

BEIJING REVIEW

北京周報

A CHINESE WEEKLY
OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

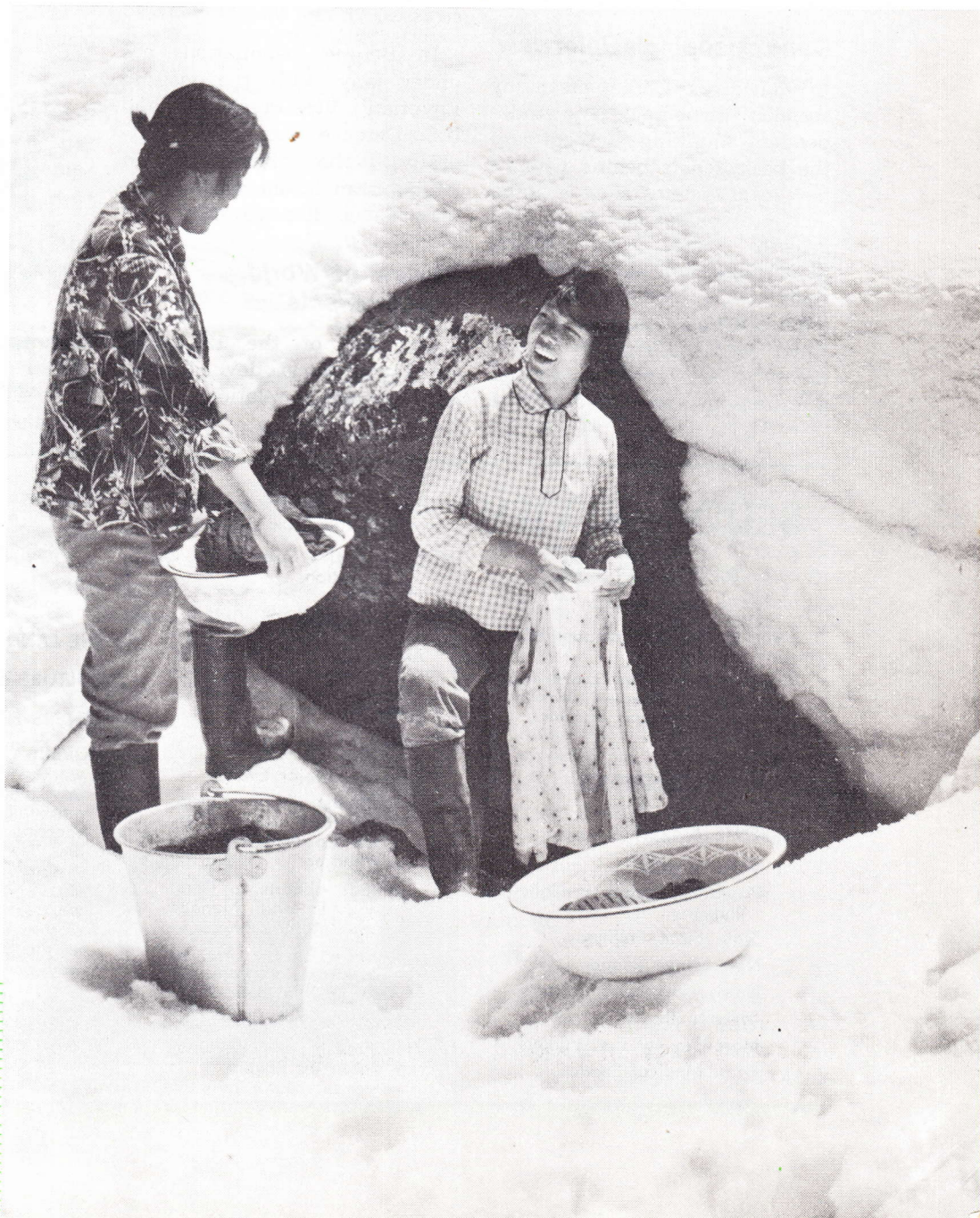
Deng's TV
Interview



Economic
Successes
In 1979



Afghanistan:
New Tsarist
Challenge



Pluses on the Production Front

In 1979, China reaped 315 million tons of grain, up 10 million tons from 1978. Industrial output rose by over 8 per cent. Altogether 100 million tons of crude oil and 32 million tons of steel were produced; 36 million square metres of floor space were built. This was no small achievement in a year of economic adjustment. (Pages 3-5)

Deng Xiaoping's Interview

What does China mean by socialist democracy and independent thinking? What are the basic tenets behind China's new legal system? How is China going to control her population growth rate? As China modernizes, will her people lose their collective spirit? And what is China's position on the third world liberation movements? These and many other questions are answered by the

Vice-Premier in his characteristic straight-forward manner during a TV interview only recently released. (Page 18)

What Are the New Tsars After?

Beijing Review news analyst reveals the real objectives behind Moscow's invasion of Afghanistan. Appeasement or inaction will only embolden the Kremlin hegemonists, he stresses. (Page 9)

In Beijing, negotiations are under way with the visiting Egyptian Vice-President and U.S. Defence Secretary. Naturally, the situation in Afghanistan is one of the subjects under discussion.

Review of World Developments

Our list of the 12 major events in world developments and China's relations with

foreign countries during 1979. (Pages 10-11) Also under review are the effects of Viet Nam's invasion of Kampuchea and developments in Africa and Western Europe. (Pages 12-16)

Facets of Chinese Life

Symposium of teenage scientists, marriage of a Shanghai model woman weaver, hometown of Confucius, discovery of a well-preserved 3,000-year-old Xinjiang corpse . . . (Page 27-30)



BEIJING REVIEW

北京周报

Vol. 23, No. 2 January 14, 1980

Published in English, French, Spanish, Japanese, German and Arabic editions

CONTENTS

EVENTS & TRENDS 3-8

- Rich Harvests
- Rapid Expansion of Light Industry
- State Plans Fulfilled
- New Mines Found
- Newly Completed Projects
- Tasks in the 80s
- More Say for the Workers
- Rural Medical Service

INTERNATIONAL 9-17

- Soviet Armed Forces Must Withdraw From Afghanistan
- Co-operative Seismic Explorations
- Afghanistan: New Tsarist Challenge — "Beijing Review" news analyst Yu Pang
- 1979 in Retrospect:
 - Twelve Major Events
 - Southeast Asian Crisis: The Way Out — Xinhua Correspondent Xie Wenqing
 - Africa: Efforts to Cope With External Menace and Internal Feuds
 - Western Europe Moving Towards Integration — Zhang Yunwen
 - Sino-U.S. Relations
 - New French Daily "Le Quotidien du Peuple"

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

- TV Interview With Deng Xiaoping 18
- Chairman Mao on Mao Zedong Thought 23
- THE LAND & PEOPLE** 27-28
- CULTURE & SCIENCE** 29-30
- LETTERS FROM READERS** 31

COVER: Chinese geological workers have overcome countless difficulties and made remarkable achievements in prospecting for mineral resources for the country's socialist modernization (see p. 4). Picture shows two women geological workers in Yunnan washing their clothes with water from a hole in the ice while making their way across snow-covered land.

Published every Monday by BEIJING REVIEW, Beijing (37), China
 Post Office Registration No. 2-922
 Printed in the People's Republic of China

ECONOMIC

Rich Harvests

Total output of grain in 1979 is estimated at 315 million tons, or 10 million tons more than in 1978, the record year.

Oil-bearing crops are estimated to reach 6 million tons, a 15 per cent increase over 1978. Silkworm cocoons set a new record of 210,000 tons, a 35,000-ton increase over 1978.

Output of cotton registered a slight increase though the acreage under cotton was somewhat reduced.

Tea output was roughly the same as in 1978, which was a good year.

Last year, the temperature was low in spring both in the northern and southern parts of the country. This retarded sowing in some areas, thereby exposing the crops to early autumn frost, while dry spells and heavy rain hit other areas. But taking the country as a whole, there was no severe damage by the elements.

One important reason for last year's rich harvests is that the Party's rural economic policy has boosted the peasants' enthusiasm. The principle of "to each according to his work" and the policy of giving production brigades and teams more power to run their own affairs, which were disrupted by the ultra-Left line of the gang of four, have again been enforced. This led to an improvement in the system of cultivation and a more rational distribution of crops in line with the specific conditions of the communes.

Investment in agriculture accounted for 14 per cent of the total 1979 state investment as against 10.7 per cent in 1978. In addition, last year the state raised the purchasing prices of major farm products by an average of 25 per cent, which helped to reduce further the "scissors" difference between industrial and agricultural products.

Good harvests in the last two years and the reduction of the purchase quota by the state in some areas have resulted in more grain for the communes

and peasants. Rural purchasing power has risen markedly and markets are brisk. Retail sales of consumer goods in the rural areas in the first 11 months of last year rose by 13 per cent over the corresponding period of 1978.

Rapid Expansion of Light Industry

Total output value of light industry in 1979 registered an 8 per cent increase over that of 1978. Yearly production plans of major products were fulfilled or overfulfilled.

Output of machine-made paper, cardboard, synthetic detergents, bicycles, sewing machines and wrist-watches hit an all-time high. The increases ranged from 9 to 23 per cent over the previous year, with bicycles, wrist-watches and sewing machines going up 23, 22 and 20 per cent respectively.

During the current readjustment of the national economy, efforts are being made to boost the growth of light industry. While output is increasing, measures have been taken to improve the quality of products and increase their varieties.

According to statistics, 5,000 new products have been added; these include washing machines, refrigerators, minibikes and automatic calendar watches. One-third of these new products have gone into serial production.

With the completion of 22 sugar refineries last year, the quantity of sugar produced has increased by 100,000 tons. Some of the refineries have built paper-making workshops and



Xinghua County in Jiangsu Province gathered a rich grain harvest last year. Picture shows a commune building new grain bins.

wineries. The Yqanjiang Paper Mill in Hunan Province, which produces mainly letterpress printing paper, began operating last year. With the completion of the Hangzhou Oil and Fats Chemical Works in east China, more raw materials for soap factories are now available, resulting in an annual saving of 5,000 tons of vegetable oil.

State Plans Fulfilled

Good news of fulfilment of state plans kept pouring in.

• **Textile Industry.** By December 14, makers of nine major textile products, including chemical fibre, cotton yarn, woollen fabrics, woollen yarn and silk, had fulfilled the 1979 state plans. Total output value of the textile industry was 14 per cent higher than in 1978, and profit and revenue were 9 per cent higher.

• **Petroleum.** The state plan for petroleum has been fulfilled. Total output of crude oil was 106.1 million tons, a 1.9 per cent increase over 1978. Output of natural gas increased by 1.7 per cent over 1978.

• **Chemical Industry.** State plans for all the 19 major chemical products were fulfilled ahead of schedule, and the output of 12 of them registered a 10 per cent increase over that of the corresponding period of 1978. For several years running, production of soda and caustic soda had fallen short of demand. Last year the output of both was 11 per cent higher than in the previous year.

In the first 11 months of last year, the quotas for chemical fertilizers, phosphorus, sulphuric acid and tyres were overfulfilled by 140,000 tons,

1.5 million tons, 280,000 tons and 1.93 million respectively.

• **Civil Aviation.** The 1979 plan for civil aviation was fulfilled 21 days ahead of schedule. Total volume of turnover, income and number of passengers all registered a 30 per cent increase over 1978.

• **Iron and Steel Industry.** By December 14, the 1979 plans for steel, rolled steel, pig iron and iron ore had been fulfilled. Output of steel was 32.89 million tons; rolled steel, 23.77 million tons, and pig iron, 34.95 million tons: an increase of 8, 14 and 5 per cent respectively.

The average rate of up-to-standard steel and rolled steel turned out in the first 11 months of last year by the open hearths, electric furnaces and converters all reached the peak level. In 1978, there were 63 kinds of quality products; last year there were 101 kinds, 9 of which were awarded gold or silver medals. In the meantime, the consumption of coke, heavy oil, power and iron and steel by the key enterprises had decreased by a wide margin.

• **Building Industry.** In 1979, the enterprises directly under the management of the State General Bureau of Construction and the building enterprises in the various provinces and municipalities saw to it that priority was given to the building of key industries, housing, cultural and educational undertakings and scientific research institutions. The yearly construction plan was fulfilled one month ahead of schedule. By the end of November, 29 million square metres of floor space had been completed. According to estimates, about 36 million square metres were expected to be completed by the end of 1979, an increase of 2.6 per cent over 1978.

