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• Sino-American Relations Enter a New Stage



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COVER: American gymnast welcoming her Chinese colleague (1973).

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CHRONICLE

Jan. 14

Premier Hua Guofeng sends a message to Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, greeting the opening of the 14th Palestinian National Council meeting in Damascus. The message reaffirms China's support for the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab people for the recovery of their national rights and occupied lands, and denounces the policy of aggression and expansion pursued by the Israeli Zionists.

Jan. 18

The Chinese Foreign Ministry sends a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in China strongly protesting against the Vietnamese authorities' continued dispatching of armed personnel to encroach upon Chinese territory leading to new bloodshed. The note demands that the Vietnamese authorities immediately stop violating Chinese territorial sovereignty. It stresses that if the Vietnamese authorities ignore the warnings of the Chinese Government and continue their military provocations on the Chinese-Vietnamese border, the Vietnamese Government will be held responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Jan. 19

The Chinese Foreign Ministry sends a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in China denouncing the Vietnamese authorities for exploiting the forced, temporary suspension of traffic on the Sino-Vietnamese railway to slander China. The note points out that the stoppage is wholly the making of the Vietnamese side. It demands that the Vietnamese authorities stop all their illegal activities on the Chinese side of the Sino-Vietnamese border railway junction, stop all armed provocations against China and desist from all encroachments on China's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Jan. 20

Premier Hua meets with Dr. C.A. Van der Klaauw, Foreign Minister of the Netherlands. They exchange views on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern.



Basic Tasks of Party's Propaganda Work

With the focus of the Party's work shifted to socialist modernization, the basic tasks of propaganda work are: Closely link the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to the great practice of the four modernizations, study and solve new problems, do our best to ensure that ideological and theoretical work moves ahead of practical work, push Mao Zedong Thought forward and accelerate the pace of socialist modernization.

Hu Yaobang, Member of the Political Bureau and Director of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, made these points at a meeting of heads of propaganda departments of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional Party committees, which closed on January 11.

Achievements in Past Two Years. Since the downfall of the "gang of four" in October 1976, tremendous success has been achieved in criticizing the pseudo-revolutionary acts of Lin Biao and the gang and restoring the true nature of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Questions of right and wrong concerning ideology, theory and policy, which were distorted, have now been clarified. With the emancipation of the people's minds, a lively atmosphere has emerged throughout the country. In this respect, the propaganda departments of Party committees at various levels, including those engaged in theoretical work, publication, art and literature and the press, should

be given credit for the good work they have done.

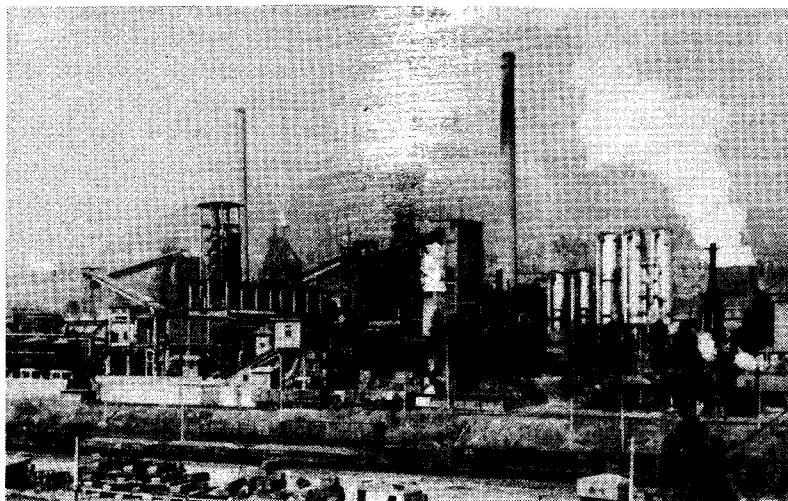
How to Fulfil the Tasks. An editorial by *Renmin Ribao* on the meeting raised the following points to ensure the accomplishment of the basic tasks.

Study the Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Zedong. We must not, at any time, depart from the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and must continue to combat any revision of Marxism from both the "Left" and the Right. Owing to the fact that for a long time pseudo-Marxists like Lin Biao and the "gang of four" usurped the leadership of propaganda departments, many people, especially the young, unconsciously regarded their revisionism as Marxism. This must be duly corrected.

Face Reality, Study New Situation, Solve New Problems. Many new problems will crop up in the course of modernization, for which we cannot find ready answers in the works of

Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Zedong. We must therefore apply the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to studying and analysing these problems and drawing new conclusions. Otherwise we cannot succeed in our great cause.

At present, some comrades in the propaganda departments prefer to steer clear of the ideological problems actually confronting the people. There are, however, many ideological and theoretical problems among the people, and they have differing views concerning the way things were done in the past. Moreover, there were in the past some statements or decisions which did not conform to the actual situation. But comrades doing propaganda work dare not take up these questions or, if they do, they equivocate and never commit themselves. These comrades should pluck up courage, shatter the ideological shackles imposed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and make ef-



Modern industry in an old province: An iron and steel complex in the rising industrial city of Dukou in Sichuan.

foits to clear up those misleading slogans which were prevalent for more than a decade and which did great harm to our theoretical and practical work.

Give Scope to Democracy. Propaganda departments of the Party committees must encourage the implementation of the principle of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend and a hundred flowers blossom." They should uphold the principle of "three nots" — not catching others' fault and blowing it up later, not putting labels on people and not using the big stick. Some comrades were accustomed to using the "will and intentions of superiors" as the yardstick to distinguish between right and wrong, and very often a passing remark by a superior spelt fortune or disaster for a comrade and success or failure for a literary work. There was no chance whatsoever for those concerned to set forth their own views. This is an abnormal phenomenon in inner-Party life which must be done away with right away. Comrades doing propaganda work must go among the masses and help solve problems through democratic discussion, reasoning and persuasion.

"Palace of King of Hell" Is a Slander. The meeting announced the Party Central Committee's decision to restore the good name of the old Propaganda Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee before the Great Cultural Revolution. In 1966, Lin Biao, Chen Boda and their cohorts slandered this propaganda department as a "Palace of the King of Hell" and declared that it must be smashed. As a result, a good number of cadres and leading

comrades were persecuted. Hu Yaobang pointed out at the meeting that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line had always held the dominant position in the work of the old Propaganda Department and on the propaganda front as a whole in the years before the Cultural Revolution. He stressed that this department had been very helpful to the Party in doing ideological work. Participants in the meeting enthusiastically supported this decision of the Party Central Committee.

Science and Democracy

Is it a hard and fast rule that the loess highlands along the middle reaches of the Huanghe River (Yellow River) in north-west China must be planted to food crops? A few years ago, no one dared to raise this question, but now it is being discussed openly in the press.

"Take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development." That policy was put forward by Comrade Mao Zedong for developing China's agriculture. It's undoubtedly correct for the nation as a whole. If efforts are not made to increase grain production in the first place to feed 800 million people, the growth of the national economy would be out of the question.

When the "gang of four" held sway, they quoted Chairman Mao out of context and forced people to follow mechanically without the least regard for specific conditions. Whoever disobeyed would be considered a heretic and would be subjected to ruthless attacks and persecution. This accounted for the one-sided emphasis on "taking grain as the key link" in the last

few years, which adversely affected the all-round development of forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fishery. In many places, mulberry and fruit trees were felled at random, bamboo groves were demolished and fish ponds were filled in, all for the alleged purpose of expanding cropland. The consequences were deplorable.

The blind and mechanical way of doing things prescribed by the "gang of four" has been gradually done away with since its downfall. Respect for science and objective conditions and democratic discussions to solve any problem are once again getting the upper hand.

Last November, *Renmin Ribao* published two articles by scientists who maintained that stock-breeding and forestry, rather than the cultivation of crops, are more suitable for the hilly and sandstorm-ridden areas along the middle reaches of the Huanghe River where 24 million people live. This was followed by further discussions in *Guangming Ribao*, a newspaper in Beijing devoted mainly to culture and science. More and more people are taking part in the discussions which are still going on.

Many scientists have cited facts to prove that this vast loess region of 370,000 square kilometres was covered with dense forests and lush grasslands about 500 years ago. Later, however, owing to the wilful opening up of land for the cultivation of crops against the law of nature, not only stock-breeding and forestry suffered, but agriculture went from bad to worse. Today, the shifting sands of the desert to the

north have moved south and the climate has changed too. Added to this is an ever-increasing amount of silt in the Huanghe River resulting from soil erosion and water losses. This poses a serious threat to the lower reaches of the river. What should be done to cope with this situation?

Recent press reports show that a few villages in the area have succeeded in bringing in good harvests over the years. How did they do it? Gaoxigou, a hilly village in northern Shaanxi Province, gives the answer. Soil erosion and water losses there once seemed to be getting out of control. In 1958 it began to tackle the issue in earnest. It decided to reduce the area planted to food crops and allocate more manpower to planting trees and raising cattle and sheep. Last summer a rain-storm hit the area. The crops in the neighbouring villages were washed away and the reservoirs were filled with silt, but Gaoxigou was not affected at all thanks to its sustained efforts in planting trees and growing grass over large tracts of land. The streams in the village remained as clear as ever and did not carry silt or sand into the Huanghe River. Until 1958, peasants here gathered in a lean harvest every year despite their toil and moil. Over the last two decades, they have gradually reduced the acreage under the various crops and though the cultivated area is now only one-third of what it was previously, total output has increased sevenfold. This and the income from forestry and livestock breeding have substantially improved the peasants' livelihood.

Participants in the current discussions stress that produc-

tion policies must take local conditions into consideration. They all agree that we should understand Chairman Mao's teachings in a comprehensive and accurate way, and not mechanically apply them irrespective of time and place. Scientists from various fields and people of different trades have to date enthusiastically made many rational suggestions to transform the aforesaid loess highlands.

Commenting on the current discussions, *Renmin Ribao* pointed out: "To speed up the four modernizations, it is imperative to give play to socialist democracy, an important aspect of which is to encourage scientists and technicians to give their opinions and make suggestions. Even though some of their proposals may disagree with certain existing principles and policies, we must fully discuss and study them and accept those that are scientifically sound and correct. It is quite natural that some of their suggestions may be imperfect or incorrect. In that case, we should help amend and correct them. When views differ, solutions should be found through discussions. If we act in this way, our minds will be emancipated and things will become more lively."

New Experimental Farms

As part of the nation's effort to modernize agriculture and increase farm output, three agricultural research centres have been set up by the Chinese Academy of Sciences in cooperation with three provincial authorities. One is in Hailun County in northeast China's Heilongjiang Province, the other is in Luanxian County in north China's Hebei Province, and the third in Taoyuan County in

Hunan Province south of the Changjiang (Yangtze) River. Their task is to study and solve scientific and economic problems in the course of farm modernization in different areas and to popularize the results gained in their research work.

China has a vast territory extending for more than 5,500 kilometres from north to south, straddling 49 degrees of latitude. Its terrain and soil are as varied as its climate. To modernize its farm work which still relies mainly on manual labour, much remains to be done over a long period of time. Of major importance is the development of agricultural science which, as was clearly defined at the National Science Conference held in March last year, is one of the eight leading disciplines in China's science and technology having a vital bearing on the nation's future.

