further develop.

Yesterday, Mrs Gandhi attended the signing ceremony of the Finnish-Indian cultural and taxation agreements.

Finnish exports to India totalled 243 million marks last year but the imports from India were only 57 million marks in the same period. Finland intended reportedly to import more textiles and coffee from India to balance the trade.

CSO: 4000/139

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

INDIA NOTES SUMMIT'S INATTENTION TO THIRD WORLD

OW021156 Beijing XINHUA in English 1117 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] New Delhi, June 2 (XINHUA)--India has regretted the lack of response from the Williamsburg summit of seven developed countries to the specific proposals of developing countries, according to today's Indian newspapers.

An official Indian spokesman pointed out Wednesday that there was no response to the proposals made by the non-aligned countries for starting global negotiations and restructuring the international economic order.

He expressed the hope that the proposals would receive due attention at the forthcoming meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Belgrade. However, India was glad to note that leaders of the seven industrialized countries had welcomed the openness to dialogue which developing countries evinced at the recent conference of the non-aligned countries in New Delhi and the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires, he said.

On the eve of the Williamsburg summit, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, as chairman of the non-aligned meeting, urged the French president and the prime ministers of Canada, Britain and Japan to speak up for the developing countries at Williamsburg to create a better awareness of their requirements.

CSO: 4000/139

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

GANDHI VISITS HELSINKI, COMMENTS ON ARMS RACE

OW110030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Helsinki, June 10 (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi arrived here this afternoon to pay her first two-day official visit to Finland at the invitation of Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa.

In a statement to journalists upon her arrival at the Helsinki airport, Mrs Gandhi expressed "deep concern for peace."

Mrs Gandhi will have talks with Finnish President Mauno Koivisto and Prime Minister Sorsa on the current international situation and bilateral relations.

Prior to her visit, in an interview with Finnish paper UUSI SUOMI, Mrs Gandhi stated that India has a reserved attitude toward the treaty against spread of nuclear arms because the treaty is unequal. She called for an urgent action to contain arms race and prevent a nuclear war, hoping for a nuclear-free world.

Mrs Gandhi said that India was against any intervention from outside into Afghanistan's internal affairs from the very beginning. She hoped for a political settlement to the matter, which is acceptable to all sides.

The Indian prime minister also hoped for a world economic order based on equality and justice. She said that it should be recognized that the north and south are dependent on each other.

CSO: 4000/139

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

NEPAL'S BIRENDRA ON DRA, PEACE ZONE PROPOSAL

OW261746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Kathmandu, May 26 (XINHUA)--King Birendra of Nepal Tuesday reiterated Nepal's support to the demand for foreign troop withdrawal from Afghanistan and to U.N. secretary-general's efforts for a solution of the issue.

In an interview with a group of Pakistan reporters accompanying visiting Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, the king said there should be respect of the rights of the Afghan people to self-determination and the rights of millions of Afghan refugees to return to their homeland in honor and safety.

"Nepal is opposed to foreign intervention, in whatever shape or form, in the internal affairs of another country. We are naturally all the more concerned when such intervention takes place in our vicinity," he stressed.

Asked about the proposal that Nepal be declared a zone of peace, King Birendra said, "It is a proposal solely guided by the Nepalese people's desire to strengthen the atmosphere of peace in our country and around which we consider most essential for both our development and our security."

Commenting on Pakistan's proposal to establish a nuclear weapons free zone in South Asia, the king reaffirmed Nepal's "strong support" to it. "Peace and stability in the South Asian region is a matter of direct concern to us," he said.

On the Pakistan and Indian efforts to improve relations, the king expressed the hope that the statemanship shown by both sides will result in building an atmosphere of confidence and cooperation between Nepal's two friends in this region.

CSO: 4000/139

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN SUPPORTS NEPAL BEING ZONE OF PEACE

OW280807 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Islamabad, May 27 (XINHUA)--Pakistan supports the Nepalese proposal for its being declared a zone of peace in its desire to retain its non-aligned status and to remain aloof from military alliance with big powers, said President Ziaul Haq today.

Speaking at a news conference upon his arrival here after a state visit to Nepal, President Ziaul Haq said the Nepalese leaders displayed a lot of confidence in and understanding for Pakistan, which would lead to more fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

His tour to Nepal, he said, should not be viewed as one detrimental to other neighboring countries. His country wanted to develop its relations with all countries on the basis of sovereign equality and mutual benefit, he added.

On the Pakistan-Indian relations, the president expressed his hope that India would continue to contribute towards the process of normalization of the relations between the two countries. As far as Pakistan was concerned, it was keen to keep up this process. If there were any misunderstanding or misgiving, these should be removed, he said.

CSO: 4000/139



NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

NEPAL, PAKISTAN ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

OW271708 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Kathmandu, May 27 (XINHUA)--Nepal and Pakistan today called for a solution of the problems of Afghanistan and Kampuchea based on the relevant U.N. resolutions that all foreign forces be immediately withdrawn from these countries and the people of both countries be granted the right to self-determination.

This was stated in a joint communique issued at the end of a four-day state visit by Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, who left here for home this afternoon.

On the problem of Afghanistan, President Ziaul and King Birendra demanded the restoration of Afghanistan's sovereignty, political independence and non-aligned character and the restitution of the right for the voluntary return of the Afghan refugees to their homes in safety and honor.

The two leaders held that the Palestinian problem constituted the core of the Middle East conflict. "They agreed that a just and durable peace could not be achieved without the restitution of the inalienable right to self-determination of the Palestinian people including their right to establish a sovereign state in their homeland."

Both sides reiterated solidarity with and total support to the struggle of the people of South Africa against the evils of racism and apartheid and of the Namibian people for the liberation of their territory and the establishment of an independent state.

The two leaders expressed support for the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in South Asia and other regions. The president of Pakistan reiterated Pakistan's support for Nepal as a zone of peace in the confidence that it contributed to peace and stability in the region.

Regarding the north-south dialogue, they emphasized the need to establish a new international economic order. Meanwhile, they noted with appreciation the efforts made to foster economic cooperation among developing countries and stressed the need for these countries to agree on a charter of action for collective self-reliance which would help accelerate the process of development.

On regional cooperation, the two leaders expressed satisfaction at the progress made so far in developing a framework of such cooperation among the seven South Asian countries and agreed that increased contacts and cooperation on regional basis would not only contribute to strengthening the atmosphere of mutual trust and confidence but also accelerating the process of overall economic development within the region for the common benefit of all member countries.

The two leaders noted with satisfaction the steady development of close, cordial and cooperative relations between their countries and expressed the desire to further expand and strengthen them for mutual benefit. They also reaffirmed their adherence to the principles and objectives of the policy of non-alignment.

At a press conference before his departure, Ziaul talked about the India-Pakistan relations. He said, "We have made a good deal of progress." "There is generally an atmosphere of goodwill."

Ziaul expressed the hope that any traditional mutual distrust between India and Pakistan should be removed and a positive approach be taken toward settling any disputes between the two countries.

CSO: 4000/139

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTANI OFFICIAL VIEWS AFGHAN REFUGEE PROGRAM

OW011850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Islamabad, June 1 (XINHUA)--Over 1.2 million dollars are being spent daily on providing food, clothes and shelter to the Afghan refugees in Pakistan, chief commissioner for Afghan refugees Said Azhar told reporters here today.

He said the refugees are given all possible facilities for humanitarian reasons despite the fact that it spells a heavy strain on the Pakistan economy.

Azhar said as refugees continue to pour in, fresh caravans are being diverted to Punjab Province. Nearly 45,000 refugees have been shifted to five tentage villages in Tehsil Eisakhel, Mianwali District since mid-December of last year. There is a plan to settle 200,000 refugees there.

Azhar added half of the Afghan refugees are children, and the figure of females is higher than males.

It is absolutely impermissible for Afghan refugees to buy any immovable property in Pakistan and get themselves involved in a business which leads to their permanent stay in the country, he said.

CSO: 4000/139

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN PROVIDES AID TO AFGHAN REFUGEES

OW121822 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Islamabad, June 12 (XINHUA)--The government of Pakistan is making efforts to provide educational and medical facilities to the Afghan refugees in tentage villages, the Pakistan news agency APP reported today.

The number of primary schools for Afghan refugees has gone up to 408 including 31 girl schools. Total enrollment of pupils has reached 60,000. Five middle schools with 2,046 students have been established. Teachers in the primary and middle schools have risen to 1,641 in number.

Besides, 538 students have been given admission into different professional colleges. Among them, 51 were admitted to medical colleges, 30 to engineering colleges and 14 to the National Institute of Modern Languages in Islamabad.

Five vocational training schools are being built at Haripur, Mardan, Kohat and Peshawar to impart training in mechanical, electricity, carpentry, tailoring and other subjects.

The Afghan refugees are provided with medical care under a planned program. 122 basic health units with 143 qualified doctors and some 600 medical staff have been established in tentage villages in northwest frontier province. The patients attended to, according to statistics, were 2.34 million in 1981, 3.11 million in 1982 and 1.56 million during the first five months this year.

The refugees are receiving health check-ups weekly and would be admitted to district hospitals for general and specialized treatment if necessary.

Under an immunization program, the refugees have been vaccinated against T.B., polio, measles and other diseases. A special mobile x-ray unit is operating among the Afghan refugees. Almost all the refugee camps have been sprayed with insecticides for malaria control and prevention.

CSO: 4000/139

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

ZIAUL HAQ ON FOREIGN POLICY TO NEPALESE COUNCIL

OW261926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1911 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Katmandu, May 26 (XINHUA)--Visiting Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq expounded his country's foreign policy when he addressed the Nepal Council of World Affairs here this afternoon.

On the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan, the president observed, "We could not remain insensitive to the tragedy that had befallen our next-door neighbour, nor could we be oblivious to its potential for escalating into an even bigger conflagration." He stressed Pakistan's continued support for the U.N. resolution calling for a political settlement on the basis of a complete withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan.

He reiterated Pakistan's full support to the United Nations' call for withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea, and respect for the right of its people to determine their own destiny free from external pressure, subversion and coercion.

On the Middle-East issue, Ziaul pointed out, "the core of the problem is the Israeli usurpation of the rights of the Palestinian people and occupation of Arab lands." He asserted that "there can be no durable solution of the problem unless it provides for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories, including Holy Jerusalem, and restores to the Palestinian people their right to establish an independent Palestinian state in their homeland under the PLO leadership."

Referring to the India-Pakistan relations, he said that there emerged a growing realization in both countries that they must not allow the past to inhibit them from developing friendly and cooperative relations. "Pakistan's offer of a no-war pact to India was made in this spirit," he said.

Speaking of Pakistan and Nepal's relations with China, the president noted with satisfaction that both Pakistan and Nepal enjoy a relationship of close trust and confidence with China and have demarcated their respective borders with China in an amicable manner, and in a spirit of mutual understanding and goodwill.

He expressed support for Nepal's proposal to establish a zone of peace, saying that Pakistan regards this initiative as a valuable contribution towards the cause of peace in the region.

He stressed that Pakistan is guided by its commitment to the policy of non-alignment.

CSO: 4000/139

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN DEMANDS TROOP PULLOUT FROM DRA

OW250917 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Katmandu, May 24 (XINHUA)--Pakistan today demanded that foreign troops withdraw from Afghanistan and Kampuchea and that the people in these countries be allowed to freely determine their own destiny.

The demand was made by the visiting president of Pakistan General Mohammad Ziaul Haq at a state banquet given in his honor by King Birendra tonight.

Sharply criticising the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, Ziaul Haq pointed out in his speech that "it has affected the peace and tranquillity of the region, and the upheaval caused by it within Afghanistan has forced three million Afghan nationals to take refuge in Pakistan."

"It is our demand," he stressed, "and indeed the demand of the entire international community that foreign forces be withdrawn from Afghanistan, its independence and sovereignty be restored, the right to self-determination of the Afghan people be respected, and conditions be created in Afghanistan to enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honor."

As regards the Kampuchean problem, Ziaul Haq noted that "it is on the basis of the same principles that we support the oppressed people of Kampuchea, and desire the evacuation of foreign forces from that country, so that its people can freely determine their own destiny."

On the Middle East situation, he demanded Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories and restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination. This, he stressed, is the only way to establish a durable peace in the Middle East.

Ziaul Haq also underlined the importance of establishing regional cooperation among the countries of South Asia.

The Pakistani president reiterated his country's support for Nepal in safeguarding its independence and non-aligned status.

In his speech, King Birendra observed that Nepal dearly prizes its independence by refusing to play into the hands of any power, big or small. The policy of non-alignment to which the country firmly adheres is born of this principle.

On bilateral relations, the king said that "there are no outstanding problems between Nepal and Pakistan. Both of our governments are engaged in exploring new avenues of cooperation between Nepal and Pakistan."

CSO: 4000/139



NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTANI SPOKESMAN ON COMING TALKS WITH INDIA

OW311912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Islamabad, May 31 (XINHUA)--Pakistan today expressed its hope that the first meeting of Indo-Pak Joint Ministerial Commission tomorrow will make a positive contribution to the strengthening of understanding and the promoting of cooperation between the two countries.

Speaking at a press briefing, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said the meeting of the joint commission, set up in last March, will discuss cooperation in economy, trade, industry, education, health, culture, tourism, information, counsellor and science and technology.

Both India and Pakistan, he said, consider the establishment of the commission as a landmark in the development of relations between the two countries.

Asked about Pakistan's proposal for a non-aggression agreement and the Indian proposal for a friendship treaty, the spokesman said that the two governments have discussed the proposals on several occasions. They are expected to agree upon a date for exclusive discussions on the two proposals. It would be wrong to say that they have lost interest in the two proposals, he emphasised.

CSO: 4000/139

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

INDIA-PAKISTAN JOINT COMMISSION SESSION OPENS

OW011838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Islamabad, June 1 (XINHUA)--The first meeting of the Indo-Pak Joint Commission opened here today with foreign ministers of the two countries voicing their hope that the institution would help promote cooperation and strengthen the existing links between the two countries, according to the Associated Press of Pakistan.

Speaking first at the meeting, Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan expressed the confidence that this institutionalized forum would provide a fresh impetus for meaningful cooperation between the two neighboring countries.

The tasks before the joint commission would not always be easy, he said, but with goodwill and sincerity, "we would not disappoint the expectations of the peoples of the two countries."

Referring to the South Asian Regional Cooperation, Yaqub Ali Khan said the commission would serve as a supplement to the cooperation already underway in the regional context.

In his speech, Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao said that he had come with the expectations that the deliberations of the commission would make a concrete and substantial contribution towards creating new bonds between the two countries.

"We in India earnestly seek to achieve with you normal and friendly links as between two sovereign, equal and independent neighbours," he said.

The Indian minister concluded that the task before the two sides was a quest, and at moments an uncertain quest. But the momentum of the quest would be maintained by the will of the peoples of the two countries.

After speeches of the foreign ministers, a close-door session started. The meeting will last for four days.

The Indian minister arrived here this morning.

CSO: 4000/139

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN-INDIA COMMISSION AGREES ON CLOSER TIES

OW041714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Islamabad, June 4 (XINHUA)--Pakistan and India decided today to bring their ties closer by reducing postal rates, improving telecommunications and liberalizing travel facilities.

This was made public in a report signed by Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan and Indian External Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao at the end of the first meeting of the Pak-Indian Joint Commission beginning June 1.

The report listed detailed recommendations put forward by the Pakistan and Indian sides to enter into cooperation in economy, industry, agriculture, communications, health, science and technology, trade, information, education, social science, culture, sports, travel and consular matters.

Referring to Pakistan's proposal of a no-war pact and India's proposal of a treaty of peace and friendship, it said that the two ministers reiterated the commitments of their governments to hold further discussions on them at an earlier mutually agreed date.

The two foreign ministers expressed satisfaction at the results achieved during the first meeting, the report said, adding they were confident that the joint commission would facilitate the strengthening of mutual understanding and the promotion of cooperation between the two countries.

The report said that the next meeting of the joint commission would be held in India in 1984 and the four subcommissions would meet either in Islamabad or in New Delhi within this year.

