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10 April 1984

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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10 April 1984

CHINA REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

BRIEFS

YOUTH, STUDENT GROUPS EXPAND CONTACTS--Beijing, 21 March (XINHUA)--Chinese youth and student organizations have established ties with more than 300 counterpart organizations in over 100 countries and regions, according to a national conference on youth travel and contacts with other countries which closed here yesterday. The exchanges since the end of 1978 involved 316 foreign youth delegations to China and 126 Chinese delegations or groups to 73 countries and regions. The Chinese organizations have dispatched 400 young students to Japan and some other countries for advanced studies and research. The conference said the youth-to-youth contacts had helped promote mutual understanding and friendship among the young people of the world. The China Youth Travel Service has in recent years organized sessions on calligraphy, painting and photography, art performances, sports, picnics and tree-planting activities for young foreign tourists. The service has so far established business relations with 120 youth organizations and travel agencies in 40 countries and regions. [Text] [OW211049 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 21 Mar 84]

NATO EXERCISE CONCLUDES IN NORWAY--Beijing, 24 March (XINHUA)--The largest NATO military exercise ever held in Norway ended Friday, after a week of war games over the northern airbase of Bardufoss, northern Norway, key to the alliance's defense of the North Atlantic, reports from Oslo said today. Seven thousand U.S. Marines and some 4,600 British and Dutch Marines landed a week ago in the pre-dawn darkness and arctic cold with the task of "capturing" the Bardufoss Airbase, considered by NATO to be vital for bringing in reinforcements to northern Norway in time of crisis or war. The airfield, situated in the northern Norway county of Troms, north of the Arctic Circle and 380 kms from the Soviet border, was defended by two Norwegian Infantry brigades and the special multinational allied mobile force. The NATO alliance assembled its largest-ever fleet of over 150 warships, including the aircraft carrier USS Independence and a helicopter carrier, to participate in the "Teamwork 84" maneuvers in coordination with the "avalanche express" exercises. In all over 40,000 troops and support personnel took part in the exercises. [Text] [OW241209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 24 Mar 84]

CSO: 4000/280

NORTHEAST ASIA

REPORTAGE ON JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO COUNTRY

Leaves Tokyo for China

OW231019 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0741 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, 23 March (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and wife Tsutako Nakasone left Tokyo via special plane at 1300 hours (Tokyo time) on an official visit to China at the invitation of the government of the People's Republic of China. Accompanying him on the visit to China are foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Toyohiko Mizuhira and other officials of the Japanese Cabinet, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, and the Economic Planning Agency. Also accompanying Prime Minister Nakasone on his visit to China are members of the Diet Yoshihide Mori, Sadatoshi Ozato, Koki Chuma and Susumu Mogami, and Prime Minister Nakasone's son Hirofumi Nakasone and his daughter-in-law Mariko Nakasone.

Since the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and Japan in 1972, three former prime ministers of Japan, Kakuei Tanaka, Masayoshi Ohira, and Zenko Suzuki had visited China. Nakasone is the fourth Japanese prime minister to visit China. In a recent interview with Chinese reporters, Nakasone said that in early 1954 he visited China as a member of the first Japanese Dietmen delegation and that his forthcoming China visit will be his fourth one. He said that he can be called a "veteran well-digger" for the development of Japan-China friendship.

On hand to see Nakasone off at Haneda Airport today were acting Prime Minister Toshio Komoto, Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami, Secretary General of the Liberal Democratic Party Rokusuke Tanaka, and others.

At 1255 hours, Nakasone arrived at Haneda Airport and then shook hands one by one with more than 100 people lining up at the parking apron. When he came to Minister Wen Chi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Japan, he shook hands with Wen Chi while saying in Chinese "Xie, xie! [thank you]."

## Hold's Beijing Press Conference

OW251144 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0400 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's press conference with Chinese and foreign reporters at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing--live via satellite relay; Nakasone speaks in Japanese, followed by passage-by-passage Mandarin translation; reporters' questions given in Japanese or Chinese followed by either Mandarin or Japanese translation; following text is from Japanese]

[Text] [Introductory remarks by an unidentified voice indistinct due to overlapping comments by NHK reporters at Tokyo Studio]

[Nakasone] Before leaving for Wuhan after almost completing my schedule in Beijing, I would like to give my impressions.

Since arriving in Beijing the day before yesterday, I have held wide-ranging, meaningful talks with Chinese leaders, including friendly and frank talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang, renewing old friendship with General Secretary Hu Yaobang together with his family members and holding talks with Chairman Deng Xiaoping until just before I came here. I was also able to have a very active stay, visiting the People's Heroes' Monument, the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall and the residence of the late Mr Liao Chengzhi, who exerted himself for friendship between Japan and China.

To me, it was a most significant, impressive experience that I have an opportunity to speak in person with Chinese youth who are to shoulder the future Japanese-Chinese friendly relations.

Since my inauguration as prime minister I have been stating--during general Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan last November and at a series of other opportunities--the view that it is important, not only for our two countries but also for the peace and prosperity of Asia and the world, for Japan and China to maintain and develop firm relations of peace and friendship into the 21st Century, whether it rains or the wind blows, transcending differences in systems.

It was based on this viewpoint that the two countries agreed to abide by four principles, with the approval of General Secretary Hu Yaobang while visiting Japan adding mutual trust to the three principles of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long-term stability, which were proposed by Premier Zhao Ziyang during his visit to Japan 2 years ago.

The greatest goal of my current visit to China is to determine what policies to pursue in order to bring this basic view into concrete form. Fortunately, I am proud that a big step was taken toward this end through a set of talks held with Premier Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese leaders.

It has been arranged that during this visit to China, the 21st Century Committee for Japan-China Friendship--for whose establishment General Secretary Hu Yaobang expressed support during his visit to Japan--will be formally inaugurated.

Participating in this committee will be people representing the youth, adults and elders from both the Japanese and Chinese sides. It will study how to develop and consolidate Japan-China relations on a long-term basis in compliance with the four principles. It will conduct this study from extensive political, economic, cultural, and scientific and technological angles and make relevant recommendations to the governments of the two countries. We pin high hopes on the role of this committee in placing friendly and cooperative relations between Japan and China on a firm basis.

Chinese leaders have told me of China's enthusiasm for its modernization. At the same time, they stressed that China would continue to maintain its open-door policy toward foreign countries for a long period of time in future. I expressed the position that as a neighboring country, Japan would welcome China's long-term and stable development and that it would accord as much cooperation as possible.

Taking advantage of my current visit to China, on the basis of the above idea I manifested Japan's basic position that, starting in 1984, Japan would cooperate as much as its financial conditions permit in China's seven primary projects in the sectors of transportation, communications and energy by supplying new yen loans in hopes of contributing to China's economic development. I also expressed Japan's desire to give as much cooperation as possible through grant-type fund assistance, technical help, and development surveys in the future.

Besides this government-to-government cooperation, it is important to expand economic relations through using the vitality of the private sector. Japan and China signed a taxation agreement in September of last year. They have been negotiating over an investment protection agreement and an atomic energy accord. The governments of the two countries have agreed that they should continue efforts to provide circumstances favorable for economic exchanges in the private sector.

Japan and China share the belief that cultural interchanges and youth exchanges will provide the groundwork for mutual understanding and trust between the two countries and that it is particularly important for the youths of the two countries, who will bear the destiny of their nations on their shoulders, to deepen exchanges and become united by strong bonds.

Concerning the question of Japanese orphans in China, I expressed thanks to the Chinese Government, people concerned, and foster parents and asked for their continued cooperation.

In addition to the above Japan-China relations, there were active exchanges of views in the summit talks regarding current international situations. Through the talks, I renewed my feeling that in order to promote the peace and stability of the international community, it is increasingly significant for Japan and China to exchange their views and mutually explain their policies concerning major international issues and to cooperate and coordinate in feasible areas and on feasible plans.

Lastly, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to people concerned in China for their efforts to make my current visit meaningful and pleasant.

Please ask questions now.

[Cai] I am Cai, a reporter of XINHUA. Your Excellency Mr Prime Minister, you have just spent 2 days in China. During this period, you have had a series of talks with Chinese leaders. May I ask what concrete plans you have to develop friendly relations between Japan and China on a long-term basis?

[Nakasone] I believe that Japan and China will have increasingly promising relations in the future. The two countries have mutually-complementary relations. I am confident that they will make great contributions to the peace of the world and its stability if they firmly observe the four principles and implement them generation after generation.

China's economy has recently been developing smoothly. Japan will cooperate in modernizing China and implementing the four principles with sincerity.

In today's talks with General Secretary Hu Yaobang, I proposed that ministers in charge of scientific and technical affairs be added to the membership of the ministerial conference of the two countries. General Secretary Hu Yaobang agreed to this proposal.

[Oi] I am Oi of YOMIURI SHIMBUN. I have accompanied the prime minister here. I understand that frank views have been exchanged on international issues, particularly regarding the situation on the Korean peninsula. I would like to hear your comment on the talks with the Chinese leaders. I also would like to know how you are going to handle this Korean question in the future.

[Nakasone] The leaders of the two countries completely agreed that there should not be any war whatsoever on the Korean peninsula. They agreed to cooperate with each other in preventing war in the area.

Both Japan and China have great interest in the maintenance of peace and stability on the Korean peninsula. I expressed to the Chinese side Japan's views that the question of the Korean peninsula should be resolved primarily through the talks between the North and the South parts of the peninsula.

We agreed that Japan and China should cooperate in creating circumstances favorable for the prevention of war on the Korean peninsula as its neighboring countries.

Various formulas regarding the question of the Korean peninsula--if they happen to be adopted--should be used after approval by both the North and South. I expressed this view to the Chinese side. Next question, please.

[Oka] I am Oka of the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. I will use my mother tongue [Japanese] today.

I would like to ask about relations between the United States and China. After this visit by the prime minister, President Reagan will visit China next month. It is my understanding that China has had a sense of distrust toward Mr Reagan, to a considerable degree because of the Taiwan issue. During your visit here, have you acquired any impressions regarding U.S.-China relations? In addition, I would like to know if you have found anything that the United States can do practically regarding the issue of the Korean peninsula through your talks here?

[Nakasone] The U.S.-China issue should be discussed separately by the two countries themselves, mutually respecting their sovereignties. Japan, however, expects and hopes that the two countries will further improve their relations.

The United States is a very important ally for Japan. China is also the closest and an important country with which Japan would like to develop friendship and enjoy long-term stable relations into the 21st Century. In this sense, Japan heartily hopes that the United States and China will have better relations.

It is my impression that China also hopes to improve and further develop U.S.-China relations.