Work has started in these research centres. A comprehensive survey of local natural conditions and resources has been made and short as well as long-term research plans worked out. Among the experiments now under way are:

- A system of cultivation that is suited to farm mechanization and will give high and stable yields, with low cost and high efficiency.
- Soil amelioration, water control and soil fertility.
- Breeding of fine strains of sheep, cattle and horses and agricultural plants.
- Application and popularization of new agro-techniques.
- Agricultural economy, rural energy resources and mechanization of animal husbandry.

What the Peasants Really Want

A report on the tremendous changes in an east China production brigade in the last 15 years was frontpaged in *Renmin Ribao* recently. Entitled "The Kind of Socialism the Peasants Want," it said that the report gave many important pointers on how things should be done in the countryside.

Like many other villages in China, the Huaxi Production

Brigade in Jiangyin County of Jiangsu Province has a big population but little land, averaging only one-twentieth of a hectare per person. Although the peasants in some 200 households there got organized after liberation, they kept to the monoculture of grain and the result was they could not rid themselves of the poverty of old days. A year's toil only earned 60 yuan for each peasant on the average. This compelled some able-bodied peasants to leave

their village and make a living elsewhere. The tendency towards capitalism and to get rich in this way grew, and neither criticism nor orders against such practice could stop it. Many who had left said: "I won't return unless I can earn more from collective farming than going it alone." Even the girls refused to marry young men in Huaxi which they said scornfully was a "tired-to-death" production brigade.

The Party branch realized that to make the peasants like the socialist system, the most effective way was to make the collective economy prosper and the life of the peasants better and better.

In 1964, the production brigade worked out a 15-year plan for developing a diversified economy. In the face of the unsavoury practice of engaging in empty talks about "socialism is good" but actually doing nothing for its realization, as was advocated by the "gang of four," the brigade members have worked hard over the years and achieved considerable success.

Today, its grain output has jumped to 20 tons per hectare as against only 2 in the past. Income from its 30-odd industries and side occupations account for 78 per cent of the total. With the earnings the brigade has purchased more than 70 farm machines including tractors, and the living standard of its members has improved too, averaging 220 yuan a year for each.

The growth of the collective economy has made it possible for the brigade to improve the



Huaxi brigade members doing lab work.



New houses in Huaxi.

welfare of its members. Among other things they have to pay only half the expenses for medical treatment, while the supply of vegetables and tuition for primary and secondary school education are free. All this was quite inconceivable in the past. In addition, many new houses have been built, with each member entitled to 20 square metres of floor space. The disabled and the aged are well cared for by the collective.

While strictly adhering to the principle of more pay for more work, Huaxi has taken measures to guard against polarization. It has greatly improved collective welfare for all its members and at the same time it gives more material help to those households in need. As a result, the enthusiasm of the peasants has soared, those who left have returned, the collective spirit has gained the upper hand and the socialist system in Huaxi is now more consolidated than ever. Once nicknamed the "tired-to-death" brigade, Huaxi is now euphemistically called the "happy" brigade. Even the young girls for miles around are now willing to marry and settle down there.

Commenting on what had taken place in Huaxi, *Renmin Ribao* noted: Empty talks are worthless. What the people want is welfare undertakings which really benefit them. The most effective way to combat capitalist tendencies is to build a solid material base and at the same time enlighten the peasants politically and ideologically. This is the valuable experience gained by the Huaxi Production Brigade.

Is It Safe to Keep People in a "Safe"?

The showing of the Japanese film *Yearning for Home* produced repercussions across the land. There were divergent views: Some approved of its showing, while others opposed it.

"It's all right for the old people to see it. But it's not good for the young people to know about the brothel and other vices of the old society." That was how a section of the people felt about it.

Others disagreed. "The young should see and know more about the world," they said. "This will enrich the mind and help them distinguish right from wrong and good from evil, and this is beneficial to our socialist cause. So the showing of this film is all to the good."

The film describes the miserable lives of Japanese prostitutes in Southeast Asia in the first 30 years of this century and reveals how Japanese capitalists batten on these young girls who have been abducted and sent overseas to become prostitutes. By depicting the sufferings of the humiliated and downtrodden, it is a censure of the irrational social system. Moreover, the film is of a high artistic standard which should be of interest and value to Chinese film producers.

Those who objected to its showing held that certain parts of the dialogue and plot reflecting scenes in the brothel would "have a bad influence among the young people." When the scene showing the leading female character insulted in the brothel appears on television, the commander of a P.L.A.

company watching the film immediately turned it off. This was an instance of how these people reacted.

The controversy that ensued from the showing is significant because it involves something more than the film itself.

For years, the "gang of four" forbade people to read ancient and foreign literary works which they described as "feudal, bourgeois and revisionist." The result was deplorable. Many students did not know who was Charles Dickens and quite a few mistook Shakespeare for the name of a place. They knew nothing about contemporary world literature, and seeing a film like *Yearning for Home* was, of course, quite unimaginable. Now that the ban has been lifted with the downfall of the gang, what kind of films should the young people see? What literary works should be available to them?

At a discussion meeting sponsored by the Peking Television Station, an editor of *Zhongguo Qingnian Bao* gave her views which many shared. Young people, she said, should not be locked up in a "safe," so to speak, because that would not make them immune though they might seem to be "100 per cent pure." They would not be able to distinguish between good and bad and cope with the complexities of the world, and therefore could not weather any storms. She suggested that the young people should be allowed to read all kinds of literary works, ancient and modern as well as Chinese and foreign.

She added that it was understandable for some parents and well-intentioned people to have misgivings about the bad effects

of certain literary works. She stressed that newspapers and magazines should make proper assessment of literary and art works so as to give guidance to the readers, particularly the young people, to assimilate what is useful and discern and criticize what is not.

Some foreign "observers" considered the republication of a number of foreign literary works in China and the release of some foreign films as "liberalization" and "a new policy." This is misleading, for as early as 20 years ago Chairman Mao criticized the policy of forbidding people to get into contact with foreign things. He said: "It is a dangerous policy. . . . It will lead to mental deterioration, one-track minds, and unpreparedness to face the world and meet challenges." The policy, therefore, is not new, but one that was not implemented in the past few years.

Policy Towards Descendants Of Landlords and Rich Peasants

Three peasants in northeast China's Heilongjiang Province, all descendants of former landlords or rich peasants, wrote a letter to *Heilongjiang Ribao* telling about their ups and downs before and after the smashing of the "gang of four." The letter was reprinted in *Renmin Ribao* with a commentary "Take a Correct Attitude Towards Descendants of Landlords and Rich Peasants."

In the days when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" held sway, the Party's policy of putting the stress on one's political stand rather than on class

origin in judging a person was not implemented. The result was the sons and daughters of exploiters were treated on a par with the exploiters themselves. Descendants of former landlords and rich peasants, including those born after liberation, were discriminated against and deprived of the right to take part in political activities. They were barred from the Communist Party, the Communist Youth League, and senior middle schools and schools of higher learning. Thus isolated, these descendants felt that they were the depressed classes and there was no place for them in the new society.

Now they got a new lease of life. The Party's policy is now being correctly implemented. As long as they support socialism, they are no longer discriminated against. Greatly moved, the three peasants said in their letter: "Like parched sprouts revived by rainwater, we are now so happy."

The Party's policy towards descendants of former exploiters is very clear: "Class or family origin is taken into consideration, but it's not the sole, decisive factor. The emphasis is on a person's political stand." Therefore, these children should be united so long as they support socialism and draw a clear political demarcation line between themselves and their parents who were exploiters.

There is another factor which should not be neglected. Most of these people are grandchildren or great grandchildren of the landlords or rich peasants. They were born after the founding of New China and their parents, generally speaking, are no longer exploiters. According to the Party's policy,

they should not be classified as coming from families of exploiting classes, still less should they be looked upon as exploiting-class elements.

There is no denying the fact that the Party's policy cannot be put into practice in some places. Some cadres, who have been deeply influenced by the "like father, like son" theory spread by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," think that it is safer to be "Left" than to be Right. In their eyes, descendants of former landlords and rich peasants are inferior to ordinary peasants and to be harsh to them only demonstrates their firm "proletarian stand."

The *Renmin Ribao* commentary said: "This kind of thinking does not conform to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Since the sons and daughters of former landlords and rich peasants live on their own labour, it is quite obvious that they must not be equated with landlords and rich peasants who exploited other people. . . . It is better to have more people in building socialism. If we exclude these descendants, discriminate against them economically and politically, or push them over to the enemy's side, it will only benefit the enemy."



Reminiscences and Prospects

Growth of the Friendship Between Chinese and American People

by Wang Bingnan

THE establishment of diplomatic ties between China and the United States on New Year's Day, 1979, has ended their abnormal relations of nearly 30 years. There is now big scope for the two great peoples living on either side of the Pacific Ocean and having traditional friendship to concert their efforts to develop friendship and state relations and to win peace, prosperity and progress for this region and the world as a whole. This is a major event of immediate and far-reaching historic significance. It conforms to the wishes of the two peoples and is warmly acclaimed by peace-loving people and countries the world over.

Remember Those Who Dug the Well

While we are celebrating the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations which the two peoples have been working for over the years, and while we are looking back over the tortuous course of its development, I cannot help recalling with deep respect and love Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou who had paved the way for developing Sino-U.S. relations. Their confidence in, friendship for and high appraisal of, the great American people, their sincerity and their patience, their principled stand and their farsightedness over the issue of improving Sino-U.S. relations are etched in my memory for ever. I also deeply cherish the memory of all those American people who, over the long years, had made tremendous contributions to the friendship of the Chinese and American peoples.

The author is President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

January 26, 1979

Although some have passed away without seeing the abundant fruits of their efforts, they live for ever in our hearts as true friends of the Chinese people.

Because of my work in Nanjing, Wuhan and Chongqing in the 30s and the 40s, I had many opportunities to make friends with Americans and I was particularly lucky to have been with Comrade Zhou Enlai when he was meeting American friends. Comrade Zhou liked and admired Americans very much. He often said that Americans were warmhearted, open-minded, active, not bound by formalities and enterprising. He found making friends with Americans quite easy and among his foreign friends, Americans were the most numerous.

In those years when the Chinese people were in dire circumstances and the Chinese revolution was still in travail, many American friends sincerely sympathized with and supported us. They overcame tremendous difficulties and obstacles, gave the lie to reactionary prop-

Chairman Mao, Vice-Chairman Zhou, Commander-in-Chief Zhu De and Chief of Staff Ye Jianying with John Emmerson, member of the U.S. army observers group in Yanan in October 1944.



