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• Premier Hua Guofeng Holds Press Conference



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CHRONICLE

October 1

- The nation celebrated the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.
- Ye Jianying, Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, cabled greetings to President Alhaji Shehu Shagari on his assumption of the Presidency of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

• N.P.C. Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying said that Xianggang (Hongkong) and Aomen (Macao) should act as a bridge for contact between Taiwan and the mainland when he received a delegation of compatriots from the two places which was in Beijing for the National Day celebrations.

October 2

- Vice-Premier Li Xiannian met with black American friends Robert and Mabel Williams.

October 3

- The National Youth Scientific Exhibition opened in Beijing.
- The 3rd session of the preliminary meeting of the Sino-Soviet negotiations was held in Moscow to continue discussions on the agenda of the talks.

October 4

- The China International Trust and Investment Corporation held its first board of directors meeting. Rong Yiren was appointed chairman of the 44-man board and Lei Renmin its vice-chairman.

October 7

- Premier Hua Guofeng held a press conference in Beijing (see p. 8).
- Li Xiannian, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met with a delegation of the Communist Party of Sweden led by Rolang Pettersson, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party. The two sides exchanged views on establishing closer relations between the two Parties and on international questions of common concern.



United Front in the New Period

"In the new period China's united front should be called the revolutionary, patriotic united front. It is a broad union of socialist labourers and all patriots." This was what Ulanhu, Member of the Political Bureau and Director of the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, said recently at a national conference on united front work.

He stressed that with the shift in the focus of the nation's work, the basic change in the class situation at home and the development of the international situation, great changes have taken place in the nature, tasks and basic policies relating to the united front in the new period. He added:

— Since the capitalist class no longer exists in China, the alliance between the working class and the national bourgeoisie therefore has ceased to exist. Socialist workers, peasants and intellectuals and all other patriots who support socialism are the masters of the country. The united front in the new period also includes our compatriots in Taiwan, Xianggang (Hongkong), Aomen (Macao) and those residing abroad. It includes all who love the motherland. So long as they love the country and support the reunification of the motherland, they should be united. This is a broad union based on patriotism.

— In the new period the united front shoulders the dual

task of serving the four modernizations and reunifying the motherland. That is to say, its task is to bring all positive factors into play, turn negative factors into positive ones and unite with all forces that can be united, strive for the return of Taiwan and the realization of the great cause of reunifying the motherland and help build China into a powerful, modern socialist country.

— The basic policy of the united front in the new period is to correctly handle various contradictions within the united front in line with the formula of unity-criticism-unity. Building and developing socialism is in the common interest of all the members within the united front and is their common aspiration. There is no fundamental conflict of interest, although contradictions and struggles still exist among them in one way or another. The united front should therefore take the correct handling of contradictions among the people as its general theme. It should strictly abide by the principles of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, adhere to the methods of education and persuasion and criticism and self-criticism, and help all non-Party people in all walks of life make fresh progress and contributions to the four modernizations.

The conference decided that:

• Continued efforts should be made to implement the Party's policies towards intellectuals, national minorities, religious affairs, overseas Chinese, former industrialists and businessmen, and former

Kuomintang personnel who had crossed over to the side of the people.

• Continued efforts should be made to give full play to socialist democracy, encourage free airing of views and provide opportunities for the people to develop their talent, so as to enable non-Party people to fully develop their sense of responsibility and their initiative as masters of the country.

• The policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" between the Communist Party and various democratic parties should be carried out conscientiously; the democratic parties should be encouraged to discuss, criticize and make suggestions regarding the principles and policies of the Communist Party and state affairs.

• National unity should be strengthened and the enthusiasm of the people of minority nationalities for socialism be given full play.

• Work among former industrialists and businessmen should be continued so as to give scope to their initiative for the four modernizations.

Gu Mu on Economic Relations With Foreign Countries

"We are ready to accept loans from all friendly countries provided that they will not affect our sovereign rights and the terms are appropriate."

Vice-Premier Gu Mu made this statement in Beijing on September 28 when he explain-

ed China's economic relations with foreign countries at a press conference attended by Chinese and foreign correspondents.

Loans. To achieve the four modernizations, the Vice-Premier said, we chiefly depend on our own efforts, but we must also strive to learn all that is worthwhile from other countries, import necessary advanced technology and use various means common in international relations to absorb funds from abroad.

