

BEIJING REVIEW

- Mobilizing All Positive Factors
- Interview of Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping by U.S. TV Commentators



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CHRONICLE

Feb. 7

• Xinhua News Agency reports that a conference on scientific research work in institutes of higher learning was held recently in Beijing. The conference decided to make these institutes centres of education and scientific research. Jiang Nanxiang, the newly appointed Minister of Education, addressed the conference.

Feb. 8

• Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping returns to Beijing after visiting the United States and Japan.

• China and Portugal establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

Feb. 9

• Ye Jianying, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, sends a message to Ben Jeddid Chadli, congratulating him on his election to the Presidency of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria.

Feb. 10

• The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in China, strongly protesting Vietnamese military provocations on China's borders from January 15 to February 7, killing and wounding more than 70 Chinese frontier guards and residents in the border region.

• Premier Hua Guofeng sends a message to General Zia-ul-Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, appealing to him to grant clemency to Mr. Bhutto. The message adds: "This is, of course, entirely Pakistan's internal affair. However, China is a good neighbour and friend of Pakistan. I sincerely express to Your Excellency my concern about this matter and appeal to you to use your supreme power and influence as the President so that he may be granted clemency."

Feb. 11

• Referring to Viet Nam's stepped-up military provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border, Vice-Premier Li Xiannian warns the Vietnamese authorities not to turn a deaf ear to what China has said.

• In his meeting with the Pakistan Military Goodwill Delegation led by Secretary of Defence Lt. General Ghulam Jilani Khan, Premier Hua expresses satisfaction with the steady development of friendly relations between China and Pakistan. At the meeting, he appeals once again to President Zia-ul-Haq to grant clemency to Mr. Bhutto.



Historic Visit

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping returned to Beijing by special plane on February 8 after a visit to the United States. He was warmly greeted at the airport by Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian, Wang Dongxing and other Party and state leaders. This points up the fruitful results of the visit and the importance China attaches to the development of Sino-U.S. relations. It marks a good beginning and presages expanding exchanges in various fields between the two countries.

During his eight-day visit to the United States, Vice-Premier Deng, cheerful and indefatigable, held talks with President Carter and other government leaders, met hundreds of members of Congress, governors, mayors and people from economic, industrial, commercial, cultural and educational circles. He spoke to thousands of people on different occasions and answered questions by U.S. journalists. For days running the U.S. news media gave full and prominent coverage to this historic event. Never before was China's position on the international situation and on Sino-American relations brought home to the American public in such an effective way.

The visit shows that the two countries, which have been artificially separated for nearly 30 years, have many points in common, the most conspicuous being: (1) Strengthening bilateral relations is the strong

desire of the people of both countries. The American people received Vice-Premier Deng as a great representative of the Chinese people. His statesmanship and affable character have added lustre to the visit. (2) Both countries show concern for the threat to peace and security by hegemonism in the Pacific region and elsewhere in the world. This is a real problem confronting the world today.

News media throughout the world gave wide coverage to Vice-Premier Deng's visit. Many commentaries held that the forging of friendly ties between the two countries and two great peoples will change the pattern of postwar international relations and greatly strengthen the forces conducive to world peace and security. The visit has ended, but a new chapter in history has just begun.

Visit to Japan. On his way home Vice-Premier Deng paid a two-day visit to Japan. During his talks with Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, he briefed them on his visit to the United States and exchanged opinions with them on a wide range of questions of common concern, including the international situation, particularly the situation in the Asian and Pacific regions, and bilateral relations. The talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere were fruitful. It is decided that Premier Hua Guofeng will visit Japan and Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira will visit China at a time to be decided later by both sides.

China and Portugal Establish Diplomatic Relations

China and Portugal have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as from February 8, 1979. Ambassadors will be exchanged within three months.

The joint communique signed in Paris by the two countries said: "The two governments will maintain their diplomatic relations in conformity with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and equality and mutual benefit."

"The Government of the Republic of Portugal recognizes that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government of China, and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the People's Republic of China. The Government of the Republic of Portugal states that its diplomatic relations with Taiwan were already severed in January 1975."

Portugal is the 28th European country to establish diplomatic relations with China. In its editorial hailing the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, *Renmin Ribao* made special mention of Portugal's role in European and world affairs. It said: "Portugal is now working for the development of friendly relations with other countries, especially the West European countries. The Portuguese Government has applied for membership in the European Economic Community and

stresses the need to unite in building a strong Western Europe. As part of the southern flank of Europe and an independent sovereign state on the east coast of the Atlantic, Portugal is playing an increasingly active role in international affairs."

Mobilizing All Positive Factors

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party recently announced two important decisions: (1) thoroughly implement the Party's policy towards the national bourgeoisie; (2) remove the designations of those landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements who have remoulded themselves and grant them citizens' rights. (In the rural areas, they will enjoy the same treatment as the commune members, and in the cities they will be called workers or other names according to their occupation. For details see p. 8.)

Like the decision made public late last year on removing the designations of all the Rightists, the above-mentioned two decisions are major events in the political life of China and will help mobilize all positive factors and turn negative factors into positive ones so as to speed socialist construction and the four modernizations.

The landlords were the target of the democratic revolution in China. Before liberation in 1949, they oppressed and exploited the peasants and constituted a pillar of reactionary regimes. The landlord class was overthrown as a result of the land reform carried out in all parts of the country before and



Party branch secretary of a production brigade in Heilongjiang Province congratulating two brothers and their sister from a landlord family for having been cited as labour models.

after 1949 and, with it, feudal ownership was abolished. Unlike those in many capitalist countries, the rich peasants in China were feudal or semi-feudal in character. After liberation, they sabotaged the agricultural co-operative movement which was aimed at doing away with the rich-peasant economy. So both the landlord and rich peasant classes were targets of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Nevertheless, the policy of providing them with an opportunity to earn a living was adopted by the state towards them as individuals. So long as they did not rebel, sabotage or make trouble, they were given the chance to remould themselves while taking part in physical labour under the supervision of the masses, so that they would eventually become labourers. Over the past 30 years, they have made great changes and the overwhelming majority of them have given up their reactionary stand, changed the

bad habit of indulgence in comfort and aversion to labour and become law-abiding citizens supporting themselves by their own labour.

Counter-revolutionaries and bad elements are also targets of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Most of them were ferreted out during the movements of suppressing and eliminating counter-revolutionaries in the 50s and later sentenced according to law or put under surveillance. The same policy of providing them with an opportunity to earn a living and reforming them through labour was adopted.

Unlike the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements, members of the national bourgeoisie come under a completely different category. But the bureaucrat-capitalist class was also a target of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Since pre-liberation China was a semi-colonial coun-

try, the national bourgeoisie was patriotic during the democratic revolution and constituted a section of the people. In the period of socialist revolution, the national bourgeoisie has a dual character — on the one hand it exploits others and on the other it is willing to accept socialist transformation. That is why the class struggle between the working class and the national bourgeoisie generally remains one among the people. The state uses democratic methods and adopts a buying-off policy towards the national bourgeoisie, gradually guiding them on to the road of accepting socialist transformation so as to ultimately abolish this class and remould its members. During the Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" trampled underfoot the Party's established policy and incited others to struggle against members of the national bourgeoisie and confiscate their bank savings and certain means of livelihood and cut their wages. The Party Central Committee has now decided to correct these mistakes and restore to them their political and economic rights, so that they will contribute to the socialist modernization of the country.

Noteworthy is the fact that the decisions have made special mention regarding the political and economic rights of the descendants of the landlords, rich peasants and members of the national bourgeoisie. Our Party's consistent policy is: "Class or family origin is taken into consideration, but it is not the sole, decisive factor. The emphasis is on a person's political stand." This policy which makes a strict distinction between the children and their

parents was also completely ignored by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during the Cultural Revolution. The fact is most of these descendants have grown up in New China, they do not exploit others but live on income earned through labour and, politically, they support socialism. According to the decisions, there will be no discriminations against them in the future with regard to education, work and admittance into the Youth League or the Party.

All the policies mentioned above are based on a practical analysis of the actual situation in class struggle in China today. In 1957, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out clearly that after the basic completion of socialist transformation, class struggle is not over, but "the large-scale, turbulent class struggles of the masses characteristic of times of revolution have in the main come to an end." Comrade Mao Zedong also said that "in the conditions prevailing in our country, although the present class struggle partly consists of contradictions between the people and the enemy, it finds expression on a vast scale in contradictions among the people," and that "there still are counter-revolutionaries, but not many."

Lin Biao and the "gang of four" distorted Comrade Mao Zedong's theory on class struggle in the socialist period. They reversed the relationship between ourselves and the enemy, confused the two types of contradictions which are different in nature and persecuted a large number of veteran revolutionaries and good comrades. Moreover, they spread the fallacy that "class struggle overrides everything else," which

confused people's minds and broadened the scope of class struggle in society. The two decisions embody the Party's consistent policy of transforming society and at the same time remoulding people.

Needless to say, for a considerably long period of time there will still be a few landlords and rich peasants who will cling to their reactionary stand and counter-revolutionaries and bad elements who, being hostile to socialism, will try to undermine socialist modernization. We will not relax our struggle against them.

Use the Money Where It's Most Needed

The Party Central Committee decided that there will be no large-scale celebrations on the 30th anniversary of the People's Republic this year. This was recently announced in *Renmin Ribao* which called on the nation to work hard and greet the 30th anniversary which falls on October 1 with achievements in socialist modernization. Local authorities were called upon to carry out the Party's decision to the letter. The paper also criticized cases of extravagance and waste in various places.

- The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry planned to appropriate 2.2 million yuan to renovate the Beijing Agricul-



tural Exhibition Centre as part of its programme in celebration of the 30th anniversary. When the plan was sent to the central authorities for approval, Vice-Premier Li Xiannian told the comrades concerned the Party's decision and added: "Don't spend too much money or use too much material here." Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping's remark was: "Money should be spent in the first place on agricultural scientific research and higher learning."

This decision of the Party Central Committee is in conformity with the people's wishes. In the days when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were in power, people liked to talk big and the Party's fine tradition of working hard and doing things in a down-to-earth way was destroyed by "meetings" which did not solve any problems, "exhibitions" for the sake of exhibitions and "visits" which were actually excursions for pleasure at the expense of the state treasury. An urgent task at present is to fight against these undesirable phenomena, attach importance to doing work that brings practical results and make good use of the nation's financial resources to speed up economic construction.

- Beidaihe is a world-famous scenic summer resort on the coast of the Gulf of Bohai in north China. Since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, many government organizations have built many guest houses and sanatoria there which, however, are mostly unoccupied for eight months in a year.

The Party Central Committee and the State Council have re-

cently decided that these premises will no longer be available to government functionaries but will be turned over to the tourist department for the benefit of tourists from abroad.