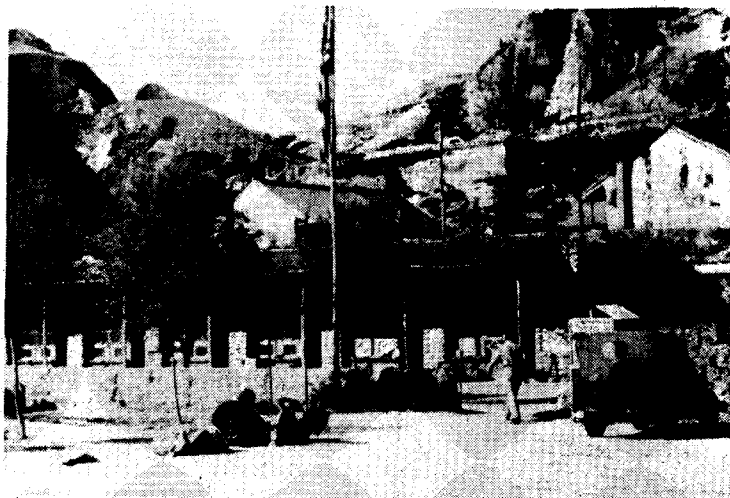


Zhou Enlai (second from right) talking with American friends. John Service (left) of the U.S. Embassy in China.

aganda, to acquaint the people of the United States and the rest of the world with the truth about the Chinese Communist Party's fight against Japanese aggression and the democracy it practised. Edgar Snow's tour of northern Shaanxi in 1936 at the risk of his life and the subsequent publication of his *Red Star Over China* is a case in point. *Red Star Over China*, like a ray of sunshine piercing through dark clouds, showed the people of China and the rest of the world that there was a completely new world inside China. The book's influence is still felt far and wide. The two progressive American women writers, Anna Louise Strong and Agnes Smedley, gave enthusiastic support and contributed vastly to the Chinese revolution. We shall never forget this. The profound, lifelong friendship of these

New Fourth Armies, about the border area governments being models in upholding democracy and unity, about the leading cadres of the Central Committee sharing weal and woe with their people. Their reports played an important role in helping the world public, the American people in particular, to understand the truth about China. Their spirit of seeking and disseminating truth, their keen insight and unbiased attitude impressed us profoundly.

Comrade Zhou Enlai also made many friends among U.S. officials whom he came into contact with. They included General Joseph W. Stilwell, Commander of the China-Burma-India war zone, who supported the Chinese Communist Party in its War of Resistance Against Japan and its opposition to the corrupt and degenerate Chiang Kai-shek regime; Colonel Evans Carlson who at first had some quite unfounded ideas about the Chinese Communist Party but, after visiting the border areas, changed and became very active in informing the world of what was going on in the liberated areas. There were also a U.S. army observers group which President Roosevelt sent to Yanan in 1944, and U.S. officials and military personnel in China. To get to know the real situation, many of them went to great trouble to get to our border areas. Some risked their lives performing their duties. We saved



Former site of U.S. army observers group in Yanan.

some when they were in danger, but some lost their lives. Many American friends of the Chinese people were persecuted and ostracized during the period of McCarthyism, but they stuck to the truth and stood uncowed. Our old friend John Service is an outstanding example.

A Tortuous Path

The profound friendship and mutual understanding forged between the Chinese people, represented by Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou, and the American people in those years have laid down a solid foundation for the golden bridge of friendship between the Chinese and American peoples today. The friendship withstood the severe tests of those years when relations between the two countries became abnormal. This demonstrated that the Chinese and American peoples thought and felt alike.

Beginning in 1955, I was entrusted by our government to represent the Chinese side in negotiations with the U.S. Government. I knew very well how sincere and patient our government, Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou were in improving relations between the two countries. Following Chairman Mao's strategic idea, Premier Zhou issued a statement during the Asian-African Conference held in Bandung in April 1955, which reads in part: "The Chinese people are friendly to the American people. The Chinese people do not want war with the United States. The Chinese Government is willing to sit down and enter into negotiations with the U.S. Government." The Sino-U.S. negotiations began first in Geneva and then in Warsaw. It dragged on for nine years and over 100 sessions were held, but no agreement could be reached on a substantial question—the question of Taiwan. Nevertheless, Premier Zhou pointed out at the time that through these contacts, the two sides were coming to understand each other's views, and this was useful, and that such an unofficial channel for contact between two big countries like China and the United States was indispensable. In 1958 Chairman Mao told me to make it clear to the U.S. representative at the negotiations that the United States is a big country and that China is not small either. He asked me to persuade the U.S. Government not to stand in opposition to the Chinese people merely over the question of Taiwan. He also instructed me to uphold principle and pay attention to the way our views were presented, so as not to hurt the feelings of



Edgar Snow revisits Baoan in 1971.

the American people. Chairman Mao said that the question of Taiwan would have to be resolved some day and that we could wait for 10, 20 years, or even 100 years, but an early solution would be more in the interests of both countries than a late one. In dealing with Sino-U.S. relations and the question of Taiwan during his interview with Edgar Snow in 1961, Chairman Mao said it was our view that questions existing between countries should not be settled by war. . . . The Americans were squatting in Taiwan but we would not go to war; we want to settle the question through negotiations. He added that the question had existed for 11 years already and it might continue for another 11 years or an additional 11 years, but these would add up to only 33 years. He predicted that the question would probably be settled in 32 years. Now, the question concerning Sino-U.S. relations has been settled in 29 years, three years earlier than Chairman Mao had predicted. Today, when I recall the words of Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou I feel particularly moved.

The breakthrough in the long ambassadorial talks occurred in 1971, and in the following year the two countries issued the Shanghai Communique. At this point, the door was partially opened to the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. The long years of complete estrangement between the Chinese people and the Ameri-



Premier Hua, at his December 16, 1978 press conference, reads out the joint communique on the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations.

can people were ended. The latent friendship of the American people for the Chinese people surfaced and surged up like a mighty wave. New friends and old friends, a stream of officials, Congressmen and people from all walks of life have come to visit China. Many of them have written articles, given talks and shown film slides upon their return, introducing China and its people who have been estranged from the American people for so many years. Local organizations for friendship with China mushroomed in various parts of the United States. The U.S.-China Peoples Friend-

Deng Xiaoping at the reception given by Mr. Leonard Woodcock, Chief of U.S. Liaison Office in Beijing. The Vice-Premier will visit the United States from January 29.



ship Association was set up in 1974. We comrades working in the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries are profoundly impressed by the untiring efforts made in recent years by old and new friends in the U.S.-China Peoples Friendship Association to inform people about New China, to promote understanding and friendship between the two peoples and to strive for normalization of relations between the two countries. There are countless instances of their friendship for the Chinese people, their dedication and their moving deeds in promoting the cause of Sino-American friendship. What a lot our friends have done for the normalization of

relations between our two countries!

Broad Vistas

Today the door to friendly intercourse between the Chinese and American peoples is wide open. The long tortuous path has come to an end and the prospect is bright. The broad vistas ahead for friendly contacts between the Chinese and American peoples fill me with confidence and hope.

First, both China and the United States consider establishment of diplomatic relations between them from a global point of view. Our leaders have repeatedly affirmed that the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations is not a diplomatic question but a political question. The Chinese Government has always considered Sino-U.S. relations from a long-term political and strategic point of view. In announcing the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic ties, President Carter declared: "We do not undertake this important step for transient tactical or expedient reasons." This is a farsighted view. In our contacts with other countries or while seeking friendship with them, we have frequently spoken of the need to seek common ground on major issues while reserving differences on minor ones. I think this also applies to handling Sino-

U.S. relations. Although the social systems of China and the United States are different and there are many divergences of basic principles between them, the two countries have many points in common on political questions and on questions of global strategy. Combating hegemonism and defending world peace — this is the most salient point we have in common. Chairman Mao said that China and the United States were duty-bound to safeguard world peace. And now the two countries should shoulder this responsibility. The establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations is in the interests of the struggle against both global hegemonism and regional hegemonism, and it will positively influence the development of the international situation.

Second, as the Chinese people are today marching towards the modernization of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology, we need a peaceful international environment and must learn from those countries which are advanced in science and technology, industry and agriculture. In this re-

spect, the United States is leading in many fields and I am sure we have much to learn from it.

Third, the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations has opened up vast vistas for friendly intercourse and co-operation between the two peoples in many fields and has swept away certain obstacles which stood in their way. This makes it possible for them to contribute more to developing their relations. The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries is ready to do its best to promote friendly intercourse between the two peoples so that their friendship will develop from generation to generation.

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping will soon visit the United States and he will be the first Chinese leader to do so since the founding of the People's Republic. He will take the 900 million Chinese people's friendship and cordial regards to the American people and his visit will further enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples. We wish Vice-Premier Deng's visit to the United States every success.

My Days in Washington

by Huang Zhen

THE Spring Festival, or Chinese lunar New Year, has always been a happy and joyous occasion for the Chinese people. This year the occasion calls for more joy because it falls on January 28, four weeks after full diplomatic relations between China and the United States were established and Vice-Premier Deng will visit Washington D.C. on the second day of the lunar New Year. We feel happier when we recall that this development in Sino-American relations was the result of the efforts of the late Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou on the Chinese side and Mr. Richard Nixon, then President of the United States. Since the 1972 Shanghai Communique was published, the Gov-

ernments and people of the two countries have done a tremendous amount of fruitful work to promote normalization. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States not only gladdens the two peoples on either side of the Pacific, but also has the admiration and the support of all peace-loving countries and people of the world.

Happy Memories

As we write this new chapter in the history of Sino-American friendship, I naturally think back to the time when I was the Chinese Ambassador to France in 1972. On many occasions I met in Paris with my U.S. counterpart, Ambassador Watson. These contacts were very useful in promoting the relations between our two countries. In March that year, the two Governments agreed on Paris as the venue for

The author is formerly Head of the Chinese Liaison Office in the United States, and now Minister of Culture.



At the banquet given by Dr. Kissinger for the author and Mr. Vance.

their representatives to meet. Mr. Watson and I had our first meeting on March 10 at the Chinese Embassy on Avenue George V. Through this channel, arrangements were made in April for a visit to China by Messrs. Boggs and Ford, then Majority and Minority Leaders of the U.S. House of Representatives. They arrived in Beijing in June that year together with their party and were received and feted by Premier Zhou.

My mission to the United States lasted five years, which, it may be said, were five years of friendly association with American people from all walks of life. Our American friends considerably co-operated with us in practically everything we did. I recollect clearly many of them. When the Chinese Liaison Office was first set up, we lived and worked in the Mayflower Hotel. The management and other members of the staff did everything they could to enable us to carry out our duties smoothly and live comfortably. The Mayflower Hotel was, as a Chinese saying has it, a home away from home.

If I were to speak about all the help we got from our American friends in erecting the office building and living quarters for our Liaison Office, I could go on for ever. Here I will cite only one instance. When we were about to move into our new premises, Mrs. Boehm, an artist, and Senator Mike Mansfield sent us two gifts — an evergreen tree and an azalea. The evergreen, naturally, was symbolic of perennial Sino-American friendship, while the azalea, profoundly significant, is a flowering plant which grows in profusion in China south of the Changjiang (the Yangtze). It was introduced into America where it has taken root and is now blooming on American soil. How can one not

associate the flourishing of this flower with the bright prospects for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries?

We were, of course, favourably impressed by the United States' fertile plains, magnificent landscapes, advanced science and technology, developed industry and highly productive farms, but above all our deepest and never-to-forget impression is the friendship of its people for the Chinese people. Every time our cars stopped at a gas station during our tour of the Mid-west in the early winter of 1974, and

when the attendants learnt that we were from the People's Republic of China, people rushed over, expressing their friendship for China. While visiting factories in Chicago, Detroit and Pittsburg, workers came up to us, smiling and friendly. When we chatted, they told us about their work and their lives. A group of General Motors workers on their way to work once surrounded us in a happy throng to ask us how we were getting on. Another time, two Ford automobile workers nodded and shouted to us: "Long live Chairman Mao!"