New Mines Found

New mines were found and more deposits in old mines were verified last year by geological prospecting in more than 160 localities. The prospectors found more than 30 mines with ferrous metal, more than 50 with non-ferrous or valuable metal, and some 30 with non-metallic chemical materials or supplementary raw materials for metallurgy.

Among other finds were uranium, diamonds, gypsum, graphite, precious stones and rare metals. Much progress was also made last year in prospecting for oil reserves.

In old China, practically no work was done in discovering the large amount of mineral deposits lying underground. With only 14 old drills, the 200 or so geological workers did surveying only on 18 minerals, and no prospecting was done on half the country's total area.

Tremendous achievements have been made in geological work since liberation three decades ago. There is now a contingent of nearly 400,000 persons doing this work, equipped with 10,000 drills and other modern machines. The 140 useful minerals known to man have been found in China and deposits of 132 of them have been verified. This makes China one of those few countries with a comparatively complete list of known minerals. The discovery and verification of these deposits have provided the country's modernization programme with rich material resources.

Newly Completed Projects

A number of newly completed industrial projects had gone into production by the end of 1979. They include:

The No. 2 Blast Furnace of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company. The first home-designed up-to-date blast furnace with bell-less top. It has an inner volume of 1,327 cubic metres and an annual capacity of one million tons of pig iron. Its completion will contribute to the nation's effort to catch up with the world's advanced level of iron smelting.

The Luzhou Natural Gas Chemical Plant. After three years' trial production, this plant in Sichuan Province has gone into formal operation recently following the state's checks on the quality of its products. It is equipped with imported machines. Its designed capacities annually for producing synthetic ammonia and urea are 300,000 tons and 480,000 tons respectively.

The Sichuan Vinylon Plant. Situated near Chongqing, it was by and large completed and it produced its first batch of quality vinylon fibre on December 14, 1979.

It is the biggest vinylon plant in China, with its main equipment imported from Japan and

France. Using natural gas as raw material, it will have an annual capacity of 45,000 tons of vinylon fibre when it goes into full production. This is equivalent to one-third of a metre of vinylon fabric for each person in the country.

In addition, the plant also produces methyl alcohol, methal aldehyde and other important chemical raw materials.

The Nanjing Oil Wharf. The biggest of its kind along the Changjiang River, it has six berths which can handle 15 million tons of crude oil annually. The crude oil of the Shengli Oilfield flows to the wharf through a 1,000-kilometre-long pipeline and goes on to the tankers to be shipped to the oil refineries on the middle reaches of the river.

POLITICAL

Tasks in the 80s

China must run its own affairs well, no matter what changes take place internationally. Still greater achieve-

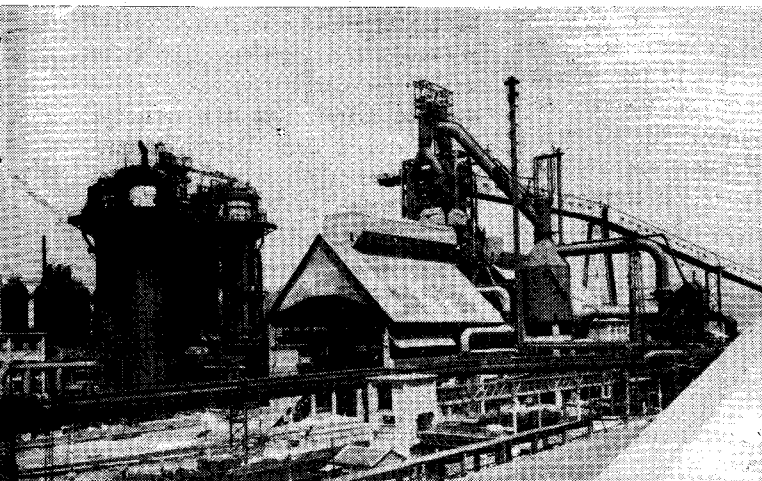
ments must be made in the 80s so as to ensure realization of the four modernizations by the end of the century.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said this at the New Year reception held in Beijing by the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, of which he is the chairman.

He pointed out that the most important thing is to do a good job in economic construction. To achieve this, attention must be paid to the following:

(1) It is necessary to adhere to the Party's political line, unite the people of all nationalities in the country and mobilize all positive factors to go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building a powerful and modern socialist country.

(2) It is imperative to maintain a political situation of stability and unity. Without this, the four modernizations would be out of the question. Deng Xiaoping expressed disapproval of trouble-makers or practices likely to cause dis-



A view of the new blast furnace.



Vice-Premier Kang Shien lighting the furnace.

turbances. He cited the "Xidan Wall" in Beijing's West City District as an example and said that many of those involved were good people, but some had wrong ideas. Disturbances in the past made our people and country suffer, China could not afford any more disturbances.

(3) It is necessary to carry forward the pioneering spirit of hard struggle.

(4) It is necessary to train a contingent of cadres who adhere to the socialist road and have professional expertise. It

the rest of the country in the 80s. She reiterated that the "Message to Compatriots in Taiwan" published on New Year's Day in 1979 is the firm and unshakable policy of the Chinese Government. It takes into consideration the basic interests of the Chinese nation, with due respect to the reality in Taiwan and the interests and future of the people and authorities there.

The opening of postal, aviation and navigational services and commercial interflow would benefit both the main-



Chairman Hua having lunch with P.L.A. men on New Year's Day.

is impossible to realize the four modernizations without such a contingent.

Deng Xiaoping also noted that China will continue to play its role in international affairs in the 80s and that the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the reunification of the country will be high on the agenda.

Deng Yingchao, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, expressed this hope in more explicit terms. She said she has confidence that Taiwan will be reunited with

land and Taiwan, she continued. She said that a start can be made in postal services so as to do away with the state of separation that has existed for more than 30 years. She added that people of all walks of life on Taiwan are welcome to return to the mainland for tours, visiting relatives and friends, and for sports and academic exchanges.

More Say for the Workers

A common experience of factories that were successful in production last year is that

the workers there had a say in the management.

The Shanghai Film Factory is a good example. By the end of last November, it had fulfilled its annual production plan, with output value and profits increased by 30 and 20 per cent respectively over those of 1978—the best ever results for the factory. Its successes stemmed from the following:

—It convened three workers' congresses last year. Before each congress, the delegates canvassed for opinions and suggestions from fellow-workers, summed them up and took them to the congress for consideration by the factory leadership. Proposals that were rational and feasible were invariably accepted and put into practice.

—The workers elected their shift and group leaders as well as workshop or section chiefs in a democratic way.

—Workers and staff members made an appraisal of the 60 cadres, with special emphasis on the six at the factory level. While affirming their merits, the workers pointed out their shortcomings in the hope that they would overcome them.

—It got, and acted on, rational proposals. The factory leadership canvassed for, and accepted, the workers' proposals with regard to increasing production, improving the quality of products, and tapping latent potentialities. Three-in-one combination groups, consisting of leading cadres, technicians and workers, were formed to tackle knotty problems.

—The leadership integrated democracy with centralism. While firmly putting into practice correct proposals, it gave patient explanations to those workers who had put forward



New section chiefs democratically elected by the workers of a rolling mill in the Anshan Iron and Steel Company of Liaoning Province.

incorrect opinions and irrational demands.

Socialist democracy is at work in many ways. Take the industrial enterprises, for example. In China, workers and staff members are masters of the units they belong to. They have the right to elect or to be elected as cadres, the right to criticize and supervise the cadres, and the right to make comments and proposals in regard to business management, production techniques and general welfare. Unfortunately, some "China experts" in foreign countries have turned a blind eye to all these and shown instead particular interests in the former so-called "democracy wall" in the West City District of Beijing.

SOCIAL

Rural Medical Service

Draft regulations concerning rural medical service were promulgated by the Ministry of

Public Health and other departments concerned last December.

Co-operative Medical Service.

In China, the peasants (all of them are commune members) enjoy co-operative medical service provided by the collective, while factory workers and miners, government office workers, teachers and army men enjoy free medical care provided by the state.

At the initial stage after New China was founded, simple clinics were set up in some agricultural co-ops with the members paying a certain sum of money for medical care, and a number of medical personnel and midwives were trained from among the peasants. This provided elementary modern medical treatment and medicine for hundreds of millions of peasants who had had practically no access to medical facilities for centuries. Later when the agricultural co-ops were merged into large people's communes, the clinics expanded too. It was

at that time that co-operative medical service was introduced.

Now most of the 600,000 production brigades in the rural areas provide co-operative medical service for their members. The brigades allocate part of the collective welfare fund, plus a small amount of money contributed by the members (one yuan a year by each person), to cover part or all of the medical expenses of the members. With subsidies from the state, these clinics and the hospitals in the communes and counties form a complete medical network in the countryside.

Barefoot Doctors. This is a name given to those persons who work part time as doctors and part time as peasants. In the mid-sixties, around 90,000 peasants were trained to be barefoot doctors and their number has grown rapidly since the Cultural Revolution. There are now 1.6 million of them in the countryside.

Although the level of their professional skill varies, they are an important force in treating common diseases and providing first aid. The public health departments are doing their utmost to raise their level and improve their well-being.

Tasks of the Clinics. The draft regulations have set the following tasks for the clinics, in addition to providing medical treatment:

- Organizing local peasants to regularly take measures to promote personal hygiene and environmental sanitation and to have physical check-ups, in addition to distributing and supervising the taking of preventive medicines.

- Leading the peasants in

collecting, growing, processing and using medicinal herbs and other traditional Chinese medicine such as minerals or extracts from animals. The countryside is rich in such resources.

- Training and guiding the work of medical personnel and midwives who, numbering about 4 million, are helpful assistants to the barefoot doctors.

- Giving guidance in family planning and protecting the health of women and children.

- Popularizing hygiene and medical knowledge among the peasants.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Soviet Armed Forces Must Withdraw From Afghanistan

Speaking at a banquet in honour of Egyptian Vice-President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak on January 6, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping said: The Chinese Government and people strongly condemn the Soviet hegemonist action of aggression in Afghanistan and firmly demand that the Soviet authorities immediately cease this aggression and intervention and withdraw all their armed forces from that country.

The Vice-Premier added: "The Soviet Union has brazenly sent a large number of its troops to invade Afghanistan and crudely interfered in the internal affairs of this non-aligned and Islamic country of the third world, thereby posing a serious threat to peace and security in Asia and the whole world."

He pointed out that this is a clear escalation of the Soviet

policy of aggression and expansion abroad, a flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter and all norms of international relations, and a serious challenge to all countries upholding independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Vice-Premier Deng said that the Chinese Government and people will work together with the Afghan people and with all countries and peoples who love peace and uphold justice to frustrate Soviet acts of aggression and expansion.

Xu Xiangqian, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, said at another banquet that same day in honour of U.S. Secretary of Defence Harold Brown that the Soviet hegemonist act of aggression against Afghanistan has aroused the vigilance and condemnation of the people of all countries. The people have come to see more clearly than ever before that Soviet aggression and expansion are the source of serious threats to world peace and to the independence and security of all countries.

At the banquet given by U.S. Ambassador Leonard Woodcock in Beijing to mark the first anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, Foreign Minister Huang Hua said: We should deal seriously with the Soviet hegemonist act and take all effective measures to frustrate the Soviet adventure in Afghanistan.

Huang Hua stressed that only when the Asian and Pacific countries and all other countries opposing hegemonism strengthen their friendly co-operation can world peace be effectively safeguarded and stability and security in the Asian-Pacific region maintained.

Co-operative Seismic Explorations

Agreements signed between China and 16 foreign oil companies on seismic explorations in the South China Sea and the southern part of the Yellow Sea are being implemented. Acquisition of offshore seismic prospecting data will be completed in the first half of this year. It is expected that tenders will be invited in the latter half of the year for exploration and offshore drilling in one-third of the explored sea areas.

Letters of agreement between China and the oil firms of the United States, France and Britain for seismic explorations were signed last year.

