

BEIJING REVIEW

- Vice-Premier Deng in Washington
- China's Minority Peoples



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CHRONICLE

Jan. 28

Xinhua News Agency reports that the C.P.C. Central Committee recently passed a "Decision on the Question of Removing the Designations of Landlords and Rich Peasants and on the Class Status of the Children of Landlords and Rich Peasants." The decision points out that, except those who persist in maintaining their reactionary stand, all landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements who, over the years, have observed government laws and decrees and who have worked honestly, shall be considered as members of rural people's communes. All members of rural people's communes whose class origin is that of landlord or rich peasant shall have the class status of commune member and the class origin of their children shall be commune member and no longer that of landlord or rich peasant. In urban areas the above also applies.

Jan. 31

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping and President Carter sign a scientific and technological co-operation agreement and a cultural agreement.

Feb. 2

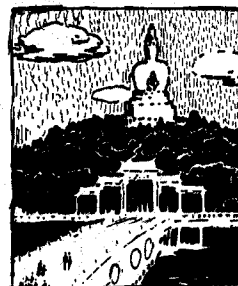
Vietnamese armed personnel again create incidents in the border areas of Yunnan and Guangxi of China, killing four Chinese frontier guards and wounding seven others. From Jan. 29 to Feb. 1, eight peaceable inhabitants and frontier guards in China's border areas were shot dead or killed by explosions and 16 others were wounded.

Feb. 3

Renmin Ribao publishes the State Council's regulations on protection of forestry resources and prohibition against wilful-felling of trees.

Feb. 5

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping and his wife leave Seattle after an official visit to the United States (January 29 to February 4). They visited Washington, D.C., Atlanta, Ga., Houston, Tex., and Seattle, Wash.



Vice-Premier Deng Visits The United States

At the invitation of President and Mrs. Carter, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping and his wife Madame Zhuo Lin made an official visit to the United States of America from January 29 to February 4. Vice-Premier Deng and President Carter held talks on questions of mutual concern in Washington. Accompanying Vice-Premier Deng in the talks were Vice-Premier Fang Yi, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and others. Also taking part in the talks on the U.S. side were Vice-President Mondale, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Assistant to the President for National Security Zbigniew Brzezinski and others.

A joint press communique issued on February 1 pointed out: "The talks were cordial, constructive and fruitful. The two sides reviewed the interna-

tional situation and agreed that in many areas they have common interests and share similar points of view. They also discussed those areas in which they have differing perspectives. They 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. The two sides consider that the difference in their social systems should not constitute an obstacle to their strengthening friendly relations and co-operation. They are resolved to work toward this end, and they firmly believe that such co-operation is in the interest of their two peoples and also that of peace and stability in the world and the Asia-Pacific region in particular.

"Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping on behalf of the Government of

the People's Republic of China and President Carter on behalf of the United States Government signed an agreement on co-operation in science and technology and a cultural agreement. Vice-Premier Fang Yi and the President's science adviser Frank Press signed and exchanged letters of understanding on co-operation between the two countries in education, agriculture and space. Vice-Premier Fang Yi and Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger signed an accord between the two countries on co-operation in the field of high energy physics. Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance signed an agreement on the mutual establishment of consular relations and the opening of consulates general in each other's country.

"Each side agreed to facilitate the accreditation of resident journalists by the other side.



President and Mrs. Carter, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping and Madame Zhuo Lin at the White House welcoming ceremony.

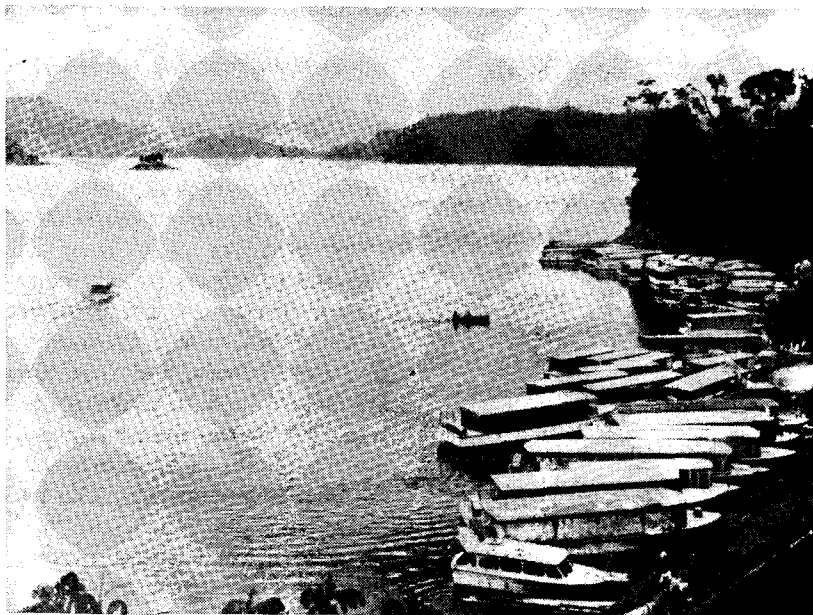
"The two sides agreed to conclude trade, aviation, and shipping agreements. These will be discussed during the visits to the People's Republic of China by Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal and Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps.

"On behalf of the Chinese Government and Premier Hua Guofeng, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping extended an invitation to President Carter to visit China at a time convenient to him. President Carter accepted this invitation. President Carter extended an invitation to Premier Hua Guofeng to visit the United States. Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping accepted this invitation on behalf of Premier Hua Guofeng. The specific time for these visits by the top leaders of the two countries will be discussed and decided upon at a later time."

Longings for Kinsfolk

The Spring Festival which fell on January 28 this year was, according to the tradition of the Chinese people, a time for family reunions. With the reunification of the motherland now in prospect, the Chinese people on the mainland think more than ever of their compatriots in Taiwan.

Following the publication of the Message to Taiwan Compatriots by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, people from all walks of life in the country have held meetings expressing their readiness to do their best to help bring about the early return of



The Riyue (Sun and Moon) Lake, a scenic spot in central Taiwan.

Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland (see *Beijing Review*, No. 2, 1979). On the eve of the Spring Festival, the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang had a get-together in Beijing, attended by many elderly members in their eighties who had come with the help of their children or grandchildren. They wrote impromptu poems giving expression to their feelings as described in a line by a Tang Dynasty poet: "When festival time comes round, we think all the more of our dear ones."

Those who came to the gathering expressed the hope that their old friends in Taiwan Province would contribute to the reunification of the motherland. They wished that Mr. Chiang Ching-kuo, in particular, would treasure the country's national interest above everything else, face the reality, clear away all prejudices and negotiate at an early date for the return of Taiwan to the motherland.

Developing Trade. With a view to bringing about the quick realization of economic intercourse as suggested in the Message to Taiwan Compatriots, a responsible member of the Ministry of Foreign Trade declared in a recent statement that when trade begins between the mainland and Taiwan, there will be no tariff for imports or exports, since this falls under the category of interflow of commodities within the People's Republic of China. Trade with Taiwan, he added, is not foreign trade. The ministry will only temporarily be in charge of such trade under the special circumstances at present.

The responsible member hoped that wide contacts and trade talks would begin with the industrial and commercial circles and with enterprises run by the local government or private individuals in Taiwan, and that Taiwan would send people here or to whatever place they think fit for talks. Trade will

be conducted on the principle of exchanging what one has for what one does not, and prices can be arranged on the basis of equality. Payments can be made in currencies acceptable to both parties.

Air and Postal Services. In response to the call for opening up air and postal services, Shen Tu, Director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, said that facilities for air services between Taiwan and the mainland would be provided at a moment's notice. Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Wang Zigang said that he was ready at any time to hold talks with the postal department in Taiwan on all related matters. Zhu Xuefan, former Minister of posts and telecommunications, cited a line from an ancient poet to describe the painful sentiments of those on Taiwan and the mainland who, for three decades, have not heard from their relatives or friends: "A letter from folks at home is worth ten thousand pieces of gold." He said that it wasn't a difficult thing for the authorities on Taiwan to put an end to this situation.

Cultural Exchange. Minister of Culture Huang Zhen invited literary and art workers in Taiwan Province to send delegations to take part in theatrical performances in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the People's Republic of China. He also said that if film workers in Taiwan are willing to make films in co-operation with studios on the mainland, they would be warmly welcomed.

The All-China Youth Federation has sent an invitation to

youth organizations and young people in Taiwan to attend a meeting of the federation's fifth committee to be held this summer and exchange views on questions of common concern to the younger generation and on the reunification of the motherland. The letter of invitation eagerly hoped that the young people there would come and visit the motherland, and discuss exchanges in culture, sports and arts. Whether they come collectively or individually, all would be welcome and their freedom to come and leave would be guaranteed. The letter also expressed the wish of the young people on the mainland to go to Taiwan for sightseeing and acquainting themselves with the economic progress there.

Recently, many newspapers on the mainland have a special column under the heading "Taiwan—Treasure Island of the Motherland" to meet the readers' strong desire to know more about Taiwan. During the Spring Festival, the Central People's Broadcasting Station presented a programme of songs and instrumental music performed by Taiwan artists. In Beijing, more than 1,000 Taiwan-born compatriots saw the Taiwan film *Looking for Mother Seventeen Years*.

Tracing the Origin. While the people on the mainland always think of their compatriots on Taiwan, the latter are thinking of their motherland too. The press on the mainland recently carried news items from Taiwan's newspapers and periodicals telling how many scholars there do research work and discuss the historical ties between Taiwan and the mainland. Such

efforts are described by them as "tracing the origin." A branch office of the "Central Library" on the island sponsored an exhibition known as "The Origin—Taiwan's Past and Present." On display were more than 200 articles showing the geographical and blood ties between Taiwan and the mainland and the exploration and opening up of Taiwan by the Chinese people.

Some papers here also reprinted poems and articles from publications in Taiwan. These literary works describe the Taiwan compatriots' nostalgia for the homeland. One of them reads:

Things change, stars
move,
And another year is in,
Beyond the horizon
some have yet to
return.
Estranged for thirty
years,
Without sending a word
home,
They worry their par-
ents to death.

Commission for Inspection Of Discipline Meets

The Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline Under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party held its first plenary session in Beijing from January 4 to 22.

Chen Yun, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and First Secretary of the Central Commission for Inspecting Dis-

cipline, presided over the meeting. He pointed out in an important speech that the commission's basic task is to uphold the Party's rules and regulations and foster a good style of work in the Party. The session was charged with the work of making all necessary preparations for the fulfilment of this task.

When this 73-year-old veteran revolutionary entered the meeting hall, he was greeted with a standing ovation. Motioning all present to stop clapping and sit down, he said that at future Party meetings, the participants should not applaud, still less stand up, when leaders come to join them. The meeting gave full play to democracy and progressed in a lively atmosphere.

Shortly after the founding of New China in 1949, the Chinese Communist Party set up commissions for the inspection of discipline at the central and local levels. They were renamed control commissions in 1955, with Zhu De, Dong Biwu and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation in charge. During the Cultural Revolution, these commissions were abolished.

The Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee held towards the end of last year decided to put on a sound basis the practice of democratic centralism and adherence to the Party's rules and regulations and to strengthen Party discipline. The session elected a 100-member Central Commission for Inspecting Discipline headed by Comrade Chen Yun and with

Comrades Deng Yingchao and Hu Yaobang as Second and Third Secretaries.