The two foreign ministers jointly addressed a press conference following the concluding session. Yaqub Ali Khan said that the first joint commission meeting "constituted an auspicious beginning" and "provided a solid foundation on which the edifice of bilateral cooperation could be built in years to come."

Rao said: "The steps taken in the direction of cooperation, however small they might seem, would benefit the common men in both countries and therefore ought to be sustained and promoted."

The Indian foreign minister and his delegation left here for New Delhi this afternoon.

CSO: 4000/139

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN MINISTER NOTES 'DIFFICULT' AFGHAN TALKS

OW041706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Islamabad, June 4 (XINHUA)--Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan said today the U.N. sponsored Geneva indirect talks to seek a comprehensive solution to the Afghan issue was a "difficult and slow moving" process.

There were many difficulties to be surmounted though "some progress" has been made, Yaqub Ali Khan told a press conference here.

The talks, which began some one year ago, involve Pakistan, the Soviet-backed Kabul regime and Diego Cordovez, personal representative of U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar. Iran has refused to take part.

Yaqub Ali Khan said Afghan refugees could not go home until propitious conditions are created in Afghanistan for their return with safety and honour.

"The central point in this regard is the withdrawal of foreign troops. Their presence is an additional element of creating tensions and inviting superpower rivalry which is potentially detrimental to the stability of the region," Yaqub Ali Khan said.

The other side, he said, had asked for assurances of non-interference and non-intervention and also international guarantees for such assurances.

Pakistan had not interfered in the internal affairs of any other country, but is prepared to give assurances within the framework of the U.N. charter, he noted.

As regards international guarantees, the minister said the number and names of the guarantors have to be acceptable to both sides. So far this chapter has not been tackled in detail nor was there any decision on the number of guarantors, he said.

CSO: 4000/139

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN'S ALI KHAN VIEWS TALKS ON AFGHANISTAN

OW300830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Islamabad, May 30 (XINHUA)--Pakistan Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan returned here this morning from his 8-day visit to Saudi Arabia, France, Britain and the United States in connection with the Afghan problem.

Talking to newsmen at the airport, Yaqub Ali Khan said that the discussions he had in the capitals of these countries were "indeed very useful" and necessary in preparation for the U.N. sponsored indirect talks on Afghanistan to be resumed in Geneva on June 16.

Yaqub Ali Khan said that he was happy to see that in the capitals he visited he found full support for a political solution to the Afghan question on the basis of Pakistan's four-point proposal including the demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops which has also been endorsed by the international community.

He also met Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization (OIC), in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Pakistan fully subscribed to the OIC resolutions on Afghanistan, Yaqub Ali Khan said.

The Pakistan foreign minister said that on June 9, he would visit Moscow with the same purpose.

CSO: 4000/139

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN DENIES INTERFERING IN INDIA'S AFFAIRS

OW270841 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Islamabad, May 26 (XINHUA)--Pakistan reiterated today that it would adhere scrupulously to the principle of non-interference in internal affairs in its relations with India and also with other states.

The statement was made by a spokesman of the Pakistan Foreign Ministry when he was commenting on charges by Indian newspapers and even a member of the Indian Parliament that Pakistan officials had held "closed-door" meetings with an Indian Sikh Pilgrims delegation when it toured Pakistan in April.

The spokesman said that the Indian charges were made to falsely implicate Pakistan in India's internal problems and vitiate the atmosphere of Pakistan-India relations on the eve of the first joint commission meeting to be held in Islamabad from June 1.

He said that the charges were "absolutely baseless" and "regrettable" as the Sikh delegation had been accompanied as usual by Indian officials during the tour and the Indian ambassador had been present during the meetings between Pakistan and the delegation leaders. These meetings had been sought by the delegation to express thanks for the facilities extended to them and to discuss matters relating to the maintenance of their shrines in Pakistan, he said.

CSO: 4000/139

BRIEFS

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT TO NEPAL--Islamabad, 24 May (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Ziaul Haq left here this morning for a four-day visit to Nepal after expressing the hope that his visit would further consolidate the good relations between the two countries. Talking to newsmen before his departure, the president said his visit is part of Pakistan's efforts to strengthen its friendly relations with its neighbors and countries of the region. "The purpose is to create an atmosphere of friendship and amity in the region," Ziaul remarked. Pakistani efforts were not directed against any third country, he added. He said Pakistan and Nepal are associated in the efforts to promote regional cooperation among seven countries--Pakistan, Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, the Maldives and Bhutan. The president hoped that his state visit to Nepal would open new avenues of cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [OW241258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1137 GMT 24 May 83]

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN NEPAL--Katmandu, 24 May (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Ziaul Haq and his wife arrived here today on a four-day state visit to Nepal at the invitation of King Birendra and Queen Aishwarya. The king and queen were at the airport to meet the distinguished guests. Also present on the occasion were Nepalese high-ranking officials and foreign envoys to Nepal, including Chinese Ambassador Ma Muming. Talking to newsmen upon his arrival, the president expressed the hope that his visit will contribute to the strengthening of the relations between Pakistan and Nepal. Nepal and Pakistan have forged relations of friendship and cooperation. They share similar views on major international issues and both have a strong will to boost regional cooperation in South Asia and to step up bilateral cooperation in various fields. [Text] [OW241259 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 24 May 83]

NEPAL-PAKISTAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION--Katmandu, 24 May (XINHUA)--A Nepal-Pakistan joint economic commission at ministerial level was set up under an agreement signed here today. Nepalese Finance Minister Yadav Prashad Pant and Pakistani Minister for Finance, Commerce, Planning and Coordination Ghulam Ishaq Khan signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments. The agreement aims to take all necessary measures to strengthen and promote economic and technical cooperation between the two countries for mutual benefit. Under the agreement, the cooperation will cover the fields of economy, trade, agriculture and water management, industry, education and

culture, communications, science and technology, hydropower generation and tourism. The joint economic commission will be responsible for following up the implementation of the agreed programs and identifying new areas of cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [OW250905 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 25 May 83]

SOVIET URANIUM TO INDIA DENIED--New Delhi, 25 May (XINHUA)--An Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman today denied a press report of the arrival in India of Soviet uranium but admitted having received a consignment of heavy water from the Soviet Union. The spokesman described as "factually incorrect" a lead story in today's HINDUSTAN TIMES headlined "Soviet Uranium Arrives Amid Tight Security." He said 131 tons of heavy water had been supplied to the Rajasthan atomic power station by the end of last year under an agreement signed with the USSR in September 1976. The supply under the agreement, providing for a total of 256 tons, began in 1982 after an additional protocol was initiated in 1979, he added. The spokesman said he had no idea about the quantity of the consignment of heavy water received yesterday. [Text] [OW251916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 25 May 83]

AFGHAN REFUGEES INTO PAKISTAN--Islamabad, 30 May (XINHUA)--The inflow of Afghan refugees into Pakistan still continues and the latest figure of refugees tends to surpass three million, an official press release said here today. It said, the Pakistan Government has initiated income-generating projects to avoid shock to the sense of self-respect of the Afghan refugees who have been forced to leave their homes. 36 schemes in the World Bank's 20 million dollar income-generating project have been added recently. These schemes are designed to engage a large number of refugees in the fields of road-building, re-afforestation, irrigation and carpet-weaving, the press release said. About 40,000 Afghan refugees have recently been settled in Punjab Province to ease the grave density of refugees in the northwest frontier province. Other rehabilitation programmes have been launched at the refugee villages in Punjab. [Text] [OW301850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 30 May 83]

INDIA, PAKISTAN PEACE, FRIENDSHIP PACT--New Delhi, 5 Jun (XINHUA)--Proposals for a no-war pact and a treaty of peace and friendship were discussed in the talks between the Indian and Pakistani foreign ministers. This was announced to the press by Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao upon his return here from the four-day meeting of the Indian-Pakistani joint commission in Islamabad yesterday. The proposals would be discussed in detail at the level of foreign secretaries in New Delhi later, he added. Rao said his talks with Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Ali Khan were "very cordial all through." He expressed the conviction that the implementation of the decisions of the joint commission would give a further push to the process of normalization of relations between the two countries. [Text] [OW051152 Beijing XINHUA in English 1132 GMT 5 Jun 83]

INDIA MANUFACTURED MIG-27--New Delhi, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--A large part of the tooling, sophisticated machinery and equipment for the assembly and eventual indigenous production of the MiG-27 fighter aircraft have arrived in India,



reported Indian newspapers today. The machinery is now being installed at the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) units by Indian experts. According to present indications about 200 MiG-27 aircraft would be assembled and produced at HAL. The first Indian-assembled MiG-27 is expected to roll out next April. The Soviet Union has agreed to permit India to manufacture the updated re-heat Tumansky R-29-300 Turbofan engine for the Mig-27 at HAL's Koraput division. The aircraft is a dedicated air-to-ground derivative of the basic MiG-23 aircraft which is already operational with the Indian air force. [Text] [OW061239 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 6 Jun 83]

MAJOR MILITARY BASE CAPTURED--Beijing, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--Afghan guerrillas fighting the Moscow-backed Karmal regime captured recently a major military base situated 20 kilometers north of Maimana, the capital of Faryab Province bordering the Soviet Union. According to the Peshawar-based Afghan Islamic press, about 500 guerrillas attacked the base in the last week of May. During the heavy fighting that lasted 24 hours, the guerrillas killed 90 government soldiers and captured 50 others including a high-ranking officer. The guerrillas also destroyed four enemy tanks, a communications truck and captured 200 Soviet-Made assault rifles. In the same period, guerrilla forces shot down a helicopter of the government forces near the Mazar-e-sharif airport. A separate report of the Afghan Islamic press said 52 government soldiers defected to guerrilla forces in Gada-e-gale, 10 kilometers northwest of Maimana, in the last 10 days of May. [Text] [OW061707 Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 6 Jun 83]

TWO AIRFIELDS ATTACKED--Beijing, 8 Jun (XINHUA)--Afghan guerrillas attacked two Soviet military airports at Mazar-i-sharif and Herat and forced their temporary closure late last month, Western news agencies reported yesterday. The attacks on the two airports were carried out after an attack by the guerrillas on the Jalalabad airport on May 25. The Mazar-i-sharif airport is a major staging point for Soviet military supplies in northern Afghanistan while the Herat airport is the centre of the Soviet and Karmal troops to carry out military operations against guerrillas in Western Afghanistan along the border with Iran. In the attack on Mazar-i-sharif on May 30 and on Herat the next day, the guerrillas badly damaged two runways with rockets. At least one Soviet transport plane was damaged. Soviet transport planes had to use a nearby dirt air strip in the Mazar-i-sharif airport. [Text] [OW081357 Beijing XINHUA in English 1114 GMT 8 Jun 83]

NATIONALISTS' EXECUTION CONDEMNED--Islamabad, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--Pakistan today condemned the South African regime for its execution of three South African freedom fighters. A foreign office spokesman said in a statement that the execution of the freedom fighters demonstrated again the "barbarous and inhuman" nature of the policies of the Pretoria regime. The government of Pakistan, the spokesman said, "expresses its total solidarity with the brave people of South Africa in their heroic struggle to attain their basic human rights of equality, self-determination and majority rule." [Text] [OW120610 Beijing XINHUA in English 0114 GMT 12 Jun 83]

BANGLADESH LEADER'S COMMENTS--Dhaka, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--Bangladesh chief martial law administrator Hussain Mohammad Ershad said today that his four-day official visit to Yugoslavia had helped promote the bilateral economic cooperation on a long-term basis between the two countries. Speaking at a press conference on his return from Belgrade this morning, Ershad said Yugoslavia had assured its cooperation with Bangladesh in various fields including energy, communications, agriculture, gas and oil exploration, petro-chemicals and transfer of technology. Answering a question on his country's dispute over the Ganges water with India, Ershad said his government would go on making efforts to have the problem settled between the two countries instead of internationalizing it. But he added, "If the mutual negotiation does not bring any acceptable solution Bangladesh will definitely take up the matter at an appropriate international forum or seek good offices of friendly countries to establish its right on the Ganges water." [Text] [OW121736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 12 Jun 83]

MAURITIAN LEADER--Yesterday evening [27 May], the Guangdong Provincial People's Government held a banquet in Dongfang Guesthouse to warmly welcome Mauritian Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth and his wife, and the Mauritian Government delegation he heads in their visit to Guangdong. Both Governor Liang Lingguang and Prime Minister Jugnauth proposed toasts at the banquet. Yesterday afternoon, the distinguished Mauritian guests visited a river dam and the mushroom farm of the suburban Agricultural Scientific Institute at Renhe Commune on Guangzhou's outskirts. There they were warmly welcomed by the cadres and masses. [Text] [HK300358 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 27 May 83]

CSO: 4005/914

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

### RENMIN RIBAO HAILS AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY

OW250823 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 25 (XINHUA)--The Organization of African Unity (OAU) founded 20 years ago today has devoted itself to decolonization and made great contributions to national liberation in the African continent, said an editorial of the PEOPLE'S DAILY here today.

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the "liberation day of Africa" fixed by the first OAU summit on May 25, 1963, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the editorial extended warm congratulations of the Chinese people to the states and peoples of Africa.

Facing intensified rivalries between the two superpowers and their unbridled interventions in the continent since 1970's, the OAU has been calling for solidarity among the African states and passed resolutions against external intervention and for the establishment of a joint defense force, the editorial said.

African countries which have gained political independence are still subjected in varying degrees to economic control and plunder by colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. The economic crisis shifted onto African countries by a few developed countries has aggravated their economic difficulties. Therefore, the OAU has called on African countries to wage struggles together with other Third World countries against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism in the economic field, to strive for the establishment of a new international economic order, and to develop economic cooperation with Third World countries. Regional economic cooperation among African countries has also developed continuously. The OAU held an African summit in Lagos in April 1980 to discuss economic issues. The summit adopted a plan for African economic development, worked out a program for African economic growth for the following two decades, and defined an objective to make preparations for establishing an economic community and common market, so as to gradually achieve economic integration in Africa.

In the past two decades, the editorial said, the OAU has played an effective role in mediating between conflicting African countries and promoting African unity and cooperation. Owing to problems left over by history, there have been differences and contradictions among some African countries, with some

of them developing into conflicts. In accordance with the aim of its charter and in the spirit of seeking common ground on major issues while reserving differences on minor ones, the OAU has carried on patient mediation by means of peaceful negotiations, which has led to the relaxation of tension among some African countries, safeguarded African unity, and forestalled superpower interference in African internal affairs.

Although the OAU is facing certain difficulties and problems, the editorial said these can be overcome since a great majority of African countries demand African unity against common enemies.

CSO: 4000/134

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON SOUTH AFRICAN EXECUTIONS

OW100326 Beijing XINHUA in English 0259 GMT 10 Jun 83

[PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary: South African Freedom Fighters Will Never Be Cowed--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY in a commentary today condemned South African regime's new crimes of hanging three freedom fighters yesterday, saying no butcher's knife can cow the South African freedom fighters.

Thelle Mogoerane, 23, Jerry Mosololi, 25, and Marcus Motaung, 28, who were sentenced to death by the South African Supreme Court last August on the charge of "high treason" and were hanged in Pretoria yesterday morning despite worldwide protest.

On behalf of the Chinese people, the commentary expressed utmost indignation against and strong condemnation of the South African authorities' new crimes.

It pointed out that these crimes represent a challenge to human justice and conscience and to world public opinion. They are also an expression of the South African regime's desperation.

It said all reactionaries resort to slaughter as their last-ditch attempt to rescue themselves from extinction. But, this can only show their weakness rather than their might, it added.

The commentary said no slaughter can cow the people struggling for freedom. While a freedom fighter lays down his life, ten of thousands of others will emerge. They will hold aloft the anti-racist banner and march forward along the path opened up by their comrades-in-arms.

The commentary concluded that the South African authorities' criminal acts can only arouse more indignation and greater resistance among the South African people and the people in the world as a whole, and add fuel to the flame of the struggle for the liberation of Africa.

CSO: 4000/134

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ANC LEADER CONDEMNS S. AFRICA FOR EXECUTIONS

OW100205 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Lusaka, June 9 (XINHUA)--Secretary-General of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) Alfred Nzo has strongly condemned the South African authorities for "carrying out a cold-blooded murder" of three ANC members.