Prospecting and drilling will be conducted jointly with French and Japanese oil companies in some areas in the Bohai Bay and the Beibu Gulf of the South China Sea where petroleum and gas have been found, and payment for the technological assistance will be made in oil and other materials.

With regard to exploration on the mainland, China has invited oil companies from several countries to conduct surveys in a number of basins and to discuss the possibilities for joint ventures.



Afghanistan

New Tsarist Challenge

THE Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan has aroused wrathful indignation and condemnation from the world's people and various international organizations. After a three-day debate from January 5 to 7, a draft resolution was put before the U.N. Security Council by the non-aligned countries calling for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan. However, it was vetoed by the Soviet Union, which continued to pour more troops into Afghanistan to quell the people's resistance and make its take-over of the whole country a fait accompli.

The situation is grave. This Soviet move, which tramples underfoot all basic norms governing international relations, is a clear manifestation of Moscow's determination to establish a precedent for imposing its colonial rule over a sovereign country through direct armed invasion.

According to one report, the Soviet ambassador to Iran, after people in Teheran demonstrated against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, threatened Iranian leaders that if demonstrators occupied the Soviet Embassy, "Iran would disappear off the map within 45 minutes." The Soviet ambassador is not known for his levity. It is an ominous sign. The massing of large numbers of Soviet troops along the Afghan-Iranian border and Afghan-Pakistan border shows that Afghanistan is not Moscow's sole or final object.

Sophistry. It is reported that the Soviet troops in Afghanistan are

not the purported "limited number of emergency troops," but more than 50,000 combat troops equipped with large quantities of sophisticated weapons. These Soviet troops are now deployed in groups to hold all strategic places in Afghanistan, after bringing Kabul under their control. What Soviet troops are doing is not to counter what Moscow claims as "some outside third nation threat," but the suppression of Afghan Moslem guerrilla forces, the Afghan army and the various Afghan tribes. As UPI reported, when a Soviet ambassador was asked to name "the third nation," he could not think one up.

U.S. President Carter pointed out that Brezhnev's reply to his warning was "completely misleading." Brezhnev claimed that the Soviet Union had dispatched troops into Afghanistan "at the invitation of the Afghan Gov-

ernment." But Amin, the Head of the Afghan Government, was killed in the coup. Moreover, the coup was completely stage-managed by the Soviet Union itself. The coup, as people were quick to point out, was first announced not by Radio Kabul but by Radio Tashkent, which is inside the Soviet Union. And the establishment of a new government by Karmal and the execution of Amin was also first announced over Radio Tashkent.

An Old Hand at Coups. Moscow is an old hand at engineering coups in Afghanistan. Everyone remembers that it was the Soviet Union which supported Daoud's coup that overthrew Zahir Shah in 1973. In mid-1977, the two factions of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (Taraki's "People's Party" and Karmal's "Flag Party") were hurriedly brought together by Moscow to counter President Daoud's purge of the pro-Moscow elements. In the April 1978 coup, the Soviet Union supported Taraki to eliminate Daoud. And Karmal and Amin both had a hand



Soviet-equipped Afghan government troops join the Moslem forces.

in pulling off that coup. After the coup, President and Prime Minister Taraki gradually elbowed Karmal's "Flag Party" out of the government, and Karmal was conveniently appointed ambassador to Czechoslovakia and has remained abroad until the recent coup. Amin, however, rose from foreign minister to prime minister within a year. Then Moscow had reason to be very dissatisfied with Amin, who was in charge of the Afghan army but who proved very incompetent in putting down the "rebellion" of the Moslem forces. So, in Septem-



Hey partner, we've done a good job on the sword. It's really sharp!

Cartoon by Ying Tao

ber 1979, Moscow plotted with Taraki to get rid of Amin. Contrary to Moscow's expectations, it was Taraki who was eliminated. This time, the Soviet Union took no risks, and directly managed the coup to instal Karmal in Amin's place.

The Real Goal. This Russian "musical chairs" game in Afghanistan was, of course, conducted to put Afghanistan firmly under Moscow's thumb. But this is not the ultimate goal; the Kremlin has a more ambitious goal in mind.

Afghanistan occupies a very strategic position in West Asia.

1979 in Retrospect

Twelve Major Events

TUMULTOUS 1979 has ended. Many major world events occurred in the past year. Important achievements were attained by China in implementing its foreign policies. Here are some of the events.

1) Establishment of Sino-American Diplomatic Relations. The People's Republic of China and the United States of America agreed to recognize each other and establish diplomatic relations as of January 1, 1979.

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States from January 29 to February 5, the first ever paid to that country by a leader of the Chinese Government, was of far-reaching significance to China, the United States and the rest of the world.

2) Vietnamese Aggression Against Democratic Kampuchea. On January 7, the Le Duah clique, with the backing of the Soviet Union, sent over a dozen divisions into Kam-

puchea and occupied Phnom Penh. Hanoi tightened its hold over Laos and forced a large number of people to flee Viet Nam. The clique acted the hatchetman for the Soviet social-imperialist aggression and expansion in Asia.

3) Upheaval in Iran. On January 16, the Shah of Iran was forced to leave Teheran for a "long vacation" abroad after a long period of turmoil in the country. His monarchy was overthrown and later Ayatollah Khomeini took power.

On November 4, several hundred Moslem students, ardent supporters of Khomeini, occupied the U.S. Embassy in Iran, and held U.S. Embassy personnel hostages. The students called for the extradition of the Shah. Relations between the United States and Iran grew very acute.

4) China's Self-Defensive Counterattack Against Vietnamese Aggressors. On February 17, frontier troops of the

People's Liberation Army in Guangxi and Yunnan launched a self-defensive counterattack against Vietnamese aggressors who had made repeated armed intrusions into Chinese territory. After attaining their objective, the Chinese frontier troops withdrew into Chinese territory from March 5 to March 16.

5) Egyptian-Israeli Peace Agreement. On March 26, Egyptian President Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin signed the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement in Washington. This was achieved after 16 months of difficult negotiations and through the "shuttle" mediation of U.S. President Carter. This ended the state of war which had existed between the two countries for over 30 years. According to the agreement, Egypt took over Abu Durba in the Sinai Peninsula on September 25.

6) Collapse of Somoza's Dictatorial Rule. The people's armed struggle forced Somoza, the dictator of Nicaragua, to flee the country on July 17, putting an end to his family's 43-year dictatorship.

It is an ideal springboard for the Soviet hegemonists to push south. Afghanistan is contiguous with Pakistan and Moscow could drive down into the Indian subcontinent through the Khyber Pass. Iran would then be caught in a pincer between Afghanistan and Soviet Turkmenia. At present, there is great political unrest in this region, which the Soviet Union finds very much to its liking. The political chaos in Iran and the present tension between Iran and the United States pre-

sent Moscow a very rare opportunity. The massing of Soviet troops in Afghanistan enables Moscow to exploit the situation in Iran and extend its influence into the Gulf region, as well as to directly menace Pakistan. Even if tension between Iran and the United States eases and stability is temporarily restored on the Indian subcontinent, the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan would serve as a bastion for Soviet subversion in this region and also threaten the

West's vital oil lines. Control of Afghanistan plays an important role in Soviet global strategy.

A Lesson Must Be Drawn. What should be one's attitude in regard to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan?

One may well remember that, before Afghanistan, Viet Nam had sent troops into Kampuchea to set up a quisling regime in Phnom Penh headed by Heng Samrin. Hanoi then claimed that it had been "invited" by Heng Samrin. Viet Nam's in-

7) Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries. The Sixth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries took place from September 3 to 9 in Havana. Taking advantage of its host-country status at the summit, Cuba, a stooge of the Soviet Union, tried to change the aim and orientation of the movement. After a fierce and complicated struggle, the Political Declaration adopted at the conference reaffirmed the movement's fundamental principles. The Soviet lackey's attempt to align the movement with the Soviet Union was frustrated.

8) Premier Hua Guofeng's Visit to Western Europe. Premier Hua Guofeng paid an official visit to France, West Germany, Britain and Italy from October 15 to November 6—the first ever to West European countries by the head of the Chinese Government. Fruitful talks were held between Premier Hua and leaders of the four countries. As a result, China realized its aim

of promoting understanding, deepening friendship and expanding co-operation with West European countries. The visit exerted a profound positive influence on the maintenance of world peace.

9) Japanese Prime Minister's Visit to China. Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira of Japan paid an official visit to China from December 5 to 9. Agreements were reached during the visit on expanding bilateral exchanges in the economic, cultural and scientific and technological fields; enormously furthering relations between the two countries. The visit was of great significance to safeguarding peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region.

10) NATO's Decision to Deploy New Missiles. Foreign and defence Ministers of NATO's 14 member nations held a special joint meeting in Brussels on December 12. The meeting decided to deploy 572 Pershing-II launchers and ground-launched cruise missiles in Western Europe as of 1983. This was an important measure by NATO

to strengthen its nuclear force in the West European theatre to counter Soviet superiority there. It was also one of the major decisions made by NATO since its founding 30 years ago.

11) Massive Soviet Military Invasion of Afghanistan. The Soviet Union, after airlifting a large number of its troops in two days to occupy Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, engineered a military coup and toppled the Amin regime on December 27. This was the gravest act of aggression by Moscow after its armed occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1968, and it was the first time the Soviet Union militarily occupied a third world country.

12) Oil Price Hike. Oil prices rose three times in 1979. Oil became a major issue affecting the world economy. The oil-exporting countries started to put up their oil prices in October 1973. A barrel in 1979 cost 24-30 U.S. dollars, compared with two in 1972. The capitalist industrialized countries which had waxed fat on cheap oil for years in the past are now facing an energy crisis.

vasion of Kampuchea was roundly denounced and condemned by the world and the U.N. General Assembly passed a resolution demanding the total withdrawal of foreign (read Vietnamese) troops from Kampuchea. But Soviet-backed Viet Nam paid no heed at all. Thereupon, certain people proposed making certain concessions to smooth troubled waters and find a so-called political settlement. That, however, merely encouraged Hanoi and emboldened Moscow to invade Kabul.

This is a lesson all peace-loving people the world over should learn and remember well.

Hegemonists bent on expansion and aggression must be made to feel greater pressure exerted against them in order to stop their aggression and make them respect the basic principles concerning international relations. This is the only way to guarantee world peace and security.

— "Beijing Review" news analyst Yu Pang

1979 in Retrospect

Southeast Asian Crisis: The Way Out

Report from Xianggang:

SOUTHEAST Asia was a focus of world attention in 1979. Last year started with Viet Nam launching its large-scale invasion and occupation of Kampuchea and closed with Hanoi massing troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Its dry-season offensive is being waged all over Kampuchea right up to the Thai frontier.

Incursions Into Thai Territory and Airspace. Quoting the Information Office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces, Thai newspapers on December 9 and 12 said that "foreign troops" intruded into Thai territory from Kampuchea on at least 41 occasions from January to early December, engaging in fierce exchanges of fire with Thai troops on 22 occasions and pounding Thai villages with heavy artillery on 30 occasions. There were 16 provocative flights into Thai airspace by "foreign military aircraft" from Kampuchea. The incursions have caused Thai losses in lives and

property and the "foreign troops" are of course Vietnamese.

In the same period, Soviet planes repeatedly flew over Thailand without Thai permission to carry weapons and ammunition to Viet Nam. These Soviet flights took place on ten occasions in October alone, according to the Thai Supreme Command, and kept increasing

in November and December despite Thailand raising this issue in the United Nations in early November. On December 11 the Thai Government lodged a protest with the Soviet Embassy in Thailand and alerted its air force to deal with illegal flights.

There has been growing concern about tension mounting along the Thai-Kampuchean border since the beginning of 1979.

Viet Nam has not yet hurled its massed troops against Thailand. Why? And what effective measures can be taken to forestall the attack? These are questions many people are pondering over.

The Only Option. Observers in Xianggang point out that the answer lies largely in the existence of the considerably strong resistance inside Kampuchea, which is making Viet Nam think twice about its rear if it were to start its big offensive against Thailand. More precisely, Viet Nam's strategy of quick decision has not worked: Hanoi is now mired in a protracted war with the armed forces and people of Democratic Kampuchea. The Vietnamese know this and feel it. That is why they have not launched an offensive against Thailand.