The commission's first plenary session reviewed the experience of the international communist movement and the Chinese Communist Party in this regard. After the victory of the Russian October Revolution, Party life was normal and a democratic atmosphere prevailed in the Soviet Union when Lenin was alive. Later, however, Party life became abnormal, and this gave Khrushchov, Brezhnev and their like the opportunity to usurp Party leadership and turn the Soviet Union into a social-imperialist country.

The Chinese Communist Party had a fine tradition and a good style of work. After country-wide liberation, however, a number of Party members, and some leading cadres in particular, became arrogant and conceited and placed themselves above the Party committees. This gradually gave rise to unhealthy practices within the Party. During the Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" aggravated the situation when they threw overboard Party rules and regulations and replaced democratic centralism with a fascist dictatorship. As a result, there was the danger that our Party would change its nature. If such a situation should remain unchanged, our Party would be deprived of fighting power.

It is, of course, no easy job to foster a good style of work in the Party. Much depends on the efforts of the whole Party, and the commissions for inspecting discipline at all levels shoulder

a particularly heavy responsibility in this respect.

The meeting stressed that work in the following three aspects should be done well at present.

1. Step up education in the Party's discipline and style of work among its 36 million members. Nearly half of them have been admitted into the Party after the Cultural Revolution and many have not undergone strict training in normal Party life.

2. Frame-ups and wrong cases of the past few years should be corrected, and all people involved should be rehabilitated as quickly as possible.

3. Conscientiously handle complaints, appeals and charges from the masses. Discipline inspection commissions at all levels are duty-bound to protect the people's democratic rights and uphold the socialist legal system. Resolute struggles must be waged against those Party members who suppress criticisms, resort to retaliation, abuse their powers and functions and bully or intimidate the people.

The meeting called on all members of the discipline inspection commissions to adhere to principle and dare to struggle. As advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong, they should not be afraid of being killed, imprisoned, expelled from the Party, dismissed from office or divorced by his or her spouse. They should be upright and just under all circumstances, otherwise they cannot do their work well.

Fewer Babies Born Last Year

Last year was the most successful year in China in the implementation of its birth control programme. Compared with 1971, eight million fewer babies were born.

Population growth rate was less than 1 per cent in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin and eight provinces. In Sichuan, China's most populous province, it was only 0.8 per cent. Thus the three municipalities and eight provinces have reached their 1980 target set by the state for birth control.

These figures were made known by the National Family Planning Conference held in Beijing last January.

China has a big population. Family planning is therefore an important measure in our overall plan to develop the national economy, speed up modernization and ensure the health of mothers and children.

To bring down population growth rate to less than 1 per cent by 1980, the conference decided that:

- Continued efforts should be made to encourage family planning in densely populated areas where the birth rate is high.

- Appropriate measures should be taken to increase the population in sparsely populated areas inhabited by the minority peoples. Guidance and help should be given to parents of large families who wish to practise birth control.

- Late marriage should be encouraged. In the countryside, the youngest age for marriage is generally 23 for women

and 25 for men. The age will be slightly higher for city dwellers.

- Families are encouraged to have only one child or two at most, with a three-year gap in between.

The conference proposed that people practising family planning should be encouraged, and restrictions should be placed on those having too many children. Advice should be given on contraception, and production of contraceptives should be stepped up. Contraceptives and sterilization services should, as before, be provided free of charge.

Thirteen Veteran Cadres Rehabilitated

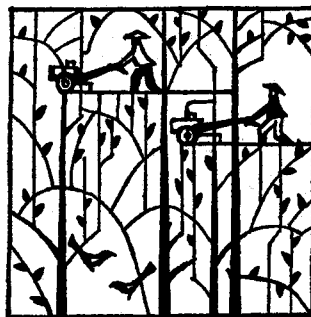
Two memorial meetings were held in Beijing towards the end of January, during which the good name of 13 veteran cadres was restored. These cadres had joined the Chinese revolution in the 1920s and 1930s and had made tremendous contributions. They were persecuted to death between 1967 and 1972 by Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their followers.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping presided over the first memorial meeting for the following eight comrades: Zhang Jichun, Deputy Director of the Propaganda Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Xu Haidong, Member of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wu Zhipu, Secretary of the Secretariat of the Central-South Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Liu Changsheng, Vice-Chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Zhang

Linzhi, Minister of Coal Industry; Wang Shiyong, Member of the Control Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Nan Hanchen, Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; and Liu Yumin, Minister of Building Engineering.

Comrade Li Xiannian presided over the other memorial meeting for five comrades: Minister of Agriculture Liao Luyan; Vice-Minister of Public Security Xu Zirong; Vice-President of the Chinese People's University Hu Xikui; Deputy Secretary of the Control Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee Liu Xiwu and Secretary of the Xizang (Tibet) autonomous regional Party committee Wang Qimei.

During the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" framed political charges against a large number of veteran revolutionaries holding important posts and persecuted them so as to clear away all obstacles to their plot of usurping Party and state power. Many old comrades who had for years followed Chairman Mao in making revolution died as a result of groundless charges. Redressing their grievances and restoring their good name conforms to the wishes of the people.



Vice-Premier Deng in Washington

DURING their three-day stay in Washington, D.C., Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping, his wife Zhuo Lin and his party were accorded a warm welcome. President Carter and Vice-Premier Deng made important speeches on many occasions. Following are excerpts of their speeches:

At the Welcoming Ceremony

President Carter held a ceremony on the South Lawn of the White House on January 29 to welcome Vice-Premier Deng and his party. Both host and guest spoke at the ceremony.

Both Sides Stressed Strengthening Relations Between China and the United States of America for World Peace, Security and Stability.

President Carter said: "Today we take another step in the historic normalization of relations which we have begun this year." "We expect that normalization will help to move us together toward a world of diversity and of peace."

"Under the leadership of Premier Hua Guofeng and of you, Mr. Vice-Premier," the President said, "the People's Republic of China has begun to move boldly toward modernization." The United States particularly welcomed the opportunity to exchange students and scholars and to improve trade, technological, scientific and cultural contacts with China, he went on.

"Let us pledge together that both the United States and China will exhibit the understanding, patience and persistence which will be needed in order for our new relations to survive," the U.S. President said.

Vice-Premier Deng said: "The significance of the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations extends far beyond bilateral relations. Amicable co-operation between two major countries on opposite shores of the Pacific is undoubtedly an important factor working for peace in this area and in the world as a whole."

"The people of the world," Vice-Premier Deng went on, "have the urgent task of redoubling their efforts to maintain world peace, security and stability, and our two countries

are duty-bound to work together and make our due contribution to that end."

"Sino-U.S. relations have arrived at a fresh beginning," Vice-Premier Deng said, "and the world situation is at a new turning point. China and the United States are great countries, and the Chinese and American peoples are two great peoples. Friendly co-operation between our two peoples is bound to exert a positive and far-reaching influence on the way the world situation evolves."

White House State Dinner

On the evening of January 29, President Carter and his wife Rosalynn Carter gave a state dinner in honour of Vice-Premier Deng and his wife Zhuo Lin.

President Carter Said: The New Relationship Between the United States and China Contributes to the Cause of Peace. In his toast at the dinner, President Carter said that Vice-Premier Deng's visit to the United States "is an important milestone in the development of friendly relations between the United States of America and the People's Republic of China."

"Today," President Carter said, "for the first time since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the Governments of the United States and the People's Republic of China have begun discussions at the highest level. Our discussions are fruitful and constructive because both of us are keenly aware that what we do now will establish precedents for future peaceful co-operation."

"We have not entered this new relationship for short-term gains. We have a long-term commitment to a world community of diverse and independent nations. We believe that a strong and secure China will play a co-operative part in that community. Our new relationship can particularly contribute to the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region."

"In the past year," the President said, "over 120 delegations from the People's Republic of China have visited the United States, and an even greater number of American groups have gone to China. Exchanges have begun in the

natural sciences, space, agriculture, medicine and other fields. Now, with the establishment of normal diplomatic ties, the exploratory nature of these exchanges can give way to a more valuable and permanent relationship. This will serve the interests of both our countries, and will serve the cause of peace."

"Your nation, like ours, has been created by the hard work of ordinary men and women. Despite our cultural, political, and economic differences, there is much for us to build on together."

"There are many hundreds of thousands of Americans of Chinese origin, and their contributions to our society have been even greater than their numbers would suggest. Our national life has been enriched by the work of Chinese-American architects, artists, and scientists—including three recent Nobel Prize winners," President Carter noted.

Vice-Premier Deng Said: The Friendly Cooperation Between the Peoples of China and the United States Is a Powerful Factor in Defending World Peace. In his toast at the state dinner, Vice-Premier Deng said that his arrival in the United States coincided with the Spring Festival in China. From time immemorial, he said, the Chinese people have celebrated this festival marking "the beginning of the annual cycle and rejuvenation of all things in nature." "Here, on this occasion, we share with our American friends present the feeling that a new era has begun in Sino-U.S. relations," the Vice-Premier said.

"For thirty years, our two nations were estranged and opposed to each other. This abnormal state of affairs is over at last. At such a time we cherish, in particular, the memory of the late Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai who blazed the trail for the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. Naturally, we think also of the efforts made by former President Nixon, former President Ford, Dr. Kissinger, many U.S. Senators and Congressmen, and friends in all walks of life. We think highly of the valuable contributions of President Carter, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Dr. Brzezinski to the ultimate normalization of our relations.



At the dinner given in Washington by President and Mrs. Carter in honour of Vice-Premier Deng and his wife Madame Zhuo Lin.

"Our two countries have different social systems and ideologies, but both Governments are aware that the interests of our peoples and of world peace require that we view our bilateral relations in the context of the overall international situation and with a long-term strategic perspective. This was the reason why the two sides easily reached agreement on normalization.

"Moreover, in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations our two sides solemnly committed themselves that neither should seek hegemony and each was opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony. This commitment restrains ourselves and adds to our sense of responsibility for world peace and stability," the Vice-Premier pointed out.

"We are confident that the amicable cooperation between the Chinese and American peoples is not only in the interests of our two countries' development," Vice-Premier Deng said, "but will also become a strong factor working for the preservation of world peace and the promotion of human progress."

Reception by Six U.S. Organizations

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping on January 30 attended a reception hosted by six U.S. organizations: the Foreign Policy Association, the National Gallery of Art, the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, the Council on Scholarly Communication With the People's Republic of China, the Asia Society and the China Council. Some 800 Americans from all walks of life were at the reception.

Vice-Premier Deng stated at the reception that "the world today is far from tranquil. In Africa, the Middle East, and in West and Southeast Asia, the independence and security of many third world countries have been threatened or infringed upon."

"With the full backing of the Soviet Union," the Chinese leader noted, "Viet Nam is brazenly subjecting Democratic Kampuchea to a massive armed aggression. Europe, too, is overshadowed by the threat of war. It is very evident that hegemonist expansion is the main source of turmoil in all parts of the world."

"The zealous pushing of a global strategy for world domination by the hegemonists cannot but increase the danger of a new world war. It has become an urgent task of all countries and people who cherish independence and peace to combat hegemonism."

China, he said, is a part of the third world. For the sake of the long-term interests of world peace and stability, China will firmly fulfil its internationalist obligations and will not hesitate even to shoulder the necessary sacrifices. "The Chinese people stand unswervingly by Kampuchea in its resistance against the Vietnamese aggressors," he emphasized.