Another unforgettable incident concerned some U.S. farmers, who, in their unpretentious and profoundly moving way, sent sweet corn to the Chinese Liaison Office. They had gone to all the trouble to ask the U.S. State Department for our address.

An Inevitable Historical Trend

The establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations is an inevitable trend of historical development. The Governments of both countries, in strengthening their friendly ties, have taken the overall global strategy into account and, in establishing diplomatic relations, have viewed things from the angle of preserving world peace and stability. Speaking on U.S. foreign policy before Congress on April 10, 1975, President Ford said: "Stability in Asia and the world require our constructive relations with one-fourth of human race after two decades of mutual isolation and hostility. We have in recent years built a promising foundation. Deep differences in our philosophies and social systems will endure. But so should our mutual long-term interests and the goals to

which our countries have jointly subscribed in Shanghai."

Senator Mike Mansfield in his report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on his China visit said on January 29, 1975: "The fact that must be faced is that we cannot have it both ways. We cannot strengthen our ties with a claimant government of China on Taiwan and, at the same time, expect to advance a new relationship with the Government of the People's Republic of China." He added: "... We are now confronted with a last major hurdle to normalization, that is, the question of Taiwan. . . . We have yet to face the Taiwan issue, but if full normalization is to return in Sino-U.S. relations, as it has in the relations of a hundred other nations with China, this issue will have to be met. As it is now, our official relations with the nation containing one-quarter of the world's people, are conducted by means of Liaison Offices in the two countries."

On August 10, 1976, Senator Scott told the U.S. Congress: "Governor Carter's statements on his China policy wishes only reinforce my view that there is very wide support for movement towards normalization of U.S. diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, even if doing so involves severing diplomatic ties with our friends on Taiwan. I hold the view that early in 1977 we should press the process of cutting this Gordian knot, through mutual search for acceptable formulae."

Secretary Vance and Dr. Brzezinski, too, in their contacts with me, expressed a positive attitude towards normalization of relations between the two countries. It is always a pleasure for me to recall the signing of the Shanghai Communique during Mr. Nixon's visit to China, Mr. Ford's visit to China, and the statements by President Carter and U.S. government officials aimed at promoting normalization. And I shall never forget their efforts in helping establish diplomatic relations between China and the United States.

Before I was recalled from my post as Head of the Chinese Liaison Office in Washington, I called on Mr. Nixon, Mr. Ford and Dr. Henry Kissinger, former Secretary of State. They all said to me that, even though they were no longer in the U.S. Government, they would still make the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations their task. In my contacts with U.S. Senators

and Representatives, Republican or Democrat, and with friends in various circles, I came to know of all the many beneficial things they had done towards normalization. Many U.S. politicians have worked towards the establishment of diplomatic relations between their country and mine. I would like to take this opportunity to extend to them my best wishes!

More Cultural Exchanges

Chinese artists have told me about the tour the Chinese Performing Art Troupe made of the United States from last June to August. They gave 30 performances before a total audience of 130,000 in five U.S. cities: New York, Washington, Minneapolis, San Francisco and Los Angeles. This performance tour, besides evoking strong interest among the American people in the Chinese culture and art, also provided an opportunity for them to express their good will for the Chinese people. Some people in the United States said that for many years, our two peoples had no opportunities to meet, although we have many things in common. The American people, they noted, wish very much to get to know the Chinese people, and the troupe's going there to perform was building a bridge for the two peoples. It was heartening to hear what President Carter said to members of the Chinese troupe whom he received in the White House. He said that their visit to the United States "will contribute to the friendship that is being built between our two nations":



The author speaking at the banquet he gave in honour of Mike Mansfield and Hugh Scott, the then Majority and Minority Leaders of the U.S. Senate.

he believed that "it is one further step for full normalization of our relations."

It is my belief that, following the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, there will be more cultural intercourse. A Chinese film delegation is going to visit the United States in April to attend the Hollywood Academy Awards and also to study the U.S. film industry. In March, the Boston Symphony Orchestra is coming to Beijing and I am sure they will be warmly welcomed by China's music-lovers and the public at large.

Chinese Journalists' Views

Impressions of the United States

A Chinese journalists' delegation spent three weeks in the United States in August last year. They visited nine cities and their environs: Los Angeles on the Pacific coast to New York on the Atlantic seaboard, the auto centre Detroit in the northeast to the petroleum city of Houston in the south. Several members of the delegation recorded their impressions of the United States in newspapers when they arrived home. Following are excerpts of their articles. — Ed.

Wang Roshui, deputy editor-in-chief of *Renmin Ribao*. Of all the many things which impressed me during our tour of the United States, the one which impressed me most was the American people and their friendship towards the Chinese people.

Our host the American Society of Newspaper Editors were most thoughtful and considerate. Wherever we went, we were hospitably and warmly received and saw friendly faces and smiles. People came up to us and made our acquaintance. It was sincere friendship stemming from their hearts.

Their life style and ours are worlds apart. At first, we found much of their clothing outlandish, while they probably found ours drab and monotonous. When I was visiting a trade unionist at home in Detroit, a lady showed great interest in my typical Chinese tunic. She probably had never seen it before. What sort of suit is it? Do Chinese women wear bright clothes like ours?

I would like to end with a quote from the American poet Walt Whitman, who wrote in *The Song of the Open Road*:

Allons! . . .

*The goal that was named
cannot be countermanded.*

Allons! the road is before us.

We Chinese people and the American people will march on from generation to generation along this road to friendship!

More than the differences in life styles are those in social system, ideology, history and tradition. In addition, the long years of estrangement have made China a "myterious" country to many Americans and the United States a "strange" country to many Chinese.

More and broader contacts will enable Americans to see that China is not "mysterious" and our people that the United States is not "strange." The people of our two countries can understand each other.

We can learn much from the American people. Gluttony and selfish pleasure-seeking is inseparable from the capitalist mode of life, but this is only one side of the picture.

The Americans are known for their efficiency. They work with a will and intensely. Pleasure is pleasure and work is work; the two are clearly separated. This impressed us deeply when we visited newspaper offices, TV stations, news agencies, factories and research centres. In all these places, people often just looked up, smiled a greeting and then went on with their work.

There are playboys and playgirls among the American youth, but there are also a lot of young people studying and working hard. The Americans like to call their society a "consumer society," but without production consumption is out of the question. If all members of a society should care for nothing but dissipation, the society would have perished long ago. Without the hard work of large numbers of

workers and scientists, it is inconceivable for the United States to attain its present level in production and send people to walk on the moon.

The Americans are not conservative nor are they content to stay in a rut. In that highly competitive capitalist society, whoever does not get ahead in his work is liable to be ousted. Their scientific and technical level leads the world, but they are always learning from other countries. It is widely known that the United States took in a large number of German scientists when Hitler was in power, and particularly after his death, and they had helped push U.S. science and technology to their present level.

The Japanese are also good at learning from other countries. American friends told us that the Japanese learnt from the United States and soon outstripped it in some fields. A leading member of the Ford Company admitted that Japan's Toyota is one of their toughest competitors. We also noticed that the two colour TV sets in the CBS manager's office were made in Japan. The manager frankly acknowledged that the Japanese sets were better than those made in the United States. This led me to ask myself: Why can't we do what the Japanese have done?

We should do better than the Japanese. They have learnt from the United States not only computer science but also strip-tease. For us it is a matter of acquiring the best of the developed capitalist countries while rejecting that which is decadent. A society which is materially affluent can be spiritually poor, and a country which is scientifically advanced can be philosophically backward. We should acquire their science but reject their philosophy. At the same time, we should be warned by their experience. Many American well-wishers hoped that in the course of bringing about our four modernizations, we would avoid the United States' negative aspects, such as wasting energy resources and polluting the environment. This, indeed, deserves our attention. With our superior socialist system, we should be able to avoid the drawbacks of capitalism.

We have high hopes for the American peo-



The Chinese Journalists' Delegation led by Zeng Tao, Director of the Xinhua News Agency, and Qian Qichen, Director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, visiting the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

ple, and the American people I know have high hopes for us.

Li Yanning, deputy chief of the international news department, Xinhua News Agency. Like skyscrapers, cars are a hallmark of "U.S. civilization." There really are many cars there. Official figures give a total of 137 million motor vehicles, big and small. That's about two cars for every three persons. A family car is very handy, but with it are a lot of problems: rush hour traffic keeps speeds down to ten miles an hour; parking in the cities; the high gasoline price and insurance fees; pollution; too many traffic accidents; and so on.

The average is two cars per three persons, but not every family has a car. There are many car-less families, and the better-off families may own more than two. Moreover, the cars vary greatly in quality, ranging from de luxe Cadillacs complete with colour TV and minibars to two-seaters (or "beetles") a bare two metres long.

Communications and transport in the United States are well developed and modern. Railways are on the decline while air transport is fast developing. There are still a lot of obvious problems, but there is much for us to learn, since our communications and transport leave much to be desired. Inland water transport is one.

Take, for instance, the Mississippi River. Together with our Changjiang River (the Yang-

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tz) it is one of the four largest rivers in the world. The Mississippi River system is the world's most developed inland water transport system. More than 19,000 kilometres of its waterways are used, of which 2,940 kilometres are of the river itself. In 1975, America's total volume of inland waterborne freight was close to 600 million tons, of which the Mississippi River system carried 410 million tons. The river itself is responsible for 280 million tons of goods every year, or 11 times that by rail. In other words, the transport capacity of the Mississippi alone is equivalent to 11 U.S. railways.

One does not see a swarm of ships shuttling up and down the Mississippi. Instead, one sees an occasional tugboat quietly pushing a long line of barges up or down the river. These river freight trains are not the least impressive, although they are the sole form of freight transport in the Mississippi River system. But what they move is phenomenal.

Inland water transport has tremendous advantages. A 50,000-ton flotilla of barges powered by a 6,000 h.p. tugboat moves as much freight as 8.33 locomotives (6,000 h.p. each) pulling 1,000 freight cars (each with a loading capacity of 50 tons) or 10,000 five-ton trucks. In other words, a tugboat moves eight tons of goods per one h.p., while a locomotive moves one ton and a truck one-tenth of a ton. The ton/km. cost of inland water transport is only half to one-fifth of that of railway transport and one-eighth to one-twentieth of that of motor transport. The per-ton (deadweight) cost of a barge is less than half of that of a railway car. No wonder inland water transport in the United States has been able to develop steadily despite keen competition from the railway and highway.

As our country has an extensive network of inland waterways but a serious shortage of railways and highways, the Mississippi River system gives us much food for thought. The natural conditions for navigation in the Changjiang River system are far better than those of the Mississippi River system, but it carries much less freight — in fact much less than the much shorter Rhine River in Europe. From this we can see two basic experiences of great value to us in developing our inland water transport. One is to dredge the navigation channels in a river and its tributaries to keep them open in both high and low water seasons. The other is to introduce powerful tugboats (the biggest on the Mississippi is 10,500 h.p.) to push instead of tow

barges. This will do away with towed barges and individual cargo ships.