People in Southeast Asia and all who are concerned about the peace and stability of the region have understood this. They know now that their only option is to support the resistance inside Democratic Kampuchea and do what they can to help unite all forces inside that country to resist the Vietnamese invaders. This will increase Viet Nam's self-imposed burden and clear the way for the international community to apply diplomatic pressure and economic sanctions against Hanoi. This will not only brighten the prospect of salva-



Cartoon by Miao Di

tion for the suffering Kampuchean people but also make it more and more difficult for Viet Nam to unleash a large offensive against Thailand.

The only thing Viet Nam is banking on is further, more massive injections of Soviet aid. But the Soviet military colossus itself is doubled over by three millstones: Cuba, Viet Nam and Afghanistan. Western reports say that Moscow is paying 7 or 8 million U.S. dollars each day to maintain Cuban mercenaries in Africa and shore up the Cuban national economy and shelling out 2.5 million dollars a day to support the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea. Now Moscow is launching a large-scale invasion of Afghanistan. One remembers how onerous and

debilitating it was for Washington, for all its economic might, to have one millstone, the Vietnamese war. How much longer can Soviet economic resources stand the drain from three sources?

Democratic Kampuchea has readjusted its policy and reorganized its government and its troops are making the Vietnamese aggressors pay heavily in a guerrilla war. Other resistance forces against Viet Nam are emerging in Kampuchea and the trend towards a united struggle grows stronger by the day. Herein lie the hope of final victory for Kampuchea and a major factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

— *Xinhua Correspondent*
Xie Wenqing

1979 in Retrospect

Africa: Efforts to Cope With External Menace and Internal Feuds

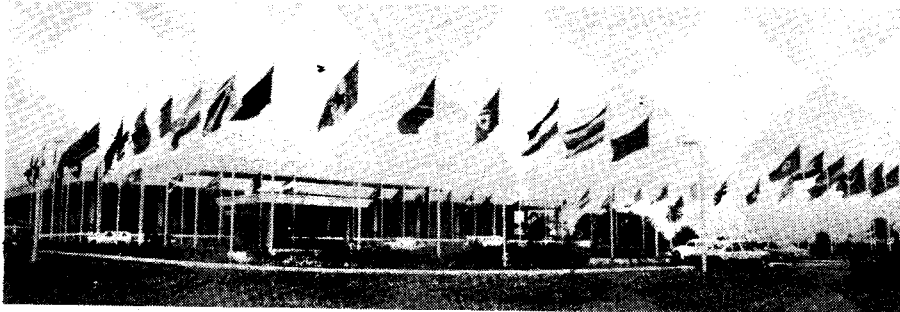
NO large-scale wars raged through Africa in 1979 but, as internal disputes grew, the continent was menaced by external threats and the danger of war. Overt and covert superpower contention could be seen

everywhere on the continent, from the Horn of Africa in the northeast to West Sahara in the northwest and from the heartland to southern Africa.

Soviet Offensive. The Soviet Union stepped up its drive

for hegemony in Africa. More than 40,000 Soviet and Cuban military personnel continued to be stationed in Angola and Ethiopia, and Moscow and Havana have attempted to expand their forces into the surrounding areas. In the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea region, Moscow tried to gain control of the Bab-el-Mandeb Strait, the Red Sea's outlet to the Gulf of Aden, so as to cut the U.S. and Western Europe's oil route. With this aim in view, the Soviet Union accelerated its pace of building naval bases in Ethiopia and South Yemen at the beginning of 1979 and frequently deployed many warships near the Red Sea. Such activities directly threatened the security of the countries in northeast Africa and the Arabian peninsula. Evidence of Soviet infiltration was also seen in the northern, central and southern parts of the continent. Moscow never let an opportunity slip by to make use of internal differences and disputes in Africa and it never tired of trying to fish in troubled waters under the banner of "supporting national-liberation struggles."

Maintaining Unity. The African countries and people in 1979 adopted a series of measures to safeguard and strengthen African unity. The Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) and many African states energetically mediated a number of internal African disputes for the sake of the general interest of unity so as to prevent foreign interference and manipulation. Some long outstanding African internal disputes were basically solved or were to a certain degree relaxed during 1979. For example, through the good offices of the O.A.U., the 11 factions in Chad signed a recon-



Venue of last July's 16th O.A.U. summit in Monrovia, Liberia.



People hailing the formal establishment of the Patriotic Front office in Salisbury last month.

ciliation accord last August and set up a provisional national unity government in November, ending 13 years of strife and turmoil and enabling Chad to set out along the road of unity, stability and prosperity. Prompted by the O.A.U., Zaire, Angola and Zambia further strengthened their friendly, good-neighbourly relations by unanimously pledging that the territory of any one of the three brother countries would never be used to subvert or attack another brother country. The O.A.U. special group on the West Sahara question actively worked for a peaceful settlement of the issue. And the 16th O.A.U. summit conference adopted a special resolution which stressed the need to adhere to the principles of the non-aligned movement and to uphold the unity of the non-aligned countries in order to counter superpower plots to undermine African unity and sabotage the non-aligned movement.

The 16 members of the West African Economic Community signed a treaty of mutual non-aggression in 1978. At their

summit conference in May last year they decided to convene a ministerial meeting to discuss the drafting of a joint defence agreement among members of the community.

The 16th O.A.U. summit in July specially discussed the proposal to build an African defence force and endorsed the basic principles for strengthening joint African defence.

Further progress was made last year in the struggle for complete liberation on the African continent. The conclusion of a Rhodesian peace agreement in London represented an important victory for the Zimbabwean people, who have waged a protracted struggle with the full support of the independent African countries against racism and for national liberation. This success will promote the development of the liberation movement in the whole of southern Africa and help prevent hegemonist and foreign interference and sabotage.

Development of National Economies. In 1979, the African countries continued to devote their energies to developing their national economies. Starting from the reality that their economies are very backward, they stressed "collective self-

reliance" in developing their own national economies and, while entering into economic co-operation with some developed countries, they resisted imperialist and superpower exploitation and plunder. Besides continued energetic activities by such regional organizations as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West African Economic Community, bilateral, multilateral and zonal economic co-operation among African countries notably increased in 1979. According to preliminary statistics, in the first six months seven zonal summit meetings were held to discuss economic matters. The President of Botswana called for closer economic co-operation among the independent states in southern Africa and the O.A.U. Secretary-General proposed setting up an African common market. The O.A.U. summit also decided to call a special meeting of the heads of African states to discuss economic problems.

Although Africa still faces the threat of foreign interference and some internal disputes still remain unsettled, it can be predicted that no matter how turbulent the situation may become, there can be no change in the main trend of the African people forging ahead in unity.

1979 in Retrospect

Western Europe Moving Towards Integration

In 1979 was an important year in the annals of postwar West European history. It saw the West European countries take firm strides along the road of political and economic integration and strengthening their defence capabilities.

Progress. The setting up of the **European Monetary System (E.M.S.)**, which came into force on March 13, was a major step by the European Economic Community towards economic and monetary integration. Designed to help stabilize the

exchange rates between E.E.C. currencies, offset fluctuations caused by the constant devaluation of the U.S. dollar and stabilize prices in the community, it has promoted trade and economic growth in E.E.C. countries and served as an impetus to West European integration.

The signing on May 28 of a treaty which made Greece a member of the E.E.C. as of January 1, 1981, and the acceptance in principle of the applications of Spain and Portugal are of great strategic significance. These decisions will strengthen the southern flank of Western Europe and help counter the Soviet strategy of cutting the West's sea lanes. Therefore, this growth of the E.E.C. also represents a major step towards bolstering Western Europe's joint defence.

The first election of a European parliament by universal suffrage was held from June 6 to 10, after more than 20 years of deliberations in the parliaments of the nine community members. It resulted in the election of some influential political figures in Western Europe, enhancing this new European body's prestige and helping to further the political integration of Western Europe.

At year's end, despite a powerful high-pressured Soviet diplomatic and propaganda offensive, NATO foreign and defence ministers sanctioned the deployment of a new generation of "theatre" nuclear missiles in Western Europe to counter the Soviet superiority in theatre nuclear force (T.N.F.) in Europe. It was one of the hardest and most important decisions made in NATO's 30-year history.

In 1979, France, which had withdrawn from the Military Organization of NATO in the 60s, strengthened its defence co-operation with NATO, broadened its defence conception and announced it would serve as part of NATO's forward defence. Furthermore the French Defence Minister declared that one of the major tasks of the French armed forces would be to participate in Europe's defence. Since her election as British Prime Minister last May, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, who had consistently stood for strengthening West European unity and NATO's defences, has exerted a positive influence on furthering West European integration.

Though West European in-

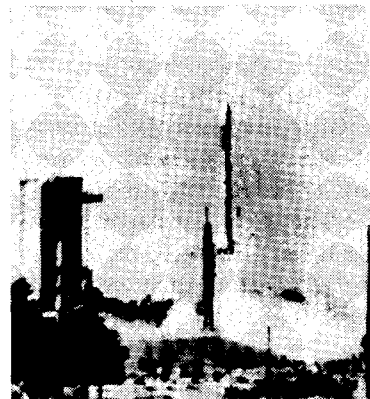
tegration has a history of more than 20 years, the pace was fairly slow during the 60s due to national estrangement, political differences and uneven economic development. In the 70s, especially in 1979, it began to gather momentum.

Reason. A chief reason for this acceleration was that more and more people came to see that the Soviet Union's "detente" was merely a hoax to mask its frenzied arms drive. It was not until 1976 that America's C.I.A. ascertained that Soviet military expenditure was 11-13 per cent and not the 5-7 per cent of the Soviet Union's G.N.P. People suddenly woke up to the fact that in the last decade Moscow had spent three times as much as the United

West European Ariane Lifts Off

West European three-stage Ariane rocket soared into space on December 24 from the Kourou space centre in French Guiana. This successful test is the first of four to be conducted before the end of 1980. The rocket is 47.7 metres high, weighs over 200 tons and has a thrust of 245 tons.

Built by the European Space Agency, the rocket was originally proposed by France in 1972 to break the U.S. and Soviet monopoly of putting communication satellites into geostationary orbit. It won the approval of ten other European nations, including West Germany, Brit-



Successful lift-off of Ariane.

ain, Belgium and Spain. France supplied 64 per cent of the budget for developing Ariane. The Western press stated that the successful lift-off would enable West European countries to "end dependence on the United States for scientific and communication satellites."

States on arms development. As a result of the ten years of blindness, Western Europe became no match for the Soviet Union in theatre nuclear weapons and even less so in conventional arms. Today, the Soviet Union is engaged in infiltration, intervention and expansion on a global scale. Western public opinion has bitterly summed up Moscow's "peace policy" as Soviet arms expansion carried out under the smokescreen of "disarmament" and a massive "peace" propaganda campaign.

The decline of American might has also helped push the West European move towards integration and defence strengthening, for these countries found they could no longer depend on the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" for their safety.

Stagnation in production, massive unemployment, a continuous rise in oil prices and run-away inflation are big headaches for the Western economy. Viewed together with the ever-sharpening struggle for world markets, they present Western Europe with a very bleak economic picture for the 80s. The West European countries have discovered that they must strengthen their economic integration if they are to maintain their world economic position.

The West European countries play a very important role in present-day world politics as well as in economy and military strategy. Speeding up their integration and strengthening their defences will enable them to play a greater role in world affairs. These developments would constitute an important factor for maintaining peace and stability in the world.

— Zhang Yunwen

New French Daily "Le Quotidien du Peuple"

A new daily *Le Quotidien du Peuple*, put out by two French Marxist-Leninist Parties, appeared on January 4.

The newspaper combines the *Humanite Rouge*, organ of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France, and *Le Quotidien du Peuple*, organ of the French Revolutionary Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist). On October 24, 1979, the two Parties announced they would merge into one Party and before convening joint congress of the two Parties, their publications would be merged step by step. The emergence of this new daily

is an important step forward in unifying the two Parties.

The first edition of *Le Quotidien du Peuple* carried an editorial signed by Jacques Jurquet, Secretary-General of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France, and Max Cluzot, General Secretary of the French Revolutionary Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist). It calls for organizational unity of the two Parties through the realization of unity in ideology and action, and for the formation of an international united front against the hegemonist ventures of the two superpowers, particularly Soviet social-imperialism which is the most aggressive and most dangerous today.