"The Chinese people suffered amply from the miseries of war. We do not wish to fight a war unless it is forced upon us. We are firmly against a new world war. One of the objects of China's foreign policy is to delay its outbreak," the Vice-Premier pointed out.

Vice-Premier Deng and President Carter signing a scientific and technological co-operation agreement and a cultural agreement at the White House.



"We want peace — a genuine peace in which the people of each country may develop and progress as they wish, free from aggression, interference and bullying — not a false peace dictated by hegemonism. We are in favour of detente — a genuine detente which truly reduces the danger of war and safeguards the security of all nations — not a false detente used by some countries as a cover under which they carry on military buildup in preparation for wars of aggression and expansion."

Vice-Premier Deng refuted the allegations by some people that "Chinese are warlike" and that "China is a potential source of world war." He said: "China has throughout modern history been a victim of aggression, and even today it is under the threat of aggression. There is no reason for us to start a world war, nor are we qualified to do so."

"True," he went on, "we do speak constantly of the danger of war — not because we like it, but because the danger is a fact, and it comes precisely from the warmongers who are daily propagating an illusion of peace and detente. We think it imperative to face up to this harsh reality, instead of comforting oneself like an ostrich which sticks its head into the sand. It is gratifying to note that a growing number of people of insight in the United States are coming to recognize this danger."

"The Second World War broke out amidst a chorus of 'peace.' For people of our generation, this tragic lesson should still be fresh in our minds. In calling on the people of all countries to beware of the danger of a new world war, we hope to delay its outbreak through a united effort," said the Chinese Vice-Premier.

China Wishes to Solve the Taiwan Question in a Peaceful Way. On the Taiwan question, Vice-Premier Deng said: "We know that many friends are concerned over the future of Taiwan. Reunifying the motherland is the common wish of the entire Chinese people." "I believe the American people, who had the bitter experience of a divided nation more than a century ago, can understand the national wish of the Chinese people for reunification. The way to resolve the question of

bringing Taiwan back to the embrace of the motherland is China's internal affair." "We wish from the bottom of our hearts to resolve this question in a peaceful way, for that will be advantageous to our country and to our nation. This has been stated clearly in the Message to Compatriots in Taiwan by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. I should say that after the normalization of relations between China and the United States the chances for a peaceful solution have become greater. Naturally, things do not depend on our wishes alone, we have to see how they develop," the Vice-Premier noted.

Reception by U.S.-China Friendship Organizations and Overseas Chinese

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping and his wife on the evening of January 30 attended a reception given by the U.S.-China Peoples Friendship Association and the National Association of Chinese Americans and overseas Chinese in the United States.

Thanks to American Friends and Overseas Chinese for Having Worked Many Years for the Normalization of Sino-U.S. Relations. Vice-Premier Deng said at the reception: "I have had amicable, constructive and fruitful talks with President Carter. From now on, our two peoples will not be estranged from each other, and can greatly increase our friendly exchanges and actively carry on interchange and cooperation in various fields."

Vice-Premier Deng stated that the Chinese people welcome American friends and Chinese compatriots to visit China, to tour the country, to look up relatives and friends there, to offer valuable comments and suggestions, and to give useful assistance to the Chinese people in their drive for modernization.

"Many of you," Vice-Premier Deng said, "may have relatives living on the mainland of China and wish that they may come over for family reunions, and others may wish to go back to China to visit their relatives. This is quite natural and understandable. The Chinese Government will treat these legitimate wishes favourably and with sympathy and will adopt



Vice-Premier Deng at the tea party given by the U.S. House International Relations Committee.

effective measures to satisfy these wishes. You may rest assured on this score."

On the question of Taiwan, Vice-Premier Deng said that "after the normalization of relations between China and the United States, the chances of bringing Taiwan back to the embrace of the motherland and reunifying the country in a peaceful way have increased. In dealing with this question the Chinese Government will certainly take into account the actual situation in Taiwan, attach importance to the views of the people there, and adopt a reasonable policy. The reunification of the motherland is the common wish of the entire Chinese people, the Taiwan compatriots included. We feel concern for the Taiwan compatriots and have our hopes on them. We also place hope on the Taiwan authorities. We hope that they will keep national interests in mind and take a realistic attitude. This will make possible the smooth return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland."

With Congress Leaders

Vice-Premier Deng on January 30 attended a luncheon with Senators and a tea party given by the International Relations Committee of the House. After the luncheon with Senators, Vice-Premier Deng had a private meeting with Senate leaders. Answering questions raised by Senators about Taiwan, the Vice-Premier said: "We no longer use the term 'liberation of Taiwan.' As long as Taiwan returns to the motherland, we will respect the present realities, the present system there."

"On the one hand we respect the realities in Taiwan, on the other we must bring Taiwan back to the embrace of the motherland. By respecting the realities there, we will be speeding up its return," the Chinese Vice-Premier told reporters later.

Sino-U.S. Scientific, Technological, Cultural Agreements Signed

Vice-Premier Deng and President Carter on January 31 signed a scientific and technological agreement and a cultural agreement between the Chinese and U.S. Governments.

According to the five-year agreement on scientific and technological co-operation, China and the United States shall enter into co-operation on the basis of equality, reciprocity and mutual benefit in the fields of agriculture, energy, space, health, environment, earth sciences, engineering and other areas of science and technology and their management, as well as educational and scholarly exchanges. The two sides will encourage and facilitate contacts and co-operation between Chinese and American government agencies, universities, organizations and institutions and conclusion of accords between them.

President Carter and Vice-Premier Deng both spoke at the signing ceremony.

An Irreversible Course. President Carter said: "A strong and secure China which contributes constructively to world affairs is in our interest, and a globally engaged, confident, and strong America is in China's interest." "What we have accomplished together during the last three days has been exceptional," he said, adding,

Vice-Premier Deng at the reception given by six U.S. organizations.



"we have charted a new and irreversible course toward a firmer, more constructive and more hopeful relationship."

"While we pursue independent foreign policies, our separate actions in many places can contribute to similar goals. Those goals are a world of both security and peace, a world of diversity and stability, a world of independent nations free of outside domination. Both our countries have a special interest in promoting the peace and prosperity of the people of East Asia," President Carter stressed.

The U.S. President also announced that in the near future, American consulates will be opened in Shanghai and Guangzhou (Canton), and Chinese consulates will be opened in Houston and San Francisco. He added that hundreds of American students will go to study in China and hundreds of Chinese students will further their education in the United States.

The First Fruits of Friendly Co-operation. Vice-Premier Deng said in his speech: "Our two sides have done a significant job. And this is not the end, but the beginning." "We anticipated that, following the normalization of Sino-U.S. relations, there would be a rapid development of friendly co-operation between our two countries in various fields. The agreements we have just signed are the first fruits of our endeavours," the Vice-Premier stated.

"There are many more areas of bilateral co-operation and many more channels waiting for us to develop. We have to continue our efforts," the Vice-Premier stressed.

"It is my belief that growing contacts and co-operation among nations and increased interchanges and understanding between peoples will make the world we live in more safe, more stable and more peaceful. Therefore, the work we have just done is not only in the interests of the Chinese and American peoples but of the people of the world as well," said Vice-Premier Deng.

Luncheon With American Journalists

Vice-Premier Deng lunched with a group of American journalists on January 31.

China's Attitude to SALT Agreement. At a luncheon with American journalists, Vice-Premier Deng said that China was not against such negotiations as those on the limitation of strategic

weapons or the conclusion of treaties like the SALT. But, he said, "you cannot restrain Soviet hegemonism through negotiations or agreements."

The Vice-Premier cited three agreements reached in the past 15 years between the United States and the Soviet Union to show that such agreements have no effect whatsoever in curtailing the unbridled Soviet military buildup.

When the first treaty on partial banning of nuclear testing was signed in 1963 by the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain, he said, "the gap between the military capabilities of the Soviet Union and the United States was quite great, that is, the U.S.S.R. lagged far behind the United States in its military capabilities."

"Then amidst a chorus of praises for that treaty, the Soviet Union accelerated the pace of development of its military capabilities," the Chinese Vice-Premier noted.

When the second agreement was signed between the United States and the Soviet Union nine years later in 1972, the gap in the military strength of the two countries "had closed a great deal, although the United States was still somewhat in the lead."

By the time the third agreement came into force in 1974, "even public opinion in the United States acknowledged that the military strength of the two countries was on a par," Vice-Premier Deng said.

"Does this not show the effect of agreements?" the Vice-Premier asked.

"We are not against the conclusion of agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union to limit strategic arms," Vice-Premier Deng said. But it is quite clear that "you cannot restrain or reduce the Soviets' military buildup efforts or affect their policy of arms expansion through such measures as negotiations and agreements. What we want to say is that the people of the world should not have illusions in this respect. They should not be lulled into lowering their guard by such agreements."

Unite to Deal With Soviet Hegemonism. "What is needed is to adopt more realistic steps, practical steps—for instance, unity between the United States, China, Japan, Western Europe and other countries of the world, unity among



American friends welcome Vice-Premier Deng and his party at the airfield in Washington.

these countries to deal with Soviet hegemonism," Vice-Premier Deng stressed.

"To prepare for a war, the Soviet Union must first of all complete its strategic deployments. It must seek dependable bases. It must seek strategic resources. Many problems in many parts of the world stem from the fact that the hegemonists are seeking new bases and strategic resources," the Vice-Premier pointed out.

"We are of the view that the danger of war comes from the Soviet Union," the Chinese Vice-Premier told the reporters. "The threat to international peace, security and stability comes from the Soviet Union. So the thing that we can all do is that we should try to hamper whatever they do, undermine whatever they do and frustrate what they try to do in any part of the world."

Viet Nam, the Oriental Cuba. When answering questions about Viet Nam raised by American newsmen, Vice-Premier Deng pointed out that Viet Nam signed a treaty with the Soviet Union which has the nature of a military alliance. It launched a massive armed invasion of Kampuchea and has been engaged in provocations along its borders with China. "The role the Vietnamese play will be even worse than the Cubans," Vice-Premier Deng said. "We call the Vietnamese the Cubans of the Orient. If you don't teach them some necessary lessons, it just won't do," he added.

"Naturally," the Vice-Premier said, "we are also concerned about the security of our borders. There have been necessary troop movements and you are aware of this. But as to what actions to take, we will have to wait and

see. I can say two things: one, we Chinese mean what we say; and two, we Chinese do not act rashly."

TV Interview

On January 31 Vice-Premier Deng gave an interview to U.S. TV representatives.

Threefold Mission in the United States. Vice-Premier Deng said in his interview that he was in the United States "on a threefold mission: first, to convey a message of friendship from the Chinese people to the American people; second, to get to know the American people, to learn about your life, your experience in economic development, and absorb everything of benefit to us; and third, 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," the Vice-Premier said.

Grand Reception

Vice-Premier Deng and Madame Zhuo Lin gave a grand reception on the evening of

January 31 to thank the U.S. Government and people for their hospitality.

Vice-Premier Deng said at the reception: "On this visit to the United States, we have been accorded gracious hospitality by President and Mrs. Carter, by the U.S. Government, and by the American people in all walks of life. The friendship of the American people, which we have experienced in the last few days, leaves us with an unforgettable impression. I wish to express my deep thanks once again to the American Government and people."