In a statement released here today, Nzo said that Botha and his accessories joined hands in killing Simon Mogoerane, Jerry Mosololi and Thabo Motaung "in a flagrant and deliberate violation of international law."

Extending condolences to the bereaved families, Nzo said the murder of the three ANC members would serve as a "call to battle" against the white-majority rule of the South African regime.

He praised ANC members for "daring to fight for national emancipation" and "choosing to die with honour rather than to demean themselves with craven pleas to their captors."

The three ANC members were executed at dawn today by the Pretoria regime despite appeals from peoples and governments all over the world. They were hanged for "high treason" in connection with attacks on three police stations last August which resulted in four deaths.

CSO: 4000/134

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

RENMIN RIBAO SCORES ATTACK ON MOZAMBIQUE

OW250749 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 25 (XINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY says in a commentary today that the Chinese people strongly condemn the South African authorities for the recent bombing of Mozambique.

Entitled "New Crime of the South African Authorities," the commentary says that since the beginning of this year, the South African authorities have successively bombed Angola, attacked Lesotho, invaded Zimbabwe and Botswana, and threatened Swaziland. Such unbridled infringements upon neighboring countries showed that the development of the situation in southern Africa is growingly unfavorable to Pretoria.

It points out that after South Africa's sabotage of the negotiations on Namibia's independence last year, the Namibian people have launched new mass movements and carried out armed struggle, dealing heavy blows at the South African racist regime. The South African people's struggle against racist oppression is also mounting. An instance of this is the recent attack on the headquarters of the South African air force.

In order to extricate themselves from their difficulties, the commentary says, the South African authorities have threatened military reprisals against the countries which support the struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples, and large-scale military actions against neighboring countries in an attempt to intimidate the Namibian and South African peoples and the African frontline states, and to perpetuate the existence of the racist regime in southern Africa.

But the African people who love independence and freedom will never stop fighting, the commentary says. The African countries will never submit to the threats of Pretoria. They will rise in unity against South Africa's aggressive policy and resolutely support the South African and Namibian peoples in carrying their liberation struggle through to the end.

CSO: 4000/134

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRC JOURNAL ARTICLE MARKS OAU ANNIVERSARY

OW261217 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 25, OANA-XINHUA--The 20-year-old history shows that the Organization of African Unity (OAU) has vitality. Its existence is the symbol of African unity and progress.

This was stated in a signed article marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the OAU. It was carried in the tenth issue of SEMIMONTHLY published here today.

It said, "The OAU founding had brought a brand new situation to Africa's liberation cause." "Under the banner of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and national liberation, the African people have won one victory after another."

It pointed out, "Since its origin, it has made unremitting efforts in advancing political unity and economic cooperation of African countries and gained outstanding results."

In western Africa, the 16 nation economic community of west African states and 6 nation west African economic community have grown rapidly.

In southeast Africa, 9 African countries established "the Southern African Development Coordination Conference" in April 1980, which aimed first of all, at setting up a good communication network so as to reduce dependence on South Africa.

Heads of 11 countries in middle Africa approved a document to set up an economic community for middle African countries.

The article said, "There exist various contradictions and differences due to centuries of colonial rule. Taking African unity as its responsibility, the OAU has done a lot of mediating work among the African countries." "A healthy sign has appeared although these problems are yet to be solved."

CSO: 4000/134



SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

TANZANIA, NIGERIA RAP WEST FOR NAMIBIA DELAYS

OW281301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] United Nations, May 27 (XINHUA)--Tanzania and Nigeria urged the five-nation Western contact group at the Security Council today to drop their unwarranted linkage of Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola with independence for Namibia.

Addressing the Security Council meeting on Namibia, Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Alim said that it was "immoral to hold the independence of Namibia hostage to a matter which is entirely within the sovereign right of an independent African state."

The introduction of a totally unrelated issue had given the South African regime a new excuse to defy the international community, he pointed out. The linkage "has now changed the course of the negotiations and is responsible for the total impasse which we face."

Salim said that since the adoption of the United Nations plan for independence of Namibia, the African states and the South West African People's Organization had done everything possible to facilitate action. It was not fair that the repeated response of the contact group had been a plea for "flexibility, patience and so-called reality."

The contact group should have demonstrated a sense of commitment and urgency, since they were the authors of the plan for the independence of Namibia, he continued.

Nigerian Foreign Minister Patrick Bolokor said that the contact group had damaged beyond repair its moral credibility.

He stressed, "We rejected any notion of idea that any powers have any strategic interests in Africa which warrant the delay and obstruction of Namibia's independence."

CSO: 4000/134

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

TANZANIAN SPEAKER ON IMPRESSIONS OF PRC VISIT

OW310943 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, May 30 (XINHUA correspondent Huai Chengbo)--Adam Sapi Mkwawa, speaker of the Tanzanian National Assembly, said here today that his visit to China earlier this month had left a good impression on him.

In an interview with this correspondent, the speaker said he found the Chinese workers' conditions "attractive." "We were very much impressed that the people are very well looked after and also they are getting bonuses for their work."

He said he had made a special request to the manager of a glass factory he visited in China for the rules and terms of service for the workers so that his country can make use of them "as much as we can."

Speaking of his visit to a people's commune in China, he said on the whole agriculture has advanced since 1963 when he paid his first visit to China.

During his Asian tour which also took him to Korea and Indonesia, he said, he saw how they solved their problems in the Third World. "What I learned from all these Asian countries, Korea, China and Indonesia is irrigation." He said although Tanzania is lucky to have big lakes and big rivers it should also encourage the local people to have irrigation systems in the villages.

Mkwawa said he had also found more development in Beijing this time with many apartments under construction.

CSO: 4000/134

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

NIGERIA'S EKWUEME MEETS PRC GROUPS, VIEWS TIES

OW261734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Lagos, May 26 (XINHUA)--Economic cooperation between Nigeria and China has great potentialities, said Nigerian Vice-President Alex Ekwueme here today when he received a Chinese trade delegation.

The vice-president told the delegation which was led by Gao Shilun, vice-chairman of the board of the China National Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation, that through his recent visit to China he has got a deep expression on the achievements won by the Chinese Government and people.

He pointed out that cooperation between the two countries could be underway in many fields including joint venture.

He hoped that there must be an effective cooperation at government level and non-government level between the two countries.

Gao Shilun said that China would develop good cooperation with Nigeria in the economic field.

In addition, the vice-president also received here today Chen Xinren, adviser to the Chinese Ministry of Culture, who leads a Chinese Government cultural delegation in visiting Nigeria.

On the occasion, the vice-president said that the relations between Nigeria and China are good and the two countries have effected cooperation in many fields.

He appraised China for giving support to African countries in the international arena.

CSO: 4000/134

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

KENYA'S MOI ON AFRICAN ECONOMIC SELF-RELIANCE

OW091243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1114 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 9 (XINHUA)--Economic grouping at sub-regional level in Africa is a way to realize economic self-reliance and change the present unjust world economic structure.

This statement was made by Kenyan President Arap Moi in a report on the work of the OAU in his capacity as chairman of the organisation at the opening ceremony of its 19th summit last night.

Moi said that despite past endeavours, most African countries are still faced with economic problems arising from both domestic and external factors and the most basic of the problems is the state of African agriculture which in turn affects the continent's food situation.

He stated that a number of African countries have to some extent worked out agricultural policies aimed at meeting food requirements for the rapidly increasing populations.

Advocating a new international economic order, President Moi pointed out that prices of primary products and raw materials are still depressed in the world while prices of capital and manufactured goods are on a constant upward swing.

He praised the function of the economic community of West African states which has recently decided to establish a preferential trade area in the region.

All these developments should be viewed as a prelude to an African economic community envisaged in the final act of Lagos adopted in 1980 for economic self-reliance in Africa, Moi noted.

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

UGANDAN PRESIDENT HAILS NEW VIGOR OF OAU

OW100432 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Kampala, June 9 (XINHUA)--President Appolo Milton Obote today declared the defeat of the African enemy attempting to destroy the Organization of African Unity and said the OAU had come to life with new vigor and determination.

Addressing a press conference at the Entebbe airport upon return from the 19th OAU summit in Addis Ababa, Obote said that the enemy of Africa wanted to destroy the OAU because it is the only organization of its nature in the world.

On the role of the OAU since its founding 20 years ago, President Obote noted that "the organization has been fighting for independence of the African countries."

While in Addis Ababa, the president said that "two revolutions have been going on in Africa. The first one is the revolt against foreign rule and foreign economic and political domination. The second is the revolution to transform the mental attitudes of the people and the structure of society in order to bring about the better standard of life." What also should be done for Africa is to free Namibia and eliminate the apartheid in South Africa, he added.

CSO: 4000/134

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

NIGERIA FILM WEEK--Lagos, 23 May (XINHUA)--A Chinese film week opened at the Nigerian National Theater here today. About 400 people including a Chinese cultural delegation led by Chen Xinren, adviser to the Ministry of Culture, and Tunji Olutola, an official of the Nigerian Ministry of Social Development, Youth and Culture, attended the opening ceremony. The Chinese feature film "In-Laws" was shown after the ceremony. During the film week from May 23 to 27 five Chinese feature films will be shown. [Text] [OW241437 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 24 May 83]

ABORTIVE COUP IN EQUATORIAL GUINEA--Beijing, 24 May (XINHUA)--The Equatorial Guinean Government foiled an attempt at the life of President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo in mid-May, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Marcelino Nguema Onguene announced in Malabo yesterday, according to a report from the capital of Equatorial Guinea. He said, "It was done by a handful of persons. They don't belong to any parties or any factions." He also said, "We foiled the attempted coup in good time. One of the officers who took part in the coup has sought asylum at the Spanish Embassy in Malabo. We have asked the embassy to turn him over to us." It was reported that about 80 officers have been arrested since the abortive coup. [Text] [OW250140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1123 GMT 24 May 83]

PRC YOUTH GROUP CONDEMNS BOMBING--Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA)--All-China Youth Federation today condemned the South African authorities for their bombing of the Mozambique's capital. In a message to the Mozambique Youth Organization, the federation said the South African regime committed a new "bloody crime" to the Mozambican people and youths in an air raid on the suburbs of Maputo Monday which inflicted heavy losses to the lives and property of the residents. The federation said "We Chinese youth strongly condemn the South African authorities' crime and firmly support the Mozambican people and youths in your just struggle for defending national sovereignty and territorial integrity." [Text] [OW251431 Beijing XINHUA in English 1318 GMT 25 May 83]

PRC WOMEN'S GROUP CONDEMNS RAID--Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA)--All-China Women's Federation today sternly condemned the South African racist regime for barbaric bombing raid on Maputo, Mozambique on May 23. In a message to the Mozambican Women Organization, the All-China Women's Federation expressed the resolute support to the solemn stand of the Mozambican women and people in safeguarding the national sovereignty and to the firm stand of the

southern African people to carry through to the end the national liberation struggle. [Text] [OW251425 Beijing XINHUA in English 1338 GMT 25 May 83]

PRC MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO MALI--Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA)--Two hundred and ten cases of medicines donated to Mali by the Chinese Government were handed over to the Malian Government at a ceremony in Bamako yesterday, according to a report from the Malian capital. Speaking at the ceremony, Malian Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs Ngolo Traore highly appraised the friendly cooperation between China and Mali in the medical field and thanked the Chinese Government for the donation. Chinese ambassador to Mali Zhou Haiping also spoke at the ceremony. Earlier this year, the Chinese Government has donated 725 cases of medicines and medical instruments to the Malian Government. [Text] [OW270803 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 27 May 83]

TANZANIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION DEPARTS--Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA)--The three-member Tanzanian Government cultural delegation led by Gaudios Tibakweitira, principal secretary in the Ministry of Information and Culture, after a two-week visit to China, left here last night for home. At the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture, the delegation arrived in Beijing on May 12. During their stay in China, Tanzanian guests met with and had cordial talks with Chinese Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi and Vice-Minister Lu Zhixian. They also visited Shanghai and Hangzhou. [Text] [OW281239 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 28 May 83]

GUINEA BISSAU DELEGATION VISIT--Beijing, 28 May (XINHUA)--Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture, feted members of a state cultural delegation from the Republic of Guinea-Bissau led by Luisa Borges here this evening. Lu Zhixian said the delegation's visit to China would surely promote mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries, and contribute to the cultural exchanges between them. The delegation, which arrived in Beijing May 27, will also tour Hangzhou, Shanghai, Kunming and Xian. [Text] [OW281918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 28 May 83]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA RECEIVES PRC ENVOY--Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA)--Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasago, president of the Equatorial Guinea, received Chinese Ambassador Lin Song in Malabo on May 27, according to a report from that city. The president had a friendly and cordial talk with the ambassador on promoting the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries as well as the domestic situation of Equatorial Guinea. [Text] [OW291129 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 29 May 83]

MAURITIAN LEADER ON PRC VISIT--Beijing, 30 May (XINHUA)--Mauritian Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth today described his ten-day China tour as "successful," according to a report from Port Louis, capital of Mauritius. He was speaking at the airport upon his return, when he was welcomed by Acting Prime Minister Harish Boodhoo, Minister of Industry and Commerce Kader Bhayat and Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Tu Qiang. The prime minister and his 11-member party arrived in Beijing May 19. During their stay in China, they met with Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang and visited factories, communes and other establishments in Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou. [Text] [OW301736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 30 May 83]

NEW MOZAMBICAN GOVERNMENT--Maputo, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--The reshuffled Mozambican Government was sworn in at a ceremony presided over by President Samora Machel here today. The reshuffle announced on May 28 was mainly aimed at strengthening the leadership at the provincial level so as to better lead the people in defending the country and combating hunger. Speaking at the ceremony, Machel said defending the country and combating hunger are the main tasks of the nation. He hoped that the new government will set an example for the people in accomplishing the two tasks. [Text] [OW041120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 4 Jun 83]

SOUTH AFRICAN EXECUTIONS CONDEMNED--Lusaka, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--U.N. Assistant Secretary-General James Jonah today condemned the South African regime for executing three members of the African National Congress (ANC). "This is in no way to deter the struggle of the South African people against apartheid," he said at a press conference at the U.N. Information Center here today. The three ANC members, Simon Mogoerane, Jerry Mosololi and Thabo Motaung were executed at dawn today by the Pretoria regime. Jonah is here on a two-day visit to confer with Zambian officials on a common approach at the second world conference to combat racism and racial discrimination scheduled to open in Geneva in August. He left here for Zimbabwe this afternoon. [Text] [OW100207 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 9 Jun 83]

CSO: 4000/134



NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LU GUANG REPORTS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS WORK

SK021031 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 83 p 2

[Report on work of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on 20 April 1983 at the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, after being adopted at the 20th session of the 5th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 9 April 1983]

[Excerpts] Fellow deputies, entrusted by the Fifth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, I deliver the work report of the Standing Committee to the congress.

The Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress was organized in December 1979 at the second session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress. In the past 3 years or so, the Fifth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee has vigorously engaged in work under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee, following the lines, principles and policies defined since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and in accordance with the powers entrusted by the "local organic law." The Standing Committee has also led and organized the direct electoral work at the county (city and district) and commune (township) levels. All cities, counties and districts have convened their people's congresses to elect their people's congress Standing Committees, people's governments, people's courts, and people's procuratorates, thus improving and strengthening the construction of the local political power. Persisting in the system concerning the regular meetings of the people's congress and of its Standing Committee, the Standing Committee of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress has prepared for and convened the third and fourth sessions of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, held on schedule the Standing Committee meetings on 20 occasions, carried forward socialist democracy and exercised the power of the people administrating the state. The Standing Committee has also strengthened the building of the socialist legal system, undertaken the work of soliciting opinions on the 19 draft laws of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, examined and approved 13 local laws, completed the work of sorting out the original local laws, and organized and promoted the propagation and education on the socialist democracy and legal system.