- The Chinese press has recently criticized three leading Party comrades in Shanxi Province for their abuse of authority and extravagant living at the expense of the state. They are Zhang Buying, second secretary of the Yangquan municipal Party committee and two deputy Party secretaries. Since their transference to their new posts a year or so ago, they have been staying at the city's guest house, making it their home and offices and eating at its restaurant. They have occupied six of the 24 best suites there, and their secretaries also live in the guest house. The rent has run up to 31,000 yuan, all paid by the state. When Zhang contracted pneumonia, seven or eight doctors and nurses were called in to attend to him, living and eating at the guest house too. An X-ray machine was also moved to the guest house and two official cars were put, on his order, at the disposal of the doctors and nurses. During that period, half of this three-storeyed building was occupied by Zhang and his family and those attending him.

All this angered the citizens of Yangquan. They put up big-character posters and a plaque bearing the words "Zhang Buying's Private Residence" outside the guest house. Instead of modestly listening to the criticisms and correcting their own mistakes, Zhang and the two deputy secretaries ordered the

public security department to intervene on their behalf.

Many newspapers have carried an investigation report on this case written by Xinhua correspondents, some with editor's notes demanding that effective disciplinary measures be taken against such practices. Many people complain that if such things were allowed to go on, socialist modernization would merely remain on paper. A comment by *Jiefangjun Bao* (Liberation Army Daily) said: In the past when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" persecuted the veteran cadres, the masses sympathized with them and gave them support. Today, they should take the lead in upholding and carrying forward the good style of plain living and hard work. If some among them should pursue personal comfort instead of sharing the joys and hardships of the people, they would be spurned by the masses. The people have the right to exercise supervision over anyone and criticize him, no matter who he is or how high his position, if he should waste the people's money. The Party's discipline inspection departments are also duty bound to deal strictly with these people.

Emphasis on Agricultural Development

With a view to developing agriculture at a faster pace, southwest China's Sichuan Province will make proper readjustments in its economy in the coming three years. Zhao Ziyang, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and First Secretary of the Sichuan pro-

vincial Party committee, underscored this point recently at an enlarged session of the standing committee of the provincial Party committee which discussed shifting the focus of work on to socialist modernization.

Sichuan is one of the provinces which has brought about rapid changes and scored relatively big achievements since the downfall of the "gang of four" two years ago.

Zhao Ziyang dealt with the following questions at the meeting:

Class Struggle. After the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the means of production, there still are class struggles which, however, will not become sharper and more intense as time goes on. On no account must the scope of class struggle be broadened deliberately, nor should such struggle be exaggerated to the point of absurdity as Lin Biao and the "gang of four" had done. Contradictions in socialist society are not in all cases class contradictions; in particular, when large-scale, turbulent class struggles of the masses have in the main come to an end, even those contradictions which have the nature of class struggles are generally contradictions among the people themselves. Only very few of them are contradictions between ourselves and the enemy. We must not under any circumstance confuse these two different types of contradictions and use methods for dealing with the enemy to handle contradictions among the people.

In conducting class struggle, we aim at liberating the productive forces and promoting production, not obstructing it.

Readjusting the Economy. In the three years 1979-81, the province will readjust its economy while pressing ahead with laying the foundation for faster and greater development in the future. We have to do this because there are still many contradictions and difficulties in the national economy as a result of years of sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" as well as shortcomings and mistakes in our work.

Major tasks for the next three years are:

— By readjusting and filling in what is needed, effect a change in the disproportionate development of the national economy;

— Implement various related policies and tap the potential so as to spur the rapid growth of agriculture;

— Through experiment, work out the ways and means to change the system of economic management so that we will gradually manage the economy by proper economic methods;

— Set up pilot centres of modernized construction;

— On the basis of the development of production, improve the livelihood of the urban and rural people and increase the peasants' income in particular. This will stimulate the enthusiasm of the masses for socialist modernization.

TV University

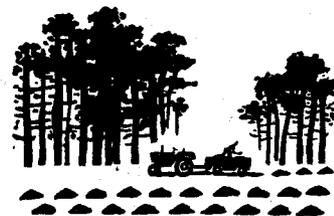
The Central Broadcasting and Television University was inaugurated in Beijing on February 6, with courses in mechanical engineering and electronics covering a period of three

years. The teaching of basic courses for the first semester has begun. They include mathematics, chemistry and English.

Lessons are given by specialists, including professors of institutes of higher learning, and the credit system has been adopted. Recipients of diplomas issued by the university will be recognized as college graduates by the state. Students enrolled this year are mainly workers of factories, mines and other enterprises, middle school teachers and P.L.A. men and women.

TV universities have been started in Beijing and other Chinese cities to raise the people's scientific and technological level so as to speed the four modernizations. Since China has a large population and there are so many people thirsting for knowledge, we cannot merely rely on running ordinary colleges. Hence the need for TV universities and other modern means to develop higher education.

The TV university in Beijing provides the syllabi and textbooks for similar universities in other parts of the country. The Shanghai TV university now has six specialities. It has already given courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry and medicine for one year, and now it has added mechanical engineering and electronics as offered by the Beijing TV university.



Victory for the Policy of Remoulding the Exploiters

The Communist Party of China's policy of remoulding members of the overthrown reactionary classes and other reactionaries through labour and giving them a way out has been eminently successful. The historical task of remoulding landlords and rich peasants has been basically completed and, in accordance with the new situation, the Party Central Committee has issued a decision on removing the designations of landlords and rich peasants and determining the class status of their children. This will help further mobilize all positive factors and turn negative factors into positive ones to work for socialist modernization.

RECENTLY the Party Central Committee decided to remove the designations of those landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements who have, over the years, abided by state laws and decrees, worked honestly and who have done no evil, and to grant them the same rights as enjoyed by rural people's commune members. The decision also stipulates that the class status of those rural people's commune members of landlord or rich peasant family origin should now be that of commune members and they should enjoy the same rights as other commune members, and that the family origin of their children should be "commune member," not "landlord" or "rich peasant." This is another important policy decision following the removal of the designations of all Rightists, made by our Party in accordance with the new situation in the new period. It is also a major event in the political life in China.

A Strategic Measure

In dealing with landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements, our

Party and state have consistently adhered to the lofty idea that the proletariat must transform society and remould people and have followed the policy of reforming people in these categories through labour and giving them a way out. In his article *On the People's Democratic Dictatorship* written in 1949, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "As for the members of the reactionary classes and individual reactionaries, so long as they do not rebel, sabotage or create trouble after their political power has been overthrown, land and work will be given to them as well in order to allow them to live and remould themselves through labour into new people. If they are not willing to work, the people's state will compel them to work. Propaganda and educational work will be done among them too and will be done, moreover, with . . . care and thoroughness. . . ." Practice has proved that putting members of these four categories under the supervision of the masses and remoulding them in the course of productive labour into people earning their living by their own labour in accordance with the Party's policy and state laws and decrees is a strategic measure of the proletariat for reforming members of the reactionary classes after the seizure of political power. It is also one of the most effective ways of abolishing the reactionary classes. What has been done is possible only in a country of the dictatorship of the proletariat under our Party's leadership.

Since the completion of land reform (1952) and the accomplishment of agricultural collectivization (1956) in China's rural areas, the landlords and rich peasants have undergone reform through labour for more than two decades.

The counter-revolutionaries and bad elements ferreted out during the movements to suppress and eliminate counter-revolutionaries and in the struggle against criminals have also been reformed for a fairly long time since being sentenced or put under surveillance according to law. As a result, their situation has greatly changed. The overwhelming majority of them have accepted reform, given up their reactionary stand, rid themselves of their evil habit of indulging in comfort and detesting labour and have become law-abiding labourers earning their own living. Only a very tiny number of them cling to their reactionary stand and have not turned over a new leaf. Our historical task of remoulding landlords and rich peasants has thus in the main been completed.

It was entirely necessary for us in the past to supervise and reform landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements. That has played an important role in protecting the productive forces and promoting their development, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and building socialism and, at the same time, has created conditions for removing the designations of those landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements who have remoulded themselves. In the light of the changed situation, the Party Central Committee has correspondingly and in a practical way decided to annul these designations. It is entirely correct and welcomed by the people. This is a great victory for the Party's policy of reforming landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements and a tremendous achievement of the masses and cadres in the painstaking work of supervising and reforming them over a long time.

With regard to the children of landlords and rich peasants, our Party has always made a strict distinction between them and their parents and has followed this policy: "Class or family origin is taken into consideration, but it is not the sole, decisive factor. The emphasis is on a person's political stand." Most children of landlords and rich peasants, particularly the younger ones, were born in New China and have grown up in the new society. They have for a long time been nurtured by the Party and have received a socialist education; and they

live on income from labour instead of from the exploitation of others. Their social being determines their consciousness. They support the Communist Party and socialism and are a force which must not be underestimated in socialist construction. Genuine implementation of the policy towards this section of people will further stimulate their enthusiasm for building socialism, give scope to their talents and enable them to play an important part in bringing about the four modernizations.

To maintain social and political stability and smoothly shift the emphasis of the whole Party's work on to modernization, we must correctly understand and handle class struggle in the rural areas and in the country as a whole. In 1957 when the socialist transformation of the system of ownership was basically completed in China, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that class struggle was by no means over, but "the large-scale, turbulent class struggles of the masses characteristic of times of revolution have in the main come to an end." "In the conditions prevailing in our country, although the present class struggle partly consists of contradictions between the people and the enemy, it finds expression on a vast scale in contradictions among the people." He also said that "there still are counter-revolutionaries, but not many." Twenty-one years have elapsed since 1957. Through repeated, tortuous and complex contests of class power, especially after the smashing of the two counter-revolutionary conspiratorial cliques of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the situation with regard to class struggle has greatly changed. Today, counter-revolutionaries are fewer and weaker than they were in 1957. However, over a relatively long period of time, we failed to analyse contemporary class struggle in a practical way and conscientiously sum up in good time our experience; on the other hand, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" wilfully distorted Comrade Mao Zedong's theory on class struggle, reversed the relationship between ourselves and the enemy, turned the dictatorship against the people instead of the enemy and widely propagated the fallacies that "class struggle overrides everything else" and "everything is for waging class struggle" under the pretext of repudiating the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," to confuse people and mix up the two

types of contradictions which are different in nature—those between ourselves and the enemy and those among the people. As a result, the scope of class struggle was enlarged and many frame-ups and miscarriages of justice were perpetrated. Applying the reactionary “theory of family lineage,” they put the children of the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements on a par with unreformed elements in the four categories and even treated members of the third or fourth generation of landlords and rich peasants exactly like their grandparents or great grandparents and thus deliberately divided the ranks of the people and ruined many of the younger generation physically and mentally. Their anti-communist and anti-people criminal acts were part of their plot to usurp Party and state power.

Class Struggle Has Not Died Out

In analysing class struggle in the rural areas and in the country as a whole, we should take a practical approach, neither exaggerating it nor regarding it as non-existent. In China, for a considerable length of time to come, there will still be a very small number of counter-revolutionaries and criminals who are hostile to socialist modernization and will try to undermine it, as well as an equally small number of unremoulded landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements who cling to their reactionary stand. Under no circumstances should we relax our struggle against them and weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must unite with as many people as possible so as to remould the handful of class enemies and force them to behave themselves, and deal prompt and accurate blows against their disruptive activities.