Feng Xiliang, chief of the international department of *Beijing Review*. The Americans pay a lot of attention to science and technology. Their computer technology is highly developed. It is used extensively in industry and agriculture as well as in other fields.

The press in the United States has been quick to adopt new technologies. Our American colleagues told us: "Our newspapers are highly competitive, so we have to introduce new techniques all the time. A newspaper office must change a part of its technical equipment every two or three years, otherwise it just can't carry on."

We noticed that the traditional linotypes in U.S. newspaper offices have become museum pieces. In the lobby of *The Washington Post* general office stands a linotype mounted as a display piece. It marks the end of an era in the history of the press. More than a decade ago, there was a massive switch from the "hot type" to the "cold type" in the United States, followed by extensive use of computers in storing news reports. In some newspaper offices reporters are writing already reports on video display terminals and the conventional typewriters are on their way out, too.

The greatest advantage in using such new techniques lies in raising efficiency and producing more economical results in the long run. The elimination of lead type benefits workers' health. New techniques also improve the quality of printing. But in capitalist countries, the introduction of new techniques often means some workers losing their jobs.

Television as a mass medium is very popular. American friends told us that upwards of 97 per cent of the families in the United States have TV sets and watching TV has become part of the American way of life. TV newscasts have their advantages. They are quick in getting the news over to the public and, along with some live coverage, they hold people's interest. More and more are relying on TV to get their news and this has adversely affected the newspapers.

In a country like the United States, television has brought in its wake some adverse consequences and even created social problems. The primary role of television in the country today is commercial, that is, advertising, we were told. Programmes are interrupted by ads every few minutes. It's really annoying! The

American people are divided about their TV programmes. Many programmes are "silly," many Americans told us, and exert an unhealthy influence on the young.

There are, of course, good programmes, too, such as news, science, education, sports and weather forecasts. Americans are currently spending on the average four to five hours a day watching TV. With children it is as much as six or seven hours. Many young people are not in the habit of reading books and newspapers and their parents are worried. Some American friends lamented: "Television is a good thing, but it has become a problem. We hope you won't follow us with regard to TV programming."

Meng Jiqing, chief of the editorial department of *China Reconstructs*. Our shortest stay in a city was in Philadelphia, one of the few oldest cities in this young country, and we were very impressed. Last year was the 300th anniversary of its establishment. People know this city for its part in the history of the American revolution and many visitors go there because of its revolutionary sites going back two centuries.

Independence Hall in the centre of the city is a two-storeyed ochre building with a clock tower. Originally it was the State House of the Pennsylvanian Assembly during the colonial days. On July 4, 1776, delegates from the 13 British colonies in the Americas met there to hold a Continental Congress and adopted the Declaration of Independence which proclaimed the severance of the colonies of North America from Britain and the establishment of free and independent confederate states.

One block away from the hall was the remains of the former residence of Benjamin Franklin, America's renowned revolutionary, thinker and scientist. To its north stands a unique printing shop. Franklin once worked as a printer and later set up a printing shop himself, which put out books and magazines that had a strong influence on the public. In honour of Franklin, the printing shop today is kept exactly like it was when Franklin had worked there. Inside the cramped little shop

are printing machines used in Franklin's time. Workers in contemporary costume do type-setting, printing and binding as workers did when Franklin was alive. It is open to visitors and the printing shop puts out books in the old way, using the same old machines.

When we visited the printing shop, we were warmly welcomed by its personnel who took from a machine some hand bills fresh off the press for every member of the delegation. On the bills in bold type were: "The National Park Service cordially welcomes our friends from the People's Republic of China to historic Philadelphia." "The People's Republic of China" was in red. At the mast head was a boxed remark by the purser of the first American merchant ship to reach China. He described their arrival in 1784 in this way: "The Chinese had never heard of us, but we introduced ourselves as a new nation, gave them our history, with a description of our country, the importance and necessity of a trade here to the advantage of both, which they appeared perfectly to understand and wish."

The people at the printing shop told us that the American merchant ship which sailed to China in 1784 was called *Empress of China*. It weighed anchor in Philadelphia and reached Guangzhou, carrying with it pelts in exchange for tea and silk. The remark was included, we were told, to show the long history of friendly contact between the American and Chinese peoples.

Chinese newsmen call on Montgomery County R-2 School, Missouri.



Vignettes of Sino-American Friendship

The Rose Whose Name Is Peace

IN the winter of 1944 as war was going on, a U.S. plane was hit by Japanese anti-aircraft fire when flying on a mission over Shanhaiguan in northeast China. In the cockpit was pilot Oliver Hinsdell. The pilot managed to crash-land and he and the six others aboard luckily escaped death. The survivors decided to head for the liberated area. With the help of the Communist-led Eighth Route Army men and folks along the way, they trudged and skirted along rugged mountain ways and finally reached Yanan after trekking for some six months.

Chairman Mao received them in his cave and invited them to dinner, and they drank to victory for the allied forces.



A rose of friendship to American friends from Deng Yingchao.

Educational Exchanges

- The first group of China's 50 exchange visiting scholars left Beijing for the United States on December 26 last year.

They will spend two years at American institutes, studying science and engineering, agriculture and medical science. Among them are associate researchers, lecturers, engineers and senior medical staff. Most of them have done well in their own field and have at one time or another published dissertations or papers. Their age ranges from 32 to 49, six of them being woman scholars.

- Shanghai's Jiaotong University has arranged to become a "sister college" with four American universities: the University of Michigan, the University of California, Berkeley, California State University, San Diego, and the Washington University, St. Louis.

Agreement has also been reached between Jiaotong and Michigan Universities to exchange scholars and academic data. The agreement is for a period from January 1979 to December 1982 and may be extended. The working period of exchanged teachers is for one year. Teachers of both universities will also be invited for short term seminars.

These seven Americans stayed on in Yanan until V-J Day. They made friends with some Chinese leaders and came to know how the Yanan people lived and worked in those war years. They cultivated a lasting friendship with the Chinese people.

In the intervening years Sino-American relations went through twists and turns. But his Chinese friends were often in Mr. Hinsdell's thoughts. Despite the vicissitudes he hoped to see China one day again. But he died before his wish could be gratified.

In 1972, China and the United States signed the Shanghai Communique. Mrs. Amelia Hinsdell saw in it a chance of fulfilling her husband's unfulfilled wish. She brought her daughters along for the China visit the following year.

In Beijing she told her Chinese hosts how her husband missed China and his Chinese friends. She brought two rose plants all the way from her home in California, one for Chairman Mao and one for Premier Zhou, in token of her husband's and her own friendship for the Chinese people. (W.D.)

Then five years later, in May 1978, in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, Chinese leaders Ye Jianying (Yeh Chien-ying), Nie Rongzhen (Nieh Jung-chen), Deng Yingchao (Teng Ying-chao) and Kang Keqing (Kang Ke-ching) played host to a visiting delegation of the former U.S. army observers group in Yanan. A light yellow rose with branches dipped in clear water of a vase stood conspicuously on a tea table, and pointing to it Deng Yingchao, Premier Zhou's widow, said to the American friends, "I planted in our courtyard the rose plant brought by Mrs. Amelia Hinsdell. It has blossomed luxuriantly over the years. Today, I have specially picked this rose from the bush and brought it here to you friends. This is a flower of friendship between the Chinese and American peoples."

American Redwood in China

IN spring 1972, a sequoia sapling, no more than a metre high, was flown by a Boeing from California to China's West Lake city Hangzhou. This precious gift presented by former President Nixon took root in the city's botanical garden.

These redwood trees only grow in the U.S. state of California. After its planting in Hangzhou six years ago, the sapling, under the meticulous care of gardeners, has borne over 6,000 "offsprings" in China's 20 other cities.

Small Balls Play Big Role

IT happened about eight years ago on March 28, 1971 when the 31st World Table Tennis Championships was in progress at Nagoya, Japan.

China put forward the principle "friendship first, competition second," and it won the acclaim of many participating countries which also expressed the wish to visit China, among them the leaders and members of the U.S. table tennis delegation and U.S. correspondents.

One day, an American player Glenn Cowan was on his way to the championship hall when a bus carrying Chinese players stopped by. They asked Cowan if he would



Some former members of the U.S. army observers group in Yanan in 1978.

like a lift. He got on and fell to talking with the Chinese players. Later, he received from a Chinese player a silk fabric with the scenic spot the West Lake on it as a souvenir. The news caused a sensation at the time for there was no contact between the people of China and Americans for more than 20 years. Cowan was surrounded by newsmen and bombarded with questions. "If the Chinese players invite me to visit China," he said, "I would go."

Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou decided to invite the U.S. table tennis team to visit China. On April 7 when the Nagoya championships was about to close the secretary-general of the Chinese table tennis delegation and the president of the U.S. Table Tennis Federation made a joint announcement that the U.S. table tennis team would visit China, and the news spread all over the world immediately.



A U.S. table tennis team visited China in 1971. Glenn Cowan, a member of the team, and a Shanghai player.

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The arrival of the first American people's delegation to Beijing on April 10 opened a new page in the history of relations between China and the United States. On April 14, Premier Zhou Enlai met with the U.S. delegation, together with the delegations from other countries in the Great Hall of the People. "Your visit to China," he told the American visitors, "has opened the door to friendly contacts between the people of the two countries. We believe that such friendly contacts will be favoured and supported by the majority of the two peoples." Warm and sustained applause greeted the Premier's statement.

Washington, through an official spokesman, welcomed Beijing's decision to invite the U.S. table tennis team to China. President Nixon met with the leaders of the U.S. team on April

21 and the team's visit to China was televised in the United States, causing a "pingpong fever" in the country.

Not long after that, the United States reciprocated by inviting a Chinese table tennis team to visit the country. Since then these small balls have played a big role in expanding contacts between the people of the two countries.

Meeting the Chinese table tennis players on May 30, Premier Zhou mused: "You play the ball to the opposite side of the table, and it is played back to you. If the game has caused a sensation, let it continue. There must be comings and goings between our two countries. At the Nagoya championships our watchword is 'friendship first, competition second.' It's people's diplomacy and small balls set things in motion."

New Spelling of Chinese Names

SINCE the first issue of 1979, *Beijing Review* has begun using the Chinese phonetic alphabet system (the Chinese pinyin system) to spell Chinese names and place names.

Accordingly, the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung's name is spelt "Mao Zedong"; the late Premier Chou En-lai's name "Zhou Enlai"; and the late Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Chu Teh "Zhu De."

Following are names of Party leaders of China spelt according to the Chinese pinyin system. The old spelling is in brackets for reference.

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party:

Hua Guofeng (Hua Kuo-feng)

Vice-Chairmen of the Party Central Committee:

Ye Jianying (Yeh Chien-ying)

Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping)

Li Xiannian (Li Hsien-nien)

Chen Yun (Chen Yun)

Wang Dongxing (Wang Tung-hsing)

Members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee:

Hua Guofeng (Hua Kuo-feng)

(The following are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames.)