He recalled that during Vice-President Mondale's recent visit to China, an agreement was reached through friendly talks by which China would get a long-term loan of 2,000 million dollars from the U.S. Government. And during his own visit to Japan at the head of a delegation in early September, he exchanged views with government leaders of Japan and achieved progress on the question of building large coal mining projects and docks with Japan's overseas economic cooperation funds. Earlier, the Bank of China had signed a series of short-, medium- or long-term loan agreements with non-governmental banks and corporations of the United States, France, Italy, Canada, Sweden and Japan.

China is considering, he added, joining U.N. financial organizations and accepting loans from the World Bank and other international financial organizations.

Ability to Repay. Since we accept loans, the Vice-Premier said, we must consider our ability to repay them. We Chinese people are true to our

word. China is rich in natural resources. The deposits of non-ferrous metals are enormous and those of coal still greater. One of our provinces has deposits of high-quality coal amounting to hundreds of thousands of millions of tons. Meanwhile, we will strive to expand the export of oil and manufactured goods, so there is no question about our ability to repay the loans.

Foreign Investment. Vice-Premier Gu Mu said that foreign friends are welcome to invest in China, either as partners in joint ventures or as sole owners of enterprises.

He told the correspondents present that since the promulgation in July of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investment, a number of friends from Japan, the United States, West Germany, Britain and France had contacted the Chinese side and more than 30 joint ventures were discussed.

"China will fully ensure the legitimate rights of foreign partners in joint ventures. They will not get less returns from their investments in China than in other countries. We shall create favourable conditions so that their management experience and technical expertise will be brought into full play," the Vice-Premier said.

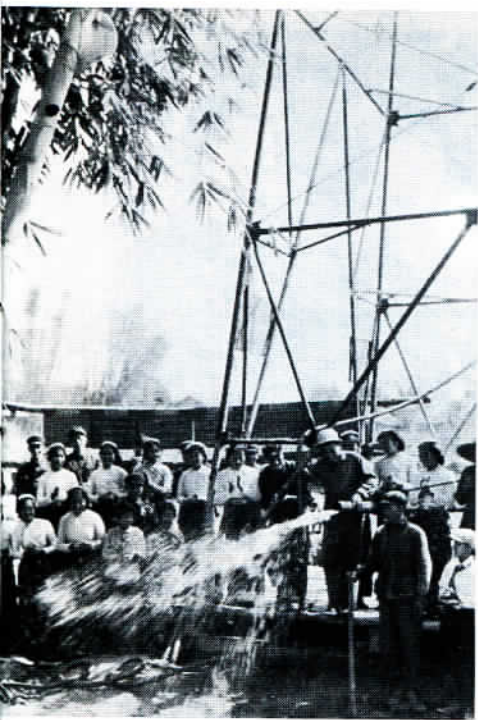
In accordance with the principles laid down in the Law of Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investment, relevant decrees and regulations are being worked out and will soon be published.

Growth of Foreign Trade. Vice-Premier Gu Mu cited figures to show that China's foreign trade had notably expanded this year. Chinese exports in the first seven months totalled 6,960 million U.S. dollars, an increase of 40 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. Imports totalled 8,400 million dollars, an increase of 70 per cent (not deducting the portion resulting from a rise in prices).

Referring to the anxiety among some people abroad that China's expansion of exports might cut into their share of the market, Vice-Premier Gu Mu pointed out that these people are not far-sighted enough and their views do not conform to the trend of history. He said that only when China has considerably increased its exports can it increase its imports and absorb more foreign commodities. Moreover, the commodities China exports on a large scale are not necessarily the same, at least not entirely the same, as what they can offer. So what is there to worry about?

P.L.A. Aids Modernization

On construction sites of major projects or during busy farming seasons, young people wearing army uniforms are often seen working together with the workers and peasants. They are soldiers of the People's Liberation Army who have the glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people. The P.L.A. has won renown as a fighting force, a working force and a production force.



Water gushing from a well sunk by the P.L.A. for the people of Dai nationality in Yunnan Province.

A joint circular has been issued recently by the Headquarters of the General Staff, the General Political Department and General Logistics Department of the P.L.A. calling on the whole army to carry on this tradition and take an active part in aiding socialist modernization. The circular urges every army unit to draw up a plan according to its own task, putting the stress on aiding agriculture.

According to the circular, troops stationed in the countryside should establish links with nearby people's communes and those stationed in the cities with factories and mines, so that they can readily give assistance in capital construction on the farmland or in major projects in the cities, in tree planting and in doing whatever work that is

needed during the busy farming seasons.