Removing the designations of landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements and determining the class status of the descendants of landlords and rich peasants involve numerous families and call for meticulous care in implementing policy. The various localities must, under the unified leadership of their respective Party committees, closely co-ordinate efforts with the departments concerned, rely on the masses, carry out investigation and study, sum up experience and strive to accomplish this work of major importance in not too long a period.

In carrying out the Party Central Committee's decision, it is imperative to pay particular attention to the following two key points: First, do a good job in propaganda and education; second, correctly implement the Party's policy. We must remove the designations of those landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements which should be removed after their cases are discussed and examined by the masses and approved by county revolutionary committees, and the decision must be made public. They should be treated as commune members and henceforth should not be designated “former landlords, former rich peasants, former counter-revolutionaries or former bad elements.” People of landlord or rich peasant family origin should be reclassified as commune members. The family origin of their sons and daughters should all be changed into “commune member” and they should enjoy the same rights as other commune members. From now on, their own political performance should mainly be taken into account with regard to school enrolment, job recruitment, army induction, admittance into the Youth League or the Party and assignment of tasks. Discrimination against them is forbidden. Erroneous classification coming under the four categories must be resolutely corrected and the victims rehabilitated according to the principles of seeking truth from facts and correcting mistakes whenever they are discovered. As for the handful of unremoulded landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements who indeed cling to their reactionary stand, that is, those who are dead set against the Chinese Communist Party and the socialist system and have carried out class retaliation or taken part in beating, smashing and looting when Lin Biao and the “gang of four” held sway, we must continue to place them under the supervision of the masses and remould them, while simultaneously implementing the policy of giving them a way out. Their designations will be removed only when they have mended their ways.

(An abridged translation of the January 29 “Renmin Ribao” editorial originally entitled “An Important Policy Decision According to the Changed Situation.” Title and subheads are ours.)

On Policy Towards the National Bourgeoisie

— Excerpts from a speech by Ulanhu

The Department of United Front Work Under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party called a meeting in Beijing January 22-24 to reiterate the Party's consistent policy towards the national bourgeoisie.

Ulanhu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and head of the department, addressed the meeting. He made it clear that Comrade Mao Zedong's revolutionary line has all along prevailed in the Party's united front work, and declared that the sabotage of the Party's policy towards the national bourgeoisie by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" must be denounced. He told the meeting that the Party Central Committee has taken eight decisions which included the return to former industrialists and businessmen of the national bourgeoisie of their bank deposits confiscated during the Cultural Revolution, repayment retroactively of their high salaries, and allowing them to display their special skills.

IT may be recalled that in August last year I stated at a forum attended by responsible members of the China Democratic National Construction Association* and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce**: Our Party's buying-off policy [towards the national bourgeoisie] will continue to be fully applied and we mean what we say.

Soon after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Party, the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng took the decisions to further implement the Party's policy towards the national bourgeoisie. These include the return of bank deposits and household property confiscat-

* Founded in 1945 as one of China's democratic parties, its members are mainly industrialists and businessmen of the national bourgeoisie.

** A people's organization founded in 1953 and composed of industrialists and businessmen of the whole country.

ed, no matter how large, and restoration and repayment of their high salaries. This was an important measure taken by the Central Committee in holding high the great red banner of Comrade Mao Zedong and firmly setting things right.

Correctly handling the contradictions between the working class and the national bourgeoisie is an important question which must be solved in the course of China's socialist revolution, and it is a most important task for strengthening and developing the revolutionary united front. Applying the universal truth of Marxism specifically to the practice of the Chinese revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong solved this question both strategically and tactically in a creative and successful way. For a decade or so in the past, however, the interference of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" seriously undermined the application of the Party's policy towards the national bourgeoisie and certain effects of this remain to this day, placing obstacles in the way of implementing the various Party policies.

The National Bourgeoisie Is a Part of The People Themselves

Comrade Mao Zedong, scientifically analysing the Chinese bourgeoisie, pointed out: While the bureaucrat-capitalist class is the object of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the national bourgeoisie is different. Its contradiction with the working class is one among the people themselves. He said: "In our country, the contradiction between the working class and the national bourgeoisie comes under the category of contradictions among the people. By and large, the class struggle between the two is a class struggle within the ranks of the people, because the Chinese national bourgeoisie has a dual character." "In the period of the socialist revolution, exploitation of the working class for profit constitutes one side of the character of the national bourgeoisie, while its

support of the Constitution and its willingness to accept socialist transformation constitute the other." Therefore, the contradictions between the working class and the national bourgeoisie "have a non-antagonistic as well as an antagonistic aspect." He added: "The contradiction between the national bourgeoisie and the working class is one between exploiter and exploited, and is by nature antagonistic. But in the concrete conditions of China, this antagonistic contradiction between the two classes, if properly handled, can be transformed into a non-antagonistic one and be resolved by peaceful methods." (*On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, 1957.) This means adopting democratic methods and a policy of buying-off to lead the national bourgeoisie gradually to accept socialist transformation so as to eliminate that class while remoulding its members.

This principle and policy towards the national bourgeoisie as formulated by Comrade Mao Zedong has proved very successful. First, in only a little more than six years, in 1956, the socialist transformation of the capitalist ownership of the means of production was in the main completed. Moreover, in the process of this significant change, the social scene and the market both remained stable, while the productive forces suffered no disruption, but grew steadily. Second, with the development of the socialist revolution and construction, the majority of the national bourgeoisie have been educated in the revolution and through political study, and have pretty well accepted socialist transformation; they willingly follow the Communist Party and serve socialist construction. Third, and most valuable, is that persecution and harassment by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" generally did not shake their confidence in the Party. Since the downfall of the gang, the overwhelming majority have shown warm support for the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, and yet greater affection for their socialist country. Their enthusiasm to work in their respective fields for the four modernizations has grown. Only a very few cling to the reactionary stand of the bourgeoisie, hate and oppose socialism. This situation affirms that Comrade Mao Zedong's theory, line, principle and policy towards the national bourgeoisie are completely correct, which have had a far-reaching impact both in China and internationally.

Out of their criminal ambition to usurp Party and state power, Lin Biao and the "gang

of four" joined hands from the start of the Cultural Revolution to carry out a counter-revolutionary revisionist line and undermine the revolutionary united front and policy towards the national bourgeoisie.

They made up the reactionary lie of the so-called "dictatorship of the sinister line," aiming to negate Comrade Mao Zedong's revolutionary line and the great achievements in united front work in the 17 years prior to the Cultural Revolution. Organizationally, they not only harassed the Party's united front departments at all levels, but also forced the organizations of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference at different levels, the various democratic parties and the industrial and commercial federations to cease functioning. It is common knowledge that the Party's united front work between 1949 and 1966 had the sincere concern and close leadership of Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai. Every major strategic decision, principle, policy and measure was taken by the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Zedong. Comrade Mao Zedong's revolutionary line has always prevailed in the united front work which has won tremendous victories.

Lin Biao and the "gang of four," however, spread the so-called theory of "all-round dictatorship," aiming to overthrow everything and distort relationships among the enemy, ourselves and our friends. They branded thousands of revolutionary leading cadres as "bourgeois inside the Party," persecuted vast numbers of workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals and directed a frontal attack at the dictatorship of the proletariat and the Chinese Communist Party — the nucleus leading the revolutionary united front. They also assailed and persecuted patriotic friends with a long history of co-operation with the Party. On trumped-up charges against these patriotic friends and members of the national bourgeoisie, and sometimes even without any reason at all, they called them "demons and monsters" or "reactionary capitalists," and struggled against them, exercised dictatorship over them, or even persecuted some of them to death. By making all kinds of false charges, they concocted many cases in which people were wronged, misjudged or framed.

Comrade Mao Zedong clearly pointed out: "We should unite with everyone provided he truly makes a clear distinction between the people and the enemy and serves the people." (*Let Us Unite and Clearly Distinguish Between Ourselves and the Enemy*, 1952.) He also noted:



At the meeting called by the Department of United Front Work.

“... patriotic capitalists and other patriotic democrats... under our people’s democratic dictatorship, they all belong to the category of the people.” (*Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, 1962.*) It is imperative to continue doing what Comrade Mao Zedong taught us, completely renounce and discredit the counter-revolutionary line of Lin Biao and the “gang of four,” get rid of its pernicious influence and reverse the false charges made against patriotic personages and members of the national bourgeoisie.

The Policy of Buying Off

Lin Biao and the “gang of four” slandered and attacked the Party’s united front policy and its policy towards the national bourgeoisie as “capitulationism.” They raided homes, cut salaries and undermined and tampered with the Party’s buying-off and other policies.

It is the historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat to eliminate capitalism and the bourgeoisie, to carry out socialist construction and eventually bring about communism. This is the fundamental principle of Marxism. But, after the proletariat has established its rule, the form and measures it should take “to wrest, by degrees, all capital from the bourgeoisie” (Marx and Engels: *Manifesto of the Communist Party*) and to change the capitalist ownership must be determined by the actual conditions in different countries.

Both Marx and Engels had the idea that, after the proletariat had seized power, while

confiscating the property of the rebels and all those in exile, it could change the capitalist ownership of the means of production directly with the method of buying off with paper money. They held that this, if it could be done, would be more expedient for the proletariat. Lenin, too, pointed out: “... the idea was conceivable of paying the capitalists well, of buying them off, if the circumstances were such as to compel the capitalists to submit peacefully and to come over to socialism in a cultured and organized fashion, provided they were bought off.” (*The Tax in Kind, 1921.*)

Most members of the national bourgeoisie are patriotic, with a history of co-operation with our Party. After the country was liberated, they again expressed their willingness to accept Party leadership and socialist transformation. At that time, moreover, China’s economy was extremely backward, and as much as possible of the national bourgeoisie’s capital was needed to be used to promote its development. There was no reason not to adopt democratic methods and the buying-off policy. From the strategic viewpoint of class struggle as a whole, when the proletariat pays the national bourgeoisie buys them off (paying bonuses, fixed interest, high salaries etc.), our aim is to facilitate the national bourgeoisie’s gradual acceptance of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production, and the same transformation in the political and ideological fields. Obviously, paying the national bourgeoisie and buying them off is the Party’s firm proletarian policy entirely in conformity with the fundamental interest of the working

Talks by Industrialists and Businessmen

At a meeting held by the Department of United Front Work Under the C.P.C. Central Committee, leading members of the China Democratic National Construction Association (C.D.N.C.A.) and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and over 100 patriotic industrialists and businessmen from Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangdong, Sichuan and other places were inspired by the speech of Comrade Ulanhu. Some took the floor, pledging firm support for the Party's policy and resolving to work hard for China's socialist modernization. Following are highlights of some of their speeches.—Ed.

Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the C.D.N.C.A. **Hu Juewen:** Now with the implementation of Party policy, it's up to us to consider what contributions we can make to our country. We patriotic industrialists and businessmen are willing to work with might and main for the modernization of our motherland. We shall emulate one another in suggesting ways and means for realizing the four modernizations and dedicating our energies to this goal. We ought to cast away fear, get rid of our inferiority complexes and other apprehensions, speak out what we feel and offer our suggestions and comments. We should recommend persons we know with talent to the state, and help it to discover others. We shall make a success of contacting and receiving sons and daughters, relatives and friends we may have abroad, as well as overseas Chinese and compatriots from Xianggang (Hongkong) and Aomen (Macao). We are going to help the departments concerned develop the tourist industry and service trades, promote foreign trade, absorb investments and run joint undertakings

with such investments. We can make a contribution in these respects. We shall also try our best to restore contacts with friends in the industrial and commercial circles in Taiwan, first through correspondence, communications, cultural exchange, trade and mutual visits, so as to create favourable conditions for China's reunification.

We must investigate and study new problems, learn fresh skills, work with one heart and one mind, unite as one and continuously stride forward along the bright socialist road pointed out by the Party.

Vice-Chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce **Hu Ziang:** Through 30 years of education by the Party, the overwhelming majority of our industrialists and businessmen have learnt a great deal. The Chinese Communist Party always affirms and encourages our progress, however slight. We should realize that it has not been easy to make this progress, and so we must value it highly, consolidate it and strive to improve on it.

In Shanghai, Nanjing, Chengdu and Wuhan where I was last summer and autumn, I heard comrades in the industrial and commercial circles say: While the Party's economic policy was being carried out, we should make rational arrangements so as to help our ideological remoulding and China's four modernizations; we must in no circumstances bring any unnecessary losses to and bad influence on the state, our families and our own ideological remoulding. Above all, we must take a correct stand and attitude in educating our later generations, encouraging them to become successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

class. It is at the same time a method which the national bourgeoisie is relatively willing to accept.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong struggled sharply against Lin Biao and the "gang of four," who sabotaged the Party's established policy towards the national bourgeoisie. In May 1969, he approved the issue of a document which stated: The

national bourgeoisie at the present stage still has a dual character. Most of these people are patriotic and can accept Party leadership and socialist transformation. In dealing with them, the policy of "uniting, criticizing and educating," and buying-off should be applied. In February 1971, he and the Party Central Committee approved a report on the return of household property and other belongings con-

Vice-Chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce **Rong Yiren**: To eliminate the harmful aftereffects of the sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and bring the initiative of the industrialists and businessmen into play, the Party Central Committee has decided to return to the owners huge sums in bank deposits and household property that had been confiscated, restore high salaries and repay the full amount docked. This shows the consistency of the Party's policy, and that what the Party says counts. All our patriotic industrialists and businessmen should take a correct attitude with regard to this matter.

Chairman Mao taught us to work hard, live plainly and run things industriously and thriftily. It is proper for us to buy articles for our daily use and pay our living expenses. In improving our livelihood, however, we should consider social values and the working people's living standard, and think about educating and influencing our sons and daughters with a correct ideology and attitude. This helps our own ideological remoulding. Rong Yiren proposed that those present make plans and use their surplus money, insofar as they are able, to support national construction which benefits both the state and the individual.

Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Federation of Industry and Commerce **Liu Jingji**: Shanghai is a city where industrialists and businessmen are relatively concentrated. Now not only is the economic policy being applied, the policies concerning the arrangement of work for the national bourgeoisie and concerning their sons and daughters are going into effect. As the old saying goes,

"Every man alive has a duty to his country," so is every one of us duty bound to help realize our country's four modernizations. With the implementation of the Chinese Communist Party's policy towards us, we on our part should do more to bring about the four modernizations.

Vice-Chairman of the Guangzhou Municipal Federation of Industry and Commerce **Zhou Baofen**: Guangzhou is geographically close to Xianggang (Hong-kong) and Aomen (Macao), and the people of these three places have no language barrier. Our federation can serve as a link between the departments concerned and friends in the industrial and commercial circles in the two places.

Chief engineer of the Wuxi No. 3 State Cotton Mill in Jiangsu Province **Li Yongxi**: I am willing in the remaining years of my life to do my bit towards China's four modernizations. I am determined to emancipate my mind, dare to make innovations and offer comments and suggestions.

Chairman of the Beijing organization of the C.D.N.C.A. **Pu Jiexiu**: In helping the Party carry out its policy towards the national bourgeoisie, we should first of all do political and ideological educational work well so that most industrialists and businessmen are able to have a correct attitude towards the Party's policy. We need especially to handle correctly the relationship between implementing the Party's policy and furthering our ideological remoulding and between carrying out the Party's policy and its effects on our next generation. We must prevent the occurrence of various wrong tendencies and bad social influences so as to devote our energies to modernization.

confiscated which implied that the Party's specific policy towards the national bourgeoisie should be applied step by step.

But Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their henchmen, while appearing to agree, actively opposed the directives of Comrade Mao Zedong and the Party Central Committee. A month after the first document was issued, Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wenyuan scurried to Shang-

hai and called a series of forums to discuss "the implementation of the policy." Actually, at these sessions they attacked Comrade Mao Zedong: "In all these 20 years no one has yet come to understand the policy towards the bourgeoisie and is not very clear about the bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie while building socialism." They argued that "Shanghai is an exception to the rule" and intended to set

up a so-called Shanghai "model" on the basis of their own policy towards the bourgeoisie. Twice they made reports on their "experimentation" in an attempt to deceive the Party Central Committee and win its approval. But they failed to get the approval.

Wang Hongwen and his Shanghai-based cohorts called a meeting on August 25, 1971 at which they complained: "The Central Committee has not given its approval. What shall we do? We mustn't just sit and do nothing." So they went ahead on their own and cut part of the high salaries paid to members of the national bourgeoisie and revised the State Council's regulations concerning industrialists' and businessmen's material benefits upon their retirement. This revisionist practice, widely applied in Shanghai, was also followed in other parts of the country, creating a very bad impression in Xianggang (Hongkong) and Aomen (Macao), and overseas.

Eight Decisions

In line with Comrade Mao Zedong's consistent thinking and the principles and policies towards the national bourgeoisie and in connection with the actual situation today, the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng extensively solicited the opinions of workers and recently came to a decision on further applying some Party policies as they affect the national bourgeoisie. Accordingly I would like to touch on eight questions.

One, bank deposits, government bonds, gold and silver, and other belongings of many industrialists and businessmen of the national bourgeoisie were confiscated during the Cultural Revolution. Most of the bank deposits were fixed interest paid out by the state before the Cultural Revolution in accordance with the established policy of buying them off. Other items were mainly means of livelihood. All were legitimate income and private property protected by the Constitution. The Party Central Committee now decides that these confiscated bank deposits, whatever the amount, should be returned in full at once, together with interest at the bank rates; in the case of the deceased, restitution is to be made to their spouses. Other possessions should also be returned without delay. Anyone found guilty of embezzling or stealing confiscated property will be dealt with seriously in accordance with the gravity of the case.

Two, early in the Cultural Revolution, the high salaries of industrialists and businessmen

of the national bourgeoisie were partially withheld or slashed, or they were given a bare living allowance. But high salary is precisely one aspect of Party policy to buy the national bourgeoisie off, and a living standard somewhat higher than that of ordinary workers and cadres allows them gradually and fairly willingly to become workers contributing their bit to socialist construction. The Party Central Committee now decides that those whose salaries had been withheld and reduced during the Cultural Revolution should in general be restored and the amounts withheld and reduced repaid.

Three, during the Cultural Revolution, the private dwellings of some industrialists and businessmen of the national bourgeoisie in a number of large and medium-sized cities were requisitioned. The Party Central Committee now decides that these private houses should remain their personal property, and those that are occupied be restored for their owners' use. In solving practical problems that arise, they should be settled one by one according to priority and the principle of overall consideration.

Four, in 1956, when private enterprises were placed under state-private operation, many industrialists and businessmen were made executives at various levels in these enterprises, representing the capitalist side. After the start of the Cultural Revolution these jointly run enterprises became state ones, and most of these managing people were indiscriminately sent into the workshops or stores to do physical work. As a result some people with production expertise or business and industrial management knowledge could not make use of their specialties and bring their initiative into play. This situation is inappropriate and it is also incompatible with the present speeding up of the four modernizations. The Party Central Committee decides that their work should now be properly rearranged, placing those with technical ability in positions where they are proficient, and conferring on them such appropriate professional titles as engineer, technician or technical adviser. Those with managerial experience may be given that work, while those unfit for heavy labour may be transferred to suitable posts or trades, or placed in jobs according to their physical ability.

Five, after state-private joint ownership, we organized industrialists and businessmen of the national bourgeoisie into socialist labour drives and emulation campaigns within the en-

(Continued on p. 28.)

In Washington

Interview of Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping By U.S. TV Commentators

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping was interviewed on the afternoon of January 31, 1979 by Walter Cronkite of the Columbia Broadcasting System, James Lehrer of the Public Broadcasting Service, Frank Reynolds of the America Broadcasting Company and David Brinkley of the National Broadcasting Company. Following is the full text of the interview. — Ed.

Mr. Cronkite: Thank you, Mr. Vice-Premier, for this opportunity to meet with you, to interview you.

Vice-Premier Deng: Please let me first say a few words.

Mr. Cronkite: If you wish, sir.

Vice-Premier Deng: I wish to thank the three major American television networks and the Public Broadcasting System for giving me this opportunity to meet the American public on TV. I want, first of all, to extend my cordial greetings to the great American people.

The Chinese and American peoples have always been friendly to each other. Now that relations between China and the United States have been normalized, good prospects are in store for promoting exchange and co-operation between our two countries.

The interests of our two peoples and of world peace urge us to develop a relationship of friendly co-operation.

Accepting President Carter's invitation to visit your country, I am here on a threefold mission: Firstly, to convey a message of friendship from the Chinese people to the American people; secondly, to get to know the American people, to learn about your life, your experience in the economic development and absorb everything of benefit to us; and, thirdly, to have a wide-ranging exchange of views with your national leaders on ways to develop our bilateral relations and to maintain world peace and security.

I can tell the American people that the results of my talks in the last two days with

President Carter and other American leaders have been satisfactory and the President and Mrs. Carter have accepted Premier Hua Guofeng's invitation to pay an official visit to China at a time convenient to them. They will be warmly received in China.

Now, I am ready to answer your questions.

Mr. Cronkite: Thank you, Mr. Vice-Premier. In your interview last week with Hedley Donovan of *Time* magazine, you suggested a pact between Japan, the United States and China, to curtail Soviet hegemony or aggression, as it is also called. Have you formally presented that proposal to the United States leadership, and, if so, what was the reaction?

Vice-Premier Deng: I did not raise such a proposal. I just said that we must deal in a down-to-earth way with Soviet hegemonism.

In order to oppose hegemonism and to safeguard world peace, security and stability, the United States, Europe, Japan, China and other third world countries should unite and earnestly deal with this challenge of the danger of war. We do not need any kind of a pact or an alliance. What we need is a common understanding of the situation and common efforts.