There have not been particularly extensive talks concerning relations with the United States over the issue of the Korean peninsula. However, the United States is a party to the armistice agreement following the Korean War. In this sense, I believe that it is appropriate for the United States to cooperate with Japan and China in creating circumstances which are favorable for the prevention of war and for peace and lasting stability on the Korean peninsula.

As I have already said, the question of the Korean peninsula should first be discussed between the North and the South--the parties directly concerned with the issue--and all relevant moves should be made through the understanding and approval of the two parties.

[Mitsumori] I am Mitsumori of NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN's Beijing Bureau. I understand that in your talks with General Secretary Hu Yaobang yesterday, he suggested that Japan would also begin contact with North Korea, saying that China was ready to mediate if Japan hoped to do so. How does the Japanese Government intend to expand relations or exchanges with North Korea? I would like to know if Japan is going to accept the above proposal by China.

There is another question I would like to ask you. I concerns Japan-China economic relations. You have said that negotiations are under way concerning an investment protection agreement and an atomic energy accord. When are they expected to be concluded? Do you have any definite prospects for their conclusion? I would like to ask these two questions.

[Nakasone] For the time being, we have no plans to ask China to take a mediatory role with regard to political and economic issues. However, I think the need may arise in the future to ask the Chinese Government to mediate regarding humanitarian issues. When such occasions arise, we may ask China to mediate accordingly.

Now, I will touch on the question of the Investment Protection Agreement and the Atomic Energy Accord. The Chinese Government heartily welcomes Japan's economic cooperation. It expressed its strong hopes that Japan would step up investment activities from both the government and private sectors.

In response, I said on behalf of the Japanese Government that Japan would cooperate with sincerity in promoting China's economy and its modernization. It is important to guarantee the safety of investment with regard to economic cooperation in the private sector. In this context, we expressed the hope that the Investment Protection Agreement and the Atomic Energy Accord--though this accord concerns business between the two governments--would be concluded expeditiously.

We also expressed our hopes that the Chinese side will promptly take legal measures to insure economic cooperation and guarantee safe investments. In order to accelerate the transfer of technology, we also expressed the hope that China would join the World Industrial Property Protection Treaty, that is, a treaty on patent rights.

The Chinese Government said that it would make the best effort toward an early conclusion of the Investment Protection Agreement and the Atomic Energy Accord. We also that China will study its affiliation with the World Industrial Property Protection Treaty in earnest.

Next question, please.

[Unidentified reporter] I am a Radio Beijing reporter engaged in broadcast activities toward Japan. Many of our listeners are Japanese youths, including middle and high school students. Could you tell us about the significance of deepening friendly exchanges between youths of China and Japan?

[Nakasone] The youths have a very important role to play in promoting friendly relations and long-term stability between Japan and China toward the 21st Century. In the recent formation of the 21st Century Committee, the Japanese side has so arranged that many representatives from youth organizations and groups have become its members. This is the same with the Chinese side; this is because the role of youths has not become very important.

Yesterday, I gave a lecture at Beijing University. I saw that the Beijing University students have very bright eyes. Seeing their bright faces, I felt that China had a promising future.

This fall, 3,000 Japanese youths will visit China at its invitation, thanks to arrangements by General Secretary Hu Yaobang. We are truly grateful to him for these arrangements. I intend to energetically promote youth exchanges in the future through cooperation between the governments and private organizations of the two countries.

[Unidentified reporter] I am a reporter of BEIJING ZHOUBAO engaged in the publication of a Japanese-language magazine for circulation in Japan. I believe that communications are necessary for deepening mutual trust. In this connection, I would like to hear your views on how to transmit correct national images to each other.

[Nakasone] I think that communications play a very important role. We would like to attach great importance to newspapers, television and radio, and other mass media and facilitate their activities in an active manner to this end.

Mutual exchanges in the private sector are also important as a means of communications. During General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Tokyo, my family entertained him. During my current visit, General Secretary Hu Yaobang's entire family invited me and my wife and my son and his wife. We have thus begun having close relations on a family scale. Such close acquaintances should be sought actively in the private levels of the two countries. For example, more Chinese people should learn from Japanese families by staying at their homes, while young people from Japan should do the same thing in China. I think that this is the most desirable form of exchanges.

An American archaeologist discovered lotus seeds in the funerary accessories unearthed from the tomb of Tutankhamen of Egypt and bred them in the United States. And Japanese junior high school students are cultivating the U.S.-bred lotus seeds in Japan, breeding and blooming them. Oh, they are peas. Peas. At a request I handed over those seeds to General Secretary Hu Yaobang yesterday. I think that the peas will also be grown at schools and other places in China. Communications through children in such cultural and natural areas are also important. I also think that it will be of great significance to exchange drawings by them.

[unidentified voice] There seem to be many people who still wish to ask questions. However, since time is up, I regret to announce the close of this press conference. Thank you.

CSO: 4105/173

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE PAPERS PRAISE NAKASONE'S VISIT TO CHINA

OW221853 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] Tokyo, 22 March (XINHUA)--Several Japanese newspapers ran editorials today applauding Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to China and predicting a successful outcome for the trip.

The newspaper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN said that Nakasone's visit to China, which starts tomorrow, will help establish the foundations for friendly Japan-China relations to be carried into the 21st Century. It said that relations between the two countries are now better than at any time since former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka's visit to China in 1972 to normalize the diplomatic relations between the two countries. The newspaper pointed out that the good relations between Japan and China rest on a common knowledge that the development of those relations is good not only for Japan and China but also for world peace. It added that the coming talks between Japanese and Chinese leaders will signal the maturity of relations between the two countries.

The TOKYO SHIMBUN said that for the maintenance of good relations between Japan and China it is important to have mutual trust based on deep mutual understanding. The newspaper expressed the hope that Nakasone would exchange views frankly with the Chinese leaders so as to strengthen the basis of their good relations.

The KOMEI SHIMBUN said that the development of relations between Japan and China, countries with different social systems, has epoch-making significance. Nakasone's visit to China, it noted, will contribute to the improvement of the situation in Asia and throughout the world and help promote relations between Japan and China that are both friendly and enduring.

CSO: 4000/281

NORTHEAST ASIA

ABE, PRC'S WU XUEQIAN HOLD TALKS

OW241321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1259 GMT 24 Mar 84

[By Akiyoshi Mizumoto]

[Text] Beijing, 24 March KYODO--China indicated Saturday that it hopes U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Beijing in April will contribute to lasting developments in Sino-American relations.

The disclosure came about in a meeting between Japanese Foreign Minister Shin-taro Abe and his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian at a guest house in Beijing.

Abe is here accompanying Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on a 4-day official visit to China--Nakasone's first overseas trip since he reshuffled his cabinet last December.

The two foreign ministers met for about 2 and 1/2 hours to discuss a wide-range of issues.

Japanese officials told newsmen that China hopes Reagan's visit in late April will contribute to steady, long-term, Sino-American relations.

But Wu also made it clear that Washington and Beijing hold different views on the Taiwan issue, saying China is still concerned about what the U.S. has said and what it does.

According to Japanese officials, the Chinese foreign minister said Beijing believes a Soviet threat to China will exist as long as obstacles to the improvement of bilateral relations remain.

The obstacles he apparently referred to include the deployment of Soviet troops along the China-Soviet border.

The Japanese officials said the two foreign ministers agreed on a basic Japan-China position that there should be no war on the Korean peninsula.

The officials said Abe told Wu that the most important step toward achieving peace on the Korean peninsula is to launch talks between North and South Korea. He also told Wu that if the talks help ease Korean tensions and bring about peace, the U.S. would then pull its troops out of South Korea.

Wu refrained from making any comment, saying only that he took note of Abe's remarks.

The Japanese officials said Abe asked Wu about Sino-British talks over the future of Hong Kong.

Wu reportedly replied that there has been some progress during the 10 rounds of talks Chinese and British Government officials have had so far.

The Chinese foreign minister was quoted as telling Abe that China will have sovereignty over the British colony after 1997--the year the Chinese lease to Britain expires--but will not drastically change the economic and social structure of Hong Kong.

Wu also said China will protect Japanese and other foreign business interests in Hong Kong even after it regains control of the colony.

The Japanese officials said Abe told Wu Japan is prepared to offer a 50 million yen grant to China to assist in the preservation of giant pandas, which are in danger of extinction because of a shortage of food.

He told Wu that Japanese citizens are also campaigning to raise another 200 million yen.

CSO: 4000/281

NORTHEAST ASIA

PRC MEMBERS NAMED TO JAPAN-PRC AMITY GROUP

OW231441 Beijing XINHUA in English 1315 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 23 March (XINHUA)--The ten Chinese members of the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship are from political, economic, scientific, educational and academic circles. Most of them have been to Japan and have extensive ties with the Japanese people.

Chief representative: Wang Zhaoguo, 43, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League who accompanied the Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang on his visit to Japan last year.

Committee members: Fu Hao, 68, vice chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress and former Chinese ambassador to Japan;

Zhang Xiangshan, 69, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, who has worked for Sino-Japanese friendship for 3 decades;

Gan Ziyu, 55, economist;

Liao Hui, 42, eldest son of the late vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Liao Chengzhi and a council member of the China-Japan Friendship Association;

Liu Yandong, 38, female, vice-chairman of the All-China Youth Federation;

Liu Deyou, 52, council member of the International Exchange Association of China. He was once a translator for the Japanese-language magazine PEOPLE'S CHINA and a XINHUA correspondent in Tokyo;

Sun Shangqing, 53, economist and deputy secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He has visited Japan on seven occasions and has extensive contacts with Japanese financial and economic figures;

Lu Jingting, 52, deputy director of the Scientific and Technical Exchange Center of China; and

Li Yining, 54, of the China Democratic League, professor of economics at Beijing University.

NORTHEAST ASIA

ZHAO SAYS SOUTH KOREANS MAY VISIT FAMILIES IN PRC

OW240032 Hong Kong AFP in English 2319 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Beijing, 23 March (AFP)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's 4-day state visit started well here today with China modifying its position on two rare points of disagreement between the two countries.

Premier Zhao Ziyang told Mr Nakasone that in future China would allow South Koreans to visit their families in China and that Koreans living in north-east China would be allowed to visit family in Japan, a Japanese spokesman said.

During a two-hour meeting immediately after a welcoming ceremony for Mr Nakasone here, Mr Zhao also said China "does not consider Japanese defense policy as militarist," a spokesman for the Chinese Information Ministry said.

This marked a significant change in China's position, as in the past the Beijing government has frequently criticized Japanese "militarism," observers noted here.

The two leaders were in complete agreement on almost every issue raised during their meeting, the Chinese source said.

They officially announced that a "committee for the 21st century" would be set up to ensure continuing strong trade ties between their countries.

Japan is China's leading trading partner, and exchanges totalled 9 billion dollars last year.