Professional units of the P.L.A. are required to help the communes and production brigades repair farm machinery, train technicians, give medical aid and whatever assistance that is needed. In case of natural calamities, army units are required to do their best to save state property and protect the people's lives.

In addition, the P.L.A. must publicize the Party's general and specific policies among the masses, assist the masses to acquire an education and learn scientific knowledge. They also have to send their men to work with local teams to accomplish the major tasks of various localities.

Livestock Increases

By the end of June this year, the number of pigs in China had reached 309.45 million head, 12.48 million more than that of the same period of last year, or a 4.2 per cent increase. The figure, released by the departments concerned, was a record annual increase in the number

of pigs, the main source of meat in the country.

In the first half of this year, the number of sheep, goats, cattle, horses and rabbits and the output of eggs also went up.

State purchases of pigs in the first six months reached 58.79 million head, 9.48 million more than in the same period of 1978, or a 19.2 per cent increase. The average weight of the pigs was 5.35 kilogrammes more than last year.

The number of sheep and goats had risen to 190.18 million by the end of June, 13.26 million more than a year ago, or a 7.5 per cent boost. Increases were registered in both stockbreeding and farming areas. The total number of cattle, horses, donkeys, mules and camels was 94.25 million, 480,000 more than in the same period of last year, or an increase of 0.5 per cent.

The state bought 579,785 tons of eggs in the first half of this year. This is 42.9 per cent more than in the same period of last year, and is the biggest increase in all the livestock and poultry products.



Sheep on the grassland in northern Tibet.

The chief factor accounting for the increases is the implementation of the Party's rural economic policy. The peasants and herdsmen have been encouraged to develop agriculture, stock-breeding and side-lines, and the collectives and individual peasants have been encouraged to raise livestock and poultry. In addition, the state has raised the purchasing prices of these products, while various provinces and autonomous regions have set up stock-breeding centres and taken effective measures to protect and improve the grasslands.

New College Students

When the school year began in September, 270,000 new students were enrolled in China's universities and colleges. Selected from among 4.6 million candidates, they had met all the moral, intellectual and physical requirements.

These students attained a higher standard than those of last year. As in the previous two years, those in the south-eastern coastal provinces got the best marks, while students in Tibet, Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia, where education still lags behind other parts of the country, showed notable improvement.

About 100 of the nation's 600 institutes of higher learning are "key" universities and colleges, which means they are better staffed, enroll students with better qualifications, get a larger share of state appropriations for education and are therefore better equipped. These institutes have enrolled 67,000 new students this year, among them are 66 winners in the national



Yin Ziqiang (first from left), who got first place in this year's college entrance examinations for the faculty of science and engineering, is now studying physics. Wang Youqin (first from right), who topped the list of candidates for the faculty of liberal arts, is now a Chinese literature major.

middle school mathematics contest held last May who were admitted without having to sit for the entrance examinations.

Since the number of schools of higher learning falls far short of the needs, only a small proportion of the young people can receive a college education. In Beijing, for instance, 128,900 students sat for the examinations last July, but only 5,900 were admitted to the "key" universities and colleges and 5,000 to the ordinary ones. Another 1,000 who had passed the entrance examinations were not admitted. Recently some of them put up posters in the streets and petitioned the Beijing municipal authorities for admission.

An official on the municipal committee in charge of enrolling college students patiently explained to these students why they were not admitted. He said:

— There were more applicants this year for such special-

ities as automation, computer science and medicine than for agronomy, geology and mining. So there was the possibility that candidates of the former category were not admitted even though they got better marks, while those of the latter category were admitted in spite of their lower marks.

— Some were not admitted because their marks for subjects related to the speciality they wished to study were too low although they got the required total marks.

— Some candidates were not physically fit for the specialities they had chosen, such as geology, mining and navigation.

With the new students now enrolled, the number of college students this year is the highest ever. Since at present only a small proportion of youngsters can receive a college education, the majority have to raise their scientific and technological level through self-study or attending special classes in their spare time.

Protecting and Studying The Great Wall

"If I don't get to the Great Wall, then I'll feel like I haven't been to China." Many tourists from abroad say this.

The Great Wall is a man-made object on earth that can be seen with the naked eye from the moon. Sprawled over high mountain ridges in northern China, it is a world-famous magnificent architecture with a long history. Small wonder that the Great Wall attracts thousands upon thousands of tourists.