The Standing Committee has also conscientiously examined and adopted decisions on some major provincial matters, paid attention to work important to the whole province and to some major problems which were of most concern to the people and which urgently needed solutions. The Standing Committee has listened to 35 work reports made by the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate, and adopted 19 resolutions and decisions to meet the needs. The Standing Committee has conscientiously exercised its supervisory power, adopted and examined the relevant work reports of the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate, organized its members and deputies to conduct investigations and inspections on the implementation of laws and resolutions, helped to handle motions and receive the people's letters and visits and supervised the work of the provincial people's government and the provincial people's court and procuratorate. The Standing Committee has also exercised its power in giving appointments and removals according to the law and appointed 1,997 cadres and removed 165 cadres from their posts.

In sum, in the past 3 years, the Standing Committee has conscientiously exercised its powers entrusted by the "local organic law," persisted in investigations and research, maintained close links with the masses, effectively developed work and accumulated experiences in the fields of developing socialist democracy, perfecting the socialist legal system, promoting the work of setting aright things which had been thrown into disorder, promoting stability and unity and ensuring the construction of socialist material and spiritual civilization. As a result, a good foundation has been laid in perfecting the people's congress system and building the provincial people's congress and its Standing Committee into an authoritative organ of the people's power. Although we have scored achievements, we still have a long way to go compared to the demand of the constitution and with the will of the masses. The local legislative work has failed to follow the demands of the four modernizations, the supervision on the people's government and the provincial people's court and procuratorate has not been powerful, the ties with people's deputies have not been constant enough, the installation of organs of the Standing Committee has not been perfect and the creation of staff positions has not suited the demands of the work. All these should be greatly improved.

Fellow deputies, the report on the work in 1980 and 1981 had already been made at the third and fourth sessions of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress. The following is the report on the work done in the 1 year or so since the closing of the fourth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress:

1. Organized the people across the province to discuss the draft of the revised Constitution and promoted the study, propagation and implementation of the Constitution.

2. Formulated some local laws and undertook the discussion and revision of the relevant state laws.
3. Listened to the work reports of the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate and examined and adopted some major decisions.
4. Supervised and inspected the implementation of laws and resolutions.
5. Examined and adopted some personnel changes submitted by the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate.
6. Maintained close ties with the people's deputies and paid attention to the letters and visits from the masses.
7. Successfully completed the work of electing the people's deputies to the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.
8. Strengthened the ties with the county and city people's congress Standing Committees and exchanged work experiences.

Fellow deputies, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th Party Congress: "We must continue to reform and improve the state's political system and leadership system in line with the principle of democratic centralism so as to enable the people to better exercise the state power and enable the state organs to more effectively lead and organize the socialist construction." The people's congress Standing Committee is an organ of power as well as an organ of work. Therefore, in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, its task is very arduous. For this reason, it is necessary to study hard, emancipate our mind, work in a down-to-earth manner, be brave in practice and actively create a new situation in the work of the people's congress. It is also necessary to perfect and strengthen the people's congress system in line with the stipulations of the "Constitution" and the "Local Organic Law" so as to build the people's congress and its Standing Committee into an authoritative organ of people's power. It is imperative to develop socialist democracy, strengthen the socialist legal system, supervise the work of the provincial people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate, ensure the enforcement of the Constitution and various laws, fully mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities across the province, help accomplish all reform tasks and make contributions to fulfilling the general task for the new stage.

CSO: 4005/909

EAST REGION

REFORM OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN CITIES EMPHASIZED

Nanjing XINHUA RIABO in Chinese 22 Feb 83 p 4

[Article by Li Lun [7812 1243]: "A Reform That Emphasizes Both Resoluteness and Order"]

[Text] In his message greeting the spring festival, Comrade Zhao Ziyang issued an important statement on the current reform, saying: "In the new year, we must redouble our efforts to press forward with reforms. Our objective is to bring the reform of leading bodies at provincial or regional and prefectural or municipal levels to a successful conclusion, and to further secure cooperation between old and young cadres in replacing the former with the latter in the leading bodies. We must step up reforms in economic and other fields, and proceed from reality to carry them out comprehensively, systematically, resolutely, and in an orderly fashion. We must provide leadership for step-by-step or stage-by-stage reform, and make it progress through a trial period in an orderly fashion. We can neither take a wait-and-see or procrastinating attitude toward reforms, nor can approach it with rashness or arbitrary uniformity." This statement reminds us of the need to carry out the current reform in ways of correctly handling the relationship between "advocates of rapid reform" and "advocates of reform emphasizing both resoluteness and order." The key point in this connection is a demonstration of a firm attitude coupled with steady steps, meaning that neither the propensity to maintain the status quo and follow the beaten path nor rashness without going through a trial period will do the reform any good.

Today, a lack of mental preparation by many of our comrades for inevitable reforms, and lack of firm attitude in this connection have given the followers of the old systems additional reasons for resisting reforms and for taking a wait-and-see attitude toward them. This state of mind is in no way consistent with our desire to speed up the tempo of reforms. As unswerving promoters of reforms, we must fully understand the importance of them as well as their urgent nature, and must make clear that many aspects of life in socialist society still need to be reformed. At present, the existing unwieldy political and economic institutions and the backward enterprise management systems constitute the greatest threat to the development of the four modernizations. This reform will mark the first step toward implementing the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress calling

for fulfilling the strategic objective of bringing about three fundamental improvements in the next 5 years, quadrupling production in the next 20 years, and building socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization simultaneously. Our general objective in carrying out reforms is to build Chinese-style socialism in our own way. In the past, a lack of experiences in this field has led us to borrow many planning methods, and enterprise management systems from foreign countries for this purpose despite the fact that they were not necessarily well suited to the Chinese conditions. For years, these unchanging methods and systems have become factors preventing many of our comrades from liberating their thinking, developing the productive forces, and bringing the superiority of the socialist system into full play. It is very clear that if we still insist on keeping the old systems intact, and if we are not determined to replace them with new systems through reform, the call for building Chinese-style socialism would become empty talk; any failure to step up the reform would place in doubt our professed strategic objective of quadrupling production before the end of this century.

It is also clear that only reform will enable us to open up a new situation, rehabilitate the Chinese nation, and blaze a new trail to the future. Many local experiments with reform suggest that only reform can bring us benefits, and help us tap new sources of internal revenue and manpower, and build spiritual civilization. Since the reform is so important and so pressing, can we speed it up through the launching of a mass movement? No. This is because any large-scale reform is a very difficult and complicated process that calls for very thoughtful and careful planning. Although our rural reform has proved to be a success, it did not bear fruits until 5 years later. It was a very smooth and healthy reform with remarkable result unanticipated by the general public, a large-scale and meaningful reform that owes its success to the diverse, well-demonstrated well-tested, adaptable and exploratory methods capable of leading reformers to achieve unity in thinking step by step. Undoubtedly, the reform of industrial and commercial sectors in cities as well as the reform of the entire economic management system is in many cases more complicated than rural reform. This is supposed to be a reform for which our cadres are not well prepared. At the same time, we are handicapped by a lack of successful experiences in seeking ways to resolve contradictions that may result from the reform of those interrelated industrial, commercial, and communications enterprises of public ownership in cities, as well as their planning systems, and revenue issues. For this reason, our reform now underway in cities must proceed step by step, and in a well-planned way that takes into account the local actual conditions; under the specific leadership, it can progress gradually through a trial period. Although the reform that requires experiments by selected units may appear to progress slower than the reform that emphasizes only speed instead of experimentation, a comparison between the two proves the former to be more effective than the latter which may fail as a result of overemphasis on speed, and may have to go through the same process again and again.

In short, our strategy calls for the adoption of a firm attitude toward carrying out the reform while our tactics advise us to plan the reform in

a steady and meticulous manner. The propensity to maintain a wait-and-see attitude in localities where conditions are ripe for reform must be thwarted along with the tendency to proceed with the reform without any assurance for success. As long as we persist in following the Party Central Committee's general policy on reform, we can certainly create a situation in which the reform can be carried out in a dynamic and orderly fashion and on a solid basis.

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CSO: 4005/839

EAST REGION

CADRES' EXEMPLARY ROLE IN PROMOTING GOOD WORK STYLE EMPHASIZED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Entire Party Must Pay Close Attention to Its Work Style and Take the Lead in Setting Examples for Others to Follow"]

[Text] During the provincial discipline inspection work conference, the provincial party committee pointed out: to implement the circular of the Party Central Committee, and the guidelines of the Second Plenary Session of the Central Commission for Inspection of Discipline calling for bringing about fundamental improvements in the party's work style as quickly as possible is an important mission that can be fulfilled by the party only through the mobilization of all its resources. But the crux of the problem is with its leaders who must set a good example for others to follow in this direction. The primary task now facing party cadres in leadership positions at all levels, especially those at county and higher levels, is to foster a good party work style. These are cadres who are in a position to organize and lead the socialist undertakings, and to educate party members and others not affiliated with the party. Whether they can conscientiously consider fostering a good party work style as a matter of great urgency, and whether their own ideological understanding, party spirit, and work style are sound or not will have a decisive effect on the effort to bring about fundamental improvements in the party's work style and social atmosphere.

In order to set a good example for others to follow, leading comrades must take the lead in studying the new constitution of the party. Only by studying well the new constitution of the party, related documents of the Central Committee, and the guidelines of the Second Plenary Session of the Central Commission for Inspection of Discipline can they raise their consciousness of the need to rectify the party's work style, and deeply understand that "the work style of a party in power vitally affects its very existence," and the key to success in bringing about three fundamental improvements in the next 5 years, as called for by the 12th Party Congress, lies in the successful rectification of the party's work style in the fundamental way. If our party cannot turn its work style around in the fundamental way, if its members and cadres especially those leading cadres at all levels, cannot resolutely and correctly implement the party's line, principles, and policies, if they do not care about the plight of

the masses, and if they even want to go so far as to do something at the expense of their interests, they will find themselves unable to boost the morale of the masses for building socialism, and will make it impossible for party organizations to play a role as the core of the leadership in carrying out various tasks on behalf of the party. It must be pointed out that following several years of study and practice, the majority of our leading comrades have become more aware than ever of the serious nature of the problem concerning the work style of our ruling party. But some other leading comrades remain unaware of this problem. Instead of viewing the work style of our ruling party as a problem that will vitally affect its very existence, they have come to regard it as something nonessential, and even have considered the aforementioned warning as something unwarranted. There are still other comrades who have disagreed with the view that the task of fostering a healthy work style for the party and building up its strength will guarantee success in the four modernizations. For this reason, they have come to view the work of fostering a healthy work style for the party and the development of the four modernizations as two unrelated things, and have gone so far as to pit the former against the latter. These are wrong and harmful ideas which must be corrected through study. Party members must be taught to raise their awareness of the need to bring about fundamental improvements in the party's work style as quickly as possible, and to consider this as a matter of greater urgency than ever.

In order to set a good example for others to follow, leading comrades must take the lead in successfully enforcing the new constitution of the party. Party cadres in leadership positions at all levels must have a sense of self-respect, and must be fully aware of their social status, and their obligations to society. They must never forget that whatever they say and do will leave a mark on society at large. They must firmly devote the rest of their lives to the struggle for communism persist in serving the people wholeheartedly, set examples for others to follow, and match their works with deeds. Before requiring their subordinates to do anything, they must first do it themselves. Before ordering their subordinates not to do anything, they must first set an example for others to follow. If they have shortcomings and commit mistakes, they must take the lead in correcting them. Only in this way can they put themselves in a commanding position, make themselves feel proud of promoting a healthy work style for the party, and truly appeal for popular support for their work. In accordance with the provincial party committee's plans, party committees at county and higher levels must devote part of the first half of this year to studying the guidelines of the circular of the Central Committee, and the problems pointed out by the Second Plenary Session of the Central Commission for Inspection of Discipline in conjunction with reality. In the course of examining and reviewing their own ideas and work, they must launch criticism and self-criticism so that they can carry forward their achievements, overcome their shortcomings, and correct their mistakes. They must play an exemplary role in studying and enforcing the new constitution of the party, and a series of important instructions of the Party Central Committee on rectifying the party's work style and stiffening party discipline so that they can influence and guide party



members and cadres to do the same, and to make desirable contributions to the effort to bring about fundamental improvements in the party's work style as quickly as possible. In order to set an example for others to follow, leading comrades must take the lead in waging resolute struggles against all violators of the new constitution of the party. It can be said that the majority of our leading cadres have behaved themselves well, and are capable of upholding the principles. But at present, some cadres have proved inept in dealing with the unhealthy tendencies and cases of violating laws and discipline; instead of criticizing and struggling against them, these comrades have even gone so far as to defend the violators of laws and discipline who have been found guilty of promoting unhealthy tendencies, and to lobby on their behalf. These are erroneous tendencies that must be resolutely denounced and swiftly corrected. Party cadres in leadership positions at all levels must, in the interests of the party and people, overcome their selfish desires. They must dare to check, investigate, and challenge all suspects of promoting unhealthy tendencies and violating laws and discipline. They must lead party members, cadres, and people to wage resolute struggles against those evil tendencies harmful to the interests of the party and people until they "are publicly condemned" like "rats scurrying across the street" and have no place to hide.

We believe that as long as leading bodies at all levels can effectively carry out their work in accordance with the instructions of the Central Committee, truly play an exemplary role in all fields of work, and make those at higher levels oversee and guide those at lower levels, they can certainly get the entire party involved in the endeavor to rectify the party's work style, and bring about fundamental improvements in this direction as quickly as possible.

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CSO: 4005/839

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

HONG KONG BUSINESSMEN--Zhejiang party and government leaders, Wang Fang, Xue Ju, Tie Ying, Li Fengping, Zhang Zhaowan, Wang Jiayang, Xu Qichao and Tang Yuanbing met yesterday evening at the Hangzhou Hotel with well-known figures from Hong Kong economic circles Wang Kuancheng, Bao Yuxing, Huang Baoxin and others, who have come to attend celebrations marking the 4th anniversary of the founding of the Zhejiang International Trust and Investment Company. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. A dinner followed the meeting. Responsible persons of provincial departments concerned were present at the meeting. [Text] [OW202047 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 83 p 1]

SHANDONG NATIONALITIES DELEGATION--Having satisfactorily completed its visit to Shandong Province, the first 1983 visiting delegation group composed of minority nationalities people left Jinan for other places on 26 May. On the evening of 25 May, the delegation was received by Liang Buting, governor of the province, Lu Maozeng, Li Changan, Li Zhen, Gao Keting, Qin Hezhen and Zhou Xingfu. [Summary] [SK110939 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 May 83 SK]

FOREIGN SERVICE COOPERATION CONTRACTS--Shanghai, 26 May (XINHUA)--This reporter learned today from China's Shanghai Foreign Economic and Technical Cooperation Corporation that the corporation has signed its first group of service cooperation contracts directly with foreign and Hong Kong firms and is holding talks with Thai and other foreign interests on pharmaceutical, leather ball, textile and other plant construction contracts. According to contract, a doctor sent by the corporation arrived at a textile mill in Nigeria several days ago to work in its medical department. Ten Shanghai cooks will leave soon for the United States to work in two restaurants in New Jersey and Los Angeles. [Xu Jiazhu] [Text] [OW271423 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0034 GMT 26 May 83]

JIANGSU RURAL NEWSPAPER--After publishing two trial issues, ZHIFU BAO ["zhifu" means to become well-off] formally began publication in Jiangsu Province on 2 May. The provincial journal, published in simple language, is designed for rural readers. It carries reports on relevant policies, production experience, scientific and technological knowledge, rural production skills, and market information. [Excerpts] [OW130343 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 May 83 OW]

SHANGHAI HIGHER EDUCATION--Shanghai, 20 May (XINHUA)--Shanghai's higher education has developed rapidly in recent years. In addition to its 51 schools of higher education, which have enrolled more than 86,000 students, 88 schools of advanced professional training have been newly set up or reinstated, enrolling 103,000 full-time or part-time students. In recent years, with financial resources from local and industrial departments, 20 college branches and colleges for professional training have been set up in Shanghai, and these schools have already trained more than 8,000 graduates for various departments. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0124 GMT 20 May 83 OW]

CSO: 4005/910

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES ON FAMILY PLANNING CAMPAIGN

HK280952 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 May 83

[Summary] Yesterday evening the provincial CPC committee held a telephone conference calling on all urban and rural areas of the province to whip up a new upsurge in the family planning campaign. The Guangzhou City CPC Committee, the Shenzhen City CPC Committee, the Hainan District CPC Committee, and the secretaries of committee, the Hainan District CPC Committee, and the secretaries of various prefectures and counties took part in the telephone conference. Lin Ruo, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Du Ruizhi, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC, spoke at the conference.