"We have no doubt that as a result of our highly productive visit, the friendship of the Chinese and American peoples and the co-operation between the two countries in various fields will grow and develop and bear rich fruit," the Vice-Premier declared.

Vice-President Mondale spoke of Vice-Premier Deng's visit as a great contribution to the developing of relations between the United States and China and expressed the conviction that the meetings between the government leaders of the two countries had brought about clearer and wider understanding of each other. Further co-operation in wider areas can be expected, the Vice-President said.

New Page in Annals of Sino-American Relations

— Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States

by Yuan Xianlu and Jiang Yuanchun*

YEARS of effort by the Chinese and American peoples have finally erected a golden bridge of friendship over the Pacific." This was written by an American friend in a letter greeting the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States.

This statement was borne out by the welcome given Vice-Premier Deng during his official visit to the United States from January 29 to February 4.

* Excerpts from a series of articles by two *Renmin Ribao* correspondents.

On the morning of January 28, Vice-Premier Deng's special plane took off from Beijing and was soon flying over the Pacific.

The vast Pacific, which seemed like an obstacle to contacts between China and the United States during the past 30 years, now has again become the great causeway linking the two countries.

White House Ceremony

Vice-Premier Deng's special plane landed in Washington's Andrews Air Force Base on the afternoon of January 28. Vice-President

Walter Mondale and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance came to the airport to welcome the visitors.

On the morning of January 29, the White House began to bustle with activity. Government officials and newsmen from all parts of the world hurried to their designated posts on the South Lawn. Outside the gates, several thousand onlookers gathered. At exactly 10 a.m. Vice-Premier Deng and Madame Zhuo Lin arrived and warmly shook hands with President Carter and Mrs. Rosalynn Carter. Then they walked together along the red carpet to the reviewing stand. Following the salvos of the 19-gun salute and the playing of the two countries' national anthems, President Carter accompanied Vice-Premier Deng to review the honour guard and then returned to the reviewing stand to deliver a speech welcoming Vice-Premier Deng. The Vice-Premier also made a speech.

President Carter and Vice-Premier Deng then entered the White House and had their first session of talks.

The interest of the U.S. Government and news circles in Vice-Premier Deng's visit is a reflection of the general enthusiasm of the American people for the development of Sino-American relations. When Vice-Premier Deng arrived in Washington, many ordinary Americans spontaneously gathered outside the air force base and cheered and waved to the Chinese visitors from the fence. As Vice-Premier Deng's motorcade drove to the state guest house, citizens of Washington waved their greetings all along the route.

Kennedy Center Performance

Following the state dinner on the evening of January 29, President Carter invited Vice-Premier Deng to attend a performance of American arts sponsored by the National Council for U.S.-China Trade at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Prior to the performance, the national anthems of the two countries were played. When Vice-Premier Deng and Madame Zhuo Lin, accompanied by President and Mrs. Carter, appeared at the special box, a long standing ovation greeted them. Many people seated in the back stalls below went to the front of the auditorium and applauded the leaders of the two countries. Beaming, President Carter and Vice-Premier Deng raised high their clasped hands. Thunderous applause burst out throughout the hall.

All the performers were very popular among Americans and were world-renowned. They had come especially to Washington from other parts of the country. For instance, the Harlem Globetrotters had come all the way from California.

The items — the musical *Eubie*, the ballet *Rodeo*, basketball by the Harlem Globetrotters, and the Song *Rocky Mountains High* — were rich in national and rural flavour and full of life which made it easy even for us foreigners to understand and enjoy.

The whole performance was closely knit, characterized by its own typical style. Performers and the audience formed an integral whole. The announcers were all well-known American figures. There were, for instance, a renowned architect, a famous actress and a senator who had all visited China. When they introduced an act, they also talked about China which delighted their audience. For example, former astronaut Senator John Glenn, while announcing the Harlem Globetrotters, said that in 1962 he had thought that he would only be able to see the Great Wall from an altitude of 100 kilometres or more. But only three weeks ago he had visited China and seen the Great Wall close-up and had learned that Vice-Premier Deng liked watching basketball. So that night, the Senator said, he was inviting the Vice-Premier to a basketball performance. When actress Shirley MacLaine introduced the ballet *Rodeo* she mentioned how while in China she came to understand the purpose of life which made her return to the stage. She also asked if acupuncture could treat arthritis. These friendly banter made everyone laugh and brought a rare liveliness to the grand performance.

The American people's friendly sentiments for the Chinese people were fully demonstrated by the selection of acts. The basketball and the singing in Chinese of *I Love Beijing Tian An Men* by 200 young friends were originally not on the programme.

"Let's Shake Hands"

On the morning of January 30, the beautiful Rose Garden in the White House was bathed in sunshine when Vice-Premier Deng and President Carter concluded their third session of talks. Smiling broadly, they met with the press in the garden. The President noted that the discussions "have been far-reaching. They have been very frank and honest. They have

been cordial and harmonious, and they have been extremely beneficial and constructive." Vice-Premier Deng said that he agreed with every word President Carter had just said. Then he turned to his host and said, "Let's shake hands again." As the leaders of the two countries firmly shook hands, Vice-Premier Deng said, "Now the people of both countries are shaking hands."

This scene drew cheers and applause from the newsmen.

It is not strange that the talks between the leaders of China and the United States have been a success. On the eve of Vice-Premier Deng's visit, keen interest on the talks was expressed in U.S. political circles and by the media.

From the American newspapers, one can see that some people expected differences to emerge. However, many far-sighted Americans pointed out that this would not present a problem if viewed from the angle of the development of world history and the world strategic situation.

On the question of Taiwan, for example, some American friends recalled that in the 1972 Shanghai Communique, the U.S. Government acknowledged that all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. And it was precisely on this basis that normalization of relations between China and the United States was realized. Therefore, the question of Taiwan was no longer a question which China and the United States need discuss but a matter of what policy China would adopt towards Taiwan.

The situation in Indochina is quite different in nature. The flagrant Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea had strong repercussions in the United States. The general view of the American public is that Viet Nam's aggression not only exposed its ambitions for regional domination but also represented a major move by the Soviet Union in its ploy for world hegemonism. This poses a serious threat to peace and security in Asia, the Pacific region and the world as a whole. Combating hegemonism is therefore a matter affecting the interests of both China and the United States and it is also a point they share in common.

At the reception held on the evening of January 30 by the U.S. Foreign Policy Association and five other organizations, Vice-Premier Deng pointed out that the social systems and ideologies of China and the United States were

fundamentally different, but in the interests of the two peoples and world peace, the two countries must pay special attention to the world situation as a whole and approach and handle Sino-U.S. relations from a long-term, political and strategic point of view. This statement showed the basic point of departure in the talks between leaders of the two countries and the reasons for their success.

On January 29, at the luncheon in honour of Vice-Premier Deng, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance pledged that the United States would do its best to help China bring about the magnificent goal of the four modernizations. Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, Assistant to the President of the United States for National Security, specially pointed out that in developing relations with China, the United States does not intend to transform China in the image of the United States. Many American public figures have realized that strengthening economic, scientific, technological and cultural exchanges and co-operation between China and the United States not only concerns U.S. economic interests, but also is a matter of strategy. Different views on certain specific problems exist between China and the United States and will continue to exist in the future, but when the international situation is viewed as a whole, a powerful, prosperous, peace-loving socialist China standing erect in Asia is helpful to the defence of peace and stability in Asia, the Pacific region and the world as a whole and it conforms with the interests of the United States. That the Washington talks have been so successful shows that the U.S. politicians who can approach Sino-U.S. relations from a long-term, strategic point of view are playing a dominant role in the United States.

These Washington talks were closely watched by people all over the world. Confronted with the increasingly serious threat of hegemonism, people of all countries are making positive efforts to defend their own security, independence and world peace and stability, and they have expressed the hope that China and the United States would make their due contributions in this respect. The Washington talks have gone far beyond the scope of relations between the two countries. Their success will have a major and far-reaching influence on the development of the world situation in a direction favourable to the cause of peace which will undoubtedly be warmly welcomed by the people of the world.

Questions and Answers

China's Minority Peoples

Question: How many nationalities are there in China?

Answer: China has been a unitary multinational state since the Qin Dynasty (221-207 B.C.). Over the centuries, the various nationalities coalesced into an inseparable entity, with the people of all nationalities contributing to establishing the motherland and developing the Chinese nation's economy and culture.

There are 54 national minorities in China in addition to the Han people. The Hans make up 94 per cent of the nation's population, and the other 54 nationalities form the remaining 6 per cent. Ten of these national minorities each have a population of over 1 million. They are the Zhuang, Uygur, Hui, Tibetan, Mongolian, Yi, Miao, Korean, Manchu and Bouyei nationalities.

Although China's minority peoples are only 6 per cent of the nation's population, they live scattered over 50 to 60 per cent of the country's total area.

For their names and major areas of distribution, see next page.

Q.: What are the principles followed in handling China's national question?

A.: In handling its national question, China follows the basic principle of equality and unity, mutual aid and co-operation and common development.

National equality, or national oppression? This is the fundamental difference between the proletariat and all exploiting classes in handling the national question. It is also the watershed between Marxism and revisionism. It is explicitly stipulated in Article 4 of China's new Constitution: "All the nationalities are equal. There should be unity and fraternal love among the nationalities and they should help and learn from each other. Discrimination against, or oppression of, any nationality, and acts which undermine the unity of the nationalities

are prohibited. Big-nationality chauvinism and local-nationality chauvinism must be opposed."

In China, all nationalities, whatever the size of their population and the area they inhabit and whether they live in compact communities or over scattered areas, enjoy equal political rights and take part in managing state affairs on an equal footing.

Take the Fifth National People's Congress for instance. All the 54 minority nationalities, including the Hezhes with less than 1,000 people, have their own Deputies to the N.P.C. Its minority nationality Deputies made up 10.9 per cent, representing 6 per cent of the population. Of the 21 Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Fifth N.P.C. Standing Committee, four (19 per cent) are members of national minorities.

Q.: What is China's policy towards the nationalities?

A.: On the principle of equality and unity among nationalities, the Chinese Communist Party and Government have formulated a series of policies towards the nationalities. These include: The policies of national regional autonomy, of training large numbers of national minority cadres, of all nationalities hav-

Tibetan and Han cadres of Ngari Prefecture, Xizang Autonomous Region.