Recently, Chinese historians and archaeologists attended a one-week forum in Hohhot, capital of Inner Mongolia, where they discussed the Great Wall's protection, architecture, total length and remnants.

The scholars proposed that a research society be founded to protect and study the Great Wall. They estimated that when all the various sections of the Great Wall built in different dynasties are counted together, they cover 50,000 kilometres. The walls run mainly from east to west, though there are some north-south sections and in places there are parallel structures. Remnants of the Great Wall are located in 16 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

When did the construction of the Great Wall begin? The participants maintained that it dates back to the Warring States Period in the 5th century B.C. At that time, the various kingdoms built walls on their borders to protect their territories. After Qin Shi Huang

unified China and established the Qin Dynasty in 221 B.C., he had all the separate walls of the Qin, Zhao and Yan kingdoms linked together and repaired as a protection against the northern nomads. The wall extended for more than 5,000 kilometres from Longxi (in present-day Gansu Province) in the west to Liaodong (in present-day Liaoning Province) in the east. Facts concerning the Great Wall has been recorded since those times.

The Great Wall had been rebuilt many times in the ensuing dynasties. Its present structure dates back to the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) when the wall was extended to over 6,000 kilometres, running from Gansu Province's Jiayu Pass in the west to Hebei Province's Shanhai Pass in the east.

The Great Wall is said to embody the wisdom and blood and sweat of the Chinese working people. It also reflected the political, military, economic and cultural conditions in ancient China. The watch towers, ramparts, passes, beacon towers and platforms along the wall formed a comprehensive, strategic system of defence.

The forum called for more efforts to protect and study the Great Wall, particularly as it has suffered over the years from wind and water erosion as well as from man-made damage. Historians and archaeologists suggested that papers and books about the wall be published, and expeditions be sent to survey its remnants. They urged that the significance of the Great Wall be publicized and decrees issued

to encourage people to protect it. Peasants and forest service staff along the wall should be responsible for its care.

The state has set up special offices for maintaining three major scenic spots—Badaling and the Juyong Pass on Beijing's outskirts, the Shanhai Pass in Hebei Province and the Jiayu Pass in Gansu Province. Funds have been allocated for annual repairs.

Scholars at the Forum asserted that the Great Wall provided many topics for research: a lot of wooden slips with inscriptions and other valuable relics have been found in the remnants of some city fortifications and tombs along the Great Wall, which are useful for studying history, relations between various nationalities and military engineering in different periods of ancient China. As the Great Wall extends over a vast area including a number of places where deserts were shifting in ancient times, these slips and relics are helpful for studying the changes of deserts under different historical and geographical conditions. Moreover, the faults and dislocations exposed by earthquakes along the Great Wall provide material for research.



On His Visit to Western Europe

Premier Hua Guofeng Holds Press Conference

The Premier said he would soon visit four West European countries with the "desire to promote understanding, deepen friendship, expand co-operation and defend peace."

ON October 7, Premier Hua Guofeng held a press conference in the Great Hall of the People for journalists from the four European countries he is going to visit — France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain and Italy. Thirty-five journalists and cameramen representing 15 media agencies in the four countries as well as Chinese journalists were present.

Clad in a grey suit and smiling broadly, the Premier spoke in a resonant voice with occasional forceful gestures to emphasize his points.

Premier Hua said that he looked forward to discussing with government leaders of these countries "international issues of common concern and ways of further strengthening co-operation, expanding economic and commercial interflow and broadening scientific, technical and cultural exchanges."

In the course of his visit, the Premier said, he would learn at firsthand these countries' experience in industry, agriculture, culture and other fields and meet with people from all walks of life.

There exists a traditional friendship between the Chinese people and the people of Western Europe, Premier Hua went on to say. China's ties of friendship with the four countries had grown steadily and their contacts had been on the increase since the establishment of diplomatic relations.

"Thanks to our joint endeavours, exchanges and co-operation between China and these countries in the political, economic, cultural and

scientific-technological fields have developed in a satisfactory manner," he said.

Turning to the international situation, he said: "In this turbulent world of ours, I believe Western Europe should play a role in international affairs commensurate with its importance. A strong and united Western Europe is of great significance for the preservation of peace and security in Europe and the world."

He expressed the conviction that his visit to the four West European countries would not only help increase mutual understanding, friendship and co-operation between the Chinese people and the people of these countries but would contribute to the defence of world peace as well.