Mr. Cronkite: Mr. Vice-Premier, in your statements made here, you published statements, and frequently to visitors in Peking, as well as your predecessors, have made statements indicating that you do not feel that the United States understands the real nature of the Soviet threat. I wonder why it is you feel that you have a better understanding of that threat than the United States leadership has.

Vice-Premier Deng: That is an American problem. That is not for me to answer. But we do hope that the United States will adopt more effective measures, more strong measures to deal with the challenges posed by hegemonism.

Mr. Lehrer: Mr. Vice-Premier, does China plan to go to war over the Cambodia situation with Viet Nam, which is being backed by the Soviet Union?

Vice-Premier Deng: Many people have asked me that question. I can tell you all that what we Chinese people say counts. Any action taken by the Chinese is through careful consideration. We will not take any rash action; whether it be global hegemonism or local hegemonism, China always adopts a firm position, a firm attitude.

I can, at the same time, tell you that in addition to attacking Kampuchea with great numbers of armed forces in a flagrant way, the Vietnamese are also creating a great number of boundary incidents along the Sino-Vietnamese border and such border incidents are still further developing.

Mr. Lehrer: I take it then the answer is yes, China is prepared to go to war over the Cambodia issue?

Vice-Premier Deng: Our position of supporting Kampuchea is firm and unshakable. But as to what measures we will adopt, as to how we shall deal with this problem, we will still study it. And a question like that is not something to be decided by us alone.

Mr. Reynolds: Mr. Vice-Premier, great changes have taken place in China in the last few years. You, yourself, sir, have reached a venerable age. You have been deprived twice of authority very suddenly. What assurances does the United States have that you will remain in authority and that your policies of modernization will endure this new, outward look toward the West, co-operation with the West?

Vice-Premier Deng: The guarantee for the continuance of a correct policy is not decided by the factor of a single individual.

The crucial thing is whether the policy is correct or not, whether it is approved by the people, whether it is supported by the people, whether it is good for the people. If the policies are correct, good for the people and supported by the people, then that is the fundamental guarantee for the continuation of the policy.

Mr. Reynolds: If I may say so, sir, there are those who help to assure whether the people approve the policies, and are there not people in the leadership of China right now who perhaps have reservations about diluting the purity of Chinese society by Western influence, Western industrialization?

Vice-Premier Deng: I can tell you clearly that on this point not only the central leadership but also our local leadership and the people throughout the country are unanimous on this policy.

Within our leadership there are older people like I, myself, an older person, and there are middle-aged and young persons. And since the policies we are carrying out are correct, since the principles, policies and measures we are adopting are correct, I can say as a matter of certainty that they will continue.

Mr. Brinkley: Mr. Vice-Premier, you were saying last week that the United States had been in strategic retreat since the early 70s. Could you explain to us your thinking on that, your reason for saying that?

Vice-Premier Deng: I did not mean strategic retreat but for quite some time now, the Soviet Union is on the offensive, whereas the United States is on the defensive. In proceeding from such an assessment, it has been our contention all along that the only two countries capable of launching a world war are the United States and the Soviet Union. Because of the changes in position, the main hotbed of war now is the Soviet Union.

Mr. Brinkley: In view of your previous answer about China, the U.S., Japan and Western Europe co-ordinating their policies toward Russia, how might the Russians react if they feel they are being surrounded and ganged up on?

Vice-Premier Deng: They will not be able to disregard the opposition of the people of the whole world. It has always been my contention that in order to deter hegemonism, to restrain hegemonism, what we need is not this or that treaty or this or that resolution, but solid, down-to-earth, united action; even though at the same time I also consider that it is necessary to engage in negotiations, to sign this or that agreement, to pass this or that resolution. But we cannot depend upon such things. We cannot seek for security in such things.

Mr. Cronkite: Let's take a specific case in point, if we might and see how that sort of unification against the Soviet hegemony might work.

Can I assume that you, Mr. Vice-Premier, are concerned about the situation in Iran, possibly resulting in benefit to the Soviet Union?

Vice-Premier Deng: Like other countries of the world, we are concerned about the situation



Vice-Premier Deng interviewed by U.S. TV commentators.

in Iran. The strategic position of Iran is extremely important. As for China, we can only morally express our points of view. We cannot do very much because of lack of ability there. And I believe that those countries who are in a position to do more should adopt a very serious attitude toward the question of Iran, and adopt more effective measures to help bring about a solution of the problem there.

Mr. Cronkite: Under the assumption that the United States is deeply concerned about Iran and you are deeply concerned about Iran, under your proposal of being united in preventing Soviet hegemony, then would you not propose that we do something together to try to prevent Soviet aggression in Iran?

Vice-Premier Deng: But I just said in this particular field our ability to do something is very, very small; in fact, it might be said we are not able to do anything. If we are able to exert even a little strength there, we will certainly do so.

Mr. Lehrer: Mr. Vice-Premier, your remarks about the Soviet Union, since you have been in this country, have been interpreted as an attempt by you to undercut President Carter's position on SALT II. Was that your intention?

Vice-Premier Deng: That was not my intention. I had just said that whether the negotiations with the Soviet Union or the signers of that agreement with the Soviet Union is not

something which we are opposed to. In fact, we might even say some of it is necessary.

We are just saying that we cannot place our hopes on such agreements, that such agreements cannot play too much of a restraining role on the Soviet Union.

Mr. Lehrer: A columnist this morning asked the question as to whether or not you, Mr. Vice-Premier, would be willing to have President Carter come to China and criticize China's policy toward the Soviet Union.

Vice-Premier Deng: If his criticisms are correct, we welcome it. And what is more, we have not criticized American policy here. And what I have been saying here is not anything new; it has been said by Chinese leaders over the past many years.

Mr. Reynolds: If the people of Taiwan, the people and the government of Taiwan, refuse to voluntarily reunite with you, the United States continues to supply defensive weapons to the people of Taiwan, even after the expiration of the mutual defense treaty, what alternative do you have for reunification, except force?

Vice-Premier Deng: We will try our very best by peaceful means to bring about the return of Taiwan to the motherland and to complete our reunification.

Mr. Reynolds: Is there any doubt in the Vice-Premier's mind that if he should abandon

peaceful means, he would be resisted by the United States with force?

Vice-Premier Deng: No, the question is if we are to commit ourselves to not using armed force at all, then that will be equivalent to the tying of our own hands, and the result then would be to have the Taiwan authorities absolutely refuse to negotiate with us for a peaceful reunification. That could only then, in the end, lead to an arms solution of the problem.

Mr. Brinkley: Mr. Vice-Premier, aside from friendship and good will, what did you most hope to accomplish on this trip to the U.S.?

Vice-Premier Deng: Through this visit and, principally, because of the normalization of relations between China and the United States, we look forward to broad prospects to the development of relations between us in political, economic, scientific and technological, cultural and any other fields.

Mr. Brinkley: Do you believe you can maintain the traditional Chinese culture while importing all of this technology from the West?

Vice-Premier Deng: It is a matter of certainty we will maintain our traditional culture.

Mr. Cronkite: Mr. Vice-Premier, we are going to learn very shortly of the agreements you have made here. You are going to sign some protocols at the White House. What have you disagreed about in your discussions with President Carter?

Vice-Premier Deng: Our method is for each side to express his own views without trying to impose one's views on the other. It is precisely because of that that our talks have been very cordial.

Mr. Cronkite: Could you say just what the principal dangers are to this continued euphoric honeymoon period between our two nations?

Vice-Premier Deng: I see no danger. The honeymoon will continue. *(Laughter)*

Mr. Lehrer: But this interview will not, Mr. Vice-Premier. Our time is up for all of us. Thank you very much.

Powerful Factor for Maintaining Asian and World Peace

— World opinion praises Vice-Premier Deng's U.S. visit

VICE-PREMIER Deng Xiaoping's U.S. visit following the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States has produced a strong response not only among the people of the two countries but also in other parts of the world. The successful visit brings about amiable co-operation between the two major countries across the Pacific and is undoubtedly an important factor for maintaining and promoting peace in Asia and the world as a whole.

High Appraisal

The public of all countries closely followed the visit and favourably commented on the very fruitful talks between the leaders of the two countries. This is not strange, for the world today is most tranquil. In Africa, the Middle

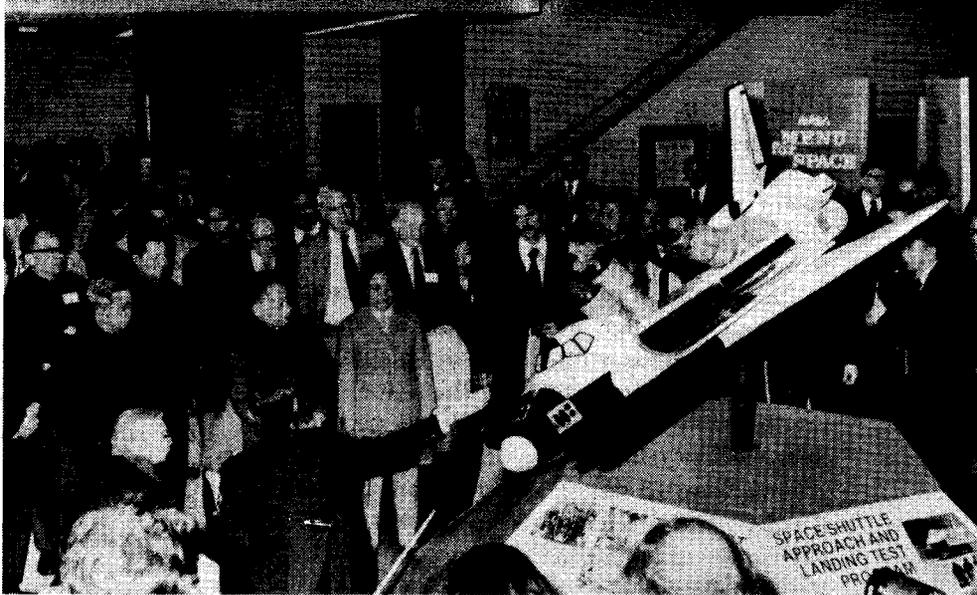
East, and West and Southeast Asia, many third world countries' independence and security are being threatened and violated, and the threat of war hangs over Europe. The development of the international situation proves that hegemonic expansion is the root cause of the world's intransquillity and that the danger of war comes mainly from Soviet social-imperialism. The joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States reiterated the principles of opposing the seeking of hegemony contained in the Shanghai Communique. The joint press communique issued during Vice-Premier Deng's visit once again stressed: "They [the two sides] reaffirm that they are opposed to efforts by any country or group of countries to establish hegemony or domination over

others, and that they are determined to make a contribution to the maintenance of international peace, security and national independence." Today, China and the United States have developed their relations. The significance of this extends far beyond the sphere of bilateral relations. It is in accord with the interests and aspirations not only of the Chinese and American peoples, but also of the people of all other countries in the world. Therefore, it is warmly welcomed and highly appraised by all countries and peoples in the world who love peace.