1979 in Retrospect

Sino-U.S. Relations

ON January 1, 1979, the People's Republic of China and the United States of America established diplomatic relations to end their abnormal relationship of nearly 30 years and begin a new period of friendly co-operation.

Developing Relations. The two countries have considerably strengthened relations over the past year and the prospects for further development are bright.

• Frequent visits were exchanged between Chinese and U.S. leaders and high-ranking officials, and contacts at all levels increased dramatically;

• The two countries signed 15 bilateral agreements covering, among other things, trade, culture, science and technology, assets and consular relations;

• Chinese Consulates-General were opened in Houston and San Francisco and the U.S. Consulate-General was opened in Guangzhou;



Chinese and Americans in Beijing greet establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations.

- Trade between the two countries climbed to nearly 2,000 million dollars last year, almost doubling the total for 1978;

- Exchanges in the fields of science, technology, culture, education, art and sports multiplied.

After the normalization, two important visits which attracted worldwide attention were made — Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping went to the United States in January as the guest of President Jimmy Carter, and U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale visited China in August.

Among other Chinese visitors to the United States were Fang Yi, Vice-Premier in charge of science, technology and education, and Kang Shien, Vice-Premier in charge of economic affairs, and the ministers of the petroleum industry, metallurgical industry, finance and foreign trade.

American secretaries of finance, commerce, health, education and welfare came to China. And so did Senators and Representatives responsible for foreign affairs, military affairs, administration, finance, trade, education and labour, as well as White House officials.

Province-state contacts also grew. Last year, a dozen U.S. governors visited China and several leaders of Chinese provinces and autonomous regions went to the United States. Bonds of friendship were established between Chinese provinces and cities and their American counterparts.

Exchanges in the economic, cultural, scientific, technological and other fields increased considerably. Joint commissions

for economic relations and scientific and technological exchanges were set up.

There were extensive contacts between the U.S. government departments, institutes of higher education and non-governmental economic and cultural groups and the departments concerned in China on matters of scientific, technological co-operation and academic exchange and the provision of funds and technical know-how.

American companies, in co-operation with their Chinese counterparts, carried out explorations for oil in the South China Sea and Yellow Sea, and construction of a foreign trade centre in China with U.S. co-operation is scheduled to begin soon.

Chinese mathematicians Wu Wenjun and Chen Jingrun lectured in the United States, while a large number of American scientists and experts came to China to give lectures or do research work. Academic exchange has developed from natural to social sciences. Exchanges of students and art and sports groups proliferated.

China has received a large influx of U.S. tourists since the establishment of diplomatic relations. Preliminary figures show that as many as 40,000 tourists visited China last year, three times the 1978 figure.

Differences and Problems. Some differences and outstanding problems still exist between China and the United States because of their different social and political systems and circumstances. What warrants particular attention is that the U.S. Congress passed a "Taiwan relations act," and some groups and individuals in the United States still cling to the "two

Chinas" concept. This is in violation of the principles laid down in the China-U.S. joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and to the detriment of the political foundation of the normalization.

Barriers on trade, customs duties, transfer of technologies and other matters have not yet been removed and this also stunts to some extent the development of friendly co-operation between both countries.

However, the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and the Finance Committee of the Senate recently approved the Sino-U.S. trade agreement President Carter submitted to Congress last October for deliberation. The accord provides that the two countries will extend to each other most-favoured nation treatment. This will lead to a large increase in Sino-U.S. trade.

With the conclusion of the projected agreements on aviation and maritime transport and consular affairs, Sino-U.S. co-operation is expected to grow still more rapidly in all spheres.



TV Interview With Deng Xiaoping

On October 15, 1979, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met the British Distinguished Persons Delegation led by Mr. Felix Greene. In his TV interview with the delegation, Vice-Premier Deng answered questions on a wide range of subjects including China's socialist democracy and legal system, population growth control, environmental protection, religious policy, economic construction and China's relations with third world countries. Following is an abridged translation of the proceedings of the interview. — Ed.

Greene: Mr. Deng Xiaoping, I know I speak on behalf of all of us when I say how grateful we are that you have given the time to meet with us. Especially as you have now taken on the work of the head of the government during the absence of Chairman Hua Guofeng in Europe and we all appreciate this very much indeed.

Deng Xiaoping: First of all, allow me to express our welcome to the delegation led by Mr. Felix Greene and I would like especially to express my appreciation for the great contributions made by the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding during the long years for the development of understanding and friendship between the Chinese and British peoples.

Greene: We also have to thank the Chinese Friendship Association for the help that they have given us.

Deng: I think that they can only express their welcome to you.

Bryan: China has recently passed a code of laws protecting the rights of the individual including the control of arbitrary power of officials at all levels. How difficult do you think it will be to implement these laws?

Deng: There are always difficulties in implementing any law. For quite a long time, we haven't had a systematic law. Law concerns many aspects of life, so we are going to set up a series of laws. We are now advocating socialist democracy and a socialist legal system. Socialist democracy and a socialist legal system

are not only meant to supervise the leaders and officials but also everybody has to abide by the law. At present the Chinese people are opposed to privilege. This is right. And we are taking certain measures to stop privilege. But everything should be carried out step by step. On the other hand, there has also appeared in our society a tendency towards anarchism and extreme individualism. This is the result of the very bad influence left over by Lin Biao and the gang of four, which includes abnormal social morals. One of the important elements in the ultra-Leftist line pursued by Lin Biao and the gang of four is anarchism. They tried to put the society in a constant turmoil, no tranquillity. In such a turbulent situation there was no construction to speak of. They advocated against study and work and all those who refused to study and work were called "heroes." What we mean by extreme individualism is that the person in question wants absolute freedom for himself at the expense of the interest of the state, the freedom of others, of the great majority of the people. Of course this is impermissible. And he can put up big-character posters, but is not allowed to attack and slander other people at will. So the laws are not only meant to control the behaviour of the officials. Everybody is supposed to abide by the laws. When we talk about freedom, there should be freedom for individuals, but there should also be respect for the freedom of others, and for the interest of the great majority of people. Only this kind of freedom we are in favour of. It seems that some foreign journalists are very enthusiastic about our "wall of democracy," and they take great interest in such and such petitions and demonstrations, etc. I think we should take an analytical attitude towards this kind of questions. But there does exist the situation where, due to bureaucracy of local administrations, problems which should be solved remain unsolved for quite a number of people. There are also a considerable number of people who are taking an unreasonable attitude to stir up trouble. Their problems have

already been solved; but they are still not satisfied. There are people who have regard neither for their personal integrity nor for the good and integrity of the nation. And somebody even went so far as to ask the president of a foreign country to interfere in the so-called human rights in China. So we have to warn these people that they, too, should abide by the laws. Another point is that there are certain problems which our country is unable to solve at present. For instance, we have not yet realized full employment. How can we satisfy the demands of everybody?



Attenborough: Mr. Deng Xiaoping, many people in the West believe that the major cause of many of our economic and social and environmental problems is the growth of the population. I know that China believes this too. Could you tell us how progress has been made for the control of population growth?

Deng: First of all, I would like to say this is a very important question. And for a long time we had neglected this question. At present we are taking it as our strategic task to practise family planning and to greatly reduce the rate of population growth. As you know, in his Report on the Work of the Government to the Fifth National People's Congress, Premier Hua Guofeng said that our goal is to reduce the rate of population growth to about 0.5 per cent by the time of 1985. We have already had certain successful experiences. For instance, in Shanghai the population growth rate has been reduced to about 0.4 per cent and in my native province Sichuan, which is the largest province in China with a population of 95 million people, it has been reduced to 0.6 per cent.

Attenborough: What's the way that this has been done?

Deng: We have a series of methods and policies. At present we are encouraging married couples to have only one child, and material awards are given to those couples who have only one child. Priority in medical care is given to the only child because maybe the parents are afraid that something might happen to the child, that he might die, or something like that. Favourable preference is also given to the only child in terms of study and employment, etc., and other measures too. They are quite effective.

Murdoch: Sir, we do appreciate what you said about extreme individualism leading to anarchism. But I am sure you also agree that a habit of individual thinking is a benefit to any society and I believe that you have wished to encourage individual thinking. And I wonder how far this campaign has succeeded in education and in the expression and publication of critical thought.

Deng: We think that the results gained so far since the smashing of the gang of four have been very satisfactory. Of course we cannot expect immediate results in this kind of things. What we mean by individual thinking is a kind of thinking which is in accordance with the ideological line of Marxist dialectic materialism. And this is also the ideological line always advocated by the late Chairman Mao Zedong, that is: to seek truth from facts, to combine theory with practice and to proceed in every case from reality. That is to say to emancipate our mind and to think independently, but we should add another phrase to that; that is, to unite as one, look forward and march towards the four modernizations. It won't do just to obey blindly the orders from above. This is not only applied to education where we try to encourage students to think for themselves so that they will make faster progress. This is also applied to management of enterprises and administrations. Not only big enterprises, but small production teams of about 20 or 30 households also need to think independently as to how to get more income and how to use, for instance, a hill, a river or a small piece of land in their production teams. We now have many enterprises and we are in favour of giving the

power of decision to each enterprise. And we have also made experiments in this respect. Those enterprises that have solved their problems through independent thinking have raised the quality of their products and increased their profits, which is beneficial not only to the enterprises themselves but also to their staff members and workers whose income has been increased accordingly. Most of all it is beneficial to the state. This is the advantage of independent thinking.

Murdoch: Thank you very much for your interesting reply to this question. I see that the right to practise religion has been re-established in China and people in the West are happy to observe this. Do you anticipate that many people will now want to practise religion again?

Deng: Ever since the founding of the People's Republic of China there has always been the right to freedom of religion. Of course at the same time we have also made propaganda for atheism. As Marxists, we think that questions like religion cannot be solved by administrative measures. We should say that Lin Biao and the gang of four undermined this consistent policy of ours, and destroyed many of the places where religions were exercised like churches and mosques, etc. This original policy is being restored now.

And I would like to point out that in China when we talk about freedom of religion it particularly concerns our policy towards different nationalities, because, generally speaking, the problems mainly exist among national minorities. So if we want to carry out the correct policy towards nationalities we have to practise freedom of religion.

Chimutengwende: Mr. Deputy Prime Minister, in view of the increased contact between the People's Republic of China and Western imperialist countries, would you please clarify your position regarding the liberation movements of the third world?

Deng: China itself belongs to the third world. Time and again we have made it known to the world that we always regard ourselves as belonging to the third world, because the problems facing the third world countries at present were experienced by our country for more than a hundred years at least. So it is quite natural that we have consistently supported the liberation movements of the third world people against exploitation, bullying and oppression by imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and racism.

Chimutengwende: In Britain and the United States, among the Left-wing groups there has been much criticism of China's connection with the Rightist regimes in Africa like Zaire and in Latin America like Chile and they have been put in disarray, especially those who have been campaigning in support of China's policy. How do you explain this situation?

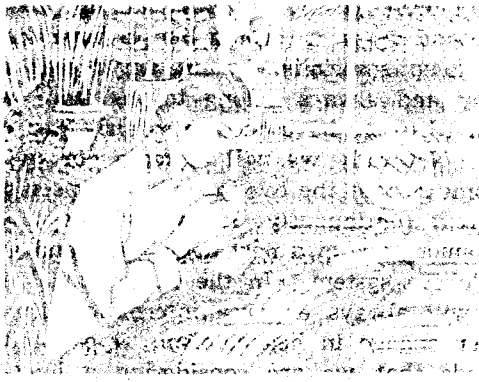
Deng: We have heard much about this. But the question is China's considerations are based on global strategy, which is to strive for a comparatively long period of peaceful environment. In order to attain this we have to oppose hegemonism from all sides. This is in the interest of the people of the world.

Chimutengwende: Vice-Prime Minister, I ask this because there has been much confusion lately in the third world because of your increased contacts with countries which the third world people themselves are fighting against. In this respect I mean for instance Britain and the United States are known not to be opposed to the Governments of Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia, and people get confused as to whether your government will soften its support or will reduce its support because of this new strategy in your foreign relations.