CHINESE NATIONAL MINORITIES AND MAJOR AREAS OF DISTRIBUTION

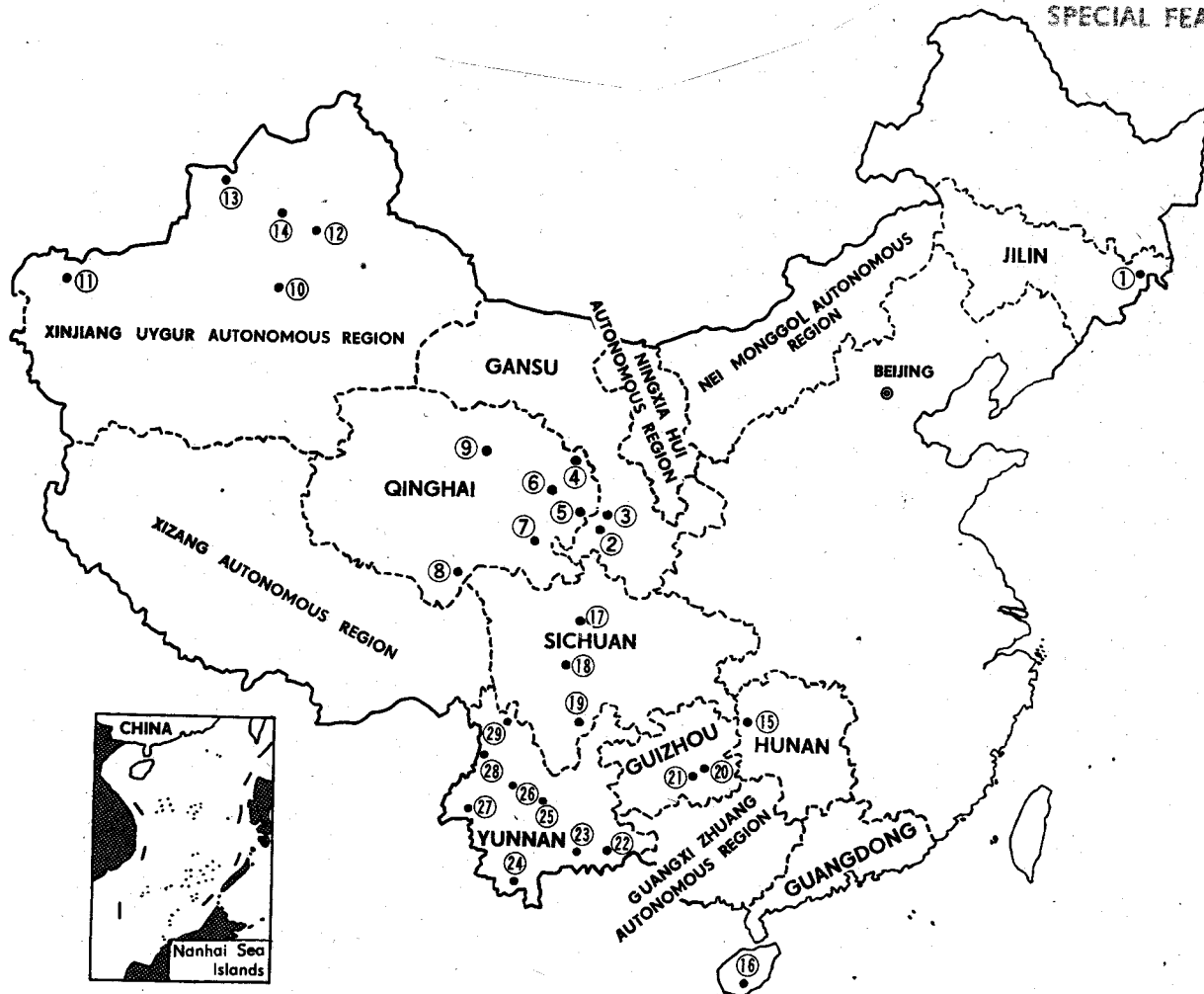
National Minorities	Major Areas of Distribution	National Minorities	Major Areas of Distribution
Mongolian	Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, Liaoning Province, Jilin Province, Heilongjiang Province, Gansu Province, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Qinghai Province, Hebei Province, Henan Province, Yunnan Province	Va	Yunnan Province
Zhuang	Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Yunnan Province, Guangdong Province	She	Fujian Province, Zhejiang Province, Jiangxi Province, Guangdong Province, Anhui Province
Uygur	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	Gaoshan	Taiwan Province
Miao	Guizhou Province, Hunan Province, Yunnan Province, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Sichuan Province, Guangdong Province, Hubei Province	Lahu	Yunnan Province
Hui	Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Gansu Province, Henan Province, Hebei Province, Qinghai Province, Shandong Province, Yunnan Province, Anhui Province, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Liaoning Province	Shui	Guizhou Province
Tibetan	Xizang Autonomous Region, Qinghai Province, Sichuan Province, Gansu Province, Yunnan Province	Dongxiang	Gansu Province
Yi	Yunnan Province, Sichuan Province, Guizhou Province	Naxi	Yunnan Province
Korean	Jilin Province, Heilongjiang Province, Liaoning Province	Jingpo	Yunnan Province
Manchu	Liaoning Province, Heilongjiang Province, Jilin Province, Hebei Province, Beijing, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region	Khalkhas	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Bouyei	Guizhou Province	Tu	Qinghai Province
Dong	Guizhou Province, Hunan Province, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Daur	Heilongjiang Province, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Yao	Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Hunan Province, Yunnan Province, Guangdong Province, Guizhou Province	Mulao	Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Guizhou Province
Bai	Yunnan Province	Qiang	Sichuan Province
Tujia	Hunan Province, Hubei Province	Bulang	Yunnan Province
Hani	Yunnan Province	Salar	Qinghai Province, Gansu Province
Kazakh	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Gansu Province, Qinghai Province	Maonan	Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
Dai	Yunnan Province	Gelao	Guizhou Province, Yunnan Province, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
Li	Guangdong Province	Xibe	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Liaoning Province, Jilin Province
Lisu	Yunnan Province	Achang	Yunnan Province
		Pumi	Yunnan Province
		Tajik	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
		Nu	Yunnan Province
		Uzbek	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
		Russian	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
		Ewenki	Heilongjiang Province
		Benglong	Yunnan Province
		Baoan	Gansu Province
		Yugur	Gansu Province
		Jing	Guangdong Province
		Tartar	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
		Drung	Yunnan Province
		Oroqen	Heilongjiang Province
		Hezhe	Heilongjiang Province
		Monba	Xizang Autonomous Region
		Loba	Xizang Autonomous Region

ing the freedom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages, of helping the national minority areas advance their own economic and cultural development and of respecting their customs and ways.

National regional autonomy is China's basic policy for solving the national question. It means that in our country, any area where a minority nationality lives in a compact community or where a number of minority nationalities live together can exercise regional autonomy and set up organs of self-government as long as it constitutes an administrative unit—autonomous region, autonomous pre-

fecture and autonomous county (or banner). All the national autonomous areas are inalienable parts of the People's Republic of China. The organs of self-government of national autonomous areas are people's congresses and revolutionary committees and they are all Chinese local state organs.

The organs of self-government of national autonomous areas can also exercise autonomy within the limit of their authority as prescribed by law, in addition to exercising the functions and powers of local state organs. They may, in the light of the political, economic and cultural characteristics of the nationality or nationalities



1. Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture
2. Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
3. Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture
4. Haibei Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
5. Huangnan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
6. Hainan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
7. Guoluo Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
8. Yushu Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
9. Haixi Mongolian, Tibetan, Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture
10. Bayingolin Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture
11. Kizilsu Khalkhas Autonomus Prefecture
12. Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture
13. Bortala Mongolian Autonomous Prefecture
14. Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture
15. Xiangxi Tujia, Miao Autonomous Prefecture
16. Hainan Li, Miao Autonomous Prefecture
17. Aba (Ngawa) Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
18. Garze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture
19. Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture
20. Qiandongnan Miao, Dong Autonomous Prefecture
21. Qiannan Bouyei, Miao Autonomous Prefecture
22. Wenshan Zhuang, Miao Autonomous Prefecture
23. Honghe Hani, Yi Autonomous Prefecture
24. Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture
25. Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture
26. Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture
27. Dehong Dai, Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture
28. Nujiang Lisu Autonomous Prefecture
29. Degen Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture

in a given area, make regulations on the exercise of autonomy and also specific regulations and submit them to the N.P.C. Standing Committee for approval. In performing their functions, they employ the spoken and written language or languages commonly used by the nationality or nationalities in the locality. In an autonomous area where a number of nationalities live together, each nationality is entitled

to appropriate representation in the organs of self-government.

National regional autonomy was worked out by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Zedong in the light of China's actual conditions by applying the Marxist-Leninist theory on national question. This policy was put into effect in the liberated areas during the War of Lib-



Sarengerile, a special-grade teacher, has worked out an effective method in teaching Mongolian.

eration (1946-49). The Nei Monggol Autonomous Region set up in 1947 is one of the first places to institute national regional autonomy. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, this policy has been applied in other parts of the country. At present, there are five autonomous regions, each equivalent to a province, 29 autonomous prefectures, smaller than a province but larger than a county, and 69 autonomous counties (or banners).

Q.: How did China help those much less developed nationalities?

A.: In the early years after the founding of the People's Republic, the majority of China's minority nationalities were still at the stage of pre-capitalist social development. Some nationalities were still living under a slave system or even primitive communal system. There were no modern industry in most minority nationality areas. The peasants still followed the "slash and burn" farming method and the herdsmen led a nomadic life. Over 95 per cent of the

population of these nationalities were illiterate. Some still kept records with knots or by notches.

To help the various minority nationality areas develop their economy, the state has adopted a series of policies and measures such as the following:

- Help them carry out social reforms and remove obstacles to the development of the productive forces.

Social reforms included democratic reform and socialist transformation. Democratic reform mainly meant abolishing the feudal land system in agricultural areas, and in pastoral areas it meant abolishing feudal prerogatives and feudal exploitation coupled with the introduction of the system of public ownership of pastureland and its free use for grazing. Socialist transformation of ownership was aimed at guiding the individual peasants and herdsmen to gradually joining the collective economy through organizing them first into mutual-aid teams, co-operatives and then people's communes. The state turned herdowners' animals and capitalists' enterprises of the minority nationalities into state property through a policy of redemption.*

The reform was carried out by the state on the basis of mobilizing the masses and through

*Under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the state gradually nationalized the means of production of the national bourgeoisie and the herdowners of the minority nationalities by paying them a certain amount of compensation.



Dai nationality's Water Festival.

consultations with personages of the upper strata of the minority nationalities. During the reform the special features of minority nationalities were taken care of and their wishes respected. So long as these personages agreed to abandoning their oppression and exploitation of the working people and accepting the reform, the state would persuade the working people not to wage fierce struggle against them and see to it that they would have proper political standing and generally keep their living standards after the reform.

- Economically, the state has helped the minority nationality areas develop their economy faster than the national average. For instance, it gave them special consideration in capital construction investments, granted them various financial subsidies and material support, and sent them technical and construction personnel.

- Large numbers of national minority cadres and scientists and technicians were trained and helped to improve their management and vocational skills.

- Set up schools and medical facilities in the minority nationality areas, help raise their cultural level and improve hygienic conditions.

- Help those nationalities that had no or only underdeveloped written languages to create or reform their written languages.

Democratic reform and socialist transformation of the means of production have been completed and people's communes set up in all minority nationality areas. The national

minorities have rid themselves of the fetters of the feudal system, the slave system or the primitive communal system and have established the socialist system.

Tremendous changes have taken place in their economy and culture. In the national minority areas big or small industrial bases have been built and big progress has been made in agriculture and animal husbandry. School enrolment has increased by 10- or even 100-fold. Epidemic diseases have been greatly reduced and the population has grown rapidly. For instance, the population of Tibetans in the Xizang (Tibet) Autonomous Region has risen from 1.19 million to 1.63 million since 1959 when the democratic reform was carried out, an average annual increase of 2 per cent.