"The conference held that since the work conference on family planning work held in Yangjiang by the provincial CPC committee, a new upsurge in the work has been whipped up in various places. From 1 to 20 May, more than 248,000 cases of sterilization operations had been recorded in the province, of which more than 138,000 cases were ligation operations. At present, about 80 percent of the counties in the province pay fair attention to the family planning work, and they have achieved certain good results. Especially in Mei Xian, Hui Yang, and Zhao Qing regions and in Nan Xiong, Qing Yuan, Dong Guan, and Yao Ping counties, quicker steps have been taken and better results achieved. The provincial CPC committee calls on all areas to learn from them and to grasp the following measures: Women of child-bearing age and with one child should wear contraceptive rings; women of child-bearing age and with two children should undergo ligation operations; measures of a remedial nature should be adopted toward those outside the plan and measures to ensure the implementation of the policy should be taken so as to gain an initiative in the work. The conference asks all places to strengthen ideological work and to strive to a good job within the period before the summer harvest and planting. Family planning policy should be implemented and realized. Cadres at various levels, the party members and CYL members should take the lead in carrying out the policy."

The conference also calls for doing a good job in agricultural production.

CSO: 4005/857

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON HANDLING PROBLEMS FROM CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK161006 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 May 83

[Guangxi RIBAO commentator's article: "Ideological Work Should Be Done Well in Handling Problems Left Over from the Cultural Revolution"]

[Text] Problems left over from the Cultural Revolution should be handled well within this year in our region. Two prominent problems, such as cases of the serious violation of law and discipline during the Cultural Revolution and the proper treatment regarding the three kinds of people, should be handled well. In addition, in ideological work, party spirit should be strengthened, factionalism should be overcome, and the influence of leftism should be conscientiously eliminated, so that order can be brought out of chaos. All this is, therefore, a very arduous and complicated task. The leading organs at various levels should continue to do a good job in ideological work, organize the broad party members, cadres and masses to seriously study the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, radically clear up the wrong idea that Guangxi's Cultural Revolution had been carried out in accordance with a correct line and the series of other related wrong viewpoints, so that the ideology and understanding of all can be unified on the basis of the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session. In this way factionalism can be truly overcome and party spirit can be strengthened, so that people's ideology and political views can be in agreement with the CPC Central Committee.

The article points out that since the smashing of the gang of four, the discussions on practice is the only criterion for evaluating truth have not been conducted earnestly and extensively in our region. After the Third Plenary Session, and especially after the Sixth Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee which passed the resolution, the wrong idea that Guangxi had executed a correct line during the Cultural Revolution, and the long-term influence of leftism have never been seriously dealt with, with the result that some people have been antagonistic to the measures aimed at bringing order out of chaos, and dubious about the correct line and policies of the party since the Third Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, and thus the work of bringing order out of chaos and the realization of the party's policy are seriously hampered. This is a deep lesson for us. In the course of handling the aftermath of the Cultural Revolution, in association with the practical conditions of our work and ideology, the resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session should be earnestly studied, so as to eliminate the leftist influence of the Cultural

Revolution, and the period before the Cultural Revolution. This work is to a great extent in the nature of making up a missed lesson, and this lesson has to be made up. Only through making up this lesson can we raise our ideology and have a good understanding and conscious implementation of the correct line, and general and specific policies set out by the party since the Third Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee.

The article says that ideological work must be carried out delicately and intensively, adopting the measure of a specific key for a specific lock, so as to solve the specific problems of a specific group of people. At the beginning of the Cultural Revolution, the majority of the masses of the two factions of Guangxi were involved in the movement because of their trust and belief in Comrade Mao Zedong and the party. With the exception of a small number of extremists, they did not advocate cruel struggles against the leading cadres at various levels and against the broad masses, and they opposed the acts of fighting, smashing and robbing which were against the party discipline and the laws of the state. Under the specific historical conditions of the Cultural Revolution, it was inevitable that they were subject to the influence of the leftist ideas and factionalism. They should be educated and directed to earnestly study the resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, and the documents of the CPC Central Committee and of the regional authorities, regarding the handling of the aftermath of the Cultural Revolution in our region. Historical experiences and lessons should be summed up, the line of right and wrong should be distinctly marked, and ideology and political consciousness should be enhanced, so that the leftist misdeeds and the factional influence can be conscientiously eliminated. As for those people who know the details of the cases, they should be helped to expose the bad people and bad deeds so as to help the party quickly deal with the aftermath of the Cultural Revolution appropriately. With regard to the victims and the family members of the victims, their misfortune should be treated with sympathy, and their rational requests should be supported. They should be guided to proceed from the overall situation and rely on the party organizations to handle well their problems according to the policy of the party and the law of the state. With regard to those comrades who committed serious errors or who are under investigations and scrutiny, they should be educated to change their stand and make up their minds to correct their mistakes, and actively cooperate with party organizations to make clear all the problems concerned. With regard to the three kinds of persons who have been removed from positions in the leading organs, they should be educated to cast off the old and strive for the new, and try to do a good job in their new posts.

The article finally says that so long as the whole party pays attention to this matter, especially if the leading cadres at various levels set a good example in the work and carry on the education work intensively and delicately, the ideology and understanding of cadres and masses are certain to be unified on the basis of the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, so as to lay a good basis for actively handling well the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution as soon as possible, and for creating an all-rounded new phase for various kinds of work in our region.

CSO: 4005/857

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU URGES RESISTING 'CORRODING' INFLUENCES

HK270852 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the Guangzhou City CPC Committee, in drawing up a plan for strengthening the construction of spiritual civilization, set requirements for the further education of the broad masses of CPC members, CYL members, cadres, and people to conscientiously resist the infiltration and influence of bourgeois ideas from the outside. The provincial CPC committee held that the construction of a high standard of material civilization should be carried on simultaneously with the construction of a high level of spiritual civilization. This is a question of strategic principle.

It is necessary to persistently carry out education of patriotism and communism among the broad masses of CPC members. CYL members, cadres, and people, so as to strengthen their ability in resisting corrosion, and establish lofty ideals and socialist moral style. The municipal CPC committee emphasized that bourgeois ideas from the outside had already produced negative effects in corroding our people through radio broadcasts, television broadcasts, and various other means. The long-distance television antennae that were removed before have recently been put us again in some places. The CPC committees at all levels should carry on patient and meticulous ideological work and adopt organizational measures to help them remove those antennae conscientiously. It is necessary to emphasize strengthening a sense of organization and a sense of discipline. Through revising village regulations and agreements made by villagers and residents for them to abide by, outside television and radio programs are not to be received. The municipal CPC committee has decided that a summation of the civility and courtesy campaign and a commendatory meeting is to be held sometime in August and September this year.

CSO: 4005/857

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### HECHI CPC STRIVES TO OVERCOME FACTIONALISM

HK251246 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] The Hechi Prefectural CPC Committee recently held an enlarged meeting of its standing committee. While studying and understanding the spirit of the work conference of the regional CPC committee and examining and dealing with the existing problems left over by the Cultural Revolution, the meeting unanimously held: The key to dealing well with problems left over by the Cultural Revolution lies in overcoming factionalism and strengthening party spirit. It is only by overcoming factionalism in a leadership group that the problems in the lower levels can be solved well. Therefore, the meeting discussed and formulated five specific measures and was resolved to begin this work with the leadership groups, seriously eliminate factionalism, and strengthen party spirit.

In light of the situation which was reflected by the comrades who attended the meeting, the factional influence has relatively universally existed among members of leadership groups at all levels in Hechi Prefecture. However, reasons and degrees are different.

After discussion, the comrades who attended the enlarged meeting of the Hechi Prefectural CPC Committee Standing Committee were resolved to take five measures to overcome factionalism existing among members of leadership groups and within the party.

1. It is necessary to conduct education in strengthening party spirit and overcoming factionalism. Members of leadership groups at all levels, particularly leading members of CPC committees at and above the county level, must take the lead in eliminating factionalism, use the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to conscientiously eliminate, overcome, exclude, and guard against it so that it will have no hiding place.
2. We must regard strengthening party spirit and overcoming factionalism as an important content of changing party work style. CPC committees at all levels must seriously grasp it and discipline inspection departments must specifically grasp it.
3. Party organizations at all levels must announce to party members that beginning from the day of conveying the spirit of the work conference of the regional CPC committee, if they openly or secretly carry out factional activities, they must be criticized and prohibited. The party must take disciplinary action against them according to the seriousness of the cases.



4. It is essential to include strengthening party spirit and overcoming factionalism in the activities of party branches and party groups with supervision by party members.

5. When a county or a commune runs a course to train party members in rotation or when a party school trains party members and cadres in rotation, it is imperative to regard strengthening party spirit and overcoming factionalism as an important content and include it in the plan for education.

CSO: 4005/857

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI RIBAO WARNS AGAINST FACTIONALISM

HK310710 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 May 83

[GUANGXI RIBAO Commentator's article: "Clearly Understand the Harm of Factionalism"]

[Text] In order to properly handle the problems left over by the Cultural Revolution in our region, we must conduct a great deal of ideological and organizational work. At present, one of the most important jobs is to eradicate the ideological interference and influence of factionalism.

Factionalism and sectarianism. Factionalism within the revolutionary ranks is an evil trend that disrupts unity, disintegrates our organizations and endangers the revolution. Due to the influence of the "left" deviation during the decade-long cultural revolution and the wanton provocation of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, the people split into groups. Like other localities throughout the country, factionalism viciously spread within the mass organizations of our region, ran rampant and caused great harm. Along with the disbandment of the two big factional groups, organizationally, there were no more factional activities, but ideologically, factionalism still exists in varying degrees among some cadres and masses, which adversely affects the progress of our work. The harm of factionalism is manifested in various ways.

Those people who are seriously factionalist look at problems and judge right and wrong from a factional stand and viewpoint. Their view of the important is overshadowed by the trivial. Instead of correctly understanding the line, principle and policies of the party, they violate, resist and oppose them. Politically, they fail to keep in unanimity with the party Central Committee, a fact which hinders and undermines party unity. They proceed from factionalism and divide people into actions. They regard people who agree to their views as comrades-in-arms and those who are opposed to them as enemies. They do not treat the cadres and masses of two factional groups equally without discrimination. They are subjective, one-sided and are not practical in analyzing problems and the people. For instance, they can only see the strong points but not the shortcomings of those people who shared their views during the Cultural Revolution. This causes ideological estrangement among the vast number of cadres and masses, splits them up and affects the unity of the revolutionary ranks.

In employing personnel, some leading cadres who are seriously factionalist in their ideas appoint people by favoritism. They regard those people who once supported them during the Cultural Revolution, who shared their views, protected them and did them favors as intimate friends, that can be trusted and given work. As to those who were opposed to them, they are not trusted. As a result, these people who are factionalist assume power in some localities, departments and units. The three types of people are not cleared out, but promoted and put in important posts. As these people run wild in power, it is impossible for the leading bodies to act as a firm core in implementing the party's line. Factionalism easily destroys people's political vigilance, which make it difficult for them to differentiate right from wrong and good from bad. They consider the activities of beating, smashing and looting carried out during the Cultural Revolution, which was against the law and discipline, as revolutionary action. They also regard the three types of people as good cadres, and criminals as heroes. In a word, factionalism camouflages the evildoers, which saddens the people and gladdens their enemies.

Factionalism, sectarianism and brethern relationship put together win over comradeship and can replace revolutionary sentiments. The unhealthy trend of unprincipled dealing and mutual boasting, flattery and touting, and so on, which prevail among some cadres, corrodes people's minds, slackens organizational discipline and corrupts the party style and general social mood. Those people who are factionalist are bound to build themselves up at the expense of others. In order to prove that they are ever-correct, they spare no efforts in distorting the facts, covering up the truth, blocking the passage of information and deceiving the masses. They are not willing to make self-criticism, still less do they accept the criticism of the masses. Sometimes, they even suppress the criticism of the masses. Consequently, the masses are unwilling to, and dare not, speak the truth.

In the localities and units where factionalism is serious, the party's policies are not implemented in due time and the upper and lower levels are not well coordinated or of one mind. The initiative of the broad masses, cadres and intellectuals are restricted. Therefore, they have no confidence in creating a new situation and production is not developed normally.

Due to the influence of factionalism, it is difficult for those people who are factionalist in their ideas to judge the grave problems of the Cultural Revolution, understand the importance and urgency of handling the problems left over by the Cultural Revolution and realize the strong demand of the broad masses. Some suspect the party's policy and adopt a wait-and-see attitude. Some others attempt to confuse and poison people's minds and stir up factionalism again by saying that one faction is to be criticized by the other at present. Recently, some individuals who are seriously factionalist in their ideas have been trying to collude with each other in slackening their work. We must heighten our vigilance against these erroneous words and deeds that are disadvantageous to the handling of problems left over by the Cultural Revolution.

More factional activities could be cited. In short, those who are factionalist or affected by factionalism cannot adhere to the party's stand and safeguard and party and people's interests while they observe the handle problems. On

the contrary, they uphold the stand of the individual and small groups, and place the interests of individual and small groups above everything else, resisting the interests of the party and people. Superficially, factionalism seems to reflect and safeguard the interests of some masses. In fact, it is based on encroaching upon the interests of the party and people. Therefore, the fundamental interests of those masses are also encroached upon. To put it bluntly, factionalism is but a means used by some people to attempt to realize their political ambition. If factionalism is allowed to spread unchecked and to control some of our cadres, particularly the minds of leading cadres, the grave situation of seeking privileges, practicing splittism and asserting independence from the party is bound to appear. This has been proved by history. It is thus clear that factionalism is a formidable enemy of our party and revolutionary ranks and is also a stumbling block of our work at present. Therefore, if factionalism is not eradicated, it is bound to harm our party, country, people and ourselves. If we do not eliminate factionalism, we will also fail to make advance in our work.

It is highly necessary for the vast number of party members and cadres of our region to have a clear realization of the existence of factionalism at present and fully realize its harm. After the great Cultural Revolution, because some leading cadres of the former regional party committee still clung to their factional stand, Guangxi was influenced by factionalism for a long time. Therefore, we are confronted with obstacles and difficulties in eradicating factionalism. However, we must also be aware that factionalism is against the will of the people. The party has made a great call to strengthen party spirit and eradicate factionalism. This accords with the will of the people and is supported by the vast number of cadres and masses. Therefore, it is also possible to eradicate factionalism.

While handling the problems left over by the Cultural Revolution, party organizations, party members and cadres at all levels should conscientiously study documents, seek unity of understanding, sum up historical experience and lessons, and strictly draw a clear line of demarcation between party spirit and factionalism. They should consciously strengthen their party spirit and energetically eliminate factionalism. We must strive to create a political atmosphere in which upholding party spirit is glorious and practicing factionalism is shameful. We must also fight against all ideas and activities of factionalism, and educate everybody, particularly the young people, not to practice factionalism any more. Leading cadres should take the lead in purifying and getting rid of factionalism from their minds. While carrying out practical work, they should resist factionalism and adhere to the principle of party spirit. It is pointed out in the Communist Manifesto that all previous historical movements were movements of minorities, or in the interest of minorities. The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority, in the interests of the immense majorities.

The reason why the party's line, principle and policies are correct is that they reflect the interests and demands of the broadest masses. Upholding the party's line, principle and policies mean adhering to the Proletariat and party stand, and following the principle of party spirit. Therefore, while handling the problems left over by the Cultural Revolution, we must be armed with the

resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the instructions of the CPC Central Committee, and resolutely implement the various principles and policies of the party. We must not be vague on this major issue of principle. This is also a severe test for our party members and cadres to see whether they are ready to adhere to party spirit and eliminate factionalism. We are confident that the vast number of party members and cadres will correctly face up to the test and will live up to the expectations of the party and people. Provided we carry forward the party spirit, get rid of factionalism and rely on the concerted efforts of the broad masses, we will certainly be able to successfully accomplish the task of handling the problems left over by the Cultural Revolution.