Deng: The nature of these two questions is different. One question is our support to the struggle for liberation by the people in the third world, especially in their struggle for the defence of their natural resources. In economic development, we would like to do our best to help them. Another question is China's foreign policy to develop relations with many developed capitalist countries in order to carry out the struggle against superpower hegemonism. And this policy is not only in the interest of safeguarding world peace but also in the interest of the struggle carried out by the third world peoples, because we think a peaceful environment is also in their interest.

Young: I understand that you have stressed the need to catch up with the technology of the West. This will mean, if it succeeds, that the people will have more consumer goods. I wonder if you can see any way in which some of the unfortunate consequences of modernization in the West can be avoided, above all, the growing acquisitiveness of people who are never satisfied, the more they have the more they want.

Deng: This kind of problem may arise in China but at least not for about a hundred years.



We are engaged in socialism. No matter how modernized we become there will not be monopolist capitalism. There will not be a new capitalist class. A part of our population may get a little better-off earlier than the rest of the population, but our goal is to let the whole people become well-off. So what we mean by the four modernizations is modernization in the Chinese way. And one of the biggest differences between our modernization and that of the West is that even when we have reached our goal of modernization the average per-capita income of people will not be very high. As I understand, in your country the average is about one car for each two or three persons and I think we will never reach that. So at least for the time being we are not worried about this. But if this problem arises in a hundred years I think some way will be thought out to solve it. But for the time being the main question for our country is to be freed from poverty.

Young: I accept that it may be a hundred years before you have to face this problem about the superfluity of motor cars. But the time will perhaps soon come when people, at least most people, will have their bicycles and other consumer goods. And isn't there a danger that even at that level, as people do have their standard of life raised in this way, they will become more individualist and some of their collective spirit will be lost.

Deng: We have always been advocating the collective spirit. For instance, in the countryside there is collective ownership in agriculture. This will not change. Most of our enterprises are state-run, some are collectively owned, which is also a form of public ownership. So we think that this is a different basis from that of the Western economy.

Greene: The balance between agriculture and industry is of course a vital factor in the economic growth of China. And I wonder whether you could tell us something about this, particularly in connection with the trend that is going on, the universal trend all over the world, of rural population tending to go into the cities, and whether you can avoid this trend.

Deng: This is a very important question. We believe that the policy laid down by the late Chairman Mao Zedong is correct, namely to develop the economy in the following order of priority: agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. We are persisting in this line. At present 80 per cent of our population is still in the rural areas. The most important problem confronting the Chinese people is to have enough to eat. And then in order to develop industry we have to have agriculture provide raw materials as well as funds for construction. So we have always insisted on giving priority to the development of agriculture. We have just publicized two documents concerning the development of agriculture. So far the response has been very good. And in these decisions we also emphasized the necessity of independent thinking. So in this way we have given full play to the initiative of the peasants and the effect has been very good. In China it is impossible to let many people from the rural areas come to the cities because that would preclude full employment. To solve this problem we have to develop agriculture and to increase the income of the peasants. In some of the rural areas the income of the commune members is even higher than that of the workers in the cities, for instance in the suburbs of Shanghai, and in some of the areas of industrial crops like cotton and sugar cane, and aquatic products. Our policy is to have industry support agriculture. And the state also supports agriculture.

Webb: Mr. Vice-Premier, I have learnt that China is concerned with the protection of the environment. How do you propose to ensure progress in this field?

Deng: We are just starting our work in this field. But there are so many factors involved which affect the environment that we cannot solve them all at once because we don't have enough funds. It is very costly. So we are trying to solve this question step by step. But the most important thing is that all the newly constructed factories are asked to guarantee environmental protection and to avoid pollution.

Webb: Yes, I understand "step by step." May I know what you visualize as the first steps?

Deng: For instance, to transform some of the equipment in certain factories. In steel and iron mills we try to solve the problem of pollution by recycling heat and waste gas, etc., which is not only beneficial for environmental protection but also very profitable.

Webb: Thank you. And the protection of the environment also of course includes the conservation of endangered species of animals and indeed plants. With a very, very large country and huge number of people, may I know a little about how you may educate the general populace in this respect?

Deng: Yes, some of the pollution has affected for instance fishery, waters and such kinds of things.

Webb: Yes, I was really trying to extend my question to species that are endangered and which might be hunted or shot or killed.

Deng: Yes, we have done quite a lot of work in this field too, in having some protected areas. For instance the tigers in the northeast and the pandas and a place called island of snakes near Dalian. These places are sanctuaries where wanton hunting is prohibited.

Aldiss: I would like you to visualize for us the future of China, not just over the next year, or the next ten years, but over the next hundred years and the next thousand.

Deng: It is rather hard for me to answer this question. So far as I am concerned, I think I can still run affairs for another ten years. So I can only predict what will happen within ten years. After that it's very hard for me to say. But of course I can say that we have our own beliefs, and we are now educating our younger



generations with our beliefs. If we talk about a hundred years, without talking about a thousand years, we would like to hope that we will keep a socialist system, never seek hegemony and always belong to the third world even when we have become a fairly rich country. Naturally we will increase our national income so that the livelihood of our people will improve continuously. But we will never allow the emergence of a new bourgeoisie and a new exploitive system. In the international arena we will always exercise internationalism and never engage in hegemonism. I can tell our friends that we are considering a long-term policy. That is to say, when China has achieved the four modernizations, when the national income of our country has reached a certain standard and the average income per capita has reached a certain standard, not the standard of Great Britain or other developed countries but anyway much higher than we have now, we will consider allocating a fairly big amount of our income by then to help the economic development of the third world countries. At present we have difficulties. We can do very little in this field. But we are hoping that in the future, for instance some time not too far after the beginning of the next century, we can be a comparatively rich socialist country, and by then we will be able to accomplish our internationalist duty as a socialist country to contribute to mankind, especially to the development of the third world countries.

Aldiss: Yes, I was thinking, sir, not purely in terms of politics and economics. We have seen how you have a policy of encouraging pure science and I was thinking that probably in, say, one hundred years, China will be able to initiate science and technology instead of merely following. And I wondered if you could give us any speculations about the nature that will take whether purely in China or on this planet or possibly elsewhere in space where there is a lot of energy going free.

Deng: Yes, we are trying to carry out explorations in different branches of science. A big country like ours ought to make our contribution to the world in this field. At present, we are trying to learn from the developed countries. Maybe by that time we will have something to reciprocate. Our ancestors made some very good contributions. And in this sense, we should also learn from our ancestors.

Murdoch: My question also concerns the future. I am a writer and I believe that freedom of speech and publication is very important for

a good society. Since I have been here I have heard people repeating the slogan: Let a hundred flowers bloom, let a hundred schools of thought contend. And I was glad that you kindly said to me in an interval of this interview that you thought that books critical of dialectical materialism might be published in the near future. Would you regard it as the historical role of China in the long run to show how communism and full individual freedom can exist together? Karl Marx hoped for this combination but it has not yet been shown to the world that it can exist.

Deng: The question is what is meant by individual freedom. If it means the right to realize the aspirations of every person and the right to give full play to individual talents, this kind of freedom has no contradiction with communism. But we cannot encourage individual freedom which is in conflict with the interests of the state and the majority of the people or with the freedom of the broad masses of the people. For instance, as we conceive it, in a communist society everybody will be carefree. But I think traffic police will still be needed. I appreciate the ideal which you mentioned and I don't think there is any contradiction between communism and that kind of individual freedom. The problem existing in our country now is that among some of the young people there is a misunderstanding of so-called human rights and individual freedom and they interpret

them as anarchism and even extreme individualism. We are trying to solve this question through education.

Greene: Mr. Deng Xiaoping, once again, on behalf of all our group, we want to thank you very much for giving us so much of your time. In fact, I think we have taken much longer than you had originally suggested to us. Please forgive us for that. But at the same time I do want to include not only our thanks to you but to the Friendship Association here which has made this meeting possible.

Deng: I would like to express once more my appreciation of the visit by your delegation. And I would like to ask you to kindly convey to the British people the best wishes from the Chinese people after your return. We wish the British people happiness and good fortune. We wish a continuous development of friendship between the Chinese and British peoples. And once more I would like to thank SACU for the efforts it has made.

Greene: And we would like to reciprocate and extend to the Chinese people our good wishes and a successful future. Thank you.

Deng: I hope what I have said today gets 60 marks.

Greene: You will get full marks from us.

Deng: Sixty is enough for a pass.

Greene: Thank you very much.

Chairman Mao on Mao Zedong Thought

On December 25, 1979, the leading Chinese newspapers carried an article "Introducing Several of Comrade Mao Zedong's Manuscripts on the Question of Theoretical Study" written by the research department of materials on Party history under the Central Archives. Following is the full text of the article. — Ed.

SOME time ago we studied a number of Comrade Mao Zedong's manuscripts dealing with Mao Zedong Thought and learnt quite a lot. We believe that these papers are invaluable and of great significance to the current study of Mao Zedong Thought and the question of the cri-

terion of truth. These are our study notes which we have written to commemorate Comrade Mao Zedong's 86th birthday.

The experience of the Chinese revolution includes some pamphlets written by Chinese Communists based on the theories of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin as well as Party Central Committee documents setting the line and policies.

Since its birth in 1921, our Party has taken the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of



Chairman Mao making inquiries of commune cadres.

the Chinese revolution as the guideline for all its work; Comrade Mao Zedong is the most outstanding representative of such an integration. Mao Zedong Thought is the application and development of Marxism-Leninism in the great struggles of the Chinese people's revolution; it is the product of the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution.

Comrade Mao Zedong summed up the experience and lessons of the victories and setbacks of the Chinese people's revolution and, in the struggle against opportunism represented by Chen Duxiu, Wang Ming and others, brought forward unequivocally, as a style of study, the question of linking theory with reality. As early as October 1939, in his article *Introducing "The Communist,"* he put forward for the first time the formula of integrating Marxist-Leninist theory with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. As pointed out in the article, in the history of our Party whenever the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism was well integrated with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, the revolution developed and won victories; otherwise, it met with setbacks and failures.

Comrade Mao Zedong was very careful and prudent about his theoretical viewpoints. For a long time he did not agree to proposals for propagating Mao Zedong Thought.

In 1943, through study during the rectification campaign in Yanan, the whole Party's Marxist-Leninist level was elevated considerably, more comrades inside the Party came to see

that the idea of integrating Marxist-Leninist theory with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution represented by Comrade Mao Zedong was the only correct thinking that would guide the Chinese revolution to victory. That year our Party was 22 years old and Comrade Mao Zedong 50. Some comrades inside the Party talked about celebrating his birthday and bringing up the question of propagating Mao Zedong Thought.

Comrade Kai Feng, then Head of the Propaganda Department under the Party Central Committee, reported the suggestion to Comrade Mao Zedong. He agreed neither to a birthday celebration nor the mention of

Mao Zedong Thought. On the latter question, he had this to say in his April 22 letter in reply to Comrade Kai Feng: I myself feel that my thinking (Marxist-Leninist) is not yet mature, that it is still in the stage of learning, not the stage for propagating. If there is anything to be propagated, only some segments of it (such as some of the documents for the rectification campaign) are appropriate; to propagate it as a system is not suitable because my system has not yet reached maturity.

In June 1945, at the 7th National Congress of our Party, the following passage was incorporated into the Party Constitution: "The Communist Party of China takes Mao Zedong Thought — the thought of the unity of Marxist-Leninist theory with the practice of the Chinese revolution — as the guideline for all its work, and opposes any dogmatist or empiricist deviations." Afterwards Comrade Mao Zedong continued to oppose unrealistic references to Mao Zedong Thought, which, as he kept saying, was born of the collective struggles of the Party and the people.

These ideas of Comrade Mao Zedong were expounded by Comrade Ye Jianying in his speech at the meeting in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China: "Of course, Mao Zedong Thought is not the product of Comrade Mao Zedong's personal wisdom alone, it is also the product of the wisdom of his comrades-in-arms, the Party and the revolutionary people, and, as he once pointed out, it emerged from the 'collective struggles of the Party and the people.'"