Unity among all nationalities has been strengthened and the unification of the country consolidated over the last 30 years. But this does not mean that the national question no longer exists in China. Marxists hold that it is, in essence, a matter concerning classes. As long as there are still classes, it will continue to exist. The stipulations laid down in our new Constitution such as "acts which undermine the unity of the nationalities are prohibited. Big-nationality chauvinism and local-nationality chauvinism must be opposed," and "actively support and assist all the minority nationalities in their socialist revolution and construction and thus advance their socialist economic and cultural development," are all aimed at better handling the national question in the political, economic and cultural fields.

The Zhuangs and Their Autonomous Region

THE Zhuangs are the most populous of China's 54 minority peoples. Over 90 per cent of them, 12 million altogether, live in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in south China. Last December, people there celebrated the 20th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region.

The Zhuangs began settling in Guangxi long ago. Soon after the unification of China by Qin Shi Huang, that is, in 213 B.C., a prefecture and counties were set up in what is now Guangxi. The Zhuangs have an ancient

culture and art of their own. Many relics unearthed in the area show that as early as 2,000 years ago these people were turning out beautifully executed bronze drums and artifacts. The Huashan Cliff murals along both banks of the Zuojiang River in western Guangxi are also more than 2,000 years old. The longest of these murals is over 100 metres in length and more than 40 metres in height and includes some 1,300 human figures. Another traditional handicraft product of Guangxi is Zhuang brocade, which demonstrates unique skill, mainly

SPECIAL FEATURE

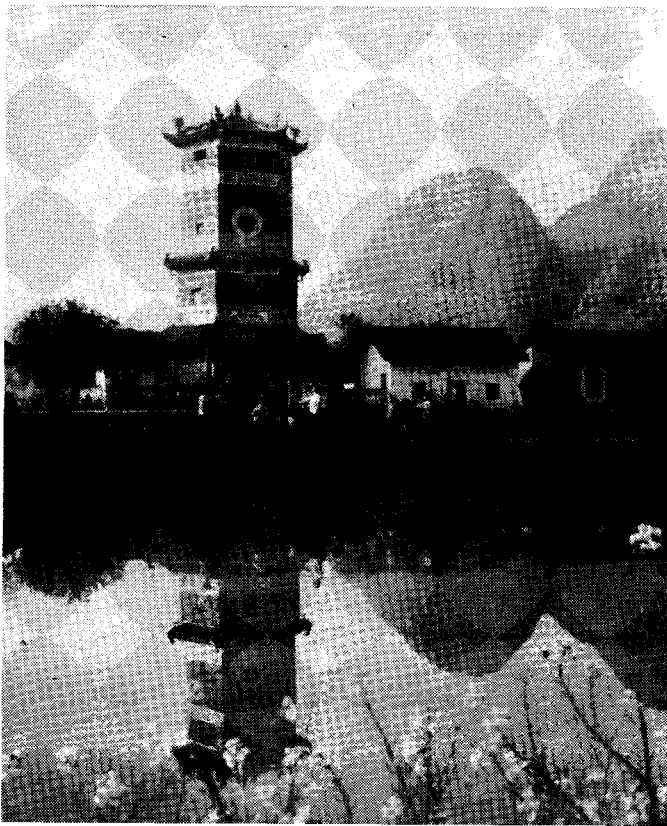
of its women. Woven of cotton and multicoloured silk thread in a variety of pleasing patterns, Zhuang brocade makes elegant quilt covers, tablecloths, shoulder straps, aprons and handbags.

The Zhuangs are good singers and dancers, and are especially fond of folk songs. Most Zhuang men and women compose their own songs, either musical dialogues or choruses, and through these they sing praises to labour, love songs, ballads and tell stories, or about astronomical phenomenon and earth. Legend tells of a talented singer named Third Sister Liu who was unexcelled in singing contests, and who later became a muse. A film based on the legend has received nationwide acclamation.

Revolutionary Tradition

The Zhuangs are also a nationality with great revolutionary tradition. The Taiping Heavenly Kingdom Movement (1851-64) famous in modern Chinese history began in Guangxi. Several thousand Zhuangs took part in the Jintian Village Uprising in 1851 in eastern Guangxi, comprising 30 per cent of the insurgent force.

This pagoda-like building in Donglan County was where Comrades Wei Baqun and Deng Xiaoping worked as leaders of a revolutionary struggle.



The rebels once overran the country, having established a peasant revolutionary regime that confronted the Qing Dynasty for as long as 14 years and dealt telling blows to the feudal rule and the imperialist forces. Many insurgents rallied around the Zhuangs, and there were distinguished leading military and political figures of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom among their nationality.

Chinese Communist Party organizations were founded in Guangxi in 1925. That same year, Wei Baqun, a fine son of the Zhuang people, completed his studies at the Party-sponsored Institute of the Peasant Movement in Guangzhou (provincial capital of Guangdong) and returned to Guangxi and set up a similar institute for peasants at Donglan County in western Guangxi. He spread Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, trained cadres and organized peasant associations and self-defence corps to strike at local despots and bad gentry.

In 1929, the Party Central Committee sent Deng Xiaoping and Zhang Yunyi to carry out revolutionary activities in Guangxi. On December 11 the same year, the two staged the well-known Bose Uprising (see p. 24) in the Youjiang region, where Wei Baqun had carried on the struggle persistently. Wei joined the two in the uprising and afterwards became a divisional commander in the Seventh Army of the Red Army. When the main force of the Seventh Red Army was transferred from the base area in Youjiang in the autumn of 1930, Wei and the men under his command continued the fight against the enemy until he heroically laid down his life in 1932.

The Zhuang people have contributed much to China's long revolutionary struggle, and many of them have shown their stature. One of these is Wei Guoqing, now Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. He headed the central delegation to Guangxi last December to take part in the celebrations on the 20th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region.

The Autonomous Region

Guangxi was liberated in 1949 and the Zhuang Autonomous Region was founded on March 5, 1958. With an area totalling more than

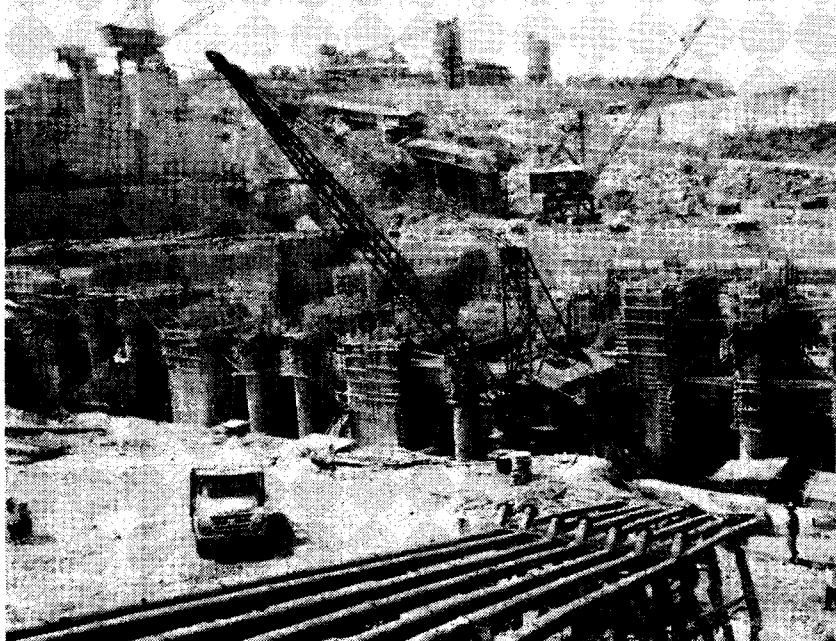
230,000 square kilometres, its population is some 32 million including the Zhuangs and 11 other nationalities, among them the Han, Yao, Miao, Dong and Jing. From 1978, December 11, the date of the Bose Uprising, has been marked as the anniversary day of the autonomous region.

At present, the region has some 140,000 cadres of the Zhuang and other minority nationalities, three and a half times the 1957 figure. Many are holding leading posts at various levels of the regional administration. In 70 of the region's 80 counties, the first and second heads of the county Party committees are cadres of minority peoples.

The Guangxi Institute for Nationalities trains cadres of the region. Founded in 1952, it is situated in the western suburbs of Nanning, the capital of the autonomous region. In this institute with a four-year course in departments of politics, Chinese and foreign languages, mathematics, physics and chemistry, the students are fully subsidized by the state.

The institute also trains cadres of minority nationalities for work at county and commune levels.

Zhuang and other minority languages are used at public meetings and in social life throughout the region. There are regional radio broadcasts in Zhuang, and also a studio for translating film dialogues into minority languages. The state arranges for the production and supply of national costumes, ornaments and various daily necessities and tools to meet the needs of the minority peoples. The



A power station under construction.

region offers at present 500 to 600 special commodities for its national minority people.

Achievements in Construction

Guangxi, in the subtropical zone, has a warm climate and a network of rivers and streams. It is rich in natural resources which were poorly exploited in the old society. The saying "with water flowing in the rivers, the people on land suffer" describes the drought plague there despite bountiful water supply. In some places the mediaeval method of "slash and burn" persisted, and the record yearly grain output was only a little over 3.6 million tons.



A Zhuang village.

Woodcut by Yang Qihong

The Bose Uprising

AN armed uprising took place in the mountainous city of Bose, on the Youjiang River in western Guangxi on December 11, 1929. During the uprising, the Seventh Army of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army was founded alongside the establishment of the Youjiang Workers' and Peasants' Democratic Government and of a revolutionary base area. Leaders and direct organizers of the uprising were Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the late Comrade Zhang Yunyi, the latter having been in charge of military and administrative affairs of Guangxi and the Central South Area.

In the mid-1920s, the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang co-operated for the first time in the revolutionary war against feudal warlords backed by imperialist powers. This revolutionary war failed in 1927 due to Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal. After that, the Communist Party began leading revolutionary wars independently and founded a people's army. It staged the Nanchang Uprising (August 1, 1927), the Autumn Harvest Uprising in Hunan (September) and the Guangzhou Uprising (December 11). The Bose Uprising, which followed, was also of considerable magnitude.

The insurgents in the uprising fought against a numerically strong enemy in Guangxi for a year. Its main force was later withdrawn to the Jiangxi Revolutionary Base Area and joined forces with the Central Red Army under Mao Zedong and Zhu De.

Others who stayed behind organized guerrilla warfare with the support of the masses and carried on the struggle in most trying conditions until the liberation of the whole of Guangxi in 1949 by survivors in co-ordination with the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

After liberation, large-scale farmland and water conservancy construction was undertaken, and to date 22 reservoirs each with a storage capacity of over 100 million cubic metres have been built in addition to many smaller reservoirs and water-diversion projects. Good harvest is now

guaranteed over large tracts of farmland, with waterlogging and drought controlled. Various kinds of farm machinery are now in use. Grain output in the whole region in 1957 increased to 5.4 million tons, and the 1977 output registered a further rise of 93 per cent.

The industrial foundation of old Guangxi was very weak. Only Nanning had three small factories, and Guangxi had even to import nails from other provinces. Its power equipment had a capacity of only some 9,000 kilowatts. Today, this autonomous region has more than 3,000 factories, mines and enterprises, including iron and steel, machine-building and hydroelectric power and chemical industries. The total industrial output value in 1977 was 29 times that of 1950 in the early days of liberation, or more than seven times as much as in 1957, the year before the founding of the autonomous region. Faster still has been the development of the power industry, with a 1977 capacity of 1.44 million kilowatts, or more than a 100-fold increase over that before liberation.