Questions and Answers

Premier Hua then answered questions raised by journalists from the four European countries.

Sino-Soviet Relations. Alain Jacob of the French paper *le Monde* asked: China has just started negotiations with the Soviet Union. A short while ago, Vice-Premier Li Xiannian said that you hoped the negotiations would help improve relations between the two countries despite the difficulties. I want to know what concrete results China expects from these negotiations.

Answer: China proposed to have negotiations with the Soviet Union at the time when we announced that we would not renew the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance. It was China's hope that through the negotiations the outstanding issues between the two countries could be settled and the obstacles in the way of their relations be removed. China earnestly wishes to solve these problems and improve bilateral relations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexist-



Premier Hua at the press conference.

ence. But the outcome of these negotiations would depend on whether the Soviet Union is earnest in the negotiations. It is still too early to say what the outcome would be.

Democracy and Legal System. Jean Pierre Elkabbach of the French Television II asked: The general public in Western Europe is concerned about the arrest of some young political dissidents. When they were arrested, your government promised to practise democracy and the legal system. It is six months now since these people were arrested but no trial has been held yet. Are you going to hold trials and how far will you go in practising democracy?

A: After overthrowing the gang of four, we have been stressing the extension of socialist democracy and the strengthening of our legal system. I said this clearly in my report to the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. Our democracy is socialist democracy. It is the most extensive democracy, because in our country the people are the masters of their own affairs. We are working steadily to institutionalize our democracy and perfect our legal system. But we want our friends to know that we oppose anarchism and the use of democracy for the purpose of infringing upon the rights of other people. If we do not oppose anarchism and those slandering and libelling others at will on the pretext of freedom, social disorder will result. This is detrimental

to the interest of the people and so we are against it. Only in this way can we ensure that the great majority of the people enjoy democracy. I think you will understand this. Infractions of the law will be dealt with according to law.

Sino-French Trade. Gerard Saint-Paul of the French Television I asked: France ranked fourth among China's trading partners five years ago. Now it ranks tenth. What do you think are the obstacles impeding the development of trade between the two countries?

A: It has been 15 years since diplomatic relations were established between China and France in 1964. Thanks to efforts on both sides, the political, economic, scientific and cultural relations have been good between them. Trade between the two countries, too, has increased. But it fluctuates sometimes. I think that with greater understanding and co-operation, the prospects are extensive for developing trade. You said that France used to rank fourth five years ago as China's trading partner and now she ranks tenth. I have not looked into the exact figures, but in absolute terms the volume of trade has been on the increase. In the last two years, there has been some decline. This is because the volume was at its peak when we purchased some large-scale chemical fibre plant equipment from France. The volume has become somewhat smaller in the past few years.

But the Chinese side is taking active steps. Recently we have signed contracts with France for the purchase of a 600,000-kilowatt power station and 500-KV substation equipment for a high-tension transmission line between Pingdingshan and the Wuhan Iron and Steel Complex. During my visit to France, I will have discussions with the French leaders, President Giscard d'Estaing and Premier Barre, and one of the subjects is how to increase our trade with France.

Reunification of Germany. Dambmann from the West German Television Station asked: Mr. Prime Minister, when you visit the Federal Republic of Germany, you visit half of a divided country. Now as Chinese, you have a reputation of thinking in a long time category. Do you think the reunification of Germany will be possible and do you think the reunification of Germany will serve world peace?

A: The division of Germany into two parts after the Second World War is a man-made state of affairs and the German people wish to see their country reunited. We think this is a reasonable desire and we sympathize with this desire. As to when this reunification will take place and its effects after it takes place—this is something that can be decided only by the people in the two parts of Germany.

China Not Against Detente But Hegemonism. Hans Bargmann of the German Broadcasting Corporation asked: Mr. Prime Minister, China is trying to reduce tensions with the Soviet Union. Do the talks in Moscow mean that China has altered its critical attitude towards the policy of detente pursued by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany?