From Comrade Mao Zedong's manuscripts kept in our archives, we found that in August 1948, amidst the cheers for victory on the eve of countrywide liberation, Comrade Wu Yuzhang, out of respect for Mao Zedong Thought, had a mind to change Mao Zedong Thought into Mao Zedongism in a speech he was to deliver at the opening of the North China University. In a telegram to Comrade Mao Zedong he asked for instructions on this point and the reply was: This expression is most inappropriate. There is no such thing as Mao Zedongism. The issue is not one of "mainly studying Mao Zedongism," but of its being necessary to call on students to study the theories of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and the experience of the Chinese revolution. The "experience of the Chinese revolution" mentioned here includes some pamphlets written by Chinese Communists (including Mao Zedong) based on the theories of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, as well as documents defining the Party Central Committee's line and policies.

Comrade Mao Zedong was very much disgusted by the actions of Lin Biao and the gang of four who, out of ulterior motives, tried to "deify" him. He detested and opposed adding such unscientific expressions as "the highest," "the most creative way" and "the acme" to describe Mao Zedong Thought. On July 25, 1966, Comrade Mao Zedong wrote the following remarks on a document: Please note and from now on refrain from using such language as "the highest, the most creative way . . .," "the acme" and "the supreme directive." On January 8, 1968, Comrade Mao Zedong, when examining the text of a news dispatch, crossed out in thick lines the following two passages: "Chairman Mao's words are of the highest level, of the greatest power, his every sentence is a truth and one single sentence is equal to ten thousand." "Every sentence spoken or written by Chairman Mao is a truth and one single sentence is equal to ten thousand."

Among our cadres, quite a few think they themselves are the ones in the right. One reason for this is they don't understand the Marxist theory of knowledge. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to propagate it with great patience.

In his long years of revolutionary practice, Comrade Mao Zedong attached great importance to propagating the Marxist theory of knowledge. When he was giving lectures at Yanan's Anti-Japanese Military and Political

College in 1937, one of the subjects he dwelt on was *On Practice*. During the rectification campaign in Yanan, there was a collection of documents for study which included many important writings by Comrade Mao Zedong. They are: *Preface and Postscript to "Rural Surveys," Reform our Study, Rectify the Party's Style of Work, Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing, Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art and Some Questions Concerning Methods of Leadership*. These works are "some of the documents for the rectification campaign" mentioned in Comrade Mao Zedong's letter of April 22, 1943 to Comrade Kai Feng and referred to in this article.

In these works Comrade Mao Zedong concentrated on expounding questions related to the theory of knowledge. Applying the principles of dialectical materialism, he profoundly expounded our Party's ideological line of proceeding from reality in everything, of seeking truth from facts and linking theory with reality. This is also the ideological line of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, the quintessence of Mao Zedong Thought.

Linking theory with practice is one of the three main styles of work of our Party initiated and promoted by Comrade Mao Zedong. When we study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, we must understand it and apply it in a comprehensive and accurate way, we must learn its stand, viewpoint and methods and use them in solving the theoretical and tactical problems in our revolution and construction, and not recite from memory passages from the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Comrade Mao Zedong.

In December 1960, when reading and examining the original script of "the C.P.C. Central Committee's Note on the 'Resolution on Strengthening the Army's Political and Ideological Work' of the Enlarged Meeting of the Military Commission," Comrade Mao Zedong added a very important passage to it: Cadres in the armed forces with some educational background must study the classic works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. The method of study must be one of studying according to the needs of our work, that is, to consult Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin in order to solve Chinese and international problems, not one of studying for the sake of studying, or reading like a bookworm, but understanding the essence of Marxism-Leninism. The method of reading Comrade Mao Zedong's works should also be the same.

Where Do Correct Ideas Come From? is an article which sparkles with the brilliant ideas of Marxism-Leninism. It is well known to the whole Party. This short essay of less than 2,000 characters profoundly brings out the Marxist-Leninist theory of knowledge. It was originally a note made by Chairman Mao in May 1963 on the Draft Decision of the Central Committee of the C.P.C. on Certain Problems in Our Present Rural Work. In the fourth script of this document we now find that Comrade Mao Zedong had added a special line: There is no other way of testing truth.



Chairman Mao in north Shaanxi.

Woodcut by Chen Yuanwu

On September 25, 1964, Comrade Mao Zedong wrote a very important note on a document drafted by a responsible comrade on the Central Committee: Among our cadres, quite a few think they themselves are the ones in the right. One reason for this is they don't understand the Marxist theory of knowledge. Therefore, it is very necessary to propagate it with great patience. To put it simply, it means from the masses and to the masses. Make up your mind to go down and stay at a particular place for a long time, and you can hear the

voice of the masses, gradually understand the objective truth through practice, make it a subjective truth, and then put it back into practice to see if it works. If not, it is necessary once again to consult the masses in practice. In this way the problem of doing things according to set rules, that is, the problem of dogmatism, can be solved and there will be no more blind faith. If things are not done this way, the higher one's official rank, the less truth he has. This is the case with ranking officials and also the case with minor officials.

Soon after that, on October 18, 1964, Comrade Mao Zedong added another passage to that note: By knowing the objective truth, we mean that man in practice reflects the phenomena and essence of the objective outside world, which after going through gradual and radical changes, becomes a subjective truth that has yet to be tested. If we want to know whether the subjective truth obtained in the process really reflects the objective truth (that is, a law) or not, we need to go back to practice to see whether it works or not.

This note by Comrade Mao Zedong once again emphasized the need to propagate the Marxist theory of knowledge with great patience. It once again explained in an easy-to-understand way the principle of coming from the masses, going to the masses and of knowing truth through practice and testing truth through practice. It brought up the need to do away with the "set rules," "dogmas" and "blind faith" found among some of our comrades. In a penetrating observation, it pointed out that the higher one's official rank, the less truth he has when he deviates from the Marxist theory of knowledge.

In the ten years when Lin Biao and the gang of four wrought havoc, our Party's traditions fostered by Comrade Mao Zedong and formed in a long period of struggle, the traditions of seeking truth from facts and of the mass line, were wantonly trampled upon. The result was rampant idealism and metaphysics, unprecedented damage to our Party, and a heavy catastrophe suffered by the people and the country. This is a painful lesson we must never forget.

● **A Million Accident-Free Kilometres**

China has comparatively few cars, but there are many good and conscientious drivers. As many as 2,527 drivers in China have to their credit more than a million kilometres of safe driving. Among them is Gao Xuelin, driver, special class, of the Communications Bureau of Heilongjiang Province, who has chalked up a record of 1.8 million accident-free kilometres.

One million kilometres is 25 times the length of the equator and about 2.5 times the distance from the earth to the moon.

To achieve this distance, the driver generally has driven a car or truck for about 20 years. Most of these outstanding drivers are in their fifties and many have been cited as model workers. Some have been awarded the title of "driver, special class."

● **Confucius' Home Town**

Damaged during the Cultural Revolution, the Temple of Confucius and the Confucian Residence in Qufu have recently been renovated and reopened to the public. Chinese and foreign visitors are converging on this small walled town in Shandong Province and touring the many halls, towers and pavilions that have been built to commemorate this renowned educator and philosopher since his birth 2,530 years ago.

His ideas had a significant impact on Chinese society right up until this century. Feudal rulers of nearly every dynasty used Confucianism as a spiritual support to consolidate their rule. They lavished huge

amounts of money on the development and preservation of Qufu and turned it into a sacred spot. A treasure house of historical relics, it contains magnificent ancient buildings and exquisite art.

One of the most impressive buildings in the Temple of Confucius is Dacheng Hall with its yellow glazed tiled roof, double uplifted eaves and 28 bas-relief dragon pillars each of which was hewn out of a single block of granite. In the courtyard in front of this huge main building is a small pavilion that marks the spot where Confucius reputedly taught his disciples in the shade of an apricot tree. Behind Dacheng Hall is Shengji Hall whose walls contain 120 carved murals depicting the life of Confucius, the earliest series of paintings telling a whole story in China.

Of all the historical sites in Qufu, the Temple of Confucius was the most severely damaged during the Cultural Revolution, particularly during the campaign to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius. Though the debates about the role of Confucius in Chinese history will probably go on for years, the government has adopted a policy of distinguishing between the appraisal of a particular historical personage and preserving historical relics dedicated to that figure.

Special attention has been paid to restoring the 1,200 stone tablets at the Temple of Confucius. This collection was recently augmented by an exhibition in the exquisitely built Kuiwen pavilion — one of the

ten most famous pavilions in China. Arranged by the Qufu Cultural Relics Administration Commission, the exhibition includes 800 stone tablets from a number of dynasties, stone relief carvings from the Han Dynasty and stone carvings of calligraphy which were collected after China's liberation. Another similar "tablet forest" is located in Xian, an ancient capital.

Visitors have been intrigued by the Confucian Residence which served as the domicile for generations of the Confucian



Exquisite dragon-carved pillars in front of Dacheng Hall.

family. The layout of buildings is complex, with a west route leading to the reception rooms for distinguished guests, an eastern path leading to the reception hall for imperial officials and the middle route leading to the owner's offices and living quarters. Many unusual

antiques can be found in the private rooms of the Confucian family, including agate cups, jade carvings and jewellery.

To the north of Qufu, outside of the city wall, lies the Confucian family cemetery. It is located in an overgrown forest with more than 20,000 pines and cypresses and 40,000 saplings. Nearly 1,000 stone tablets and stone sculptures and some 60 halls and pavilions of various styles are hidden in the thick forests.

A tourist service has been opened in the Confucian residence to serve visitors. Delicacies of various localities are available and there is also an antique shop which sells precious stones, works of art, ink sticks, inkstones, writing brushes and paper.

● **Breeding Fish in Rice Fields**

Four thousand nine hundred tons of fish raised in 46,000 hectares of rice fields were sold last year on the market in Sichuan, one of China's major rice-producing provinces.

Fish is being raised in both single- and double-crop fields, with a per-hectare output of 400-500 kilogrammes in the single-crop fields, where fish have a longer growing period.

Among the fish bred in the fields are various members of the carp family.

Raising fish in rice fields is estimated to have boosted rice yields by about 10 per cent because the fish eat weeds, loosen the soil and fertilize the fields with its excrements. Very little expense is incurred in feeding the fish.

In Sichuan, on the Chengdu Plain, breeding fish in rice

People in the News



Shang Guizhen (second from right) at her wedding table.

Shang Guizhen, 29, is a woman weaver in the Shanghai No. 14 Textile Mill and a model worker of the city.

"I'll not marry until I set a record of 600,000 metres of faultless cloth," she vowed and no one could dissuade her. She had long held a citation for 10,000 metres of faultless cloth.

Three times she persuaded her fiance to postpone their wedding and bettered her record each time. Then on December 7, 1979 she made her record-breaking 600,000 metres of cloth without a blemish and 15 days later she and Zhang Yuanting, a machinery plant worker, married.

At their wedding, leading cadres and workers of her mill went to congratulate the bride and groom and encourage her to try for another record in the 80s.

"Marriage isn't going to stop me trying," the bride answered, and she is determined to do better in the years to come.

fields goes back more than 1,800 years.

● **Best Cow**

Cow No. 644 in the Zhongshan Dairy Farm in Nanjing has given 100,000 kilogrammes of milk, which puts her among world record holders. She is the first cow in China to top this figure.

Cow No. 644 came into the world at the end of 1965 and began to produce milk in November 1967. By the end of

October 1979, she had given 101,758 kilogrammes and 10 calves and is expected to calve again.



SCIENCE

Youngsters Write Theses

At a recent national symposium of young scientists, 11-year-old Mao Weiwei read her paper on the "willow-wand" fish, *Cambusia affinis*, which feeds on the larvae of mosquitoes.

The symposium heard and examined papers written and submitted by 56 young people — three primary school pupils, 52 middle school and one university students. Five were given first-class citation.

This is indicative of the interest in science shown by children since the Party Central Committee called on the country to pay more attention to scientific and technological work.

Chen Boyan, a middle school student from south China's Guangdong Province, presented a paper entitled "Civil Engineering Designing." Two buildings he designed with the help of some engineers are already under construction. Wang Yuqian and Zhang Zunian, two Shanghai middle school students, jointly wrote "Automatic

Control of Traffic in Cities," which the traffic department is interested in. Ouyang Feng is a first-year student in Fudan University. He had written an article entitled "Application of Function Principles in Physics: Examples" when he was still in a middle school.