One salient feature of the steady growth of the national economy in the region is the energetic development of light industry by utilizing local resources. Since 1958, Guangxi's light industry has grown six times in value. It now provides 61.7 per cent of its own needs in light industrial goods as against what was 5 per cent in 1957. Light industrial development there has also provided large funds for supporting agriculture and developing heavy industry. Forty per cent of the region's financial revenue now comes from light industry.

As its economy grows, the region's financial revenue also increases considerably; in 1977 it was five times that of 1957. This has made it possible for the development of culture, education and public health.

Guangxi is also a scenic place. As a karstic region, it has many grotesque but picturesque peaks, a stone forest, caverns and underground streams. Probably the most well-known is the city of Guilin in northern Guangxi, whose landscape is said to be "the best in the land." In the old days, the labouring people of Zhuang and other nationalities there, exploited and oppressed, lived miserably; many ate wild herbs and bran and took shelter in caverns. Today, as masters of this beautiful land, they work hard in construction and live better. The region's scenery attracts numerous tourists from abroad.

Visiting the Ewenkis

by Our Correspondent Qi Ya

THE Ewenki nationality with a population of some 10,000 is one of the smallest in China. Nearly half of them live in the Ewenki Autonomous Banner (an administrative unit at the county level) on northeast China's Hulun Buir grasslands, Heilongjiang Province, while the rest are scattered in areas adjoining the banner and in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in China's northwest.

A Representative of His Nationality

On a recent visit to the Ewenki Autonomous Banner I learnt that its 14,000 people engaged in animal husbandry included Ewenkis, Mongolians, Daurs, Hans and nine other nationality peoples. The leading organ of the banner is in the town of Nantun to the south of Hailar.

I soon met the deputy secretary of the banner Party committee Tu Jingfu, a husky and serene middle-aged Ewenki. He was only 14 in 1946 when he joined the revolutionary struggle led by the Chinese Communist Party. Member of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference* which held its first session in February-March last year, he is concurrently a deputy to

the people's congress of Heilongjiang Province and a member of the standing committee of the provincial committee of the C.P.P.C.C. He said these responsibilities were an honour not for himself alone, but for the Ewenki nationality.

Tu Jingfu told a little about the history of his Ewenki nationality which had attained unity before the 17th century. In the old society, the reactionary rulers denied the nationality its very existence and its people were called Solons, Tunguses or Yakuts. The name Ewenki was used only among the members themselves. This situation remained unchanged until after New China was founded in 1949.

According to Communist Party policy that national regional autonomy should be exercised in areas where minority peoples live in compact communities, the Ewenki Autonomous Banner was established on August 1, 1958.

At that time, Tu Jingfu said, the Ewenkis numbered only some 7,000 all over the nation, of whom 2,500 lived in this banner. He was impressed by the fact that an autonomous banner was set up for such a small nationality, and said it showed the concern and respect of the Party and state for minority peoples.

*The C.P.P.C.C. is a revolutionary united front organization led by the Chinese Communist Party. It is made up of representatives of the Chinese Communist Party, the patriotic democratic parties, the people's organizations and other circles. It has a national committee and many local committees in the provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central authorities and other major cities.

The first session of its Fifth National Committee was held in February-March last year. The conference's task was to unite with all forces that can be united and expand the revolutionary united front to make China a modern, powerful socialist country by the end of this century.

Sheep grazing in summer.





A cultural troupe entertaining the herdsmen.

He added: We Ewenkis have our say in managing state affairs. We send four deputies to the Heilongjiang provincial people's congress and one to the Fifth National People's Congress. The more than 800 million Chinese people are represented by 3,500 Deputies at the National People's Congress, proportionately one representing 250,000 people. We, however, have one representing the 10,000 of us.

In the old days, most Ewenkis worked for the few herdowners and lived an extremely poor nomadic life. Many wore rags in summer and a sheepskin in winter, and the latter served also as the only bedding. Upwards of 95 per cent were totally illiterate. There was no need to tell about the life today, Tu Jingfu said, for you could see it for yourself in the communes and production teams.

Huihe Commune

Organized into the Ewenki Autonomous Banner are one town and eight people's communes with 45 production teams. Huihe commune has the highest concentration of Ewenkis, who account for 40 per cent of the banner's total.

I drove south from Nantun to Hakemu ("tableland" in the Ewenki language) where the commune is located. The journey was entirely through sunny grasslands lush with wild flowers in bloom. Leaving Nantun that afternoon, I reached Huihe after dusk, and the lights from the clusters of houses in the distance showed that Hakemu was no longer inhabited by scattered, nomadic Ewenkis, but by a people living and producing in close community.

I visited Suohebuku, deputy secretary of the commune Party committee, in his home. It is a three-room house of clay and wood with a kitchen garden, something rarely seen on the grasslands in the past. A college graduate of the 1960s, this Ewenki cadre had worked in the banner's propaganda department. He volunteered to return to his native place three years ago. Another four college graduates of about the same time are either doctors or teachers in the banner or communes.

In 1948, said Suohebuku, democratic reform was carried out under Party leadership to abolish feudal privileges, place pastures under public ownership and open them to all herdsmen. This was followed by the organization of mutual-aid teams and co-operatives for livestock breeding. Huihe commune, a merger in 1958 of 12 co-operatives, now has nine production teams (there is no production brigade in this commune), three commune-run factories and one livestock farm. The commune of 2,600 members has the services of a bank, a post and telecommunication office, a supply and marketing co-op, a clinic, a veterinary station, a cultural centre, a weather station, a film projection team, and middle and primary schools.

Before liberation, there was no school and medical service here. The sick were left to the mercy of sorcerers' (or "samans" in the Ewenki language) witchcraft or lamas' chants. Smallpox, typhoid and venereal disease spread unchecked, steadily depopulating the area. In those days, "one heard only mothers weeping; not babies laughing," as folks said. Women died



A woman commune member sunning antlers.



Back from the Fifth National People's Congress, Hastuoya shows her mother her Deputy card.

women who look after the nursing and young animals. Built with wood poles and beams and thatched with local reed mats, these tents are bright and well ventilated. Young and middle-aged herdsmen go out in groups grazing herds.

Though the herders still "move house" three times a year, this is far better than in the past when whole families together with herds shifted to a dozen or even several dozen places all year round.

In this winter encampment I met the 23-year-old Ewenki girl Hastuoya who is a Deputy to the Fifth National People's Congress but remains an ordinary labourer. She was milking cows alongside other women when I saw her. The first-aid kit beside her marked her as also an on-the-spot medical worker for the production team.

New and Higher Goal

Animal husbandry in the autonomous banner has been developing by leaps and bounds, too. At the time of liberation, there were only a little more than 36,000 animals. They came to 140,200 head in 1958 and now total 450,470.

The state has provided the banner with many-sided assistance such as allocating annual funds of several hundred thousand yuan up to several million yuan, making direct investments in sinking wells for the production teams and providing them with machines for livestock breeding. The production teams in turn pay to the state a stock farming tax of 12 per 1,000 animals bred.

The gap between present progress and modernization was recognized. People said: "Looking back on the work we have done, we know we have taken a big step forward. But there is still much to do if we are to meet the requirements of modernization."

The banner leadership has already worked out a new plan for development under which animals will total 510,000 head by 1980 and 800,000 by 1985. This will mean a considerable increase in the herdsmen's income.

In every corner of the grasslands the herders are building mechanized, highly productive ranches. Their sights are on a new and higher goal.

in childbirth and the new-born did not live long.

Huihe commune is very different now. Its population has increased 250 per cent, and the number of livestock is a dozen times what it was. There is a middle school in the commune and a primary school in each production team; 99 per cent of school-age children are in school. Besides the commune clinic, there are co-operative medical care centres in all production teams. The commune members' average annual income has increased from 26 yuan in the early post-liberation days to 198 yuan. Rags and the tattered all-purpose sheepskin have been replaced by adequate clothing and bedding for every season. There is no more bedding down on damp ground now and all tents are furnished with painted wooden beds.

Production Team Encampment

The winter encampment of the production team nearest to the commune headquarters is actually a quasi-settlement with warehouses, dwellings, animal sheds and power-operated wells. Abundant fodder, silage and fuel are stored. Here the herdsmen come in winter with their cattle. When the busy lambing season begins in spring, they move to a "maternity" encampment of solid animal sheds.

In summer the herdsmen move again, this time to a place suitable for erecting tents for old or weak herders, students, children and

U.S.S.R.

Threatening Letters

Not long ago, Brezhnev sent off a spate of threatening letters to some West European government leaders warning them against selling arms to and expanding trade with China. The import of Brezhnev's letters were correctly interpreted as menacing, overt attempts at blackmailing and were roundly condemned by Western political circles and the public.

British Foreign Secretary David Owen on January 17 said that his country had sent a clear and firm reply to Brezhnev's churlish letter advising against Britain's proposed sale of Harrier jump jets to China. Douglas Hurd, a Conservative foreign affairs spokesman, said during the Commons question time that he hoped the British Government would tell the Russian leader in clear-cut terms that his representations were unwelcome and would be firmly resisted.

Brezhnev's two letters to Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, also warning against Italy's sale of arms and technology to China, have provoked sharp criticism from Italian politicians. Former Italian President Giuseppe Saragat said in a recent public speech that it was inadmissible for Brezhnev to write in such a tone in his letter to Prime Minister Andreotti interfering in Italy's internal affairs. Italian Labour Union Secretary-General Giorgio Benvenuto said in a letter to Prime Minister Andreotti that the Chinese people had the right to freely decide on their own technological progress and the development of production and to choose trade partners they had confidence in.

During his visit to Italy from January 22 to 26, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko repeated Brezhnev's warning, but was rebuffed by Italian government leaders. Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani told Gromyko that China's policy of economic development and modernization was a "positive factor" which would lead China into "greater co-operation" with the rest of the world. A January 25 AFP report said that the Italian response followed consultations with Britain, France and West Germany.

Brezhnev's letters were obviously aimed at exerting political pressure on West European countries. The *Daily Telegraph* of Britain pointed out: "It is an example of the way in which Russia increasingly feels able to throw her weight around." The *Milan Il Giornale Nuovo* carried an editorial on January 23 saying that Brezhnev's letters "violate the principle of mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs." The letters were in no way different from the "imperial edicts" handed down by the tsars to their underlings, and were "particularly resented" in Italy.

THAILAND

Hanoi's Next Target

"Thailand is Viet Nam's next target. Viet Nam had once indicated that it would liberate the rural areas of northern Thailand bordering on Kampuchea," said Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan during talks with Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira on January 17.

The Thai Prime Minister in Tokyo also told pressmen on January 18 that his country was

determined to fight to the end if war spreads to Thailand.

With the invading Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea moving up closer to Thai borders, the Thai Government decided to increase the defensive capabilities of its troops along the Thai-Kampuchean borders, set up more posts and, on January 15, put its troops there on a war footing to guard against any untoward events.

Prime Minister Kriangsak's apprehensions over the future of Southeast Asia after Viet Nam's aggression on Kampuchea is understandable. The formation of an "Indochina federation" is the prelude to the Vietnamese quest for hegemony in Southeast Asia. According to the strategic plan of the Vietnamese expansionists, annexation of Kampuchea "opens up a new era" in bringing about its "Indochina federation" and also paves the way for further expansion in Southeast Asia.