Wang Zhen (Wang Chen)

Wei Guoqing (Wei Kuo-ching)

Ulanhu (Ulanfu)

Fang Yi (Fang Yi)

Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping)

Deng Yingchao (Teng Ying-chao)

Ye Jianying (Yeh Chien-ying)

Liu Bocheng (Liu Po-cheng)

Xu Shiyu (Hsu Shih-yu)

Ji Dengkui (Chi Teng-kuei)

Su Zhenhua (Su Chen-hua)

Li Xiannian (Li Hsien-nien)

Li Desheng (Li Teh-sheng)

Wu De (Wu Teh)

Yu Qiuli (Yu Chiu-li)

Wang Dongxing (Wang Tung-hsing)

Zhang Tingfa (Chang Ting-fa)

Chen Yun (Chen Yun)

Chen Yonggui (Chen Yung-kuei)

Chen Xilian (Chen Hsi-lien)

Hu Yaobang (Hu Yao-pang)

Geng Biao (Keng Piao)

Nie Rongzhen (Nieh Jung-chen)

Ni Zhifu (Ni Chih-fu)

Xu Xiangqian (Hsu Hsiang-chien)

Peng Chong (Peng Chung)

Alternate Members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee:

(The following are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames.)

Chen Muhua (Chen Mu-hua)

Zhao Ziyang (Chao Tzu-yang)

Seypidin (Saifudin)

SCIENCE AND SUPERSTITION

by Li Honglin

IN their bid to usurp Party and state leadership and undermine proletarian dictatorship, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" promoted superstition through chicanery, not by advocating the worship of gods or Buddha but by donning the cloak of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to threaten people with. They perpetrated a gross deception with their Marxist superstition and succeeded in constricting people's thinking for a number of years. It's extremely important to oppose this kind of superstition, particularly since many people's minds still haven't been freed from its grip.

Ways of Deception

Prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao carefully built himself up as a paragon of "holding high" the red banner of Mao Zedong Thought. He began by calling on everyone to "read Chairman Mao's works." This in itself cannot be faulted if his intentions were genuine. But he was a double-dealing careerist and intriguer whose subterfuge consisted of always carrying a copy of *Quotations*, never opening his mouth without shouting "Long live," and speaking nice things to your face while stabbing you in the back.

In every speech he mentioned the four "greats" (the great leader, great supreme commander, great helmsman and great teacher) to show he was "holding high" the red banner of Mao Zedong Thought. If other people only mentioned one "great," that is, three "greats" less than his formulation, he would charge that they were not holding the red banner high or even worse that they were belittling this red banner.

Lin Biao's declaration that "every sentence by Chairman Mao is the truth" entered the realm of superstition. Science reflects objective laws. To reflect objective laws, one must engage in analysis, summarization, abstraction and generalization on the basis of large amounts of in-

formation. Correct conclusions only come after such a process, not before. A scientific truth can be expressed in one sentence or even in a formula, but people cannot comprehend or accept it after only hearing one simple sentence. In fact, the words in any Marxist work are used to adduce facts and arguments on behalf of a certain truth. Many terms are narrative or connective, and others are for stress or listing certain phenomena under discussion. If sentences are extracted in isolation from the rest, they do not necessarily signify the truth. It is impossible for every sentence to be the truth.

Lin Biao also maintained that Marxism was the product of a "genius." Such a "genius," he declared, appeared in the world only once in several hundred years, and in China only once in thousands of years. Clearly, this would be no mortal but a visitor from heaven. Although proletarian leaders are great, the origin of their greatness lies in the commonplace, not in the supernatural. To describe them as demigods is to deliver a great insult. Such notions were only needed by leaders of the slave-owning and feudal landlord classes.

Chairman Mao severely criticized Lin Biao's "theory of genius" and his game of feudal superstition time and again. After the fall of Lin Biao, the "gang of four" controlled the media and, instead of criticizing Lin Biao, they stepped up the spread of superstition by resorting to ever more artful stratagems.

Taking advantage of their position and power, the gang purposely quoted words and phrases from Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Zedong out of context and used these quotations to intimidate and deceive people. They also published or kept secret Chairman Mao's instructions as they saw fit and also distorted or fabricated his instructions. Quotations that passed through the gang's hands lost their original meaning and became labels which they used to serve their own ends.

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is a science and not a superstition. The Communist Party can only engage in science and not superstition.

Victory of Science

Chairman Mao told us long ago: "We must believe in science and nothing else, that is to say, we must not have blind faith in anything. What is right is right and what is wrong is wrong, whether it concerns the Chinese or foreigners, whether it concerns the dead or the living. To believe otherwise is blind faith." (*On the Draft Constitution of the People's Republic of China, 1954.*)

In the struggle between science and superstition, the latter may go rampant for a while, but science will triumph in the end. In the storm of the Great Cultural Revolution, those promoting superstition finally revealed their true features. Lin Biao went bankrupt. So did the "gang of four." Honest people who handled things in a scientific attitude won the struggle. The victory of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua over the "gang of four" was the victory of science over superstition.

The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has called on us to break loose from superstition and emancipate our thinking. We must first topple the superstition of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and treat Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as a science. This is a prerequisite for holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is always triumphant not because of some secret power, but because it is a science, a truth which is universally applicable.

By holding high the banner of Chairman Mao, we mean to adhere to Chairman Mao's instructions and act according to scientific principles. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" disseminated superstition, and therefore were dishonest people.

Marxism and Practice

Science originates from practice. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is not innate in the minds of the revolutionary teachers. The class struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie, the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed nations and people, and the struggle of all labourers for production and scientific experiment — all these are the source of Marxism. The human brain is only a processing plant; its raw material comes from practice.

Marx and Engels were the founders of Marxism but it did not originate in their minds. Their great achievement was to accurately summarize the practical struggles of the proletariat and other revolutionary masses, and to create a theory from what they had summed up. Of course they had absorbed all the positive ideological results in human history, but these, too, were a summarization of the practical experiences of their forerunners. Therefore, in the last analysis, Marxism originates from practice. Those who regard Marxism as something superstitious go completely against common sense.

Since Marxism originates from practice, its contents are nothing but the objective truth exposed by practice. These objective contents are independent of the will of any human being, including those who reflect them. Objective laws exist independently outside the human brain. The human brain may reflect them, but cannot change them. Those who go in for superstition make Marxism into something mystical as though once a man becomes a Marxist, he only thinks Marxist thoughts. This is entirely contrary to common sense. A man is a Marxist simply because his thinking correctly reflects objective laws, not because he was born different from the masses. Chairman Mao said that he did not start out as a Marxist but became one in the course of practice. None of the writers of Marxist classics were born Marxists. Their Marxism was acquired.

Chairman Mao also told us: "According to dialectical materialism, thought must reflect objective reality and must be tested and verified in objective practice before it can be taken as truth, otherwise it cannot." (*Strengthen Party Unity and Carry Forward Party Traditions, 1956.*) Marxism is truth because it has been testified by practice. Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Zedong are great Marxists. Their thinking should also be verified in practice. Any part which has been shown to be correct by practice should be a component of the treasure house of Marxism. If any part is not correct, then this part is not truth.

For example, Chairman Mao said that the assessment of Stalin should be 30 per cent for mistakes and 70 per cent for achievements — 70 per cent of his thinking was scientific and 30 per cent of it failed to correspond with reality. Stalin, for instance, declared too early that classes had been eliminated in the Soviet Union, which of course was not true. But this does not affect Stalin as a great Marxist-Leninist, nor

does it influence our respect for Stalin. This is a scientific attitude.

On the contrary, if we do not act according to scientific principles and bespeak of Stalin's mistakes as truth, then it will really influence the masses' respect for him. If one praises what one knows to be mistaken, that would be insincere; blind faith in something, no matter if it is right or wrong, is superstition. Chairman Mao upheld a scientific attitude and evaluated Stalin in a down-to-the-earth manner. This is nothing but the thoroughgoing materialist way of doing things.

Science never marks time, but advances with the advance of practice. Chairman Mao said: "Marxism-Leninism has in no way exhausted truth but ceaselessly opens up roads to the knowledge of truth in the course of practice." (*On Practice*, 1937.)

Ideologists of various descriptions invariably want their doctrines to be the final, eternal truth. It is Marxism which smashed this fantasy for the first time in human history. From a Marxist perspective, there is nothing eternal in the world except the eternal movement of matter and the innate dialectical laws governing this movement. This principle also holds true to Marxism itself. Marxism develops and

enriches itself continuously in the advance of practice which embraces class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

Marxism has made steady advances in its 100-odd years of existence. It has never come to a halt with the death of an individual leader, but has continued to go forward with the hundreds of millions of revolutionary masses.

Now, Chairman Mao has left us and Chairman Hua has succeeded him. The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is leading us in a continuation of the Long March. The Party Central Committee called on us to grasp Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought accurately and comprehensively. That is to say, it is necessary for us to treat Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as a science, use it as a guide to practice and study and develop it in accordance with the requirements of practice. This necessitates washing away the superstitious hues with which Lin Biao and the "gang of four" insisted on dyeing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, removing it from the altar which Lin Biao and the "gang of four" set up to hoodwink the masses, and restoring the original features of this branch of science on a scientific basis.

World Opinion

Big and Small Hegemonism Denounced

VIET Nam has moved more than 100,000 well-equipped regular troops to invade Kampuchea. In a Hitler-type blitz covered by Russian tanks, heavy artillery and fighters, they occupied large areas of Kampuchean territory including the capital Phnom Penh. This makes it known to the world that Viet Nam is the aggressor and the Soviet Union the stage-manager.

Viet Nam's invasion of Kampuchea threatens the security of that nation. It is also a grave move by the Soviet Union in its aggression and expansion in the Asia-Pacific region and Southeast Asia in particular. This act of aggression by Viet Nam and its master, the

Soviet Union, naturally is condemned throughout the world.

Internal Conflict or Aggression by Viet Nam?

The *Jamaica Daily News* on January 6 reported that U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in answering questions raised by journalists said the Vietnamese alleged that the conflict is a domestic one. The United Nations, however, has evidence that Vietnamese armed forces have invaded the country and are taking part in the war.

The Yugoslav paper *Borba* in a signed commentary of January 8 said that all means including infantry, artillery, armoured vehicles

and airplanes have been used in the fighting on Kampuchean territory. "Hanoi has not concealed its support for the so-called Kampuchean national united front for national salvation and Moscow has not concealed its support for Hanoi." "It is hard to make people believe that such a clique or movement could have obtained airplanes, tanks, armoured personnel carriers, radios and other equipment after only one month of existence."

The Romanian paper *Scinteia* in a January 10 article said that Romania stands resolutely opposed to the toppling of the Kampuchean legal government by outside forces.

The French *Le Nouveau Journal* pointed out that Viet Nam's aggression against Kampuchea started long ago. It said: "... It was Viet Nam that initiated the first offensive in December 1977, and it is troops from Hanoi who have been dealing decisive blows for a year."

The Vietnamese authorities can by no means mask their 100,000 or more troops' invasion of Kampuchea behind the banner of "Kampuchean national united front for national salvation" and amid the din of growing "people's rebellion." *Stuttgarter Zeitung* of West Germany commented that, like the Americans in the role of imperialist aggressors in the past, Hanoi's troops "have used tanks and aircraft to invade Kampuchea." A Swedish Communist Party statement likens the Soviet-backed Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea to the Soviet Union's aggression against Czechoslovakia in 1968. *The New York Times* in a January 9 commentary also pointed out that the Vietnamese have always been straightforward, or in other words, been unscrupulous. No banner of the "Kampuchean national united front for national salvation" can hide the fact that the aggression is committed by the Vietnamese troops themselves.