China's agreement to allow exchange of visits marked a new stage in moves towards better relations with South Korea, analysts said here.

These began last spring when a Chinese official visited Seoul for the first time after the hijack of a Chinese aircraft and continued with the visit of a South Korean tennis team for a David Cup match at the beginning of this Month.

Mr Nakasone stressed during today's meeting the need to reduce tension in the Korean peninsula, a Chinese official spokesman said, but also referred to China's support for a North Korean proposal for tripartite talks with South Korea and Japan to resolve the problem.

Mr Zhao said China was opposed to "all action which would constitute an obstacle to the reduction of tension in the Korean peninsula, wherever it came from," which observers here interpreted as a veiled reference to North Korea.

Turning to wider international issues, Mr Nakasone told Mr Zhao that Japanese-Soviet relations were developing "satisfactorily" in an atmosphere of "mutual trust," the Chinese spokesman said.

But he condemned what he called the Soviet threat to peace in Asia, where the Soviets had increased the number of SS-20 nuclear missiles from 108 to 135.

"This must be a very serious source of concern for the Japanese and the Chinese" Mr Nakasone said.

The Chinese premier said the Soviet Union remained the chief threat to China's security.

Referring to current talks to normalize Sino-Soviet relations, he said: "We strongly demand that the Soviet Union remove the three main obstacles that remain between the two countries,"

In the Chinese point of view these are Soviet military presence on the Chinese border and in Afghanistan and Soviet support for Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who is accompanying Mr Nakasone, said Japan, like China, supported the Cambodian opposition coalition fighting some 150,000 to 170,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, and said Japan had invited Prince Sihanouk, the coalition leader, to visit Japan at the end of May.

Japan would refuse all aid to Vietnam until Chinese and Japanese demands for their withdrawal from Cambodia were met, he added.

Mr Nakasone, the fourth Japanese prime minister to visit China since the normalization of relations between the two countries 12 years ago, was also expected to announce a new Japanese Government loan of 470 billion yen (2 billion dollars) to finance seven major industrial projects in China.

He was due to attend a banquet in his honor later today, and will meet Chinese Communist Party Chief Hu Yaobang tomorrow.

On Sunday he will have talks with elder statesman Deng Xiaoping, who has dominated post-Maoist China.

CSO: 4000/281

EASTERN EUROPE

ROMANIA URGES U.S.-USSR TO RESUME ARMS TALKS

OW250837 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest, 24 March (XINHUA)--Romania today renewed its call on the United States and the Soviet Union to resume their talks on medium-range missiles in order to reach an agreement.

An appeal issued by the Grand National Assembly said the U.S. Congress should act to check the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in western Europe and the Supreme Soviet should cease implementing the announced counter-measures when America stops its missile deployment.

After that, the appeal noted, both countries should resume talks and reach an understanding on preventing fresh deployment of missiles, withdrawing existing ones and turning Europe into a nuclear-free zone.

It also urged the parliaments of those European countries where medium-range missile deployment has begun to take resolute steps to halt the deployment and oppose the introduction of new nuclear weapons.

As missile deployment affects the survival of everyone in Europe, the appeal observed, the members of the two military blocs and non-bloc European countries should all participate in the U.S.-Soviet talks in one way or another.

It suggested that parliamentary representatives of European countries, the United States and Canada meet to discuss the extremely grave situation in Europe and devise proposals and measures to halt fresh missile deployment by the United States and the Soviet Union and to bring them back to [the] conference table.

CSO: 4000/273

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

SFRY DENOUNCES NATO MILITARY EXERCISES--Belgrade, 24 March (XINHUA)--The NATO's "invasion" maneuvers and the Warsaw Treaty "Soyuz 84" exercises are adverse to security and cooperation in Europe, Yugoslavian ruling party's weekly magazine KOMUNIST said in its latest issue. The NATO's maneuvers on Norway's coast and the Warsaw Treaty's operations spreading across Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and south-western Soviet Union have reflected the situation in Europe and, especially the relations between the superpowers following their failure to agree on limiting strategic weapons and reducing military forces in central Europe, the magazine said. It went on to say that war and other "games" are being increasingly used as a means of political pressure, a means to which the superpowers resort not only in their mutual intimidation but also as a warning to other countries "to watch their behavior." [Text] [OW241924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 24 Mar 84

SFRY, CSSR LEADERS MEET--Prague, 26 March (XINHUA)--Yugoslav and Czechoslovak leaders today expressed their anxieties over the worsening international situation. This was indicated in an exchange of views between Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and Yugoslav President Mika Spiljak who arrived here today on an official and friendship visit. The two leaders pointed out that all progressive and peace-loving forces should intensify efforts to safeguard peace, restrain the arms race, ease the tensions and promote peaceful cooperation between all countries. They showed satisfaction with the results of cooperation between the two countries and shared the desire for further strengthening such cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other fields. [Text] [OW270346 Beijing XINHUA in English 0244 GMT 27 Mar 84]

CSO: 4000/273

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

MEXICO WILL RESIST U.S. FOREIGN POLICY PRESSURE

OW281945 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Mexico City, 27 March (XINHUA)--Mexico has stressed that it will not change its Central American policy under U.S. pressure.

Adolfo Lugo Verduzco, president of the National Executive Committee of the ruling Revolutionary Institutional Party, said yesterday that his country will continue its foreign policy and will not succumb to U.S. pressure.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan has said that Mexico should change its own policy and support the U.S. Central American policy in exchange for a U.S. promise of continued economic aid.

Adolfo Lugo reaffirmed the principle of peoples self-determination and opposed foreign interference in other countries' international affairs.

Senator Heladio Ramirez Lopez and representative Rafael Aguilar Talamantes said the U.S. attitude constitutes not only a violation of Mexico's interests but also interference in its internal affairs.

It is wrong for the U.S. president to try to force Mexico to change its Central American policy, they said, adding that the Mexican people and government will not submit to coercion.

Mexico, a member of the Contadora Group, differs from the United States on the Central American issue. It holds that the issue should be solved by the people in the region through the mediation of the Contadora Group.

CSO: 4000/274

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

USSR CRUISER 'LENINGRAD'--Washington, 21 March (XINHUA)--The Soviet helicopter cruiser Leningrad steamed toward the Caribbean in apparent support of Cuba in the face of a U.S. Fleet buildup off the Central American coast, according to press reports here quoting Pentagon officials. Leningrad, the biggest Soviet ship to operate in the Caribbean since Moscow began sending naval units on periodic visits to the region in 1969, and its guided missile destroyer escort Udaloy were in the Atlantic Ocean east of Bermuda and headed toward Cuba where they were expected to arrive today. If the two ships enter the Caribbean, the officials said, it will be the first time Soviet warships have been near U.S. waters. Expressing concern over the apparent movement of Soviet ships toward the Caribbean, a U.S. Defense Department spokesman said "it shows the importance the Soviet Union places on the region" and the U.S. "will watch it very closely." [Text] [OW211904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 21 Mar 84]

CSO: 4000/274

EAST REGION

LEGAL PROTECTION OF WOMEN, CHILDREN CALLED FOR

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 23 Dec 83 p 1

[Commentary by staff commentator: "Using the Law as a Weapon to Protect Women and Children"]

[Text] Beginning in late December, this municipality will concentrate within the next month on the launching of our Legal System Propagation Month activities, whose content is centered on the protection of women's and children's legitimate rights. Doing a good job in the propaganda activities this time will be of great significance to the promotion of the building of the two civilizations and the stimulation of the fundamental turn for the better in our social trends.

Protecting women's and children's legitimate rights is the unshakable policy of our party and state. Since the founding of New China, the masses of our women, under the leadership and care of the party, have been working hard to make the country strong and, in the great struggle to build our socialism, have been playing their role of propping up "half of the sky" in our overall effort; their status in politics, the economy, culture, society and family life has been greatly elevated. In the new constitution and other laws, sufficient and clear provisions have been made in this regard. But because the 10 years of internal disturbance had undermined our social trends, wherein a fundamental turn for the better failed to take place, class struggle in certain circles has long persisted; remnant ideas of feudalism have still not been completely eliminated; old forces of habit have remained deep-rooted; and because of the corrosion by the corrupt ideas of foreign capitalism and like reasons, the traditional prejudice of looking up to men and looking down upon women has once again raised its head in certain localities and units. Practices such as interfering in a woman's free love and contract money marriages have continued to emerge, and illegal and criminal activities such as drowning or abandoning female babies, abusing women, ill-treating mothers who have given birth to female babies and maiming children [for commercial gains] have also occurred from time to time. The aforementioned ugly practices and barbarous activities are incompatible with our socialist society; we must use the law as a weapon to launch a long, resolute struggle against them. During Legal System Propagation Month, through broadcasts, blackboard bulletins, special legal system column arrangement of lectures on legal knowledge, establishment of legal consultation service stations and

other various forms we must proceed with our deepening and broadening propagation to enable the vast ranks of our masses to understand the pertinent articles of law, to strengthen their concept of the legal system and thereby to help them consciously take up the weapon of the law and join our struggle to protect women's and children's legitimate rights.

It must be pointed out that protecting women's and children's legitimate rights is the common responsibility of our whole party and society. Women are found in all circles, and all circles have women. Launching this undertaking is a big matter relating to our overall situation. The party Central Committee attaches a great deal of importance to this question and has also issued a series of directives. During Propagation Month, party committees at all levels must make timely arrangements, and leading comrades thereof must mobilize themselves to take the lead in propagating our legal system and go down to the basic levels to carry out inspection and supervision. Protecting women's and children's legitimate rights requires the mobilization of, and reliance upon, the strength of all circles in society. The Women's Federation is the prestigious mass organization dedicated to the protection of women and children; it has an imperative duty but still needs close coordination with various departments in order to exert a common, cooperative effort. Trade unions must get a handle on this and so must the CYL. Public security and judicial organs have still less reason to pass the buck elsewhere. We must overcome the incorrect attitude of claiming that "we are too busy with our own work to take a hand in this" or of declining by suggesting that "women's matters belong to the Women's Federation." The whole society must pay attention to our women and children, be enthusiastic in solving difficulties for women and be concerned about the healthy growth of our children and youth. We must energetically commend the advanced units and individuals that protect women's and children's legitimate rights. We must actively provide legal assistance to victimized women and children. Bad people and bad practices which lead to the maiming of women and children must be seriously scrutinized and solemnly examined and handled. In the case of serious criminals, we must resolutely crack down on them and definitely not condone them and abet any such evils.