During their "smiling diplomacy" offensive towards ASEAN countries last autumn, Hanoi leaders declared that Viet Nam "does not interfere in the internal affairs of its neighbours" and respects their "sovereignty and territorial integrity." They even promised not to attack and occupy Phnom Penh. They should have left out the word "not," because, even before the sound of their promise faded, Vietnamese aggressor troops had attacked and occupied the Kampuchean capital. The Vietnamese authorities today are promising the ASEAN countries that it will not meddle with their internal affairs. This is not only hypocritical; it is an ominous signal. Viet Nam is up to its old trick

again: Reassuring its next victim.

Southeast Asia, at the junction of the Pacific and the Indian Oceans and richly endowed with natural resources, is a prime objective in Soviet global strategy. The Soviet Union has been vigorously expanding its Pacific fleet, reinforcing its Indian Ocean fleet and trying its best to sell its "Asian collective security system" to bring this region under its control. With Viet Nam turned into a Soviet "outpost," the Soviet Pacific fleet has advanced its position from Haishenwei (Vladivostok) to Cam Ranh Bay over 2,000 miles away. And using Viet Nam as its hit-man to attack Kampuchea and occupy Phnom Penh, Moscow can push its Pacific fleet into the Gulf of Siam. This would allow the Soviet Union to join its hegemonist activities in the Pacific and the Indian Oceans to squeeze Southeast Asia from two sides and gravely threaten the peace and security of countries in the vast Asia-Pacific region.

LATIN AMERICA

More Foodgrains

Foodgrain production has gone up in many Latin American countries due to higher agricultural inputs in the last few years. Traditional dependence on imports has been reduced correspondingly.

Mexico brought in a good harvest in 1978. Maize output reached a record 10.9 million tons and wheat and barley increased 8 per cent and 25 per cent respectively over 1977. The country is now close to self-sufficiency in staple grains. Panama's rice production in the crop year of 1977-78 was about 4,600 tons. Venezuela had a record grain output last year. Argen-

tina, the foremost exporter of agricultural and animal husbandry products in Latin America, exported more than 1.984 million tons of soybeans last year, a tremendous increase over 1977. Brazil and Paraguay also vastly improved soybean production and are now important exporters.

Building hydraulic projects to expand the irrigated acreage contributed vastly to this increase in grain production. Mexico, for example, started an additional 2,700 projects last year and those completed already irrigate 500,000 hectares. Venezuela and Ecuador are also expanding their irrigated areas.

Another factor was the growing indigenous chemical fertilizer industry. In the early 60s, Latin America produced only 400,000 tons of fertilizer annually—less than one half the amount used. Although output rose to 2.12 million tons in the agriculture year 1975-76, it was still short of demand. Greater efforts are being made to produce more fertilizer.

Progress is also reported in research, in cultivation, in popularization of improved varieties, mechanization and training.

Food production in these Latin American countries has gone up, but agricultural development as a whole is slow and is holding back their national economies. People in Latin America are asking their governments to allocate more funds to agricultural production.

TWO GERMANYS

Seeing More of Each Other

Both the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany were actively improving their bilateral rela-

tions in the past year. At least 14 talks took place for this purpose. On November 29, the two Governments signed in Bonn a protocol on the alignment and solution of their boundary line and related problems. Agreements for the construction of a superhighway between Hamburg and West Berlin were concluded earlier.

The volume of exports and imports between the two sides in 1978 was up. Trade turnover for the first half of 1978 reached 4,300 million marks, 6.6 per cent higher than that of the same period the previous year. According to the West German press, trade turnover for the whole year exceeded 9,000 million marks, an increase of 5 to 6 per cent over 1977's 8,660 million marks.

There were more people-to-people contacts between the two Germanys last year. Official figures given by West Germany reported that a cumulative total of 1,384,000 retired people in East Germany visited their kinsfolk or relatives in West Germany in 1978, which is 60,000 more than the previous year. About 23,000 East Germans went to West Germany for private matters in the first six months of last year.

From West Germany a cumulative total of 3.2 million people toured East Germany or visited relatives there. According to figures given by the West Berlin municipal government, over 3.2 million West Berliners visited relatives in East Germany and the cumulative total from 1972 to 1977 was 18.3 million.

In addition to official contacts between permanent representatives, there was a greater interflow among mass organizations.

● *Zhuzhou Recycles Industrial Waste*

Pollution accompanying China's rapid industrial development is becoming a problem and the government is paying ever greater attention to protecting the environment. The press is frequently running articles drawing attention to this. Recently, the way the new industrial city of Zhuzhou in Hunan Province dealt with its industrial waste problem was widely publicized.

Zhuzhou has a population of 250,000 and before steps were taken in 1970, its industrial wastes were getting to become quite a problem. Comrade Hua Guofeng, then the first secretary of the Hunan provincial Party committee, took up this problem at the provincial level. The Zhuzhou municipal authorities have achieved good results in this field.

More than half the ash from the city's factories are now turned into bricks and other building materials. This has enabled the city to build new housing with a total floor space

of 1.8 million square metres since 1971, averaging 7.2 square metres per inhabitant.

In addition the city recovers 150 kinds of metals, chemicals and materials for the light industry from industrial wastes. Their products come to 37 million yuan a year.

Most recycling of industrial wastes is done by "neighbourhood factories" staffed mainly by local women residents. These small collectively owned and run factories produce parts for the state-run enterprises.

Suburban communes are also involved. Waste discharged by an insecticide plant was the raw material for a small plant run by a production brigade to extract 150 tons of low-grade pesticide last year. With help from the workers, suburban peasants have built a 75-kilometre canal to lead waste water containing ammonia from a nitrogenous fertilizer plant to irrigate 1,400 hectares of commune rice paddies.

● *Souvenir Gold Tokens*

The China Mint Company issued 1,500 sets of commemorative gold tokens over the Spring Festival. These are the first commemorative tokens New China has issued. The Po Sang Bank Ltd., Xianggang (Hongkong), acted as the selling agent for the People's Bank of China.

Each set consists of four gold tokens, struck in the form of coins, with the designs of four scenic spots in Beijing, namely, the Great Wall, the White Dagoba of the Beihai Park (the Winter Palace), Qi Nian Dian (Pavilion of Prayer for Good Harvests) in the Temple of

Heaven, and the Summer Palace. On the reverse side is a carved stone pillar design. They are of 22-karat gold, each 27 mm. in diameter and containing 0.5 ounce of gold.



● *Ancient Gold Mine Rejuvenated*

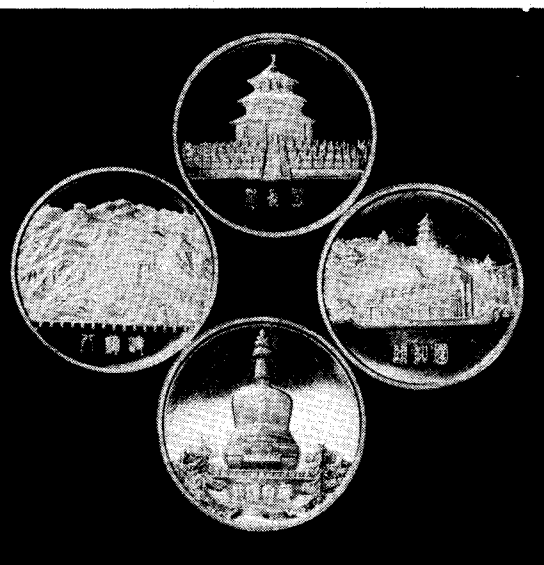
The 900-year-old Zhaoye gold mining area astride Zhaoyuan and Yexian Counties in Shandong Province will become one of China's major producers of gold. A survey shows that reserves are almost 250 tons more than an earlier estimate.

The ore in this area contains sulphur, copper and silver. Three ore-dressing plants, each handling 500 tons daily, and many smaller ones have been built. The surrounding areas are being investigated for gold.

● *Hair-Style Debate*

Chinese women in the cities are curling their hair again and this has led to some uplifting of eyebrows. "Another manifestation of a bourgeois life-style," some charged. Others do not think so.

The "hair-do" debate is a minor but one of many subjects of lively discussion in Chinese cities today.



For instance, when a woman model worker in Beijing handed in a half-length photo of herself to put up on the factory's honour roll, it sparked off quite a stir. She had permed her hair! One of her work-mates said: "We can't stick up a photo like that on our honour board. It is a sign of decadent bourgeois ideology." Someone decided to write and ask the workers' daily *Gongren Ribao* what it had to say about this.

Gongren Ribao replied in length. A comrade is judged by his or her attitude towards revolution and work, not by hair-styles or clothing, the daily declared. The ideological consciousness of a worker is manifested mainly in the way one works. This woman worker has been a model worker for many years, thus she is a fine member of the working class. We should not accuse any woman of being ideologically influenced by the bourgeoisie just because she perms her hair.

The ideological confusion is a hangover from the days when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" stood everything upside down. Those political tricksters had proclaimed that the poorer the country and the lower the living standard, the "purer" was socialism. They could not condone or tolerate different tastes in clothing and hair-styles. They wanted people to live in bare austerity, like religious recluses of a bygone age. It was hypocritical, because the lifestyles of Lin Biao and the gang were anything but proletarian, to say the least.

The *Gongren Ribao* in its reply went on to say: The goal of socialist revolution and construction is to raise standards of living, both materially and culturally. As production and income rise, people naturally

wish to have a richer and more varied life, and this expresses itself in the way they dress and in the way they like to do their hair and so on. What is there to reproach anyone?

Of course, people should do a good job in their work and study, not spend all their time and energy preening and primping. But people are living better under socialism, the national workers' daily concluded.

● **Ex-Enemy Agents Become Workers**

The Lhasa Motor Vehicle Accessories Plant took in nine new workers, all former secret agents who had been sent into Xizang from abroad to carry out subversive activities. They were assigned jobs in this plant after they and another former agent had been released last November by the People's Government.

That ex-agent has chosen to go abroad again to join his wife and two sons, with expenses provided by the People's Government. This practice of paying released prisoners fare home started in the early days of the Chinese revolution.

Of the nine, 43-year-old Chuny Yeshi's case is both revealing and typical. Both his parents were serfs. At the age of 15, he was sent to Lhasa as a house slave to pay off his family debts to Andutsong Computashi, who colluded with imperialists and foreign reactionaries and took part in plotting and organizing the 1959 armed rebellion in Xizang.

Chuny Yeshi was sent abroad in 1958 by his master for training in an espionage school. After the armed rebellion in 1959 had been put down, he was sent back secretly into Xizang to

carry out subversion and sabotage. On his second airdrop he was caught by the People's Liberation Army.

Contrary to his expectations, he was not executed. Nor were he and other prisoners ever abused or tortured, as serf-owners did to people who fell into their hands. His thinking changed and he repented what he had done. He was commended twice for good behaviour.

On his release he was amazed to see the changes which had taken place in Xizang. He could hardly recognize his own native village. There was a highway lined with trees to his village. He found his mother alive and well and his two brothers were now commune members. They were not discriminated against because they had a brother who was an enemy agent. They told him that the grain yield was about five times what it had been before. In Lhasa, he saw clean, straight-paved streets, modern buildings, schools, hospitals and factories. There were no ragged beggars and open, filthy, blocked ditches.

Chuny Yeshi and the other ex-prisoners wear new work clothes. They have also been given everything they need to live by the government, and the plant is teaching them a skilled trade.



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