CSO: 4005/857

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI MEETING ON CULTURAL REVOLUTION AFTERMATH

HK130227 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] According to GUANGXI RIBAO, the 1,106 comrades who attended the regional CPC committee meeting on handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution unanimously held after 12 days of intensive and warm study and discussion: For the sake of long peace and tranquility for the 36 million people of Guangxi and of realizing genuine stability and unity throughout the region, we will summon up great resolve and make great efforts to handle problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. We must teach posterity never again to do something foolish like the great Cultural Revolution.

The comrades said: Handling the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution is a historic task. As party members who have long worked and lived in Guangxi, we have the responsibility and the duty to shoulder this heavy burden of history. They all pledged: After returning to our work posts, we will resolutely follow the arrangements of the regional CPC committee and fulfill by yearend, in an active and positive yet careful and steady way, the tasks assigned us by the Central Committee.

The Regional CPC Committee's work conference on handling problems left over from the cultural revolution was held in Nanning from 26 May to 6 June. Attending were members of the regional CPC committee standing committee Qiao Xiaoguang, Wei Chunshu, Zhou Guangchun, Huang Yun, Jin Baosheng, Qin Yingji, Zhang Shengzhen, Wang Zhuguang and Hou Depeng; and leading comrades responsible for handling problems left over from the cultural revolution in the regional departments, committees and bureaus, the prefectures, cities, counties, Liuzhou Railroad Bureau, and all large plants and mines. Also present were members of work groups sent to prefectures and cities throughout the region by the regional CPC committee, and a large number of retired party-member cadres. (Zhou Yifeng), director of the Guangxi work group of the Central Group for Guiding Structural Reform, deputy directors (Mao Duo) and (Wang Hao) and other comrades of the group also attended.

The main tasks of the meeting were to unify thinking, enhance understanding, distinguish the major issues of right and wrong in Guangxi since the great cultural revolution and, on this basis, to decide on a number of specific policies for handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. The meeting was conducted in a democratic way from beginning to end, and truly

broke through the situation of 10,000 horses standing mute resulting from the patriarchal system and the practice of one man alone having the say. People said things they had wanted to but had not dared to say for many years. Many problems that were the object of endless wrangling were given relatively explicit answers at the meeting.

The comrades said: This has been a meeting of historic significance. It has been a key meeting. It is [in] fact a turning-point in the historical development of Guangxi.

Comrades Wei Chunshu, (Mao Duo), Qiao Xiaoguang and (Zhou Yifeng) made speeches at the meeting. Comrade Huang Yun delivered a summation. Guangzhou PLA Units Deputy Commander Zhang Xudeng and Guangxi Military District Commander (Li Xinliang) and Political Commissar (Bi Kezhou) attended the meeting. Comrade Zhang Xudeng conveyed five instructions issued to all units by the Guangzhou PLA Units CPC Committee with regard to issues involving PLA cadres in the handling of problems left over from the cultural revolution in Guangxi. He also conveyed the official reply sent to the Guangzhou PLA units CPC committee on this issue by the PLA General Political Department and the discipline inspection committee of the Central Military Commission. This represented the greatest support of the people's army for the Guangxi party and government cadres and masses, given at a crucial moment. The comrades attending the meeting applauded this loud and long, and expressed warm welcome and sincere thanks.

Guided by the resolution on a number of questions in the history of the party since the founding of the state, adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, and by the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session, the meeting summed up, reviewed and recalled a number of major historical problems in the great cultural revolution in Guangxi. The meeting held: The discussion outline of views on a number of historical problems in Guangxi since the great Cultural Revolution, drafted by the regional CPC committee and submitted to the meeting for discussion, is a document that was not easy to draw up and was only produced after a long struggle. It basically reflects the reality of the great Cultural Revolution in Guangxi. After serious supplementary and revision work, this document will play an extremely important role in distinguishing major issues of right and wrong, unifying the understanding of the whole party on the great Cultural Revolution, eliminating factionalism, strengthening party spirit, promoting unity, and handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution.

The participants cited hosts of facts to show that, in common with the whole country, the great Cultural Revolution in Guangxi was internal disorder that brought heavy calamity on the people of all nationalities. As far as the whole process of the affair was concerned, the regional CPC committee at the outset of the Cultural Revolution, [word indistinct] organs for three-support and two-military work, the regional revolutionary committee preparatory group, the regional revolutionary committee, and the regional CPC committee established after that all pursued the set of leftist policies of the Cultural Revolution. In many aspects there was interference from Lin Biao and the gang of four. Many problems, such as serious violations of law and discipline and of the emergence of power of people of the three categories, were more serious than

in many other places in the country. Therefore there was not, and nor could there have been, any so-called correct line in the Cultural Revolution in Guangxi.

In the several years after the smashing of the gang of four, the party committees throughout the region carried out the series of incorrect principles of Comrade Hua Guofeng and extensively publicized the viewpoint of the two whatevers. This further hampered Guangxi's effort to bring order out of chaos, alienated the masses and caused dissatisfaction among the party members and cadres, causing serious consequences.

For a long time certain principal leading comrades in the previous regional CPC committee stuck to the view that they had carried out a so-called correct line during the cultural revolution. They were thus naturally unable to see the serious calamity caused in Guangxi by the Cultural Revolution and could not feel that this had been a catastrophe. They were blindly complacent, arrogant and self-satisfied, and unable to see their own shortcomings and backwardness.

During their discussions, the comrades said: Guangxi is a subtropical area with extremely favorable natural and material conditions. It has tremendous superior features in developing grain, hydroelectricity, sugarcane, indigenous products, building materials, non-ferrous metals, foreign trade, tourism and so on. However, although Guangxi's economy has developed to a certain extent in the more than 30 years since liberation, it has forged ahead slowly compared with many other places in the whole country. Although people's living standards have improved to some extent, their life is still very hard in some places, especially in remote mountain areas and old revolutionary bases. This fully shows that to say that Guangxi carried out a so-called correct line in the great Cultural Revolution is not only theoretically absurd but practically catastrophic.

Everyone pledged: We will resolutely get rid of this erroneous view. The more cleanly we discard it and the more thoroughly we criticize it, the more will we be able to advance lightly armed and promote the development of all undertakings in Guangxi.

When studying the resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session in connection with reality and reviewing and recalling a number of major historical problems of the great cultural revolution, the comrades understood through setting forth the facts and exposing the problems that there is indeed serious factionalism in Guangxi. This is no longer the factionalism of the confrontation between the two mass organizations in the initial period of the cultural revolution; it is a factionalism by which people of three categories and a few persons with vested interests attempt in vain to confront party spirit. It is a product of ultra-leftist thinking. Its core figures emerged under the influence of ultra-leftist thinking. Its core figures emerged under the influence of ultra-leftist thinking. These people who stubbornly cling to factionalism embrace the following categories: 1) people who certainly do not possess ability and political integrity themselves; they could only soar to the heights and protect their vested interests by rigging up cliques and organizing factions; 2) people



who have committed serious violations of law and discipline and intend to rely on factionalism to conceal their errors or crimes. Hence the cadres and masses throughout the region, no matter to which faction they belonged in the past, are extremely resentful of this type of factionalism.

The participants held: Party spirit and factionalism are mutually opposed and as incompatible as fire and water. [Word indistinct] there is factionalism, there [words indistinct] cannot be party spirit. If there is a lot of factionalism, there is bound to be little party spirit. In currently judging whether a party member has strong party spirit or is up to standard, we should mainly look to see whether he seriously implements the line, principles, and policies since the Third Plenary Session and maintains political unity with the Central Committee. The meeting demanded that comrades who have clung to factionalism and violated the provisions of the new party constitution adopted by the 12th Party Congress spontaneously absorb the experiences and lessons and seriously change their attitude. If they continue to pursue factionalism in the future by drawing demarcation lines according to persons and factions, they are bound to be seriously investigated and punished by the party.

The meeting spent about 1 day discussing the decisions of and notices the regional CPC committee on reversing the verdict on the all-round screening and persecution of the underground party in Guangxi, on reversing the verdict on so-called (Wu Xiu) [word indistinct].

We, and on two other miscarriages of justice. The comrades said: These five miscarriages of justice have had a rather great influence throughout the region and involved broad areas. It is excellent that these verdicts have now been completely reversed. This is practical action popular with the masses. They unanimously pledged agreement and support.

The meeting analyzed the current situation in handling problems left over from the cultural revolution in Guangxi. The general view was: We have already initially got things going. The political situation is now developing in a good direction. However, the work is very uneven. There are still great obstacles. To promote the development of the situation and ensure the smooth progress of handling problems left over from the cultural revolution throughout the region, in accordance with the spirit of the CPC Central Committee's instructions and in connection with the actual situation in the region, the comrades discussed and decided on a number of specific policies and decisions on handling problems left over from the cultural revolution. Effectual measures are to be taken immediately after the meeting, including the following:

1. Do a good job in conveying and implementing the spirit of the meeting and in enhancing understanding and unifying thinking. The policies should be made known to the cadres and masses as quickly as possible. The process of conveying and implementing the spirit of the meeting can be carried out more broadly by covering more levels at one time. The main things are to study the resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session and the instructions of the central and regional CPC committees on handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in Guangxi, to ideologically distinguish between major issues of right and wrong, to eliminate leftist influence, to strengthen party spirit, and to eliminate factionalism.

2. Readjust and strengthen as quickly as possible the administrative organs handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution, and increase the number of personnel engaged in this work. At the same time it is essential to immediately do a good job in investigation and study and lift the lid off the leftover problems. Personnel must be specially assigned to deal with major and important cases. It is also necessary to promptly ascertain the ideological trends among the cadres and masses. Where there are not enough people engaged in this work, a number of retired oil cadres and party members can be drawn in to take part.

3. The counties should organize two or three work groups to go to communes and bridges where there are relatively many problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. On the one hand, on behalf of the party and government, they should comfort those masses who were victims. On the other hand, they should publicize the policies and display resolve and sincerity for handling the problems, and teach people to act according to the law and take the initiative in supplying information and clues. Comrades who made ordinary mistakes during the Cultural Revolution under the influence of the ultra-leftist line should be rapidly helped to put down their ideological burdens by studying the documents and conveying and implementing the spirit of the meeting.

Comrades (Mao Duo) and (Zhou Yifeng) spoke respectively at the beginning and end of the meeting. On behalf of the central work group, they resolutely supported the policy measures adopted by the Guangxi Regional CPC Committee for handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. They said: In handling the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution, we must ensure that the development of the situation in Guangxi's four modernizations are benefited. The handling of problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in Guangxi involves broad areas, and the conditions are complex. It is necessary to act positively and take the initiative without acting in a rash and perfunctory way. It is essential to stress work methods and measures. In dealing with people, it is essential to strictly implement the party policy. In dealing with comrades who made mistakes, we must base our efforts on educating and saving them, and take into account the special historical conditions of the Cultural Revolution. In general they can be dealt with leniently after they have enhanced understanding and made a clean breast of their problems. However, people who made serious mistakes and refuse to acknowledge them must be subject to party discipline and state law.

The participants applauded enthusiastically when Comrade (Zhou Yifeng) said in conclusion that the central authorities had a clear idea of the problems of Guangxi and great resolve to solve them and would certainly relentlessly grasp the issue to the end.

The comrades attending the meeting pledged in conclusion: We are resolved to handle well the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in Guangxi, and at the same time to do a good job in industrial and agricultural production and other construction work, so as to win bumper harvests in both politics and economics as practical deeds to answer the Central Committee's concern and support.

CSO: 4005/857

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI RIBAO CENSURES FACTIONALISM

HK090318 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 June 83

[Report on 8 June GUANGXI RIBAO editorial: "On Factionalism"]

[Text] Vigorously strengthening party spirit and eliminating factionalism is the key to handling well the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in Guangxi. To overcome factionalism, apart from recognizing its characteristics and expressions and the harm it does, it is also necessary to analyze the different attitudes of different people toward factionalism, in order to adopt different methods to solve the problem.

The characteristic of factionalism is to counter or replace the interests of the party and people with those of the individual or the small clique. Why were so many masses and cadres embroiled in the factionalist activities that are developed by people during the Cultural Revolution? It was because during the Cultural Revolution people were split into factions and factionalism became legal and were developed to the limit. The factionalism of the Cultural Revolution was also characterized by leftism. Both of the two mass organizations in Guangxi formed and developed under the influence of the leftist mistakes and the ultra-leftist trend of thought of the Cultural Revolution. Hence the factionalism of both factions was characterized by leftism. Both factions claimed to be leftist and the most revolutionary. Such claims were able to mislead a part of the masses under the historical conditions of that time. In fact both the factions were leftist in quotation marks. There was no exception to this, nor could there have been.

The resolution on a number of questions in the history of the party since the founding of the country, which was adopted by the 6th Plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, pointed out: History has established that the great Cultural Revolution was internal chaos erroneously launched by the leader and taken advantage of by counterrevolutionary cliques, which brought serious calamity on the party, the state and the people of all nationalities. It can similarly be said that the factionalism of the Cultural Revolution also brought serious calamity on the masses and cadres in the two factions. The only ones who benefited were an extremely small number of extremists, speculators, careerists and conspirators. They seized the chance of the Cultural Revolution to rebel and rise to power and claimed into leading posts at all levels. The affair of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique's conspiracy to seize supreme power and plot a counterrevolutionary armed coup was the result of the Cultural Revolution. Objectively this affair proclaimed the failure of the

theory and practice of the Cultural Revolution. The collapse of this counter-revolutionary clique educated and gradually awoke the masses. Factionalism gradually faded out among the great majority of the cadres and masses.

Since the smashing of the gang of four, the cadres and masses have become still more clear-sighted and have detested continuation of factionalism. The signboard of factionalism has become totally discredited. This is the basic fact we must realize when analyzing the current factionalist problems in our region.

Who then are the people who still stubbornly cling to factionalism? They are mainly people of the three categories. They did bad things during the Cultural Revolution. They were regarded as activists and meritorious officials by certain leading cadres who harbored factionalism viewpoints or were influenced by factionalism. They were rapidly recruited into the party or promoted cadres and taken into the leadership groups at all levels. Many of them were promoted to important and even extremely important leading posts. They received several salary hikes and were able to combine powers with interests. They became true beneficiaries of the Cultural Revolution. They also used the powers in their hands to pursue unhealthy practices, go in through the back door and arrange for their relatives, friends and cronies to be placed in important posts. They thus ruined the party work style and became seriously divorced from the cadres and masses. In this way, after more than 10 years of painstaking effort, they formed an all-round and deep-rooted factional setup that went beyond the original mass organizations.

In order to preserve their vested interests and conceal the mistakes and crimes they committed in gravely [word indistinct] law and discipline during the Cultural Revolution, the people of three categories continue to pursue unhealthy practices in a big way. They are not usually extremely unwilling to uproot factionalism, eliminate leftist errors and correct unhealthy practices. They are extremely unwilling to completely negate the Cultural Revolution and to handle the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in accordance with party policy and state law. This is because eliminating and correcting their own mistakes and completely negating the so-called merits they gained during the Cultural Revolution, handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in accordance with party policy and state law, and acting to ensure that they cannot preserve their vested interests. With no truth in their hands, they can only rely on factionalism to conceal themselves, and so they will naturally continue to uphold and incite factionalism.

From this we can see that the attitude of the people of three categories toward factionalism is fundamentally different from that of the masses and leading party cadres who originally belonged to the two big factions. The factionalism of the masses and leading party cadres in the past was mainly a problem of understanding. The people of three categories cling to factionalism mainly to preserve their vested interests.

There are two aspects of these people's reliance on factionalism to conceal themselves: 1) They seek factionalist people in the upper-level leading organs as protectors; 2) They wave the old signboard of the factionalism of the Cultural Revolution to start rumors to mislead the masses, in an attempt to stir up the factionalism that was discarded long ago, to hoodwink the masses and conceal themselves.