For several days running the mass media throughout the world have given much space and time to reporting and commenting on Vice-Premier Deng's visit. The Romanian paper *Scinteia* and the Yugoslav dailies *Borba* and *Politika* featured in several consecutive issues news and commentaries warmly hailing Vice-Premier Deng's successful visit and stressing that the relations of co-operation established between China and the United States in "a new era" were a new and extremely important factor in modern world politics. Japan's Kyodo News Agency and various Japanese papers held that following the establishment of U.S.-China diplomatic relations, Vice-Premier Deng's successful visit "will have historic significance in strengthening American-Chinese relations and influencing world politics."

The press in such ASEAN countries as Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore have published articles and editorials pointing out that Vice-Premier Deng's historic visit strengthens the anti-hegemonic front, will further guarantee Asian and world security, "will have a far-reaching effect in changing the world situation" and "hence, bring real benefits to the whole world."

The press in Bangladesh and Turkey said that Vice-Premier Deng's U.S. visit affected "the world 'balance of force,'" making the Soviet Union uneasy because it realized that it has been sandwiched between two great forces. In



Vice-Premier Deng visiting the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center in Houston.

Africa, the media in Egypt, Morocco, Zaire, Mauritania and Senegal have published commentaries stating that Vice-Premier Deng's visit is a major political event of world significance which upsets Soviet plans for world hegemony. They pointed out that the Russian bear would be contained within a certain sphere if all countries unite.

Press opinion in the Latin American countries of Chile, Mexico, Argentina and Guyana held that Vice-Premier Deng's visit was another step in rapidly changing the international balance and that both politically and economically it was "an event of great significance."

Public opinion in some West European countries pointed out that Vice-Premier Deng's historic visit had opened "a new era" in Asia and the world and that strengthening unity between China and the West could cope with the Soviet Union, the common threat.

Moscow Worried and Apprehensive

The constructive and fruitful talks between the leaders of China and the United States and the signing of an agreement on co-operation in science and technology and a cultural agreement between the two countries were warmly welcomed by the world, but were greeted by Moscow with scowling hostility.

Since mid-December last year, when China and the United States announced the establishment of diplomatic relations and Vice-Premier Deng's scheduled visit to the United States, the Moscow ruling clique has become greatly flustered and extremely hostile. It has let out

a torrent of vicious attacks and slanders. It shamelessly claimed that the development of relations between China and the United States meant that two countries were "engaging in a plot" to "take joint action against peace and the freedom of the people of all lands." The bosses in the Kremlin, Brezhnev and others, personally came out to malign the United States' development of relations with China as "playing with fire" in an attempt to use China for "global retaliation." The Soviet press and periodicals have recently reeked with words aimed at sowing discord in Sino-American relations. During Vice-Premier Deng's visit, TASS, *Pravda*, *Izvestia* and the television in the Soviet Union released a flood of vicious abuse and groundless accusations against the United States and China. These, however, reflect the Soviet Union's fears that the development of Sino-U.S. relations will help China's efforts to realize the four modernizations and make China strong. On the eve of Vice-Premier Deng's visit, and during it, the Soviet dailies *Pravda* and *Izvestia* vehemently protested against the United States "equipping China" with modern technology, saying that if China realizes its four modernizations "it means strengthening our mortal political enemy." The Soviet Union is uneasy because developing Sino-American relations will deal a serious blow to Moscow's global strategy for world hegemony. Mention of opposing hegemonism in the Sino-American joint press communique sent Moscow into a fit of fury and TASS blatantly demanded an "explanation" from the United States. The Soviet Ambassador to the United States Dobrynin also personally

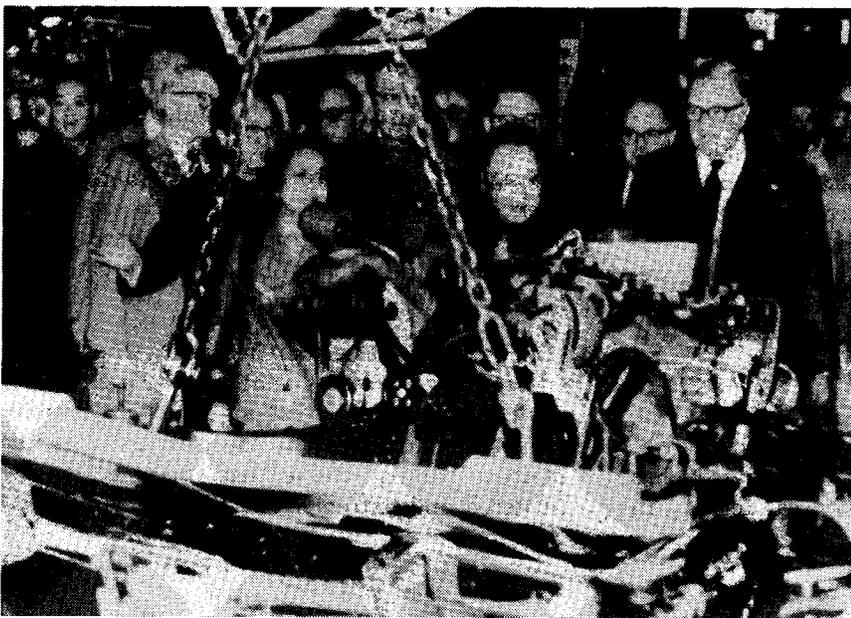
"expressed indignation" at this to the U.S. Secretary of State and attacked Vice-Premier Deng's statements in the United States on opposing hegemonism. The touchiness of the Soviet revisionists on this question once again exposes them as thorough hegemonists.

However, no matter how irritated the Soviet Union becomes, it can neither block the trend of China and the United States developing relations of friendship and co-operation nor arrest the surging movement of all countries in the world uniting against hegemonism. The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, and the fruitful results achieved in the talks between the leaders of the two countries are a cold rebuff to Soviet machinations to disrupt Sino-U.S. relations. As for the Soviet "indignation" and its demand for an "explanation" of the words "to establish hegemony or domination over others" in the Sino-American joint press communique, a White House official replied that it meant whoever fits the shoe. The American press also put it well when they said that America must not refrain from carrying out her existing policy because of Soviet displeasure.

Facts prove that it was certainly not fortuitous that Vice-Premier Deng's statements and the principle of opposing hegemonism reiterated in the Sino-U.S. joint press communique won the hearts of the people and the high appraisal of international public opinion.

A February 1 report by a correspondent of the Japanese news agency Kyodo said: "Out of consideration for the Soviet Union, Carter did not use phrases agreeing to Deng's whole speech, but the United States and China have arrived at a completely identical view on the strategy of co-operating to deal with the expanding of Soviet military strength." The correspondent said that the "common understanding reached between China and the United States will exert a tremendous influence on the world situation."

At a Ford assembly line in Atlanta.



Forming a Broad United Front For Victorious Resistance

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea issued a statement on January 11 announcing that the whole people of Kampuchea are forming the broadest national, democratic and patriotic united front to carry the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors through to the end.

THE war waged by the Kampuchean people to resist Viet Nam and defend their country is raging in all parts of Kampuchea. The Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and people are valiantly dealing blows on their own territory at the invading enemy. A protracted people's war against the Vietnamese aggressors has begun.

A month or so ago, the reactionary Vietnamese authorities, relying on the support of Soviet social-imperialism, brazenly launched a blitzkrieg against Democratic Kampuchea. They dispatched over 100,000 regular troops and a great number of planes and tanks, and occupied Phnom Penh, capital of Democratic Kampuchea, and many cities and towns and vital communication lines. The Kampuchean people have suffered great losses and sustained temporary setbacks. But the aggressors can only run amuck for a period of time in the cities. The vast countryside, mountainous areas and jungles are still in the hands of the Kampuchean patriotic army and people. The Kampuchean Revolutionary Army with its effectives intact and relying on the favourable terrain has begun flexible guerrilla warfare. The Vietnamese aggressors besieged in cities and along communication lines have landed themselves in a passive position. The Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression has today entered a new phase.

At this critical historical juncture when national survival is at stake in the face of a formidable foe, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea issued a statement on January 11, solemnly announcing that the entire Kampuchean people are forming the broadest national, democratic and patriotic united front to fight to the end against the Vietnamese aggressors. The statement reflects the strong determination of the Kampuchean people to carry the struggle

to the end and their common will of unity in opposing the enemy. The great banner of the national, democratic and patriotic united front is flying over the glorious Angkor Wat. It has become a powerful guarantee for the entire Kampuchean nation sharing a bitter hatred to wipe out the invading enemy.

The internal situation of Kampuchea has undergone a radical change as a result of the Vietnamese invasion. Vietnamese regional hegemonists are bent on conquering and annexing the whole of Kampuchea by force of arms and turning the country into their vassal state. Kampuchea is now overrun by Vietnamese aggressors and the existence of the Kampuchean nation is seriously threatened. Thus the national contradiction between Kampuchea and the Vietnamese aggressors has suddenly become the main contradiction, while the contradictions between classes and between political groups in Kampuchea have become secondary. Consequently, the urgent task of the Kampuchean people is to take the new situation into consideration, sum up experience in good time, readjust the policies and form a most extensive national, democratic and patriotic united front. There is every reason for all the patriotic classes, social strata and political forces to unite in the sacred, national mission to resist the Vietnamese aggressors, safeguard national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Such a great national unity is undoubtedly of paramount significance for the Kampuchean people to win final victory over the Vietnamese aggressors.

The experience of the Kampuchean revolution and the revolutions of other countries has proved that in the struggle of a whole nation against outside aggression, the united front under correct leadership is a magic weapon for victory. Within this front, it is necessary to form a massive and strong force to resist the enemy and win national salvation by relying on the broad masses of the workers and peasants and, at the same time, uniting all the forces that can be united. The workers and peasants who comprise the majority of the population are the

main force. In wartime, it is also necessary to show concern for their livelihood and pay attention to work methods, bring into full play their patriotic zeal and have them organized. At the same time, it is also imperative to unite all the patriotic political forces in the great mission of resisting Vietnamese aggression and defending the country.

In the united front, the patriotic intellectuals are a force not to be ignored. The Kampuchean intellectuals love their country. They will play an important role in future struggles. The Chinese people had the same experience during their war of national liberation. At that time, our Party adopted a policy to draw great numbers of intellectuals into the struggle. As a result, the revolutionary forces expanded and the revolutionary united front developed. The intellectuals went to the battlefield against the enemy and to various base areas, took part in political, military, economic and cultural work, aroused and organized the masses, and performed meritorious deeds in the cause of our national liberation. At present, the Kampuchean patriotic intellectuals are throwing themselves into the new national struggle, and are bound to make positive contributions to the war of resistance against Viet Nam and defending the country.