ART

Murals in Beijing International Airport

Fifty magnificent mural paintings in the new Beijing International Airport, which opened on New Year's Day, have attracted tremendous attention. They represent a blending of traditional Chinese and Western art, but are distinctly Chinese in form and content with a strong modern touch.

One of the most striking murals is *Nezha Conquers the Dragon King*. Gracing the eastern wall of a restaurant for visitors in transit, it takes its theme from Chinese mythology. It features the heroic image of little Nezha and eulogizes his noble spirit of seeking good, fearing no despot and helping people get rid of a

scourge. The mural consists of three sections, the birth of Nezha, his battling against the dragon king and his final triumph over the latter. It was painted by Zhang Ding, dean of the Central Institute of Arts and Crafts, and others.

Another unusual mural is *Song of the Forest*. Made with 3,000 brightly coloured porcelain tiles, it illustrates China's beautiful natural scenery. Taking its theme from the natural scenery in Xinhui County, Guangdong Province, the mural shows flourishing banyan trees, vines winding around tree trunks, and birds hovering above a lake. It not only retains present-day boldness in landscape but also the special features of Tang and Song porcelain paintings.

A splendid scene from the upper reaches of the Changjiang River is the subject of the mural *Mountains and Rivers of Sichuan*. Visitors have also been impressed by the *Spring of Science*, a mural carved on ceramic tiles fired by the Cizhou Kiln in Handan city.

Although China is one of the birthplaces of mural painting, this form of art nearly became extinct in the Qing (1644-1911) Dynasty, especially after 1840.



Song of the Forest.

It was encouraged after the People's Republic was founded and many artists came to the fore. Despite heavy criticism during the era of the gang of four, it is evident from the quality of the murals that these veteran artists have retained their vivacious skill. They were joined in this endeavour to beautify the lounge walls of the new airport by a group of young painters and veteran handicraftsmen. They have striven to interweave some of the fine points of Western art with traditional Chinese mural painting. They tried to make each mural quite distinct, particularly in terms of content, style and technique. These large airport murals represent a successful attempt by Chinese artists to revive this art form with its long and brilliant history and to pioneer a new path.

ARCHAEOLOGY

3,000-Year-Old Corpses

Two female corpses interred about 3,000 years ago have been unearthed in the Xinjiang Uy-



A female corpse on display in Shanghai.

gur Autonomous Region and one of them has been on display in Shanghai since December 14, 1979. The corpses are about 900 years older than the find in 1972 of a fairly well-preserved female corpse at Mawangdui on the outskirts of Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province.

The two female corpses were found in Hami Prefecture, Xinjiang, in September 1978. Carbon-14 dating of the wooden boards enclosing the corpses by the State Cultural Relics Protection and Research Institute gives a reading dating back to the later period of primitive society in the Xinjiang region, corresponding to the Western Zhou Dynasty of China proper, circa 1066-771 B.C.

Of a purplish brown colour, the corpses are very dry and so well preserved that even the finger and toe nails are complete. The hair on the skulls is golden, slightly dishevelled but the braided plaits are still clearly discernible. Their eyes are not sunken, nor are their lips shrivelled. There is still flesh on their cheeks and chests. The eyebrows, fine body hair and pubic hair are still visible. The flesh on the cheeks, chests and limbs still exhibited some resiliency to the touch at the time the bodies were dug up.

An autopsy carried out on the corpse in Shanghai showed that the viscera are well preserved and in their normal positions. The collagen and elastic fibres in the tissue structure are in a fine state of preservation. The deceased was of the "O" blood group and

is estimated to have died in her twenties.

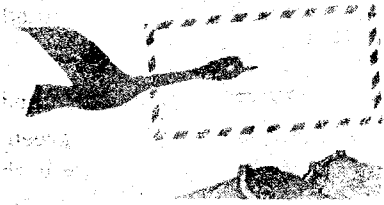
The two bodies were clothed in woollen fabric—red, green, brown and black in colour with bright floral and striped designs.

The corpses found in Xinjiang were dried naturally by time, unlike the Egyptian mummies of 4,000 to 5,000 years ago, which were embalmed or treated with preservatives.

The two corpses were excavated from a primitive society public cemetery covering an area of 5,000 square metres. Twenty-nine tombs, closely placed side by side, were found within an area of 300 square metres during a trial excavation.

The ancient corpses in Xinjiang were buried in rectangular earthen pits about two metres long, one metre wide and one metre deep. No coffins were used. The bodies lay on wooden planks covered by a woollen blanket. Over the bodies were wooden planks. The graves were sealed with adobe slabs.

Researches on the Xinjiang female corpses are being carried out by scientists to determine why the corpses, which were not placed in coffins, had survived for 3,000 years. Why the finger and toe nails of these corpses are intact, whereas those unearthed elsewhere are mostly damaged to some degree? Why are the two corpses still purplish brown after being removed from the ground when most ancient corpses turn darker in colour on excavation? Answers to these and many other questions are being sought.



LETTERS FROM READERS

Class Relations

I think Ye Jianying's speech at the meeting celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China has made a scientific analysis of China's revolution and construction in the various periods.

His conclusions after making an analysis of the classes in society are correct. It's quite natural that the working class, after overthrowing the exploiting classes and seizing political power, should devote itself to eliminating the exploiting classes and, in the course of doing so, keeping this complex struggle to the minimum. This of course does not mean that all the reactionaries will disappear. It is important to stress this point. We should oppose both the viewpoint of the dying out of class struggle and the concept of enlarging the scope of class struggle.

Jose Rafael Castro Mendoza
Trujillo, Peru

Beijing Review carried in Nos. 46 and 47 the article "Fundamental Change in China's Class Situation." I regret to say that the arguments in it have not convinced me. Your weekly has recently time and again stressed that practice is the sole criterion in testing the truth. The author of this article, however, has not adhered to this principle. It is indisputable that, during the period of socialist transformation, class relations will undergo changes. But to say that, with the change in the relations of production, the struggle centring around political power has in the main ended does not tally with the reality in China. Isn't the struggle against the gang of four a struggle around political power?

Friedhelm Schubert
West Berlin

In the article you mentioned, the writer said: "In the future, class struggle will mainly centre around socialist modernization; its main manifestation will be the struggle between those defending the four modernizations and those trying to undermine the realization of these modernizations." — Ed.

Big-Character Posters

I understand that, in view of the fact that China's economy is still not developed, there are restrictions against anti-socialist speeches. But is it necessary to ban big-character posters for this reason? It is my view that once they are banned, it would be difficult to restore them in the future. I think the best way is to keep them and at the same time lay down some restrictions, and in the light of concrete conditions, gradually lift these restrictions till there is complete freedom. With the progress of the four modernizations and the consolidation of socialism in your country, I think there will be no anti-socialist speeches or actions, and even if there are, they can hardly make a ripple in the vast ocean of socialism.

Takahashi Tadashi
Hiratsuka, Japan

Your suggestion coincides with what the Beijing municipal authorities have done recently. Please read the relevant item in the "Events and Trends" column in issue No. 49 of last year. — Ed.

Gang of Four to Be Tried

I have read lately in Western newspapers that the gang of four is going on trial. This will be very helpful for many friends of China, and will restore their respect for your socialist republic. I say this because I know many people here in Greece, and I'm sure that there are many in other countries who consider themselves Maoists, began to worry after the downfall of the gang about whether China is going revisionist or not. Since information comes quite changed by the Western news centres, it is not illogical that they have troubles.

Maynos Effie
Thessaloniki, Greece

Wang Shouxin Be Tried Sentenced to Death

I read with great interest and concern the news of the decision to sentence Wang Shouxin to death for embezzlement. Is there not a more humane way for her to pay back her debt in a socialist democracy?

The way you have held up the gang of four for criticism has kept alive the successful vigil against the wrongdoings that they perpetrated. Could Wang Shouxin not have been the victim of a system at that time which permitted and encouraged abuse of important positions? Why is she being executed when her possible efforts at self-reform could be a credit to your new system? She could be held up as an example of someone working to pay back her debt instead of being eliminated and taken from the view of the people.

I do not believe that the critical decision to execute Wang Shouxin for embezzlement adds to the efforts at modernization. Is not the reform and re-education of those who have in the past abused their positions a better way?

Morris Saldov
Ontario, Canada

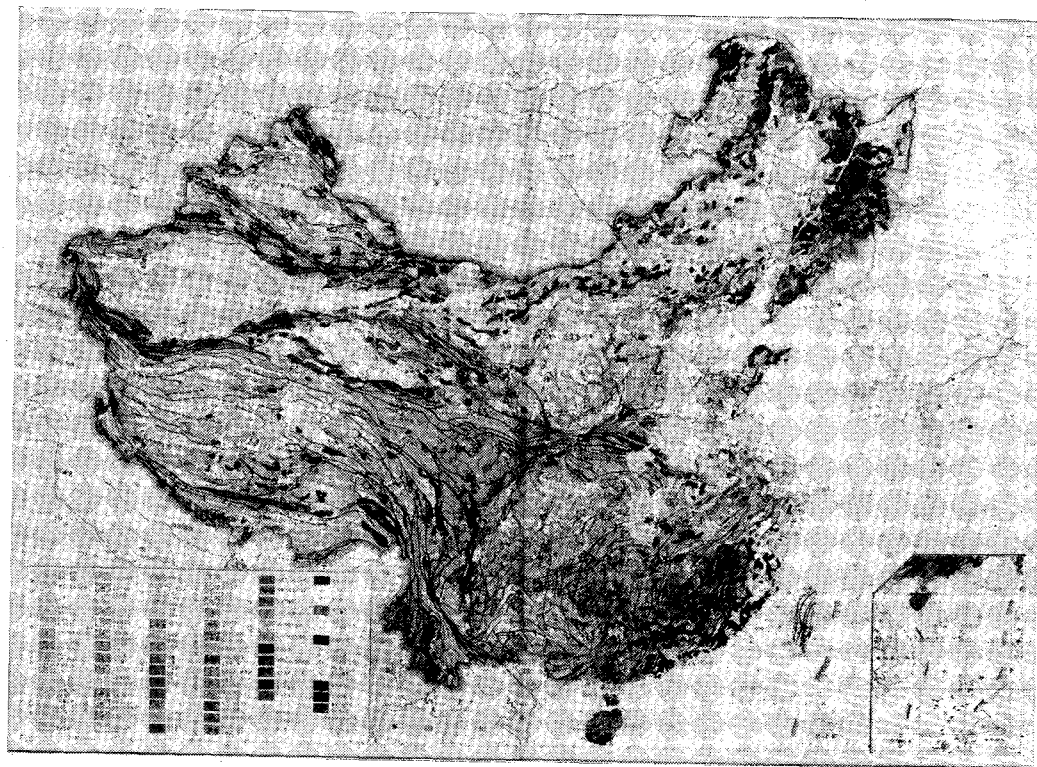
More on Daily Life

I have long been a reader of Chinese publications in French, English and Romanian. I'm glad to see the new look of your magazine and to read the useful news about China. But I hope there will be more articles about the Chinese people's life, such as special features on China's housing and communications and transport. I'd like very much to read an article dealing with motor-cars in China.

Albulescu Florin
Sibiu, Romania

The choice of topics obviously caters for many different interests. There are still very few articles of any depth on the social system of China, e.g., income, housing, relationships between different nationalities, the role of the family, and so forth. These topics are very interesting to most people, not just the specialists.

Chris Bain
Kew, Australia



GEOLOGICAL ATLAS

OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(Chinese Edition)

The atlas contains five maps of China—a map of administrative divisions, a topographical map, a geological map, a hydrogeological map and a map of the distribution of epicentres of strong earthquakes. There are in addition 27 geological maps of the various provinces and autonomous regions. All the maps are in colour, with explanatory notes. Fully reflecting the achievements of geological research in China, the atlas is extremely useful for the study of China's geological conditions.

32.5 x 23 cm.

*varnished cloth bound
Renminbi 120.00 yuan*

Edited and published by the
CHINA GEOLOGICAL SCIENCE ACADEMY
Beijing, China

Distributed by
GUOZI SHUDIAN (China Publications Centre)
Beijing, China

Order from your local dealer or write direct to
GUOZI SHUDIAN, P. O. Box 399, Beijing, China