Now they can no longer rely on protectors in the upper strata, because the leading cadres at all levels are all strengthening party spirit and eliminating factionalism and are resolved to handle well the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. The people of three categories who belong to the upper strata have become lonely figures who find it hard to protect themselves, so how can they protect people in the lower strata?

Factionalism has become totally discredited among the cadres and masses and finds no market among them. The cadres and masses suffered enough from factionalism during the Cultural Revolution and long ago enhanced their awareness; they will not be fooled again. Hence it is completely impossible for the people of three categories to stir up new factionalism in a vain attempt to use factionalism to save themselves.

What must be particularly pointed out is that the party Central Committee and the regional CPC committee have summoned up resolve to handle the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in Guangxi before the end of the year. Solving these problems well accords with the will of the people and the general trend of events, and cannot be stopped. Anyone who wants to stir up factionalism again or stubbornly cling to it can only isolate himself still more and be rejected by the party and people.

Since the people of three categories attempt to use factionalism to conceal themselves, we must pay attention to avoiding being fooled by them. In accordance with the party Central Committee's instructions, we must vigorously bring party spirit into play and resolutely overcome factionalism. The leading cadres at all levels in the party must be still more spontaneous in eliminating factionalism and strengthening party spirit; they must maintain political unity with the Central Committee, take a clear-cut and firm attitude, follow the instructions of the Central Committee in handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in the region before the end of the year, complete the important historic task of bringing order out of chaos, and lay an excellent foundation for opening up a new situation in socialist modernization in Guangxi. The fact is that many leading cadres have spontaneously acted to correct leftist errors and eliminate factionalist influence since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, and especially since the 6th Plenary Session. They have also adopted various methods to wage struggle against factionalism. Since the April work conference of the regional CPC committee pointed out that certain leading comrades of the committee harbored factionalism or were affected by it, and analyzed the main expressions of factionalism, still more leading comrades have taken the initiative to examine their own factionalism in a truth-seeking way. They are determined to solve the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. These comrades regard the interests of the party and people as the most important thing. This is very good. We hope that everyone will continue to act like this. The leading cadres must pay a high degree of attention to this point: They must not fail to eliminate factionalism in accordance with party policies on account of favors of protection extended to them in the past by people of the three categories.

The masses long ago recognized the features of the people of three categories. Now many people in the know have taken the initiative to expose to the party

and government the errors and crimes of people of the three categories and of people who seriously violated law and discipline, and have helped the party and government to handle problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. More and more people will do this in the future. Here, we want to solemnly warn people of the three categories and people who made serious mistakes who stubbornly cling to factionalism: Do not overestimate the strength of factionalism and underestimate the strength of the party and people. You must fundamentally change your erroneous stand, acknowledge your mistakes, and honestly make a clean breast of your problems. This is the only way out.

We believe that, in the wake of the enhanced ideological awareness of the cadres and masses and the continual fading away of factionalist influence, the work of handling problems left over from the Cultural Revolution is bound to produce still greater results.

CSO: 4005/857

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NANNING HANDLES CULTURAL REVOLUTION PROBLEMS

HK180845 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] At the recent enlarged meeting of the Nanning Prefectural CPC Committee Standing Committee, after listening to the instructions of the central authorities and the regional CPC committee on dealing with the problems left over by the Cultural Revolution, in the light of realities, comrades present at the meeting studied the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and reached unanimity of understanding. They have applied the spirit of the resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee to unify their ideology, vigorously carry forward party spirit, resolutely overcome factionalism and strive to deal well with the problems left over by the cultural revolution in this region within this year.

While studying and discussing the instructions of the central authorities and the regional CPC committee, comrades attending the meeting first made up the lesson in the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They have used the resolution to arm their ideology and heighten their understanding. On the basis of this understanding, they penetratingly discussed the issue on whether or not there is factionalism in the leadership group of the prefectural CPC committee. Comrades attending the meeting also cited the manifestation and harm of factionalism in this prefecture.

Over the past few years, this prefecture has done some work in implementing the policies of the party and reversing verdicts on grievances, trumped-up cases and miscarriages of justice. However, it has not solved very well the problems left over by the cultural revolution. For instance, it has not dealt vigorously enough with the three categories of people and people who seriously violated the law and discipline. These people are now still in office. We do not promptly and resolutely investigate and deal with some serious cases of violation of the law and discipline during the cultural revolution, it will affect stability and unity and dampen people's enthusiasm for embarking on the four modernizations.

Through study of the resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee in connection with realities and through the investigation and analysis of the influence and harm of factionalism, their ideology has been enhanced and their understanding has reached unanimity. Several principal leading members of the prefectural CPC committee said: "In the past, under the influence of

factional ideology, we regarded the incorrect line as the correct line and the three categories of the people as people who had rendered meritorious service. Now, we use the spirit of the resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee to make a comparison and can clearly distinguish between party spirit and factionalism. We have come to deeply understand the importance and urgency of dealing well with the problems left over by the Cultural Revolution.

Comrade attending the meeting have resolved to use the spirit of the resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee as the criterion, to act in accordance with the principle of party spirit and to be in line with the CPC Central Committee ideologically and politically with practical actions.

At present, the Nanning Prefectural CPC Committee has initially dealt with a number of people who seriously violated the law and discipline and committee serious mistakes during the Cultural Revolution. In compliance with the spirit of the relevant instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the regional CPC committee, it has made arrangements for dealing with the problems left over by the Cultural Revolution.

CSO: 4005/857



CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNNAN LEADER ON PROBLEMS IN STRUCTURAL REFORM

HK110325 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpts] At a meeting of cadres at and above department and bureau level in the provincial organs on 8 June, Hunan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Xiong Qingquan made an important speech on doing a good job in the structural reform of second-rank provincial organs and organs directly under prefectures and cities.

Xiong Qingquan said: The great majority of leadership groups of the provincial departments, committees and bureaus have now been decided on. Excellent success has been scored. The following are the main experiences in the success of this work: We have seriously eliminated leftist influence, upheld party spirit, overcome factionalism, followed the mass line, and practiced the combination of democratic recommendation and examination by the organization. We have trusted and relied on the old comrades and brought their positive role into play. We have made all-round arrangements with due consideration for all parties.

Comrade Xiong Qingquan then put forward a number of views on doing a good job in structural reform in the second-rank provincial organs and the organs directly under prefectures and cities. In particular, he stressed the following three points with regard to doing a good job of structural reform in the second-rank organs:

1. It is essential to further eliminate leftist ideological influences. Leftist ideology is the main obstacle to carrying out structural reform. There are very many different repressions of leftism. In connection with carrying out structural reform, we must put right the guiding ideology for professional work in the various departments and implement the party's policies on intellectuals, talk about the expressions of and harm done by leftism, find the source of leftism, and correct leftist measures. Only by seriously eliminating leftist influence in the implementation of policies on intellectuals can we effectively overcome the trends of looking down on and discriminating against intellectuals and promote outstanding middle-aged and young intellectuals to leading posts.
2. It is essential to uphold party spirit and eliminate factionalism. At present the specter of factionalism is still hanging around in some areas and units, and in some cases factionalism is rather serious. Its main expression is: It is impossible to deal with people impartially in viewing and employing

cadres, because distinctions are made between acquaintances and others. Unless this problem is solved, it is bound to affect the smooth progress of structural reform. Every party member must take the stand of the party and party spirit in observing and handling problems. Certain people are still claiming to be representatives of the correct line of the great Cultural Revolution. This is obviously extremely absurd. In carrying out the current structural reform and in promotion of cadres, we must stick to the criteria of ability and political integrity, appoint people to posts on their merits, act in an impartial and fair way, and unite people from all corners of the land. We must resolutely oppose the practice of drawing demarcation lines according to factions and appointing people to posts according to their faction. People of the five categories and people who have failed to put things right after making serious mistakes cannot enter the leadership groups, no matter which faction they belong to.

3. It is essential to rely on the masses and fully follow the mass line. In deciding on the structure of the organs, their personnel establishment and their leadership groups, it is necessary to launch the masses to hold democratic discussions and make democratic recommendations. We must first decide on the organs and then decide on the leadership groups. The structure of the organs cannot be decided by a few leading cadres drawing up schemes behind closed doors. We must fully follow the mass line. The whole body of cadres of the organs should be allowed to discuss which organs should be retained, which abolished and which amalgamated.

Comrade Xiong Qingquan said in conclusion: At present structural reform is underway, while the tasks of production and other work are also very arduous. The central authorities have demanded that we do a good job in both reform and production.

CSO: 4005/857

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PEOPLE URGED NOT TO WAIT FOR REFORM

HK130303 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Station commentary: "We Must Not Sit and Wait for Reform"]

[Excerpts] At present structural reform is underway in the provincial organs and the prefectural and city organs throughout Hunan. Structural reform of organs at and below county-level will begin after September. As the first step in the entire reform, structural reform is extremely significant. The great majority of cadres in the province are taking a positive attitude toward this reform. Apart from bracing their spirits and actively plunging into the reform, they are sticking at their work posts and doing a good job of their own road, with the result that reform and work are both proceeding smoothly.

However we must also realize that a few cadres in certain departments and units are thinking more about what is going to happen to them and to what work they will be assigned; they are sitting and waiting for reform and have slackened their work. This has affected production in these departments and units, and work there has been delayed. This is a problem to which we must pay a high degree of attention in carrying out structural reform.

Carrying out structural reform is aimed at overcoming bureaucratism and improving work efficiency. The cadres at all levels, especially the comrades undertaking certain leadership duties, must consider problems from the overall situation of the four modernizations and from the fundamental interests of the masses, and act as promoters of reform. At present it is essential to overcome the idea of sitting and waiting for reform, brace and spirit, and dare to take charge of and manage things.

There is nothing strange that a few comrades should develop ideological problems of various kinds in the course of structural reform. The party organizations at all levels should grasp the ideological signs and take the initiative to carry out ideological education for the cadres. If this work is done well, the cadres at all levels will be able to shoulder very well the burdens of reform and work.

CSO: 4005/857

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

UNIVERSITY PARTY COMMITTEE ON SELF-CRITICISM INTELLECTUALS

HK010927 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] On 23 May, at a meeting of middle-level cadres throughout the school, on behalf of the party committee in Hunan University, party committee Secretary Yang Shijie took the lead in criticizing leftist ideology in connection with political events in the school over the past 30 years and expressed determination to do a good job in implementing the policies toward intellectuals in the school. This move has been welcomed by most cadres and teachers of the university.

This middle-level cadre meeting in Hunan University was convened with the concrete help of the work group sent to the school by the provincial party committee. The work group entered the university in late April. Subsequently, the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry also sent (Xu Yanchu), a member of the ministry's educational committee, and (Han Xiangxiu), deputy chief of the personnel office of the ministry's educational bureau, to join the work group. The authorities concerned in the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee decided to appoint Comrade (Xu Yanchu) as a deputy head of the work group.

On entering the university, the work group immediately went to various departments and various teaching and research units to mobilize the masses to take part in the work of implementing the policies toward intellectuals. The work group encouraged people, especially victims of various political movements in the past, to voice their opinions and complaints. At the same time, the work group also gave comrades who once carried out leftist policies a chance to listen to the masses' [word indistinct] and complaints and to make self-criticisms so as to win understanding from the masses. On the basis of uniting cadres and teachers in the university to join hands in eliminating the influence of leftist ideology and factionalism, people have gradually reached unanimity of opinion. The work group also helped the school party committee eliminate the influence of leftist ideas, deepen their understanding of the party's policies, and set their attitude to rights. All this has provided mental preparation for the meeting of middle-level cadres.

In his report, Yang Shijie reviewed and criticized the school party committee's leftist mistakes during various political movements in the past. He pointed out: Because of being deeply influenced by leftist ideology and persisting in taking class struggle as the key link for a long time, the school party committee has mishandled quite a few comrades, mostly teachers. After the 3d Plenary Session

of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the school party committee still failed to shake off the mental fetters of leftism and did not earnestly implement the party's policies toward intellectuals. Even now, some comrades are still holding this or that prejudice against intellectuals. Under these circumstances, many intellectuals in our school are still bearing mental pressure and feel depressed, because they find no way of serving the motherland, no matter how eagerly they wish to do so. The former party committee of Hunan University, especially the principal leader of the party committee, must bear major responsibility for all these problems.

At the meeting, Yang Shijie also made an initial criticism of the ineffective work of the party committee, which has made little progress in implementing the party's intellectual policies since late February.

Next day, Yang Shijie's report was relayed to the teaching and administrative staff throughout the university. Although a small number of cadres who have been deeply influenced by leftist ideology still felt disgruntled at this, most cadres and staff members have affirmed this report and hold that the school party committee has begun to take the initiative in eliminating leftist influence and carrying out the party's policies toward intellectuals.

CSO: 4005/857

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN CURBS ARBITRARY PROMOTION OF CADRES

HK190822 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Yesterday, the provincial discipline inspection commission and the organization department of the provincial CPC committee jointly issued an urgent circular, calling for resolutely checking arbitrary promotion of cadres, and reiterating the provision stipulated by the provincial CPC committee on the temporary prohibition of promotion of cadres in the period of the institutional reform.

The circular says: No promotion of cadres in the province effected since 21 October 1982 when the provincial CPC committee issued the circular on prohibition of arbitrary promotion of cadres during the institutional reform will be recognized. Furthermore, it is necessary to find out who is to blame for those cases of serious violation of the provision. The units which have approved improper promotions have to take the responsibility for their mistakes, withdraw the promotions by themselves and apologize to those comrades promoted for the mistakes. And the latter should accept the arrangement made by the organizations concerned and gladly return to their former posts.

The circular also ask the discipline inspection and organizational departments of all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities, and the party organizations of all units directly under the provincial government to thoroughly examine the implementation of the provincial CPC committee's stipulation, and submit a written report to the provincial discipline inspection commission and the provincial CPC committee. At the same time, the circular also urges the vast number of cadres supervise the implementation of the circular.

CSO: 4005/857

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON CIVIL AFFAIRS WORK

HK081450 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Summary] From 29 May to 4 June, the 10th Hubei Provincial Conference on civil affairs was held in Wuchang.

The conference pointed out that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, civil affairs departments in the province have done a great deal of work in supporting the army, giving preferential treatment [words indistinct] members of martyrs and servicemen, doing emergency work and relief work, helping poor households to develop production, restoring and developing urban welfare work, conducting direct elections at the county and commune levels, carrying out pilot projects of building townships, and straightening out residents' committees. They have vigorously contributed toward the development of the excellent situation of the province.

The conference emphatically pointed out that the province's current civil affairs work must be done well in the following seven aspects:

"1. In building grassroot political power and administrative zoning work, it is essential to implement the principle on reform which the CPC Central Committee has already formulated. We must do everything for the reform of the administrative system and the economic system.

"2. It is necessary to improve the work of giving preferential treatment to family members of martyrs and servicemen, resettling ex-servicemen, and doing emergency work and relief work." We must vigorously help those who deserve relief to develop production and get rich through labor.

3. We must not only rely on civil affairs departments to give preferential treatment to family members of martyrs and servicemen but also rely on social forces to do social welfare work and to help those who deserve relief, and to get rich through labor. We must arrange jobs for the blind, deaf, dumb, and disabled.

4. Production and welfare work units in society must implement various forms of the economic responsibility system and personal responsibility system so as to raise economic results and the quality of service.

5. It is imperative to especially do well in giving preferential treatment to family members of martyrs and servicemen and doing relief work in the old revolutionary bases, serious stricken areas, reservoir areas, fishermen's areas, minority nationality areas, and distant mountainous areas.

6. We must eliminate the old marriage and funeral customs and do well in the registration of marriages and in the reform of the burial methods.

7. We must strengthen ideological and political work.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government, including Huang Zhizhen, Li Jun, and Wang Libin, evoke at the conference one after another.