In unfolding our Legal System Propagation Month activities, we must investigate and study and solve practical problems as we carry forward propagation. Talking without doing cannot win the confidence of the people and our work can hardly last, and doing without talking would fail to enable the masses to understand our rationale, in which case we would likewise fail to do a good job. We should see that in certain localities victimized women and children have no place to turn to; situations in which instances of unredressed injustice remain still persist. Sometimes letters of complaint sent by the victims are passed down from level to level, and once such a transmission is done, the matter would be regarded as out of the hand of the recipient organs. Worse still, sometimes the complaint of a "Qin Xianglian" [a most engrieved plaintiff in a traditional folk drama] would be transmitted into the hands of a "Chen Shimei" [a most vicious offender in the same folk drama], thereby leading to serious consequences. Some cadres regard the abuse of women as a "family squabble" and a "household contradiction," alleging that "even an honest official can hardly adjudicate a family dispute" and thereby

adopting the bureaucratic attitude of taking no action, paying no attention and folding one's hands. Some even go so far as to shelter single-mindedly the victimizers, helping them in their evil doings and mixing company with them; such a practice cannot be allowed to continue. Leaders at all levels must proceed to investigate and understand the situation in their respective locality and unit and look into questions such as: what are the practical problems women and children wish to have solved? What manifestations of thinking that abuses women are there in their own unit? What persons and events are known regarding the abuse and maiming of women and children? Then, they should differentiate the problems thus found out into various categories of gravity and urgency and thereby conscientiously and responsibly proceed to solve them. In the case of those which cannot be solved for the time being, measures should be adopted to have them solved within certain time limits. We must strive to solve one or two outstanding problems within Propagation Month. We must succeed in providing an answer to, and coming to a determination of, every case and earnestly achieve some results.

Protecting women's and children's legitimate rights also requires the development of women's own subjective mobility. In the past, some women, when subjected to injury and abuse, would, in the face of evil, become simply grief-stricken and hesitant and would not know where to turn; some would profess "bad luck" and try to put up with adversity passively; some would commit suicide and cast off the issue with death. All these practices are negative and the result of not knowing how to use the law as a weapon or knowing how to struggle. The masses of women today must study the law, learn about the law and abide by the law, striving to achieve self-respect, self-care, self-restraint and self-strengthening, with no inclination to bow down before evil forces, to become the captive of the corrupt ideas of capitalism or to lose their personal or their country's dignity whatsoever. They must get rid of their inferiority complex, stiffen their backs and valiantly defend the sacred rights the law conferred upon them.

Today, activities of Legal System Propagation on the protection of women's and children's rights are just about to be started across the urban and rural areas of Shanghai. We believe that under the leadership of our party and state, so long as we all mobilize ourselves, make common efforts and master well the law as our weapon, we are bound to win a victory in this struggle to protect women's and children's legitimate rights and promote the development of the fine trend of respecting our women and loving our children.

9255

CSO: 4005/389

EAST REGION

HARDY PIONEERING SPIRIT FOR 1980'S URGED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 83 p 1

[Commentary: "Using Our Sweat to Write a New History of Pioneering; Concluding the Discussion on 'Whether It Is Still Necessary to Display a Hardy Pioneering Spirit in the 1980's'"]

[Text] The discussion on "whether it is still necessary to display a hardy pioneering spirit in the 1980's has been going on in this paper for 5 months. Touched off by the exemplary deeds of the Dachen Island plains wasteland reclamation team members, this discussion has attracted people of various ages, experiences and occupations. For the older generation of pioneers, it has aroused memories of a past hard life which was also brimming with sweetness; for the young and middle-aged generation in their prime, it has strengthened their faith in throwing themselves into a new life or arduous pioneering; and for those young people who are hesitating about their life paths, it has also stirred them up, and through serious thinking has gradually moved and inspired them. Many readers have sent letters to this paper pointing out that this discussion has contributed to young people's establishing correct outlooks on life.

A hardy pioneering spirit is not a new concept. It was produced long ago along with the people's struggle to remake nature and transform society. History has proved that life goes on endlessly from generation to generation and that the spirit of arduous struggle is also regarded as a valuable tradition continuing from one generation to another and encouraging people to create a higher spiritual and material civilization. Judging from pioneers, the course of pioneering has invariably been developed on a completely new historical basis. Yesterday's reality became today's history and today's reality will become tomorrow's history. The ancestors' hardships built the happiness of the people of the present age, and posterity's wellbeing will also be built on the hardships of the people of the present age. One generation plants the trees under whose shade another generation rests, such is the cycle, reciprocating endlessly, and this is an easily understood fact and also a paean to historical progress.

History's baton has been passed into the hands of our generation. Faced with the difficult tasks of the 1980's and looking at the bright ideals of the next century, we must fully treasure this hardy pioneering spirit and preserve this distinctive characteristic of the Chinese nation. People must have a spirit. And as for the present generation of Chinese youth, whether they have a pioneering spirit or not is a manifestation of whether they have a sense of historical responsibility.

The four modernizations is an ideal which we must achieve. But pointing out this future only opens up a path toward the ideal. Realizing the ideal requires our arduous struggle. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out that "China's achieving of the four modernizations will require conscientious and arduous pioneering." The four modernizations cannot be achieved through idle talk. Accumulated problems cannot be dissolved by resentment. Similarly, advanced foreign things cannot become China's reality through lamenting our inadequacy in the face of the great task. We admit our backwardness but are not content with and must battle against it. The task, of course, is formidable. Our way out lies in persistently overcoming all difficulties in arduous struggle. Recalling the history of mankind from the great desolate era of primitive man to the step-by-step evolution and development to the present civilization, which page did not embody the sweat and toil of hardy pioneers! Arduous struggle has enabled mountains and valleys to be leveled and seas to be changed into mulberry fields, it has enabled light to dispel darkness and civilization to replace barbarism, and it has enabled ideals to become reality and great songs to conceal grief. The ice of a decade of chaos has now been broken and the future course has been pointed out by the party Central Committee, demanding that we move our arms into battle, fight bravely, create and contribute.

Our country provides us with a vast arena for arduous struggle. If we look afar, we see our great country's endless landscape, the length and breadth of open country, and the vast and fertile northwest and southwest just waiting for pioneers to develop and build them into new and independent strategic areas of economic development. If we look nearby, we see our province's remote islands and mountain areas which, although rather backward at present, yet have a great potential awaiting large-scale development and planning by pioneers. In the past, due to the limitations of undeveloped productive forces, the true value of these places was not recognized. But in the eyes of pioneers with both revolutionary will and scientific spirit, these places can be reevaluated and gradually moved toward prosperity through people's assiduous labor.

Of course arduous pioneering is not only limited to going and opening up barren land or undeveloped areas, nor does it only take the form of exerting great strength or sweating a lot. Along with progress in the cause of modernization, the task confronting mankind of remaking nature and transforming society is becoming more and more difficult and needs to be developed in depth in many areas such as production, scientific research and management. Extensive knowledge, inexhaustible intelligence and persevering efforts are needed for this. Some youth see the accomplishment of modernization as an easy job, a "long white gown and an easy push of a button." That is wrong! Mental work is certainly not a diversion of lazy people. Tackling key scientific and technological problems and traveling in the sea of learning equally require the indomitable

spirit of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains. All areas of scientific research are forward positions of arduous pioneering. Capturing the hearts of strong men, the deep and boundless universe awaits the untiring and lifelong efforts of people to develop it; in the eyes of Jiang Zhuying [5592 4591 5391], the optical microcosm which is as tiny as a strand of silk is worth efforts which would turn a full head of black hair white. The shifting Tarim sands hid Pen Jiamu's [1756 0502 2606] body for a long time, but the solid footprints he left in the Gobi Desert gave great encouragement to all scientific expeditions. Unexpected gatherings of clouds exhausted all the energies of Lei Yushun [7191 7183 7311], but his driving, thunder and lightning-like spirit will long remain in the hearts of all people with lofty ideals. All work everywhere requires a hardy pioneering spirit to blaze its trails and people's "painstaking aspirations and fatigued muscles."

Displaying a hardy pioneering spirit is not needed only to change the objective world, but also to remould the subjective world and to mould people's wills and sentiments. A noble-minded, pure and ethical person must also be a person who is ready to sacrifice himself in arduous struggle for the benefit of the people. We certainly do not generally oppose talk of "individual value," but on the contrary we stress it. The "individual value" which we talk of is measured by the degree of contribution it makes to society. If a person deviates from social needs and from creating value for society, what individual value does he have! True and useful "individual value" can only shine its brightest light through heroic struggle. Arduous pioneering for the people and diligent striving for the four modernizations is heroic struggle. Only with this kind of enterprise can we attain a lofty realm of thought and improve our revolutionary courage, resourcefulness and art of struggle, thus essentially showing the true value of life. The ancients have said that "beginning is easy but finishing is hard." Throughout the ages, many have resolved but few succeeded, the major reason being that their aspirations were for themselves and not for the people. The selfish ones lasted briefly, but the unselfish ones were indomitable.

"Can it be that if you do not stress individual material interests, you are advocating the more hardships the better?" This is a misunderstanding. The hardships are in the cause of pioneering, and this "cause" is a better material and spiritual life for us and for our descendants. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said, "Revolution is produced on the basis of material benefits, and if only a sacrificial spirit is stressed and not material benefits, that is idealism." We are not ascetic monks, but are revolutionaries. Ascetic monks "bear hardships" for a blind faith, but revolutionaries struggle for the interests of the people. For the material benefits of more people in the future, we must not seek individual material benefits now. Between present individual interests and long-term social ones, consider them both when possible, but when they indeed cannot both be considered, then always conscientiously subordinate the former to the latter. This is the dialectics of things. Do not the many kinds of material benefits which we can now use and enjoy all bear the imprint of the sacrifices of our ancestors for their descendants? The nation can only rise and mankind can only develop with a generation by generation hardy pioneering spirit like the eternal rolling of the Yellow and Yangtze rivers, incessantly flowing onward.

Our great Chinese nation has always been celebrated throughout the world for its arduous pioneering. The magnificent ancient Great Wall and the winding Grand Canal are still among the four wonders of the world, and this has been clearly proven. As descendants of the Chinese nation, we should build a new "Great Wall," dig a new "Canal," and present many new inventions and creations to bring honor to the nation and make contributions to the world. We are "a generation spanning the centuries." We will build a bridge from the 20th to the 21st century, welcoming the beginning of the third millennium of the Christian era of mankind. This is our good fortune and our pride. There is a super-session in the world and intercourse between the ancient and modern; children grow old, and the ones who have died are like present men! Do not sigh that "life does not live up to the times." Do not be satisfied with repeating the ancestors' great achievements. Under the leadership of the party and with a hardy pioneering spirit, we must grasp the great mountain-cutting axe of the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains, use new sweat and write new history as a comfort to our ancestors and a declaration to our descendants!

A new year is dawning, and with its splendid brilliance it calls us to advance vigorously. Young people and friends of the 1980's, arise and greet the dawn!