The national, democratic and patriotic united front is a broad one. The more people joining the front, the better. The broader the united front, the more powerful it will be. It should not only embrace the workers, peasants and intellectuals, but also unite all patriotic national bourgeoisie and enlightened people and all forces who will resist the Vietnamese aggressors. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea has called on all the Kampuchean people at home and abroad to unite in the struggle against Viet Nam's aggression. This fully expresses the common aspirations of all patriotic forces. The Kampuchean people's struggle against Viet Nam and for defending the country will certainly bring about a new situation and continue to win victories, so long as they correctly follow the principles of the national, democratic and patriotic united front and at the same time adopt corresponding policies.

The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people. Once they are mobilized, the enemy will be engulfed and the revolutionary army will be able to overcome its weakness in arms and munition and all other difficulties in the war and obtain powerful support. Therefore, unity between

the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and the broad masses of the people is the most reliable foundation for persisting in the struggle and achieving victory. The experience of the Kampuchean revolution has proved and will continue to prove this great truth.

The Kampuchean people have full confidence in their just struggle. The fact that the Vietnamese aggressors have occupied many cities and towns in Kampuchea forebodes nothing but the beginning of their doom. With their battlefield overstretched, their forces scattered, their rear areas poorly guarded and their supplies falling short, the Vietnamese aggressors are already bogged down in a quagmire. As a result of a protracted resistance put up by the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese aggressors will certainly pass from holding the initiative in strategy to losing it and will undergo the process of changing from strength to weakness, whereas the Kampuchean people will change from a passive position to regaining the initiative and from weakness to strength. As long as they persist in a protracted and unswerving people's war, the Kampuchean people will certainly defeat the Vietnamese aggressors and win the war of resistance against Viet Nam and defending the country.

Kampuchea's cause of resistance to Viet Nam and in defence of the fatherland is just. It enjoys not only support and assistance among the broad masses of the people at home, but also extensive sympathy and support among all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and people in the world. Censure of the Vietnamese aggression and the call for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea resound throughout the whole world. The Chinese people firmly stand by the Kampuchean people who are victims of aggression, resolutely oppose the hegemonists subjecting weak and small nations to aggression and enslavement and will give many-sided support to the Kampuchean people who are fighting hard. We are firmly convinced that the day will certainly come when the Vietnamese aggressor troops will be driven out of the sacred land of Kampuchea, when an independent and sovereign Kampuchea with territorial integrity will stand on the Mekong River, and when the Kampuchean people will rid themselves of all the humiliations imposed by the Vietnamese aggressors and make the ancient Angkor culture again shine forth in all its brilliance.

*("Renmin Ribao" editorial,
February 10)*

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

To Kill More Aggressors

National Congress. A national congress was convened in Kampuchea by the Supreme Military Commission of the Kampuchean Communist Party Central Committee on February 1 and 2. The congress was attended by 183 leading cadres in charge of guerrilla warfare in various regions and 230 cadres from various departments.

The congress analysed the situation following the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea as well as the strong and weak points of Kampuchea and the enemy. It summed up the experience of the month-long guerrilla war and formulated more effective guerrilla war plans with a view to ultimately defeating the Vietnamese aggressors. These tasks included the defence of the political power of the workers and peasants; the overthrow of the Vietnamese-backed puppet regime; defending and organizing the people to develop production and ensuring economic self-sufficiency; unfolding the guerrilla war against the Vietnamese aggressors and repeatedly weakening and annihilating Viet Nam's effectives until final victory is won.

The War. More than 100,000 Vietnamese invaders are now bogged down in the people's war waged by the Kampuchean army and people. Several Soviet and Cuban advisers with Vietnamese divisional headquarters were killed during an attack last month on Pochentong Airport in Phnom Penh by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army.

AFP reported that over 300 Soviet and Cuban advisers have been killed on Kampuchean soil since December 25.

Kampuchean troops in areas south of Takhmau, southwest of Vat Slay, west of Bek Chan and northwest of Ra San Long continued to close in on the enemy in Phnom Penh, and the Vietnamese aggressors are finding it difficult to maintain contact with the outside. Kampuchean Revolutionary Army elements inside the city are also making life hard for the enemy.

The sacred territory of Kampuchea is no playground for the Vietnamese aggressors and their master — the Soviet Union. The Vietnamese aggressors have bitten off more they can chew and are meeting their end in Kampuchea.

KOREA

Proposal Sparks Action

After putting forward a four-point proposal for the reunification of Korea, including the convocation of a whole-nation congress, on January 23, the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland on February 5 suggested that a preparatory committee for national reunification be formed to replace the North-South Co-ordination Commission and that talks of working-level representatives of the north and the south be convened early in April in preparation for the whole-nation congress. The Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) was authorized to announce the official decision to stop attacking south Korea as of February 1, 1979.

The south Korean side has taken a positive stand, accepting the call for dialogue by the north. The South Korean Revolutionary Party for Reunification and organizations of overseas Koreans have issued statements expressing their readiness to send representatives to participate in the dialogue and consultation.

Various countries, political parties, social organizations and well-known personages as well as newspapers, news agencies and radios in many countries have voiced support for the new proposal. The Korean people hope eagerly the division of their fatherland which has lasted for more than 30 years will soon come to an end. The new proposal and action taken by north Korea conform to the desire of the whole nation and the fundamental interests of the people of all strata. The whole-nation congress, when convened, will solicit the opinions of all political parties and the people of all strata in the northern and southern parts of Korea, and its participants will pool their wisdom for opening up a path to step-by-step reunification.

SOVIET UNION

Exerting New Pressure On Japan

The Soviet authorities have recently engaged in a military buildup on Japan's four northern islands which have been occupied by the Soviet Union since the close of World War II. They have established new military installations on the Kunashiri and Etorofu Islands and held off-shore military manoeuvres. Since last May, Soviet military strength on the

four Japanese islands has quadrupled. Military installations including air bases have been improved and permanent barracks built on the islands where at present, 5,000-6,000 Soviet troops equipped with tanks, armoured cars, big-calibre guns and jet fighters are stationed. Under these circumstances it is quite natural for Japan to be concerned. According to Japanese public opinion, the Hokkaido coast is now within range of Soviet guns deployed on Kunashiri Island, a landing on Hokkaido can be staged within 20 minutes, and thus this buildup is a dagger pointed at Japan's throat.

The Japanese Government on February 5 lodged a protest with the Soviet Union and strongly demanded that the Soviet Union return Japan's northern territories and that the installations on these bases be dismantled immediately. The Japanese Government said, "The presence of military forces and the construction of military setups on these islands run counter to the spirit of an early and peaceful settlement of the northern territory issue."

The Japanese public outrage was also reflected in the editorials of three major newspapers, *Nippon Keizai Shimbun*, *Yomiuri Shimbun* and *Tokyo Shimbun*, which strongly protested this recent Soviet move and pointed out that the Soviet Union had blasphemed the feelings of the Japanese people by unilaterally turning the two islands into military bases.

The Soviet Union, however, paid no heed to the Japanese Government and public protest, but asserted that Japan had interfered in the internal affairs, that "the Kurile Islands [Chishima Islands] are Soviet territory" and that the Soviet

Union "can do what it pleases" on them.

This Soviet response represents an escalation of their claim to the Chishima Islands. Previously, whenever Japan demanded the return of her four northern islands, Moscow would maintain that the territorial problem between the two countries "has already been settled" or that "there is no outstanding territorial problem between Japan and the Soviet Union." But it never dared to state that Japan's northern territories were Soviet territory. By making such a claim now, Moscow is increasing its pressure on Japan.

This escalation is an attempt to block Japan's demand for the return of the northern territories and is part of a Soviet plot to "legalize" its troop reinforcements on the four Japanese northern islands in order to permanently occupy them.

This escalation also reflects the Soviet Union's displeasure with Japan's attitude towards the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea. The suspended Japanese aid to Viet Nam, the increase of Japanese aid to Thailand and Japan's closer co-ordination with the ASEAN countries have greatly annoyed Moscow. The Soviet clamour about its right "to do what it pleases" is meant as an intimidation against Japan.

IRAN

Bakhtiar Government Out

With the army declaring its neutrality on February 11, Iran's Bakhtiar government, formed before the departure of the Shah, no longer exists and state power is being transferred to the provisional government appointed by religious leader Khomeini. The national radio and television network and

government buildings were occupied one after another by Khomeini supporters.

Teheran radio announced on February 12 in a communique signed by "the provisional operational staff of the revolutionary government" that "the revolution having succeeded, the General Staff, the Imperial Guard, and various army corps have come over to the people's movement." The communique asked the people to stop all attacks on barracks and administrative buildings, and do no more damage to public property.

The Pars News Agency said that Senate President Seyed Mohammad Sajjadi announced on February 11 that all Senators had resigned, and Majlis (Lower House) Speaker Javad Saiid also announced that the majority of Majlis members had declared their support for the revolution led by Khomeini and for the Bazargan government.

The provisional Bazargan government was announced by Khomeini on February 5. The following day, tens of thousands of people turned out in the streets demonstrating their support for the appointment of Mehdi Bazargan as prime minister of the "provisional government."

Bazargan, 73, leader of the Iranian Liberation Movement, on February 9 announced a six-point government programme at a Teheran University mass rally.

The situation elsewhere in Iran is not clear. The Supreme Military Council of Iran declared in a communique on February 11 that all troops must return to their barracks. "The army will support with all efforts the will and desire of the Iranian people," the communique said.

● *Rich Mineral Resources*

China is one of the richest countries in verified reserves of a dozen minerals which include coal, iron, copper, petroleum and tungsten, said director of the State Geological Bureau Sun Daguang at a recent national geological conference held in Beijing.

All 140 or so useful minerals have been found in China, and reserves for more than 130 have been verified. Some rare minerals are not so rare in this country.

A bigger effort is to be made over 12 years to find and verify reserves of ferrous, non-ferrous and energy resources to meet the needs of China's socialist modernization. Future prospecting would employ modern techniques like telemetric sensors and remote-sensing, said Sun Daguang.

Telemetric geological centres will be set up in both north and



Assembly shop, Beijing Camera Factory.

south China to make use of photographic data taken from air or satellite, and a library storing these data will be established in Beijing. Laboratories for analysing remote-sensing data and large or medium-sized computer stations will also be built in a dozen provinces and autonomous regions in the next few years.

● *New Plants in Beijing*

A number of new industrial projects were completed and went into operation in Beijing last year. Among them were a camera factory, two sets of 50,000-kilowatt generators, a new section of an iron mine (which will increase the annual iron ore output by 2 million tons), a steel rolling mill (with an annual production capacity of 25,000 tons), a chemical fertilizer plant (which produces 11,000 tons of synthetic ammonia every year), a benzene unit (capable of producing 100,000 tons a year) and an addition to the general internal-combustion engine plant (that will increase annual output by 300,000 horsepower).

Building materials and textile industries also expanded their production capacities in 1978.

● *A Novel Ad*

Last October the Shanghai paper *Jiefang Ribao* advertised that the Shanghai No. 3 Steel



Gongchangling Iron Mine, Anshan.

Plant needed help tackling the problem of determining the thickness of steel billets.