Quisling Front

The French paper *Le Figaro* on January 9 said: "The proposition that there was an armed insurrection by the Khmer people against their leaders is obviously untenable. Phnom Penh succumbed to a military offensive of the Vietnamese army... Whatever verbal acrobatics are used to save appearances, the men who are going to assume power in Cambodia will be puppets named by Hanoi, quislings charged

with the job of administering a new Vietnamese province."

The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium, Fernand Lefebvre, stated that the occupation of Phnom Penh and the establishment of a puppet regime by traitors and butchers under the signboard of the "Kampuchean national united front for national salvation" finalized the invasion of Kampuchea that had been going on for a year or more.

The Ottawa Journal of Canada editorialized that "nobody believes the fiction that the 'liberation' was carried out by Cambodians themselves under the so-called united front for national salvation"; "that's just a puppet group."

The British *Financial Times* on January 9 said in an editorial: "There can be no pretence that the invasion was carried out by a liberation force of dissident Cambodians. It was an act of aggression against a neighbouring country."

Viet Nam, Get Out of Kampuchea!

People in Bangladesh, Sweden, France, Canada and other countries recently held demonstrations strongly protesting Viet Nam's aggression against Kampuchea. Demonstrators carried posters saying: "Resolutely support the Kampuchean people's just struggle against Vietnamese aggression!" "We stand on the Kampuchean people's side!" "Vietnamese aggressors, get out of Kampuchea!" and "Behind Viet Nam is the Soviet Union!" Leaflets distributed by demonstrators in Paris called on all those who do not wish to see a Brezhnev-dominated world to support the Kampuchean people's war, support the Kampuchean Communist Party and defend the various peoples' right to independence and freedom.

In a joint statement issued on January 13 in Bangkok, the foreign ministers of the five ASEAN member countries said that they regretted "the armed intervention against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea." They reaffirmed that the Kampuchean people have the right to "determine their future by themselves, free from interference or influence from outside powers in the exercise of their right to self-determination." "Towards this end," the statement said, "the ASEAN foreign ministers call for the immediate

and total withdrawal of the foreign forces from Kampuchean territory."

The Korean paper *Rodong Sinmun* in an editorial department article of January 13 denounced Viet Nam's aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. The article asked Viet Nam to have a second thought, that is to pull out all its armed forces from the country without delay. It expressed the hope that the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea would be ensured, the Kampuchean people themselves would control their own destiny and genuine peace in Southeast Asia would come at an early date.

Political parties, organizations and newspapers in many countries also demanded that their governments stop economic and military aid to Viet Nam. Many mass organizations for friendship with Viet Nam announced their dissolution due to Viet Nam's aggression against Kampuchea.

Some countries have frozen aid to Viet Nam. The Japanese Foreign Ministry decided to freeze its economic aid to Viet Nam in concerted action with the five ASEAN member states. Five Japanese agricultural organizations, including national corporations, decided on January 9 to cancel their campaign to ship rice to Viet Nam.

American officials on January 9 announced that negotiations that had been going on for 18 months in Paris on establishing diplomatic relations between the United States and Viet Nam had been suspended owing to Viet Nam's invasion of Kampuchea.

Kuwait on January 8 rejected a Soviet demand that she oppose discussion of Viet Nam's aggression against Kampuchea in the U.N. Security Council.

Deal Seriously With Soviet Strategy

World public opinion roundly denounces the unscrupulous strategy of the Soviet Union in stage-managing Hanoi's aggression against Kampuchea and points out that people of all countries should sharpen their vigilance and deal with it seriously.

The Turkish daily *Tercuman* in a commentary pointed out that "using its partner Viet Nam as a pawn, the Soviet Union has occupied Kam-



Dacca students demonstrate before Soviet and Vietnamese embassies.

puchea, taking a further step in its pincer movement in the Middle East, South Asia and Southeast Asia." The paper continued, "Having brought Democratic Yemen in the Middle East and Afghanistan in South Asia under its control, caused the shedding of blood in Iran and Turkey and intervened in Ethiopia and Angola, the Soviet Union now has instigated Viet Nam to invade and occupy Kampuchea, an independent member state of the United Nations close to the borders of China in Southeast Asia."

Tawit Seniwong Na Ayuthaya, former Minister of Defence and Member of the Thai National Legislative Assembly, told the press on January 8: "The occupation of Phnom Penh by the so-called 'Kampuchean national united front for national salvation' is an act of aggression committed by Viet Nam, at the instigation of the Soviet Union, 'against Democratic Kampuchea.'" "Once the whole of Kampuchea is annexed by Viet Nam, Thailand which stands as an outpost of ASEAN will become the next target," he pointed out.

Bhichai Rattakul, former Foreign Minister of Thailand, told the pressmen that the blitz Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea is an outcome of the Soviet-Vietnamese military co-operation treaty concluded last year, an attempt to step up the realization of the "Indochina federation" and to penetrate and expand into the ASEAN countries.

The Portuguese paper *O Dia* also reported that Hanoi's real role is as the "shock force" of the Kremlin, whose design is to seize positions for dominating Southeast Asia.

BELGIUM:

Unified Party Formed

The Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium and the Communist Struggle (Marxist-Leninist) of Belgium merged on December 16, 1978 to form the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium.

An article in the latest issue of the *Communist Voice*, organ of the Party, says that similar decisions on the merger, one adopted at the second session of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium and the other at the fifth national conference of the Communist Struggle (Marxist-Leninist), were put into effect on December 16, 1978. "The leading organs elected by the two Marxist-Leninist organizations in a democratic way have met and formed a single organization — the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium. The Central Committee and its Political Bureau assume the leadership of the Party, leading the realization of the organizational unification at the levels of branches and regional committees. They will convene a congress of unity of the Marxist-Leninists in the near future."

The article stresses: "The two Marxist-Leninist organizations are aware of the necessity of their political and ideological unity and thus have realized their organizational unity."

VIETNAMESE AGGRESSION

Kampuchean Counterattacks

The Voice of Democratic Kampuchea radio on January

20 broadcast a bulletin reporting that fighting by Kampuchean armymen and people against the Vietnamese aggressors is going on in various parts of Kampuchea.

Fighting in Mondolkiri. The Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, with the close support of the local people in Koh Nhek County, fought valiantly on January 7 and 8 for 36 hours against the Vietnamese aggressors, killing nearly 200 and driving off the rest, leaving the Revolutionary Army in complete control of Koh Nhek County.

Fighting in Kratie. The Kampuchean Revolutionary Army on January 9 and 10 intercepted Vietnamese aggressors between Snoul and Kratie on Highway 13, and wiped out 160 enemy soldiers.

Fighting in Svay Rieng. The Kampuchean Revolutionary Army on January 10 mounted a fierce attack on Vietnamese aggressors stationed in Svay Rieng City. The K.R.A. destroyed enemy positions after 15 minutes of fighting and annihilated two battalions. Enemy survivors fled in disarray.

On Highway 4. After continuous fierce fighting on January 9 and 10 in Prey Nop and Tuk Sap, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army repulsed Vietnamese invaders and regained control. More than 300 enemy troops were wiped out.

Fighting Near Phnom Penh. Kampuchean Revolutionary Army units and guerrillas on January 9 and 10 in Ponhea Lu and Kompong Lung Des Bacs attacked marauding Vietnamese invaders. They destroyed two enemy tanks, damaged

six enemy troop carriers and wiped out all the occupants. The K.R.A. also captured 30 pieces of weapons.

A January 20 commentary broadcast by the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea called upon the Kampuchean people in all walks of life, at home and abroad, to rally closely round the Kampuchean Communist Party and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, to continue resistance in the war against aggression by the Vietnamese aggressors backed by the Soviet international expansionists. The Kampuchean armymen and people, it said, will surmount every difficulty, expand the people's war and completely and thoroughly drive the Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchean territory.

SECURITY COUNCIL

Moscow in the Dock

At the United Nations Security Council meetings to discuss Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, the aggressors and their backstage manipulator, the Soviet Union, found themselves in the dock facing grave charges, while Democratic Kampuchea's just struggle against aggression and for the defence of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity had the support of the overwhelming majority of countries. The delegation of Democratic Kampuchea representing the 8 million Kampuchean people at the Security Council formally put forward its five-point legitimate demand to check Vietnamese aggression and safeguard national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The

Chinese permanent delegation to the United Nations submitted to the Security Council an eight-point proposition condemning the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea. Meanwhile a draft resolution was tabled jointly on January 15 by seven non-aligned countries — Bangladesh, Bolivia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Zambia — demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea. As the demands and the draft resolution are all in the interest of safeguarding the aim and principles of the U.N. Charter and to check Vietnamese aggression and support the Kampuchean people's just cause, they had the support of the great majority of the Security Council member states.

The draft resolution of the non-aligned countries called upon all foreign forces involved in the situation in Democratic Kampuchea to observe an immediate ceasefire, to put an end to hostilities and to withdraw from that country. It also demanded that the parties concerned should adhere strictly to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of states, so as to create an atmosphere conducive to the stability of the region.

Introducing the draft, the representative from Kuwait said that the draft sponsors coming

from the three largest continents in the world were not members of any military bloc. In spite of their differences in culture and societies, they were united in adhering to the principles of non-alignment and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and to the cardinal principles of the United Nations Charter and international law, he said.

The seven-nation draft resolution was adopted finally by a vote of 13 to 2 at the Security Council. But the reasonable and just resolution was arbitrarily vetoed by the Soviet Union. This once again lays bare the hegemonist designs of the Soviet social-imperialists to undermine the fundamental aim and principles of the United Nations.

IRAN

Situation Still Unstable

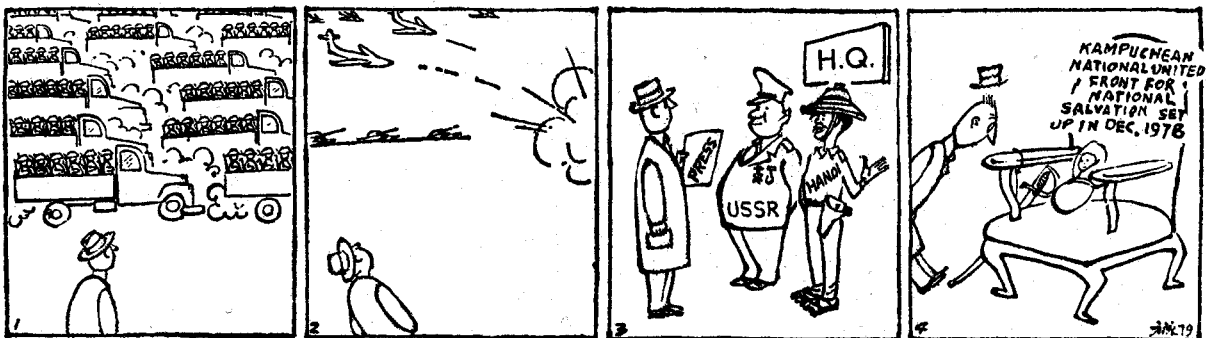
A nine-member regency council led by Bakhtiar was formed on January 14 to exercise the Shah's powers during his absence abroad. The Iranian new cabinet has won votes of confidence from the Senate and the National Consultative Assembly of Parliament on January 15 and 16 respectively.