12267  
CSO: 4005/391

EAST REGION

OUTSTANDING JOURNALISTS, COLLECTIVES COMMENDED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 83 p 1

[Report by Tao Weija [7118 4850 0136]: "Adhering to the Principle of Party Character, Improving Their Propaganda Competence: Shanghai Press Circles Hold First Commendation Conference--'53 Outstanding journalists, 3 Advanced Collectives Receive Certificates and Affidavits of Merit"]

[Text] The 1982 Outstanding Journalists Commendation Conference of Shanghai Municipality took place yesterday. At this conference, 53 outstanding journalists and 3 advanced collectives (list issued elsewhere) received commendations and got, respectively, their Outstanding Journalist Certificates and Advanced Collectivity Affidavits of Merit. This was the first time since the founding of our state that the press circles of this municipality independently appraised and selected the outstanding representatives from among their own ranks.

Yesterday's commendation conference was sponsored by the Shanghai Municipality Journalists Association. The chairman of the municipal journalists association and director of the municipal outstanding journalists appraisal and selection committee, Wang Wei [3769 4850], presided over the conference. The vice chairman of the municipal journalists association, Lu Hao [7120 3493], reported on behalf of the appraisal committee to the conference on the process and results of the appraising work. The representative of the finance and trade group of the advanced collective, Shanghai Television Station, outstanding journalist Wu Chenghui [0702 2110 1920] of the XINMIN WANBAO, talked in their speeches at the conference about their personal experiences.

The outstanding journalists and advanced collectives this time were selected on the basis of repeated consultation and serious recommendation by the vast ranks of the municipality's journalists and after review by the municipal outstanding journalists appraisal and selection committee. Among them seven outstanding journalists and one advanced collective were recommended as candidates for the entire country's outstanding journalists and advanced collective. Among the selected outstanding journalists, there are both old journalist fighters who have been engaged in journalist work for nearly half a century and those newcomers who are just embarking upon their journalist careers; there are both reporters who have long been gathering news

deep down on at the first line and who have produced influential reports as well as the unsung heroes who have for over 30 years selflessly dedicated their youth to the night shift of editorial and proofreading work; and there are also comrades who have done a good job in mass work and data work and teaching and research workers in journalism who have worked their hearts out in trying to foster journalistic talents. They are the outstanding representatives on the press front of our municipality. They are loyal to the party's press enterprises and have made notable contributions in the propagation of the party's line, principles and policies and of the building of the two civilizations.

Xia Zhengnong [1115 1767 6593], chief of the ideological work group of the CPC Shanghai municipal committee, came to the conference to give a speech. He first of all extended his congratulations to the commended journalists. He said that the party's journalists must adhere to the proletariat's principle of party character, adhere to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and better face the masses, follow the laws of journalism, improve their propaganda competence and blaze a path in journalistic work with Chinese characteristics: this is also the direction in which our journalistic work undergoes its reform. He also said that the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong on Journalist Work" has already been published and distributed. Comrade Mao Zedong was the great leader of the various nationalities of our country and also the great guide to our journalistic undertakings. Journalists must conscientiously study Comrade Mao Zedong's proletarian theory of journalism and do an even better job in their journalistic undertakings.

It is known that recommendation activities of this kind will be held once every 2 years from now on.

Also attending yesterday's commendation conference were the deputy chief of the propaganda department of the CPC Shanghai municipal committee, Wu Jian [0702 1696], and responsible persons and reputable personalities of this municipality's various press units: Ma Da [7456 6671], Wang Zhong [3769 0022], Zou Fanyang [6760 0416], Yang Ying [2799 3841], Xia Qiyuan [1115 0366 6056], Lu Zhi [7120 3112], Chen Mianyun [7115 1819 0061], Zhao Qi [6392 1142], Gong Xueping [7895 1331 1627], Gao Yu [7559 1342] and Zhou Ke [0719 2688].

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CSO: 4005/389

## EAST REGION

### BRIEFS

JIANGSU PARTY CONSOLIDATION CLASSES--In order to do a conscientious job of consolidating provincial-level party organs, the first group of 40 classes held by the provincial party committee to launch the study of party consolidation by leading backbone cadres officially began yesterday. Participating in the study classes were part of the provincial party committee's standing committee, major responsible comrades of the party consolidation units of provincial-level organs, responsible comrades in charge of the work of party consolidation, and responsible comrades of the provincial party committee party consolidation office, a total of over 70 people. Comrade Han Peixin took part in the study class and gave the opening speech. He said that this year was the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong, and that our holding this study class had an especially important significance. We must commemorate Chairman Mao by study and by accomplishing the practical application of Mao Zedong Thought, take the lead in studying well party consolidation documents, and above all ensure that the study is not a mere formality. Comrade Han Peixin asked comrades taking part in the study to concentrate their thoughts and efforts, to study conscientiously, to uphold the good style of study of integrating theory with practice, to seriously think about how to help the provincial party committee's standing committee do a good job of party consolidation and how to do a good job of party consolidation in their own units, and to think about how to solve their own and their own unit's major problems which need to be solved through party consolidation. Comrades taking part in the study class indicated the need to study well party consolidation documents with a positive and serious attitude and to further raise their consciousness by doing a good job of party consolidation. [Text] [Geng Pengnian [5105 1756 1628]] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 27 Dec 83 p 1] 12267

CSO: 4005/391

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

LIU ZHENGWEI AT FORUM ON COUNTY ADMINISTRATION

HK140650 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Mar 84

[Text] According to a report in HENAN RIBAO, Comrade Liu Zhengwei, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, summoned the responsible comrades of Zhengzhou, Kaifeng, Luoyang, Xinxiang, and Pingdingshan to a forum to discuss the issue of city administration of counties. It can be seen from the forum that city administration of counties has begun to show its advantages.

Since the provincial CPC committee decided last year to let the above cities exercise administration over the counties, the cities and the prefecture have cooperated with one another and smoothly carried out the transfer of authority on the basis of in-depth and meticulous ideological and political work. In addition, leading organs responsible for agricultural administration have been established and perfected. These cities have carried out investigations and studies and strengthened their leadership over the counties since taking over. Consequently, the urban areas play a leading role, the rural areas play a supplementary role and they can give full play to their strong points, carry out comprehensive utilization of energy resources, take concerted actions in developing the economy, and promote the development of commodity production in the rural areas. In addition to the material and financial resources allocated by state plans for rural construction, support is also given to the rural areas by the cities. In the past, the Lushan County chemical fertilizer plant suffered a loss of 500,000 yuan each year. The Pingdingshan City CPC Committee organized some of the plant's technical workers to make an on-the-spot investigation. On discovering that the principal factor was management and technical problems, it immediately sent people to help the fertilizer plant with its management.

In order to enliven the economy, the cities enthusiastically organized the transportation of industrial products to the rural areas and the transportation of agricultural, sideline, and native products to the cities. Zhengzhou allows people from the counties to open shops in the city and includes them in urban construction plans.

At the conclusion of the forum, Comrade Liu Zhengwei made a few suggestions on how to make a further success of the cities' administration of counties. He emphasized the need to continue to improve understanding, enthusiastically

make investigations, pay attention to giving play to strong points, supplement one another, and combine the enthusiasm of the cities with that of the counties, to build several networks, to make a success of the urban and rural joint enterprises, to do things in a down-to-earth manner, to pay attention to summarizing experience, and to carry forward the cities' administration of the counties.

CSO: 4005/473

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

### BRIEFS

**HUBEI SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION**--The seventh meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress standing committee concluded this afternoon. Committee Chairman Han Ningfu presided at the meeting today. The meeting unanimously approved a decision to hold the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress at the end of April, and also approved methods of appointments and dismissals, trial regulations on food hygiene control in urban and rural fairs, and appointments and dismissals. Committee Vice Chairmen Li Fuquan, Tao Shuzeng, Jiao Dexiu, Tang Zhe, Zhang Jinxian, Wu Xianwen, Lin Musen, Chu Chuanyu, Wang Zhizhuo, and Lin Shaonan attended the meeting. The meeting made the following appointments: (He Yinong) and (Yu Zhen) to be deputy secretaries general of the Provincial People's Congress standing committee; (Xiao Qingmin), (Peng Lan), and (Wang Zhengqiang) to be deputy directors of the committee's general office; (Zhan Siqing) to be director of the provincial public security department; (Shen Jian) to be director of the provincial government's foreign affairs office; and (Ma Liang) to be acting president of the provincial higher people's court.  
[Excerpts] [HK130249 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 84]

**HUNAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS**--The fifth meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded yesterday afternoon [14 March] Chairman Sun Guozhi presided over yesterday afternoon's fulwi meeting. At yesterday afternoon's meeting, the Hunan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee's preliminary arrangements for Hunan Province's 1984 plan for the national economy and social development and its 1984 budgetary estimate were adopted and the resolution was adopted of strengthening the protection of cultural relics. The meeting also approved appointments and removals. Vice chairmen Guo Sen, Wu Zhiyuan, Ji Zhaoqing, Qi Shouliang, Shi Bangzhi, Kong Anmin, Chen Xinmin, Xie Xinying, and Li Tiangeng attended the meeting. Responsible comrades of the relevant departments of the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court, and the provincial people's procuratorate; and responsible persons of the Xiangxi Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture and the people's congress standing committees of all cities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government attended the meeting as non-voting delegates. During the meeting, no hotel arrangements for the chairmen, vice chairmen, and committee members of the provincial people's government, organs, universities, and colleges and comrades of provincial relevant departments who attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates were made, except

for some individual special cases. No special films were shown during the meeting. [Text] [HK151416 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 14 Mar 84]

FORMER HUNAN LEADER DIES--According to the Hunan branch of XINHUA, Comrade Wang Yanchun, an outstanding proletarian revolutionary fighter, former second secretary and acting first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and first vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, died of illness in Changsha on 19 March 1984, at the age of 74. Wang Yanchun was a native of Quyang County in Hebei Province. He joined the CYL in July 1932 and the CPC in November 1937. In accordance with Comrade Wang Yanchun's wish, the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee has decided not to hold a collective farewell ceremony or a memorial meeting. During his illness, Wang Yanchun was visited in hospital by Wang Shoudao, Wang Renzhong, Shuai Mengqi, Zhang Pinghua, Mao Zhiyong, Xiong Qingquan, Jiao Linyi, Liu Zheng, and other leading comrades of the party and government in Hunan. [Excerpts] [HK210320 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 20 Mar 84]

CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS--The sixth session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee came to an end this morning. The session has decided: the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress will be held in Guangzhou in June this year. During the 4-day session, Vice Chairman Xue Yan conveyed the spirit of the fourth session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee. Kuang Ji, vice governor, made a report on the situation of the economic work in our province. The committee members held enthusiastic discussions on the question of enhancing the economic results in our economic work which should be continuously treated as the central task. Comments and proposals were also made during the session. Today's meeting also endorsed the namelist of appointments relating to the systems of the provincial people's higher court and the provincial people's procuratorate. (Lao Zuhua) was appointed chief procurator of Maoming City People's Procuratorate, which was approved at the meeting. [Text] [HK220958 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Mar 84]

CSO: 4005/473

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING CPPCC SESSION OPENS ON 22 MARCH

SK230430 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Excerpts] According to (Liu Jiandong), probationer of the Beijing Broadcasting Institute, and our reporter (Li Zonglin), the second session of the fifth Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee formally opened in Shenyang City this morning.