Two days afterwards a couple of technicians from the Shanghai Changzheng Machinery Plant arrived at the steel plant with some proposals. Later, a deputy director and some technicians and workers from the Shanghai Ultrasonic Waves Instrument Plant brought an ultrasonic thickness gauge they had developed. Before three months had passed more than 100 such people came. In

addition, the plant received 200 letters from 16 provinces and municipalities, some of which contained proposals with blueprints, foreign technical materials or models.

Each proposal received serious attention. Finally the instrument submitted by the Shanghai Ultrasonic Waves Instrument Plant was selected. The steel plant also pooled all the available resources and knowledge to design a small car to carry the gauge. The hard nut was thus cracked.

The enthusiastic response to this advertisement mirrors the people's initiative for modernization as well as demonstrates the importance and necessity for technical co-operation in China, a nation weak in technology. Lately people have suggested that newspapers should give more extensive coverage to new techniques and technological processes and carry advertisements for new products. It has also been proposed that a centre for introducing technology be established.

(Continued from p. 16.)

terprises, a practice that did much to unite, educate and remould them, as well as to improve production skills and enterprise management. To encourage them to continuously remould themselves and further their initiative in the service of socialist modernization, we should organize them to take part in these drives and campaigns together with the workers and staff. Those who do well in production and other work should be commended and given material awards, while those who are politically progressive and make outstanding contributions may be cited as advanced producers or workers.

Six, welfare measures and benefits have already been worked out by the State Council. Some of these, however, were not consistently carried out due to Lin Biao—"gang of four" interference and sabotage; others should be revised to suit the changed situation. The State Council in 1957 stipulated different treatments in wages and medical care during sick leave for industrialists and businessmen holding stocks worth less than 2,000 yuan and those holding stocks worth more than 2,000. Now the fixed interest has come to an end and their period of work in the enterprises has generally exceeded 20 years, so the provision is out of date.

The Party Central Committee now decides that all are now entitled to draw 50 to 70 per cent of their wages during sick leave, depending on their financial status and the length of leave. If such payment is already made according to the regulations for workers and staff (higher than this), there will be no

changes. They will also enjoy free medical service as the other workers and staff in the enterprises concerned do. The same settlement as for workers and staff in the enterprises concerned will be made for industrialists and businessmen who die not in the performance of their duties. The State Council is to issue related notices on these two matters.

As to retirement, the regulations formulated by the State Council in 1962 will continue in force. During the Cultural Revolution, these regulations were not observed in some places; they should be remedied. Pensions that were reduced should be refunded.

Seven, according to state policy, the payment of fixed interest expired in September 1966. Now, in answer to some industrialists and businessmen of the national bourgeoisie who have asked if they may draw their fixed interest accrued before the deadline, the Party Central Committee said yes.

Eight, the children of capitalists, the Party Central Committee reiterates, should be judged mainly by their own political attitude and not merely their family background. They are not to be discriminated against in Party or Youth League membership, entering schools and colleges or in getting jobs.

These are the eight main items in the Party Central Committee's decision on further implementing some Party policies as they concern the national bourgeoisie. They have already been notified to the local authorities. The united front work departments at all levels are asked to co-ordinate with other related departments and carry out this work satisfactorily.



FILMS

"The Great River Flows On"

This new widescreen colour feature film testifies to a degree to the successful endeavours of the scenarist, directors and members of the cast to break out of the strict, numbing guidelines laid down by the followers of the "gang of four" for artistic creation. The script had been finished in 1975 when the gang was riding high in the saddle, but its actual shooting (in 1977) was possible only after the gang's downfall.

The story covers 20 years of vast changes before and after liberation on the banks of the Huanghe (Yellow) River. The Huanghe is the second largest river in China and its basin gave rise to the Chinese nation and culture. But it had also been a source of much trouble for the Chinese people. Silt deposited on the lower reaches often caused the river to burst its banks and inundate the plain. Henan Province on the plain, where the story takes place, had been hit by 900 floods out of the 1,500 recorded in history.

It begins with the dynamiting of the Huanghe River dyke at Huayuankou, north of the provincial capital of Zhengzhou, in 1938 by the Kuomintang government. The KMT said this was to block the march of the Japanese aggressors, but it was

actually aimed at wiping out the army and civilians led by the Communist Party fighting the Japanese invaders. This KMT-inspired tragedy shook the world. It took a toll of 1 million lives and made 10 million homeless.

The surging flood swallows up village after village. Stacks of wheat, farm tools, doors, trunks and other human artifacts are rolled away together with corpses. The wail of the peasants rises above the roar of the water. The film presents vividly the sufferings of villagers when the dyke was breached. An old woman who refuses to leave her home is carried out by a young villager before her house caves in, but only to find a lonely wretched grave far from her home. A pretty young woman sells herself to help her husband and children...

The heroine is Li Mai. A flood left her alone in the world when

she was seven. For 30 years she had fought to keep alive, so when this catastrophe entered her life, it finds her strong, able and resourceful. She comforts the pessimistic villagers and does all she can to help others. After she comes into contact with the Party-led guerrilla forces, she is the one who organizes the refugees to fight the traitors and the Kuomintang to keep alive and free. After the defeat of the Japanese invaders, they return home to rebuild their houses and farmland even as they struggle against the reactionary forces of the landlord and support the people's war of liberation to overthrow Kuomintang rule. The story of Li Mai is the story of many peasant women in China who fought and won liberation in those years.

The second half of the film deals with changes in the flood area after the founding of the People's Republic. Here, for the



A scene from the picture: Premier Zhou arrives at the dyke.

first time, Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou are portrayed on the screen.

The film shows Chairman Mao inspecting the Huanghe River dyke and talking with Li Mai on how to lead water from the river to irrigate farmland. Today Li is a competent leader in farm work and in harnessing the river.

The film's climax comes when the flooding Huanghe peaks in 1958 and Premier Zhou arrives to inspect the endangered dyke. He works alongside the masses strengthening the dyke, attends a meeting of the Huanghe River harnessing committee and addresses amid pouring rain the thousands upon thousands of flood control workers. The film faithfully reproduces the following event in history: After listening to the views of the local people and carefully analysing the data, Premier Zhou changes the original plan of evacuating the 1 million inhabitants from this area on either bank. Instead, the people are mobilized to strengthen the dyke and fight. The flood crests pass and a good harvest was gathered that year. The people have demonstrated their strength and they set out to tame the Huanghe River and build a better life.

Li Zhun, the scenario writer, had spent four years during the 70s in the flood area and the story of the film is the result of his stay. In those years when Li Zhun was persecuted by the "gang of four," he and his family had lived among the peasants in Henan and had drawn courage and nourishment from them. His love for the people grew deeper by the day. This 51-year-old writer who had grown up in a village near the river has written 50 short stories and novels and a

dozen or so film scripts. After eight years of enforced inactivity, he wrote this film script. It bears all his characteristics — closeness to life, moving yet simple delineation of characters.

This is not the first time that the well-known actress Zhang Ruifang, playing the role of Li Mai, has co-operated with Li Zhun. Zhang's acting is subtle

as well as vigorous. For her role in the 60s as the young peasant woman Li Shuangshuang, lively and humorous, Zhang Ruifang won a "best film actress" award. In this new feature film, she is her old self. She has 42 years of stage life behind her, but this indomitable artist, whom the "gang of four" tried to break, has just begun a new chapter in her life.

SCIENCE

Sharing a Meteorite

Thirty-eight samples of the Jilin stone meteorite and a score of papers on it have been sent to noted geochemists in the United States, Japan, Britain, France, West Germany, India and eight other countries. The meteorite which showered down on Jilin Province in northeast China on March 8, 1976, was unusually large and some 100 fragments weighing a total of 2,700 kg. have been collected.

The stone meteorite fell in China, but its scientific research value belongs to all mankind, Chinese scientists concerned said, and they contacted their colleagues abroad. A 50-gramme fragment was sent last October to Dr. Harold C. Urey, professor of chemistry of the University of California, founder of the science of cosmochemistry in the United States and Nobel Prize winner, who has been invited with a number of his colleagues to lecture in China. Professor Urey has made an outline for the study of the fragment and



Scientists studying the big Jilin stone meteorite fragment.

hopes more samples will be exchanged.

Professor C. Moore of the United States Centre for Meteorite Studies has invited his colleagues in China to visit its laboratories and the famous Arizona meteor crater.

Professor S. Honda of Tokyo University has invited Chinese scientists to attend the 5th international meeting on isotope

chronology, cosmochronology and isotope geology scheduled to be held in Japan in 1982. Japanese assistant professor Naoki Onuma of the chemistry department of Tsukuba University has sent his paper on the Jilin meteorite to the Chinese journal *Diqiu Huaxue* (Geochemistry).

Other foreign scholars have sent to their Chinese counter-

parts valuable papers and meteorite samples, and British and West German specialists have acquainted their Chinese colleagues of development of meteorite studies in their respective countries.

The Jilin meteorite shower is also helping to swell the ongoing friendship and academic exchanges between the Chinese and foreign scientists.

ON THE STAGE AND SCREEN

From All Parts of the Country.

The second series of items selected for the national theatrical festival which started on January 1 to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of New China include:

- *Song of Newspaper Boys*, a Shaoxing opera, shows how staff members of a Party daily under the leadership of Comrade Zhou Enlai in the 40s struggled against reactionaries. This is the first time that revolutionary Chinese leaders have been portrayed in a local opera.

- *An Excellent Answer*, a comedy in Shanghai dialect, is about a group of scientists who continue to do research work surreptitiously when the "gang of four" was trying to wreck the country.

- *Xiaoyan and Dayan*, a local opera, describes two girls' different approach towards marriage.

- *Meet Again, Swapping Pigs and Partner* — *huagu* (flower drum) operas from Hunan — all three have themes about the new ways of life in the rural areas.

- Acrobatics by youngsters from south China's Guangzhou city.

Performances of Lao She's Works. Scenes from the well-loved plays *Teahouse* and *Happiness of the Whole Family* by the late Lao She, a famous author and a man of letters, as well as ballads and cross-talks were staged to mark the 80th anniversary of his birth.

Beijing Opera

- *Hai Rui Dismissed From Office*, by the late Chinese

historian Wu Han, depicts an upright 16th century official who dares to side with the persecuted. Famous actor Ma Lianliang who played the leading role in the early 60s and the author were hounded to death by the "gang of four."

Films

- *Story About Wei Baqun* (Part I), is about Wei Baqun, a revolutionary leader of the Zhuang nationality who was active in the early 1930s.

- *Li Siguang and the Quaternary Glaciers of China*, this science film in colour recounts the geological surveys of the outstanding geologist and explains how the picturesque landscape of Mt. Huangshan and Mt. Lushan was moulded by glacial movements.

- *Threshold of Spring*, adapted from the novel by the progressive writer Rou Shi in the 1930s. This work of a high calibre was banned by Jiang Qing and her thugs in the Cultural Revolution.

Modern Drama

- *Young Is Beautiful* is about the labour, love, struggle and ideals of some young workers.



Scene from "Song of Newspaper Boys."

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