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shahanshah of Iran, left Teheran on January 16 for "a long period of vacation" abroad.

Iran has been in political turmoil since the latter half of last

year. The exiled Moslem opposition leader Ayatollah Khomeini insisted on deposing the Shah, while the leader of the National Front, Karim Sandjabi, refused to co-operate with the Shah. There have been many large-scale demonstrations in Teheran and other cities. Continual strikes of oil workers since last December have reduced oil production, the lifeblood of Iran's national economy, from an average daily output of 6 million barrels to 300,000 barrels, almost collapsing the nation's economic life. Iran, the second largest oil-exporting country in the world, has been forced to import petroleum from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait for home consumption, which has been rationed. The military government headed by Premier Gholam Reza Azhari which was formed on November 6 last year resigned at the end of the year. Leader of the National Front Karim Sandjabi declined the Shah's request to form a cabinet. In these circumstances the deputy leader of the Front, Bakhtiar, acceded to the Shah's request but was immediately expelled by the Front.

After the Shah of Iran went abroad, the situation remained unstable. Reports said that on January 19 more than a million demonstrated in Teheran and there were also demonstrations in other cities.



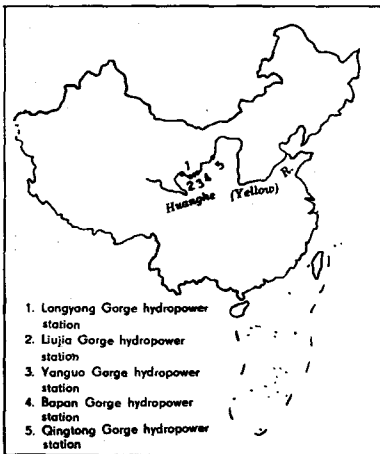
What did the correspondent find out in Phnom Penh.

by Fang Cheng

Another Big Power Station on the Huanghe

Work on the 1.6-million-kw. Longyang Gorge hydropower station on the upper reaches of the Huanghe (Yellow) River, the second largest in China, is being speeded up. It is one of the 20 major hydropower stations scheduled for commissioning before 1985.

The site of this station is 2,600 metres above sea level in



Gonghe County near Xining, capital of Qinghai Province. The Longyang Gorge here flanked by rocky cliffs more than 150 metres high is only 30 metres wide.

A 600-metre-long tunnel is being excavated to divert the river flow and allow work to start this year in building the dam itself, outlet work and power station buildings. The concrete dam will be 172 metres, China's highest, and will hold back 24,700 million cubic metres of water in a man-made lake when completed.

This power station is one of five along the 894-kilometre-long stretch from Longyang Gorge to Qingtong Gorge. The other four are already in operation. They are the Liujia Gorge, Yanguo Gorge, Bapan Gorge and Qingtong Gorge stations and have a combined capacity of 1.94 million kw. The Longyang Gorge station is above them and will regulate the flow to enable the four stations be-

low to produce an additional 500 million kwh. of electricity a year.

Low-cost power from the Longyang Gorge station will be available for the industrial cities of Xining and Lanzhou, the oil-rich Qaidam Basin and the grain-producing Gansu Corridor and will do much to accelerate the work of building up the remote, non-industrial northwest China.

China is one of the richest countries in water resources, but until now very little of it has been exploited.

Railway Stations Get Bigger

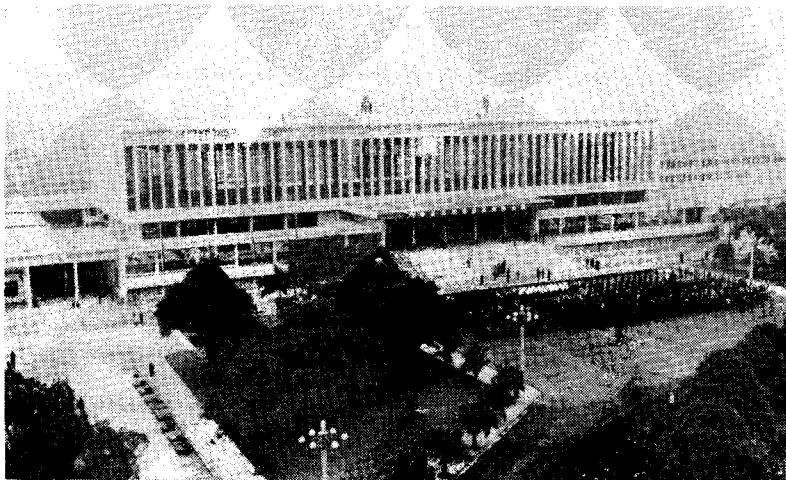
China is building a number of big railway stations. Some have been commissioned.

Lanzhou station, which came into use only a few weeks ago, is the biggest in northwest China. It can accommodate 4,000 passengers. Lanzhou is the junction of four trunk lines (the Lanzhou-Lianyungang, Lanzhou-Xinjiang, Baotou-Lanzhou and Lanzhou-Qinghai lines), and normally handles a traffic load of 6,000 passengers per day.

The newly completed station in Nanning, capital of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, is architecturally built with marked local national flavour. With a floor space of 19,000 square metres, it can cope with movements of 3,500 passengers.



At the work-site of the Longyang Gorge hydropower station.



New Nanning railway station, Guangxi.

Other stations under construction include one in Qiqihar, northeast China's industrial city, one in Kaifeng, the ancient city in central China and still one in Taian at the foot of scenic Mount Tai in Shandong Province.

In order to meet the needs of an expanding economy and tourism, the state plans to build still more new stations, one in Chengdu, capital of Sichuan, one in Chongqing, an industrial city in the southwest, one in Shijiazhuang, capital of Hebei and yet another one in Suzhou, the garden city in east China. Beijing, the capital city, will get a new station for its western terminal as well.

● **The Roof Over The "Roof of The World"**

The Ngari Prefecture, which lies in the western part of Xizang (Tibet), averages 4,500 metres above sea level. Since it towers over other high spots on the Qinghai-Xizang Plateau, the area has come to be known as the roof over the "roof of the world."

Sprawling over 350,000 square kilometres, Ngari occupies more than one-fourth of the area of the Xizang Autonomous Region. It is not barren as some people imagine it to be. Lakes dot the vast grassland which makes for a natural and ideal pastureland. Highland barley, rapeseed and other crops grow in the broad drainage area of the upper reaches of the Yarlung Zangbo River and the Shiquan River. Ngari abounds in rare species of birds and animals and it is rich in mineral resources, too.

In the days of the serf-owners, production was primitive and low and all those who worked for these slave-drivers eked out a miserable existence. Large numbers of people had to strike flint to get fire, sew with bone-needles and plough with ram-horns. The inhabitants carried things themselves or used pack animals. Even nails had to be imported from abroad or transported overland from

the interior of the country.

Great changes came in the wake of the democratic reform in 1959. The state extended large sums of money, sent engineers and technicians and equipment to Ngari. With this assistance industry and transport and communications developed. Today, Ngari hums with a growing range of industries — fur processing, leather tanning, coal mining, motor-car repairing, building and hydro-power generating — with 67 per cent of the workers coming from Tibetans.

Before 1959 working people in Ngari were illiterate. Now there are 8 middle and 178 primary schools.

Living standards have gone up considerably and the area has become self-sufficient in food. The average income in 1978 gives some idea. Each person owns over 60 head of animals, 150 kilogrammes of food grain, and something like 150 yuan in bank savings into the bargain.



On an improved-breed sheep farm in Ngari.

RADIO BEIJING

(RADIO PEKING)

English language transmissions

	GMT	Local Standard Time	Metre Bands	kHz
NORTH AMERICA (EAST COAST)	00:00-01:00	19:00-20:00 (E.S.T.)	19, 16	15060, 15520, 17680
	01:00-02:00	20:00-21:00 (E.S.T.)	19, 16	15060, 15520, 17680
	02:00-03:00	21:00-22:00 (E.S.T.)	24, 19, 16	12055, 15060, 17680
	12:00-13:00	07:00-08:00 (E.S.T.)	30	9820
NORTH AMERICA (WEST COAST)	03:00-04:00	19:00-20:00 (P.S.T.)	25, 24, 19	11685, 12055, 15060, 15300
	04:00-05:00	20:00-21:00 (P.S.T.)	25, 24, 19	11685, 12055, 15060, 15300
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	08:30-09:30	18:30-19:30 (Aust. E.S.T.)	31, 25, 19, 17	9460, 11600, 11720, 15045, 17635
	20:30-21:30	20:30-21:30 (N.Z.S.T.)	31, 25, 19, 17	9460, 11600, 11720, 15045, 17635
		19:30-20:30 (Aust. E.S.T.)		
21:30-22:30	21:30-22:30 (N.Z.S.T.)			
SOUTHEAST ASIA	12:00-13:00	19:00-20:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)	32, 25, 19, 16	9290, 11650, 15270, 17805
		19:30-20:30 (Singapore)		
		20:00-21:00 (Ho Chi Minh City, Manila)		
		18:30-19:30 (Rangoon)		
SOUTH ASIA	14:00-15:00	13:00-14:00	32, 25, 19, 16	9290, 11650, 15270, 17805
		20:00-21:00 (Western Indonesia, Bangkok)		
		20:30-21:30 (Singapore)		
		21:00-22:00 (Ho Chi Minh City, Manila)		
EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA	16:00-17:00	19:30-20:30 (Rangoon)	30, 25, 19	9860, 11650, 15080
		19:30-20:30 (Delhi, Colombo)		
		19:00-20:00 (Rawalpindi)		
		20:00-21:00 (Dacca)		
WEST AND NORTH AFRICA	19:30-20:30	19:40-20:40 (Kathmandu)	30, 25, 19	9860, 11650, 15080
		20:30-21:30 (Delhi, Colombo)		
		20:00-21:00 (Rawalpindi)		
		21:00-22:00 (Dacca)		
EUROPE	20:30-21:30	20:40-21:40 (Kathmandu)	247	1210
		23:30-00:30 (Delhi)		
		18:00-19:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)		
		19:00-20:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)		
EUROPE	21:30-22:30	17:00-18:00	30, 19	9860, 15670
		19:00-20:00 (Cape Town, Salisbury)		
		20:00-21:00 (Dar-es-Salaam)		
		19:30-20:30		
18:45-19:45 (Monrovia)				
19:30-20:30 (Accra, Freetown)				
20:30-21:30 (Lagos)				
EUROPE	21:30-22:30	21:30-22:30 (Cairo)	39, 30, 26	7620, 9880, 11302
		19:45-20:45 (Monrovia)		
		20:30-21:30 (Accra, Freetown)		
		21:30-22:30 (Lagos)		
EUROPE	21:30-22:30	22:30-23:30 (Cairo)	47, 43, 40	6270, 6860, 7470
		21:30-22:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)		
EUROPE	21:30-22:30	22:30-23:30 (London, Stockholm, Paris)	47, 43, 40	6270, 6860, 7470