Attending the session were Song Li, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; Wang Kuncheng, Chen Enfeng, Zhang Yan, Chen Yanzhi, Niu Pingfu, Yu Jingqing, Liu Mingjiu, Lu Guangji, Zhao Longtao, Gu Xueqiu, Ma Longxiang, and Yue Weichun, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; and standing committee members of the provincial CPPCC committee--more than 470 persons in all. Attending the session as observers were former vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, including Wu Yousan and (Wu Jianan).

Comrade Song Li presided over the session and delivered a speech in which he stated: Our province has scored further development and expansion in the united front and CPPCC work, and has made certain contributions to promoting stability and unity throughout the province, and to conducting advisory and service work, helping the party and the government improve their work, implementing the policy on the united front work, and carrying out investigations on specific problems.

He stated: The session aims at continuously implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, earnestly fulfilling the tasks set forth by the 1st sessions of the 6th NPC and the 6th CPPCC National Committee, earnestly discussing our province's important major issues in regard to building the national economy and spiritual civilization by fully developing democracy, and aims at actively helping the party and the government wage the party rectification drive so as to carry forward strong points and overcome shortcomings and to bring into play all contributing factors to make concerted efforts for fulfilling various tasks of 1984.

He stated: The major items on the session's agenda are as follows: 1) The session will hear the work report of the provincial CPPCC standing committee; 2) participating members will attend the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress as observers and will hear the important reports and work report of the provincial people's government; 3) the session will hear the report of the ad hoc committee of the provincial CPPCC committee in regard

to the disposition of motions; 4) the session will hear the report on the implementation of the policy on the united front work; 5) participating members will exchange experience gained in conducting advisory and service work; and 6) the session will examine and approve resolutions and related matters.

Following Comrade Song Li's speech, Comrade Yu Jingqing, on behalf of the provincial CPPCC committee gave a work report. The ad hoc committee on disposition of motions of the provincial CPPCC committee also made a report, which was offered at the first session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee.

In his speech, Comrade Yu Jingqing reviewed the CPPCC work achievements scored under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee since the first session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee, and the major work done last year. He also put forward the following major work for the days to come: The provincial CPPCC committee will continuously help the party and government organs, enterprises, establishments, and units implement the policy on the united front work. It will continuously play its role of political consultations and democratic supervision and will actively help the party carry out the party rectification drive. It will do a better job in carrying out investigations on specific problems and conducting advisory and service work in line with the demand for building the four modernizations. It will do a good job in conducting studies and actively join the building of spiritual civilization, in collecting or compiling cultural and historic materials, and in conducting publishing work. It will actively accelerate the reunification of the motherland and will enhance the work of building CPPCC organs.

CSO: 4005/481

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OPENS 23 MARCH

SK240701 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Recorded report on the opening of the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress on 23 March in Shenyang]

[Excerpts] Today, auspicious snowflakes are falling thick and fast. At about 0800 this morning, some 800 people's deputies from various localities in the province have happily come to the Liaoning People's Theater to participate in the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress. Smiling broadly, people's deputies are warmly talking with one another about their happy news.

Comrades Huang Oudong, Song Li, Zhang Xincun, Zhang Qingtai, and Wang Jiyuan are also at the theater to attend the opening ceremony of the congress session. The members participating in the second session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee are also at the site as observers to hear Governor Quan Shuren's government work report. Responsible comrades of the pertinent provincial organs and of various county and city people's congress standing committees are now entering the theater one after another.

The session is about to open. Executive chairmen of the session are mounting the rostrum. They are Dai Suli, Xu Shaofu, Li Tao, Xie Hunagtian, Wu Zijie, Zhao Shi, Liu Wen, Lou Erkang, Fu Zhonghai, Tang Hongguang, Gu Jingxin, Liu Zhenghao, Liu Peng, Feng Yousong, (Yang Shuyong), (Zhou Lin), and (Wang Huyan).

Comrade Xie Huangtian presides over the session: [Begin Xie recording] The second session of the sixth provincial people's congress is now open. [Passage omitted] [End recording]

Governor Quan Shuren delivers the report on the work of the provincial people's government to the congress session. [passage omitted] (Gao Zenghe), deputy director of the provincial Financial Department, will make reports on the 1983 provincial final accounts and on the 1984 budgetary estimate. Sun Jianhua, director of the provincial Planning Commission, will deliver a written report on the implementation of the 1983 plan for the provincial economic and social development and on the arrangements for the 1984 plans.

CSO: 4005/481

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS

SK220227 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] The sixth standing committee session of the Sixth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress opened on 20 March and concluded on the morning of 21 March in Shenyang.

The main items on the agenda of this session were discussion and approval of the work report of the standing committee of the Provincial People's Congress and examination and approval of several draft proposed namelists.

This session concentrated on preparatory work for the convening of the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress.

Xie Huangtian, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress standing committee, presided over the session. Liu Zenghao, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress standing committee, relayed the guidelines of the fourth session of the NPC Standing Committee.

The session examined, discussed, and approved the proposed namelists of the presidium and secretary general of the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, the proposed namelists of chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the motions examination committee and the proposed namelists of readjusted and augmented vice chairmen and members of the budget committee. The session also submitted these namelists to the preparatory meeting for the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress for approval. The session examined, discussed, and adopted the report on examining the qualifications of the deputies. The session also decided to appoint (Li Xishun) as chairman of the provincial foreign affairs office.

Attending the session were 51 persons including vice chairmen of the standing committee of the Provincial People's Congress Wu Zijie, Zhao Shi, Liu Wen, Lou Erkang, Fu Zhonghai, Tang Hongguang, Gu Jingxin, Liu Peng, and Feng Yousong, and some standing committee members. Attending the session as non-voting delegates were Peng Xiangsong, deputy governor, and Shi Xiaotan, president of the Provincial Higher People's Court.

CSO: 4005/474

NORTHEAST REGION

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

SK250442 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] After a 3-day session, the sixth standing committee meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress concluded on 24 March in Changchun.

Yi Ke, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial's people's congress, presided over the meeting.

The meeting decided to convene the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress on 18 April in Changchun. The main items on the agenda of the session are to listen to the work report of the provincial people's government and to examine and approve the report on 1983 economic development and the 1984 economic plan.

Liu Cikai, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, relayed the guidelines of the fourth standing committee session of the sixth national people's congress.

Dong Su, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, gave an explanation of the draft work regulations of the standing committee of the Jilin Provincial People's Congress.

During the meeting, participants conscientiously discussed the guidelines of the fourth session of the sixth national people's congress. The meeting examined and approved the decision on convening the second plenary session of the sixth provincial people's congress, the work regulations for the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, various regulations, allowing the standing committee of the provincial people's congress to put the functions to the province's deputies into full play, and personnel appointments and removals.

Comrade Yu Ke gave a speech at the closing ceremony.

Participating in the meeting were vice chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, including Yang Zhantao, Liu Cikai, Wu Duo, Cheng Shengsan, Cui Cai, and Dong Su. Deputy Governor Wang Jinshan attended the meeting as a nonvoting delegate. Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate, city and prefectural people's congress standing committees, and relevant departments.

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG CPPCC SESSION OPENS 20 MARCH

SK210337 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] The second session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee opened ceremoniously at the Harbin Friendship Palace this morning. A total of 575 provincial CPPCC committee members and nonvoting delegates of various nationalities from various circles throughout the province happily gathered with ease of mind. They will study ways to create a new situation in the province's CPPCC work, and attend as nonvoting delegates the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress to discuss with the provincial people's deputies the major principles and policies on the political life and socialist modernization of our province.

The session opened at 0900 amid the magnificent rendering of the national anthem. Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the session and delivered an opening speech. Li Jianbai said that this session was opened under the excellent situation in which the people of various nationalities throughout the province continue to unswervingly implement the guidelines of the 12th National Party Congress, speed up the pace to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, and conduct all-round party rectification. He urged all the members and other comrades attending the session to fully develop democracy, emancipate their minds and freely air their views with a high spirit of responsibility as masters of the country, more successfully perform their function of political consultation and democratic supervision, and make new contributions to opening up a new situation in the united front work and the CPPCC work, to promoting the two great civilizations and to developing China.

Bao Cong, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered a report on the work of the standing committee of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee. In his report, he summed up the CPPCC work done since the first session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee, and offered eight opinions on this year's CPPCC work of the province.

1. It is necessary to exert utmost efforts to continue to support the party and the government to implement policies on the united front work.
2. It is necessary to fully perform the CPPCC's function of political consultation and democratic supervision and promote the two great civilizations.

3. It is necessary to give full play to the CPPCC's advantage of having many competent personnel to actively conduct special-topic investigations, offer consulting services and give intellectual support for border regions so as to contribute to the four modernizations.

4. It is necessary to organize and urge CPPCC members to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, current affairs and policies, and scientific and technical knowledge.

5. It is necessary to strengthen the work directed to Taiwan and promote the reunification of the motherland.

6. It is necessary to do a good job in handling motions.

7. It is necessary to vigorously pursue the people's diplomatic activities.

8. It is necessary to do a good job in collecting, sorting out, studying, compiling, and publishing historical accounts of past events.

Vice Chairman Huang Dexin delivered a report on the handling of motions.

Attending the session were vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, Wang Minggu, Yang Zirong, Tang Liandi, Wang Weizhi, Guo Shochang, Li Min, Huang Dexin, Fu Shiyong, Hong Jing, and Ma Xinquan. Attending as nonvoting delegates and seated on the rostrum were Wang Yilun and Jin Langbai. Also attending were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, Chen Lei, Chen Junsheng, and Wang Fei.

Group discussions of the session began this afternoon.

CSO: 4005/474

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS

SK230503 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Recorded report on the opening of the second session of the sixth provincial people's congress on 22 March]

[Excerpts] The second session of the sixth provincial people's congress has ceremoniously opened today at the provincial exhibition hall.

The session is presided over by Zhao Dezun, executive chairman of the congress session and executive member of the presidium. Zhao Dezun said:

"The items on the agenda of today's session are: 1) Governor Chen Lei will make a report on the work of the provincial people's government, and 2) Deputy Governor He Shoulun will make reports on the 1983 final accounts and on the 1984 financial budget. Now, Governor Chen Lei will make a report on the provincial people's government work."