CSO: 4005/857



CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ELECTS COMMITTEE LEADERS

HK201207 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] The second meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Wuchang from 17 to 19 May. After listening to explanations given by (Shan Yizhi), secretary general of the provincial people's congress standing committee, on setting up a credentials committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and on setting up the legal work commission, the financial and economic work commission, and the educational, scientific, cultural, and health work commission of the provincial people's congress standing committee, the meeting decided to set up such a credentials committee, with Lin Musen as chairman and Tang Zhe and Zhang Xiulong as vice chairmen. The meeting unanimously approved a decision on setting up the legal work commission, the financial and economic work commission, and the educational, scientific, cultural, and health work commission of the provincial people's congress standing committee. Li Fuquan serves as chairman of the legal work commission of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Chu Chuanyu as its vice chairman. Zhang Jingxian serves as chairman of the financial and economic work commission of the provincial people's congress standing committee and Lin Shaonan as its vice chairman. Jiao Dexiu serves as chairman of the educational, scientific, cultural, and health work commission of the provincial people's congress standing committee and Wang Zhizhuo as its vice chairman.

The meeting was presided over by Han Ningfu, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee. Vice chairmen Li Fuquan, Zhang Xiulong, Tao Shuzeng, Jiao Dexian, Tang Zhe, Shi Chuan, Lin Musen, Chu Chuanyu, and Lin Shaonan attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/857

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON LEARNING FROM ZHANG HAIDI

HK240840 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Yesterday, the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular on seriously exercising leadership over and carrying out the activities of learning from Zhang Haidi.

The circular says: The CPC Central Committee recently issued a call and leading comrades of the central authorities wrote inscriptions. They eagerly expressed the hope that all people throughout the country, particularly young people and juveniles, must learn from Zhang Haidi and act as people of a new communist type who have ideals, morality, and culture and observe discipline. This is an important matter in building socialist spiritual civilization in our country. CPC committee at all levels throughout the province must fully understand the profound significance of the call of the central authorities to learn from Zhang Haidi and really strengthen leadership so that the activities of learning from Zhang Haidi can be carried out universally, penetratingly and persistently, will become an important content of the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves drive, and will be the important measures to achieve the basic improvement of party work style and the customs of the people in our province.

In view of this, CPC committees at all levels throughout the province are required to do the following several tasks seriously and well:

1. The members of CPC committees at all levels must take the lead in learning from Zhang Haidi, carry forward our party's communist spirit of tenacious struggle and wholehearted service to the people, earnestly practice what they advocate, and set an example.
2. Through the regular activities of party branches and party groups, it is necessary to organize all party members to study the remarks of the CPC Central Committee on and the inscriptions of leading comrades of the central authorities for Zhang Haidi, learn from her deeds, and give play to party members' backbone role in the course of learning from her.
3. It is essential to seriously help CYL organizations penetratingly carry out the activities of learning from Zhang Haidi among CYL members, young people and juveniles, closely link the activities of learning from Zhang Haidi with

the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves drive, and organize the forces of all departments to carry out these activities together.

4. We must use newspapers, journals, broadcasts, television, and other forms to publicize in a down-to-earth manner the activities of learning from Zhang Haidi. We must publicize them with stress laid on the basic issue of establishing the communist outlook on life. We must pay attention to linking the dissemination of the activities of learning from Zhang Haidi with the dissemination of typical examples and good experiences of our province, places, and units. All publicity must be conducted in a down-to-earth and lively manner. Any formalist and formulistic publicity must be avoided.

5. It is imperative to discover and cultivate typical examples, promptly sum up experiences, and use the experiences to promote work in the entire area.

CSO: 4005/857

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

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The meeting was presided over by Han Ningfu, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee. Vice Chairmen Li Fuquan, Zhang Xiulong, Tao Shuzeng, Jiao Dexian, Tang Zhe, Shi Chuan, Lin Musen, Chu Chuanyu, and Lin Shaonan attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/857

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### BRIEFS

HUBEI LEGAL PROPAGANDA WEEK--The provincial CPC committee propaganda department, the provincial public security department, the provincial procuratorate, the provincial court, the provincial judicial bureau, the provincial culture bureau, the provincial education bureau, the provincial radio and television bureau, the provincial rederation of trade unions, the provincial peasants' association, the provincial CYL committee and the provincial women's federation jointly issued a circular on launching a legal system publicity week drive in large, medium-size and small cities throughout the province. The circular said: according to the spirit of relevant notice issued by the CPC Central Committee propaganda department and the central judicial department on launching a legal system publicity week drive in all cities throughout the country, we have decided to launch a legal system publicity week drive from 6 to 12 June in all cities of the province. All localities must, under the leadership of the local CPC committees and governments, draw up concrete plans and proposals, and use various propaganda means and channels to do a good job in the legal system publicity week drive. [HK251524 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 83]

HAINAN PARTY EDUCATION--Since the beginning of this year, party organizations at all levels in Hainan District have strengthened education for party members. The new party constitution has been taken as the main content of education. Party members in the district have been trained by stages and in groups. At present, all counties and Haikou City in the Han areas have trained 42,720 party members by rotation, who account for 36 percent of the total number of party members. To do well in grasping education for party members, CPC committees in all places in the district have set up leading groups with offices under them. People have been sent from organization departments, propaganda departments, discipline inspection committees, party schools, and organ CPC committees to grasp this work. All counties and Haikou City have trained some 2,600 cadres at and above the level of deputy bureau director, who account for 64 percent of the total number of cadres at and above this level. [HK110850 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 26 May 83]

OFFICIAL MOURNED--Comrade (Chen Huiqing), CPC member, member of the standing committee of the standing committee of the fourth provincial CPPCC, former vice chairman of the provincial federation of trade unions and member of the CPC group of the federation, died of myocardial infarction on 7 April 1983, at the age of 74. A memorial meeting was held on the afternoon of 16 May in the Guangzhou funeral parlour to mourn Comrade (Chen Huiqing's) death. Central leading comrades, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Song Renqiong, Liao Chengzhi, Tan Zhenglin, Cai Chang, Kang Keqin, and Wang Shoudao sent wreathes. The Guangdong provincial leading Comrades Ren Zhongyi, Liu

Tianfu, Lin Ruo, Liang Lingguang, Li Jianzhen, and some of Comrade (Chen Huiqing's) friends also presented wreaths. Liu Tianfu, Lin Ruo, Xie Fei, Wang Ning and Yin Linping attended the memorial meeting. The meeting was presided over by Wang Ning, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC committee. Liang Guang, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress, delivered a memorial speech. [Text] [HK180953 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 17 May 83]

LEADING BODY'S WORK METHODS RESOLUTION--The new leading body of the Guangzhou City CPC committee held a meeting from 27 to 30 May. The meeting adopted a 10-point resolution on improving leadership style and work methods as follows: 1) Read and study conscientiously and strive to raise our level of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; 2) Do a good job of investigation and study, regularly go to factories, shops, and the rural areas, sum up experiences and lessons, grasp typical cases, and solve problems in a down-to-earth way; 3) Conscientiously step up ideological education among party members, cadres, and the masses of people; 4) Maintain close ties with the masses, discard all vulgar and bad habits, and refrain from taking advantage of family connections or pursuing private interests, either for oneself or for one's relatives and friends; 5) Vigorously reduce the number of meetings and documents; 6) Further divide the party's work from administrative work; 7) Conscientiously practice democratic centralism and adhere to collective leadership and to division of labor with individual responsibility; 8) Overcome buck-passing and improve work efficiency; 9) Write our own speeches or reports and do not rely on secretaries to write them; and 10) In deciding on various tasks, we should persist in making arrangements for them, inspecting them, summing them up, and carrying them out one by one. [Text] [HK311001 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 30 May 83]

MEETING ON LEFTOVER PROBLEMS--The Baise Prefectural CPC Committee held an enlarged standing committee meeting from 19 to 23 April to study the resolution on a number of questions in the history of the party since the founding of the state and the instructions of the central secretariat on handling problems left over from the cultural revolution in Guangxi. The meeting also conveyed the spirit of the regional CPC committee work conference and studied the issue of solving problems left over from the cultural revolution. The comrades were greatly educated by study and discussion and strengthened their confidence and resolve. They expressed unanimous support for the central instructions and the steps and action taken by the new regional CPC committee for solving the problems left over from the cultural revolution. They pledged to vigorously strengthen party spirit, overcome factionalism, truly maintain political and ideological unity with the Central Committee, take resolute steps and strive to solve problems left over from the cultural revolution in the prefecture before the end of the year. Prefectural CPC Committee Secretary (Du Xinyi) spoke at the meeting. He examined the erroneous understanding and lessons gained in the work of certain leading members of the prefectural CPC committee's standing committee, and issue appropriate policy decisions. [Excerpts] [HK060255 Nanning GUANGXI Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 May 83]

LEADERS NOT PUNISHED OVER LAND--In Jiahe County, a small number of people, supported by some county leaders, took the opportunity to fleece the state

when the state needed to take over some land for key projects. Since the press, the radio, and the masses made criticisms of this action, responsible people of the Jiahe County CPC Committee and the county government have come to realize their mistakes and have taken concrete action to mend their ways. In view of this fact, the provincial people's government on 26 May decided to exempt the relevant people in Jiahe County from punishment, but the compensation fee of 760,000 yuan, which the unit concerned charged the state--a rate much higher than that prescribed--must be returned in full to the state. [Text] [HK010925 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 27 May 83]

RECTIFYING GOVERNMENT WORK STYLE DISCUSSED--The provincial people's government convened its first plenary meeting on 22 May to discuss rectifying government work style and creating a new situation in government work. At the meeting, many newly appointed leading comrades of various commissions, offices, departments, and bureaus put forward their ideas and plans for creating a new situation in their work. They expressed their determination to live up to the expectations of the party and the people and to do a good job in promoting the work in their units in conjunction with other colleagues and with the masses, so as to strive to open up a new situation in the construction of the socialist modernizations in our province. Liu Xuechu, leader of Hunan structural reform group, dispatched by the central authorities, and Governor Liu Zhen spoke at the meeting. They expressed their wish that the new leading groups of various commissions, offices, departments and bureaus should carry on their work with new ideology, new attitude, and new work style, so as to attain new achievements and promote the construction of the two civilizations in Hunan. [Text] [HK250614 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 24 May 83]

JUVENILE WORKERS, TEACHERS COMMENDED--Yesterday morning, a meeting for commending our province's national advanced juvenile workers and excellent teachers and teaching collectives was solemnly held in Changsha. Jiao Linyi, Sun Guozhi, and other responsible comrades of the party, the government, and the PLA attended the meeting. They awarded medals and certificates of merit to 63 national advanced juvenile workers and representatives of advanced units. They also awarded excellent teacher certificates, medals, and certificates of merit, issued by the Ministry of Education and the National Teachers' Union, to 41 national excellent teachers and representatives of advanced units. Sun Guozhi, member of the provincial CPC standing committee and chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, spoke at the meeting. Present at the meeting were responsible comrades from the provincial women's association, the provincial general federation of trade unions, the provincial CYL committee, and the provincial education department. Also present were Changsha's juvenile workers and teachers of central schools. Altogether more than 1,600 people took part in the meeting. [Text] [HK250616 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 24 May 83]

WORKERS, PEASANTS PARTY HOLDS CONGRESS--Wuhan, 23 May (XINHUA)--The first Hubei Provincial Congress of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party was held in Wuhan from 21 to 23 May. The congress elected the first Hubei Provincial Committee of the Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, with Zhou Yongcao as its chairman and Liang Xijie, Zhang Shuoze, Zhang Guangming and Lu Jishao as its vice chairmen. The peasants and workers Democratic Party has

developed quite rapidly in Hubei in recent years. The party recruited 180 new party members in the province in 1982. There are at present 578 Peasants and Workers Democratic Party members in Hubei Province. [Text] [OW260205 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1556 GMT 23 May 83]

CHILDREN'S WORK CONFERENCE--On Thursday morning, the provincial commission for children's work convened a meeting to report achievements in this field. Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, Li Fuquan, Liang Shuzhen, and (Xu Xinbiao), responsible comrades of the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC committee, attended the meeting to extend greetings. Huang Zhizhen, Shen Yinluo, and Liang Shuzhen delivered important speeches at the meeting. They called for all governments at various levels to pay attention to children's work. Representatives from some progressive units reported to the meeting their achievements in children's work. [Summary] [HK270703 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 83]

DEPUTIES HOLD DISCUSSIONS--The Guangdong delegation to the First Session of the Sixth NPC has held panel meetings to discuss Premier Zhao's government work report. The deputies said: Premier Zhao's report has realistically stated and properly evaluated the achievement of the past 5 years. The targets set for the next 5 years are clear-cut and the measures are effective. The report fully reflects the aspirations of the people of the whole country. We have been greatly encouraged by listening to the report and our confidence has further increased. Deputies from Hong Kong and Macao regions warmly supported the solemn announcement in Premier Zhao Ziyang's report that we will recover sovereignty over Hong Kong at an appropriate time and take appropriate steps to preserve Hong Kong's prosperity. Deputy Tang Bingda said: Hong Kong is China's territory. It is inevitable that sovereignty over it will be recovered. Deputy Chen Hong said: In preserving Hong Kong's prosperity, there are indeed many economic problems that need study. However there are many favorable conditions for maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity. [Excerpts] [HK110233 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 10 Jun 83]

CSO: 4005/857



SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

YUNNAN CPC MEMBER DIES--A memorial ceremony was held on the afternoon of 26 May in Kunming to mourn the death of (Cheng Fang), member of the Yunan Provincial CPC Committee, vice chairman of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, director and CPC group secretary of the provincial physical culture committee, and chairman of the Yunnan branch of the All-China Sports Federation. (Cheng Fang) died of a myocardial infarction on 8 March 1983 in Kunming at the age of 71. The memorial ceremony was presided over by (Gao Zhiguo). (Wang Jieshan), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered a memorial speech. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, provincial people's congress standing committee, provincial people's government, and the provincial CPPCC committee (Li Qiming), Liu Minghui, Pu Chaozhu, (Xue Tao), Zhao Tingguang, Liu Shusheng and responsible comrades of various departments, commissions, and bureaus at the provincial level attended the ceremony. The CPPCC National Committee, the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the national physical culture committee, the All-China Sports Federation, comrades Song Renqiong, Qin Jiwei, Li Weihai, An Pingsheng, Zhang Zhixiu, departments concerned and comrade (Cheng Fang's) friends presented wreathes. Hoang Van Hoan also sent a condolence cable. [HK301241 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 May 83]

YUNNAN SECURITY MONTH DRIVE--In early May, leading comrades of a PLA airforce unit stationed in Yunnan led 18 groups made up of 52 people to various units of the flying and radar services stationed in remote mountain areas to give guidance and check the carrying out of the security month drive. They promptly found out and resolved problems, thus avoiding various accidents. [HK301241 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 May 83]

CSO: 4005/907

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

XINHUA RIBAO VIEWS PROTECTING WOMEN'S RIGHTS

OW020810 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 83 p 1

[Short commentary: "Be Promoters in Elevating the Status of Women"]

[Text] In response to the call of the party Central Committee for developing socialist spiritual civilization, the cadres and fighters of a PLA unit stationed in Shuyang County have taken the initiative to set up "night schools for young women" in the rural areas to help women study general and scientific knowledge and enroll school-age children in schools. Their warm concern for future generations and interest in safeguarding the rights and interests of women and children have won the acclaim of the people throughout the country.

Our comrades engaged in local work should make an effort to emulate the spirit of "starting from ourselves, starting from now and starting bit by bit steadfastly" displayed by the PLA in developing spiritual civilization; like the cadres and fighters of the unit stationed in Shuyang, they should make every effort to run welfare projects for the benefit of women and children whenever possible and should work together with the masses in developing spiritual civilization. All this must be in keeping with the actual prevailing conditions in respective units and also the needs of the people. In organizing school-age children to enroll, in eliminating illiteracy among the young and able-bodied men as well as in establishing agrotechnical schools, it is particularly important to follow the principle of mobilizing both men and women in formulating plans; it is also necessary to help women acquire a higher level of general knowledge and technical skills and to elevate their status in the family and in society.

Comrades working in all fields and departments throughout the province must strive to become promoters in elevating the social status of women. Party organizations, governments, trade union councils, CYL and women's associations at all levels must show comprehensive concern for and safeguard the interests of women and children, actively effect comprehensive control of things, improve social order and make new contributions toward achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social mood and in creating a new situation for socialist modernization.

CSO: 4005/871

END