Governor Chen Lei's report on the work of the provincial people's government falls into three parts: 1) the situation on the 1983 work; 2) the tasks for the 1984 work; and 3) ways to improve and strengthen the government work.

Referring to the 1984 tasks, Governor Chen Lei said: The year 1984 is the second year for the 12th CPC Congress to set forth the goal of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist construction, and is a year of crucial importance in fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan. This year, our province's economic work will be faced with two serious challenges--competition in the domestic markets and the new world technological revolution. The task of rationalizing and enlivening the economy is still very arduous. The major tasks for the 1984 economic development are: On the premise of improving economic results, efforts should be made to maintain an appropriate rate of growth in the provincial economy, to strike a balance between revenue and expenditure and between credit receipts and payments, to maintain basic stability of commodity prices, to increase production, taxes, profits, and revenue simultaneously, and to effect continued improvement in the people's living standards on the basis of developing production.

At today's session Deputy Governor He Shoulun made the reports on the 1983 final accounts and on the 1984 budget.

Executive chairmen of the congress session include Zhao Dezun, Chen Yuanzhi, Lu Guang, Wei Zhimin, Zhang Ruilin, Wang Huacheng, (Li Jike), (Cui Bofang), (Lu Yi), (Lu Boxin) and (Yao Xichen). Seated on the rostrum were people's deputies including Li Lian, Chen Junsheng, Hou Jie, Chen Jianfei, Wang Yusheng, Wang Caoli, Wang Jinling, Liu Huixian, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi, Ni Wei, Wang Lianzheng, Yu Jian, Zhang Lin, and (Dai Guozhuang).

Attending the session as observers were An Zhendong, deputy provincial governor; and Zhang Lin, president of the provincial higher people's court. Attending as observers upon invitation were Li Jianbai and Wang Yilun, chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; Huang Wei, deputy to the NPC and advisor to the Ministry of Labor and Personnel; and (Wang Lijiang), responsible person of democratic parties.

CSO: 4005/481

NORTHEAST REGION

PARTY ORGANS HOLD RECTIFICATION MEETING 1 MAR

SK200544 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] On 1 March the party committee of the provincial CPC committee organs held an exchange of experience meeting of the first group of party rectification units of the departments directly under the provincial CPC committee. Li Gensheng, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee, and secretary general, attended and spoke at the meeting.

Some 30 units attended this exchange of experience meeting. Five units including the "Fendou" magazine office, the united front work department of the provincial CPC committee, the party organization of the provincial CPPCC committee, the policy research center of the provincial CPC committee, and the organizational department of the provincial CPC committee, exchanged experiences on the previous stage of studying the party rectification documents. The common characteristics of these five units were: Their leaders have firmly grasped party rectification work, have been earnest in studying, have attended to the major link of unifying thinking, have persisted in conducting rectification and making corrections simultaneously, and have achieved fairly remarkable results in their study.

At the end of the meeting, Comrade Li Gensheng gave a speech on ways to "persist in high standards, to overcome generalization, and to deepen the study of party rectification documents." After affirming the achievements of the previous party rectification work, he stressed that all party rectification units should exert efforts to deepen their study and to persist in conducting rectification and making corrections simultaneously. The party organizations should really strengthen leadership over the rectification work and continue to deepen their party rectification study.

CSO: 4005/474

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG TO RECRUIT PILOT CADETS--According to HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, recently, the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government and the provincial military district held a meeting to make arrangements for recruiting a number of pilot cadets in the province. The meeting urged various localities across the province to do a good job in conducting thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological and political work among students of the right age and to vigorously fulfill the task by successfully conducting the examinations of politics, culture, and physical fitness. The meeting also urged the units concerned, the leading personnel of schools, teachers, and family heads to encourage students to enthusiastically respond to the recruitment. The pilot cadet recruitment of 1984 will be carried out in the seven prefectures and cities, including Harbin, Qiqihar, Mudanjiang, Hejiang, Nenjiang, Suihua, and Songhuajiang from the beginning of March to the middle of June. Applicants should be senior middle school male graduates of 1984, who are between 16 and 19 years of age. [Text] [SK280503 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Feb 84]

CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS--The fifth standing committee meeting of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee opened this morning. Song Li, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee presided over the meeting. It was decided at the meeting that the second plenary session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial CPPCC Committee will be held in Shenyang on 22 March. The standing committee members discussed and adopted the schedules and agenda of the second session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee and examined and adopted a work report of the standing committee, a namelist of additional committee members and a namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen, standing committee members, and executive chairmen of the second session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee. (Ling Jinqin), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and secretary general, read a letter of invitation from the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress asking all members of the second session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee to attend the People's Congress session as observers. [Text] [SK220241 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Mar 84]

HEILONGJIANG CONGRESS SESSION ENDS--The sixth standing committee meeting of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress concluded today in Harbin after a four-day session. Members attending the meeting earnestly examined and discussed the draft agenda to be submitted to the second session of the Sixth Provincial

People's Congress and satisfactorily completed preparation for the second session. Today's session was presided over by Vice Chairman Chen Yuanzhi. The proposed agenda discussed and approved at the meeting included the provincial government work report, including the national economic and social development plans for 1984; a report on Heilongjiang provincial 1983 final accounts and 1984 budget; a report on the work of the Provincial People's Congress standing committee; and a report on the work of the Provincial People's Procuratorate. The meeting discussed and approved the draft regulations on the procedures of submitting motions and the ways of handling them, the proposed namelists of the presidium and the secretary general of the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and the namelists of the motions examination committee and the budget examination committee, and the draft electoral regulations. These regulations and namelists will be submitted to the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress for examination and discussion. The meeting also discussed and approved the Provincial People's Congress standing committee work report, the report of the credentials committee on the examination of the credentials of deputies, the outlines of the work for 1984 of the Provincial People's Congress standing committee, a decision on election of additional members of the provincial electoral committee, and personnel changes. Zhao Dezun, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress standing committee, spoke at today's session. Also present at today's session were Zhang Ruilin, Wang Jinling, Liu Huixian, Wang Pili and Wang Zhaozhi, vice chairmen, and Zhao Zhenhua, secretary general of the Provincial People's Congress standing committee. Hou Jie, provincial deputy governor; Zhang Li, president of the Provincial Higher People's Court; Yu Jian, chief procurator of the Provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible comrades of relevant departments of the Provincial People's Congress standing committee and the provincial government attended as observers. [Text] [SK160307 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Mar 84]

DECREE ON PROTECTING WOMEN'S RIGHTS--The "Liaoning Provincial Regulations for Protecting the Legal Rights of Women and Children," adopted at the fifth session of the sixth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 25 February 1984, have now been promulgated and put into effect. [Signed] Liaoning Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, 6 March 1984. [Text [SK200555 Shenyand LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 84 p 1]

CSO: 4005/481

NORTHWEST REGION

MA WENRUI DISCUSSES WHAT HE EXPECTS OF YOUNG PEOPLE

HK161249 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Mar 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Ma Wenrui: "A Few Words for the Younger Generation (5 March 1984)"]

[Text] At a time when the third "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month" is being observed, the comrades of the provincial People's Radio Station and Television Station have asked me to say something to the young friends of the province. I take pleasure in so doing. This is because I am also a veteran CYL member. When I first joined the revolution, the party assigned youth work to me. I acted as secretary of the district CYL committee, of the country CYL committee, and of a special CYL committee having extensive contacts with young comrades. Now I am one of those veterans with such experiences behind us. We cherish the memories of youth, envy the young comrades, and pin hopes on the younger generation. Such feelings have intensified with the passage of time.

Youths account for a large percentage of the total population of our province and of the whole country. It can be said that they make up "one quarter of the world." Youths are a most active and dynamic part of society and represent the hope of our province and of our state. The 12th CPC National Party Congress has put forth a great program for building a modernized, highly civilized, and highly democratic socialist state. Whether this assignment can be accomplished and whether the goal of making Shaanxi prosperous and revitalizing China can be realized will, to a large extent, depend on the energetic efforts of the young people of the present generation. This is because the 20 or 30 years ahead that count in socialist modernization coincide with the period in which youths of the current generation will be most active and dynamic and the period in which they can work out great plans and give full scope to their abilities. Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "Young comrades should excel the older generation." This is a glorious mission with which the younger generation is charged by history. It is what the party fervently expects of the younger generation and also the common wish of we veteran party members and cadres and persons of the older generation.

The first thing I expect of the young people of the whole province is a firm and correct political orientation. The youths of the present generation are good and go-getting. This represents the main trend. They are relatively emancipated in their thinking, good at thinking independently, attentive to scientific knowledge, and driven by a desire for the prosperity of the motherland.

In the effort to bring order out of chaos and give up the old for the new, they, after study, comparison, and judgment and after personal involvement in the tremendous historical changes brought to our country in the past few years, have rid their minds of deviations and uncertainties and have become more passionate in their love for the party and for the socialist motherland. They have consciously armed their minds with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. A concentrated reflection of the lofty makeup and new style of the present generation of youths can be found in persons like Shao Xiaoli and Zhang Hua, who have emerged in our province one after another, and in particular in the Huashan rescue operation heroic collective, which was recently awarded the national title for a shock team on the new long march by the CYL Central Committee. But there have also been a small number of young people who fail to distinguish between good and bad, go for poisonous spiritual food, and become corrupted by capitalist thinking. Therefore, they show hesitation, agitation, loss of confidence, and even deviation from the path of honor, and lag behind the fast-moving train of the era. This is a problem that calls for serious attention. Youth is the prime of a person's life. Many crossroads often lie before him, forcing him to make his choice. He is liable to go astray if not guided by a firm and correct political orientation. The mistaken step taken at the beginning will prove a curse for life, as a saying goes. In seeking truth in our youth, we of the older generation encountered many setbacks and paid a very high price. Today, the party and people have created such favorable conditions and such a broad path for the young people of the present generation. They are really well blessed. Socialist modernization requires specialized personnel in various fields. We do not want every youth to become a theorist well-versed in Marxism. But we should and must demand that every youth has a firm and correct political orientation. This calls for studying the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's general and specific policies, grasping the fundamental viewpoints of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and fostering a communist outlook on life and a lofty quality of wholeheartedly serving the people. Only in this way can we be firm in our stand and sharp-eyed and brave in moving forward under various complicated conditions.

The second thing I expect of the young people of the whole province is that they should train to be fully armed with real skills in serving the people. Youths must not only have a patriotic spirit and the ambition to do something in return for the state but must also have the capability to build up the state and serve the country by action. Without real talents, they are not equal to the demands of modernization and the weighty mission with which they are charged by history. Now, a small number of young people do not pay much attention to study. Their level of knowledge is too low and the quality of their technical performance is very poor. Some of them are even illiterate. This phenomenon does not fit in with modernization. Given the rapid development of science and knowledge today, knowledge and talent have become a decisive factor in economic development and social progress. This is true of a country. The same also applies to an area, an enterprise, and even a production team or a peasant household. Whether a person has much or little knowledge and whether he is highly capable or not so capable means great differences in the results of production and operations. Therefore, the party and the state must resolve to energetically develop various educational undertakings, tap wisdom, train skilled personnel, and raise the scientific and cultural levels of the whole nation. Youth is a golden age for acquiring more knowledge and learning skills. We must make the most of this

valuable opportunity and take advantage of all available means to study hard for the good of the motherland and the people. The aim is to learn things political, cultural, and scientific and knowledge and skills required for modernization and to turn ourselves into specialists well-versed in certain professions and skills. The more such trained personnel, the greater the hopes for our cause.

The third thing I expect of the youths of the whole province is that they should strive to be shock workers in modernization. The modernization effort that we are undertaking represents the greatest and most fundamental interests of the people throughout the country. It will decide the revitalization of the nation, the prosperity and strength of the state, and the thriving of the socialist cause. It is also bound up with the bright future of every ambitious youth. This great edifice that numerous revolutionary martyrs have fought for and millions upon millions of people have gravitated to will not come into being by itself. We must rely upon the whole people and the youths of the present generation in particular to continue carrying forward the Yanan spirit, to build up enterprises amidst hardships, and to forge ahead bravely in blazing new trails. The concept of reaping where one has not sown, or getting something for nothing, is deplorable. The wait-and-see attitude is also a negative one. The proper style of the era for the youths of today is only one of buckling down to work, striving for success, and daring to make self-sacrifice. Young comrades should understand that any job undertaken to meet the needs of the cause of the party and the people is glorious and assigned on the basis of quality. It should be greeted by them with the attitude of masters of the house. They should put in honest and creative labor, give their top performance, devote all their talents, wisdom, and strength to the glorious cause of "modernization," and strive to be shock workers on the new long march on various fronts, giving a good account of their young selves in making Shaanxi prosperous and revitalizing China.

The fourth thing I expect of the youths of the whole province is that they should be vanguards in changing social practices. Social practices are a comprehensive reflection of political life and material and cultural life in a given society and an important measure of spiritual civilization. Given good social practices, people will become cheerful in spirit and carry out mental and physical work and studies in harmony. This will also create a favorable social environment for the healthy growth of youths and adolescents. To bring about a fundamental turn for the better in social practices, young comrades must respond to the party's call and courageously stand in the forefront, breaking away from hackneyed habits, getting rid of evil practices, and creating a new style. They must start by working on themselves and act right now. They must actively participate in the "five stresses, four beauties, and three loves" campaign and, by their own exemplary acts, convey the warmth of the party and the socialist system to the masses. Meanwhile, they should also subject themselves to tempering, raise their consciousness of communist thinking, and cultivate lofty sentiments. Many favorable conditions now exist for changing social practices.

Given the overall party rectification being carried out by our party at all levels, from top to bottom, in separate batches, and in different stages, and given the influence of a fundamental turn for the better in the party style, leading to a fundamental turn for the better in the whole social mood, the masses of CYL members can receive education and inspiration thereby and can study and carry forward the party's fine traditions.

I believe that a generation of youths with ideals, moral principles, cultural knowledge, and a sense of discipline will surely arise in the great practice of modernization. The future is the younger generation's. The younger generation will surely surpass the older generation, as they should the historical mission of making Shaanxi prosperous and revitalizing China under the leadership of the party.

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NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING TO OPEN 19 APRIL

HK220158 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Mar 84

[Text] The sixth meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress Standing Committee concluded this afternoon. The meeting has decided to hold the second meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress on 19 April this year in Lanzhou. Li Dengying, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, presided over the plenary session this afternoon.

The plenary session meeting has approved the decision of the sixth provincial people's congress Standing Committee to hold the second meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress. The main agenda of the proposed congress meeting is to listen to and examine the work report of the provincial people's government; to examine and approve the 1983 final accounts of the province and the 1984 budget; to examine and approved the implementation of the 1983 national economic and social development plans of the province; to examine and approve the 1984 national economic and social development plans; and to listen to and examine the work report of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, provincial people's higher court, and provincial people's procuratorate.

The meeting has approved the resolutions of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee on problems in protecting the legitimate rights of women and children. It has passed the members namelist of the provincial committee for examining the qualification of members of the sixth provincial people's congress Standing Committee. The examination committee is headed by Liu Haisheng, and Lan Tianmin, Ma Pilie, and Yang Fuxin are vice chairmen of the examination committee.

Furthermore, the afternoon session has also approved a list of appointments and removals.

The session was attended by Wang Yaohua, Wu Zhiguo, Wu Jian, Liu Haisheng, Liu Lanting, He Jianshan, Li Qiyang, Lan Tianmin, Xing Anmin, Ma Pilie, and Yang Fuxin, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee. Also present were Luo Lin, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; and (Hu Gui'e), vice president of the provincial people's higher court. Also present were responsible persons of the provincial people's government, the departments and bureaus concerned directly under the provincial authorities, the prefectures and cities concerned, and Standing Committee members of some counties.

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA MEETING HELD TO DECIDE STUDENT ENROLLMENT REGULATIONS

HK161323 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Mar 84

[Text] On 14 March, the regional student enrollment committee held the first meeting of 1984. Wang Yanxin, a vice chairman of the region, presided over this meeting. The comrades attending the meeting conveyed the spirit of this year's national conference on student enrollment and studied the relevant policies and regulations of our region on this year's student enrollment work.

The meeting decided: Before the unified examination, no preliminary selection will be made in the enrollment of students in the schools of higher education in our region. A coordinated process of admitting students to universities and senior secondary vocational schools will be applied. The candidates who have the cultural standard of a graduate of a senior middle school or have an equivalent qualification can apply to take the examinations for university and senior secondary vocational school. The examination papers for the national unified cultural examination for the schools of higher education will be used for the candidates for the unified examination. In accordance with the results of the candidates, universities and senior secondary vocational schools will admit the students whose results are good.

To implement this admission method, senior secondary vocational schools will divide their subjects into the arts and sciences. Students are not allowed to apply simultaneously for arts and science subjects. Students can simultaneously apply for arts subjects in university and senior secondary vocational school. Students can simultaneously apply for science subjects in university and senior secondary vocational school.

This meeting also examined and discussed the preparations for the 1984 regional conference on student enrollment, which will be held in the near future.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES CALLED SUCCESSFUL

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by reporter Liu Jun [0491 5611]: "Guangzhou Municipality's Public Security Shows Clear Improvement"]

[Text] Guangzhou municipality has won the first battle in its fight against criminal activities: it has severely attacked and dealt with a large number of criminal elements; public security has shown an improvement; and criminal cases have shown a clear decline. At present, we must unstintingly attack criminal activities, and strive for a fundamental improvement in public security. This was emphatically pointed out by Cai Wenjiong [5591 2429 3518], deputy director of the Guangzhou Municipal Public Security Bureau, in his special report on public security given at the third session of the standing committee of the Eighth [Guangzhou] Municipal People's Congress.

This 3-day meeting concluded on the 25th. At it, Ou Chu chairman of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, made a speech.

Cai Wenjiong pointed out that since August of this year the various levels of people's governments and public security organizations have been implementing the "Decisions Regarding the Serious Punishment of Criminal Elements Seriously Harmful to the Public Security of Society" of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and have been concentrating their forces to strike out at criminal elements.

Through this struggle, the entire municipality (comprising eight counties) captured a large number of counterrevolutionaries and all kinds of criminal elements; and recovered 1.41 million RMB and HK\$ 533,000, along with a large quantity of booty such as television sets, tape recorders, video recorders, bicycles, automobiles, motorcycles and smuggled watches. In combination with the attack activities, they cracked a large number of ongoing criminal cases that had been under investigation for some time, uprooting a number of comparatively deep-rooted criminal elements.

Cai Wenjiong said that through this severe attack on criminal elements, the municipality's and the townships' public security is already tending toward improvement; criminal cases for September and October are down 45.2 percent from the previous 2 months; especially serious and major cases are down 47.8 percent; and cases of vicious crimes seriously harmful to public security such as murder, assault and robbery have at present already been substantially reduced. Along with this, they have strengthened public security precautionary measures; in a concentrated way sorted out the public security problems of some areas and units; and progressed with putting into effect public security defense-responsibility systems, both these within units and those of residents, further stabilizing order in public security.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

STEP-UP URGED IN ARMY POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL WAR

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Dec 83 p 1

[Article: "Using Party Rectification as the Motive Force, Raise Army Training and Education to a New Level"]

[Text] The Army of Guangzhou held a work conference 4-12 December at which they: studied and determined how, using party rectification as the motive force, to forcefully strengthen and reform education and training; and made strategic plans for next year to proceed with the work of building a new aspect in making the army more revolutionary, more modern and more standardized.

Xu Xiangqian [1776 0686 0467], CPC Politburo member and vice chairman of the Central Committee's Army Committee, attended the conference and personally received all of the comrades attending. He encouraged everyone to be resolute in carrying out the spirit of the 2d Plenum of the 12th CPC Congress, and do a good job of party rectification and eliminating spiritual pollution. He said that we must forcefully strengthen ideological-political work; in particular we must strengthen basic-level ideological-political work, make a great effort to do a good job of education and training, and strive to achieve even greater accomplishments within the new year.

You Taizhong, commander of the Army of Guangzhou, and Political Commissar Wang Meng gave important talks at the conclusion of the meeting. They pointed out that party rectification and eliminating spiritual pollution are the most important things that we must continue to have a good hold on the coming year, and the various levels of leadership must all place a high degree of importance on, in accordance with the unified strategic plans of the Central Committee and the Army central committee, doing a good job of party rectification according to periods and groups, guaranteeing that the party rectification will not turn out to be a mere show. At present we must first of all organize the broad mass of party members to study the party rectification documents conscientiously and truly unify their thinking with the spirit of the 2d Plenum of the 12th CPC Congress. For eliminating spiritual corruption, since we must have a determined, unremitting attitude, we must also have a strict mastery of policy units, and cannot use "leftist" methods to oppose rightist phenomena, or adopt oversimplified, excessive methods. We must do a good job of dealing with the relationship

between party rectification and other work, and earnestly put education and training into a strategic position. The various ranks of leading cadres must go through party rectification study, transform their ideology and practices, rouse their revolutionary spirits, do a good job of education and training reform, and make a great effort to raise the education and training of the army to a new level.

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END