A: Your question shows that you do not have a correct understanding of China's policy. China is not against detente. The Federal Republic of Germany, because of its own circumstances and for its own interests, wishes to have normal relations with the Soviet Union and other East European countries. We understand their desire and sympathize with it. China is not against detente. It is against hegemonism and the policies of aggression and expansion. China wants a peaceful international environment in which to build up the country. But the question is that, with the hegemonists engaged in expansion and aggression, it is impossible to have detente even if you desire it. There has been no detente in the world in the past year, particularly in the Middle East, in Africa, in the Red Sea and the Gulf area, in South Asia and

in Indochina. So, though we would like to have a peaceful international environment, things are not developing as people would want them to. That is why I stated at the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress that our policy is to oppose hegemonism and defend world peace. So we are not against the desire of the Federal Republic of Germany to have normal relations with the Soviet Union. While opposing hegemonism, we also want to caution people against following a policy of appeasement. This is China's policy. In short, it can be summed up in these words: Oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace.

Foreign Investments Guaranteed. Dietman Schulz of the German Press Agency asked: Mr. Prime Minister, China is interested in more co-operation with Western companies. What guarantees will China give to foreign investors?

A: In China's programme of four modernizations, we first of all proceed from the concrete conditions in China and secondly we will adhere to the policy of independence and self-reliance. At the same time we will also learn from the advanced technology and experience of other countries and absorb foreign investments. If we are going to absorb foreign investments, we must have some laws to protect their interests. The Law of Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investment adopted at the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress shows that we protect the interests of foreign investors. But the law by itself is not enough. Since we lack experience in this regard, we will study with our foreign friends and continue to work out supplementary laws and regulations so that the rightful interests of foreign investors will be guaranteed. China stands by its words and we mean what we say. But, naturally, it will take some time to do all this. Before the necessary laws and regulations are made, our procedure is to sign contracts with foreign companies and have the contracts cleared by the government to give them legal authority.

About Personal Matters. Nigel Wade of the *London Telegraph* asked: Mr. Prime Minister, we in Europe do not know you very well. Could you tell us something about your wife and family?

A: People in Europe do not know very much about me. Not long ago I had an interview with the British author, Mr. Felix Greene, and I mentioned some of my personal matters. I also told him that our Party stresses collective

leadership. I am not very keen on publicizing my personal life, because this will create inconveniences for my family, particularly my children, in their work and public activity. So I am not going to discuss these matters today.

The Gang of Four. Philip Short of the British Broadcasting Corporation asked: You said that no one in China, no matter who they are, is above the law. Are you going to put the gang of four on trial and if so, when?

A: We have been stressing socialist legality and our laws in these fields have been adopted by the National People's Congress. That is why we say everyone is equal before the law. The gang of four committed very grave crimes which will have to be settled. We will deal with them through the due process of law. As to when this will take place, I can say that it probably won't be too far off.

I can tell our journalist friends that we will not deal with the gang of four in the way they maltreated others. We will not sentence them to death. They are now alive and well.

With Regard to Xianggang (Hongkong). Christopher Noel Pritchett of Reuters asked: What assurances can you give us that the status quo of Xianggang would be maintained after the year 2000?

A: China's position with regard to the Xianggang question has been very clear. When Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping met with the Governor of Xianggang, he reiterated our attitude. Currently, our relations with the United Kingdom and with the British authorities in Xianggang are quite good. As to questions relating to Xianggang, Jiulong (Kowloon) and the new territories, we think that a good way of settling the question can be sought through consultations. But I think regardless of how the matter is settled, we will take notice of the interests of the investors there.

European Communism. Pier Luigi Zanatta of the Ansa News Agency of Italy asked: The Italian Communist Party is the largest Communist Party in Western Europe. Some of its representatives recently visited China, for the first time in many years. What is China's position towards that Party and the other parties that have gone in for European Communism? Do you intend to establish relations with the

Italian Communist Party, and with the French and Spanish Communist Parties?

A: There have been some ordinary contacts between the Italian Communist Party and us. Some of their people have come to China for a visit. European communism is a question that has been much talked about. It is a complex question that cannot be covered in a few sentences. I am going to the four West European countries on an official visit. So I do not intend to discuss this topic at present.

China and the Vatican. Piero Ostellino of the Italian paper *Corriere Della Sera* asked: Recently people have talked a lot about dialogue between China and the Vatican. What are the prospects for the relations between the two countries? Do you intend to meet the Pope this time?

A: There are no contacts between China and the Vatican. I am going to Italy on an official visit. I have no plan whatsoever of meeting with people in the Vatican, the Pope or other personnel from there. I want to add that the Vatican still have relations with the Kuomintang in Taiwan, which has a so-called ambassador there. In these circumstances, we cannot consider coming into any contact with the Vatican.

Viet Nam's Stratagem. Pier Luigi Zanatta of the Ansa News Agency asked: Does China plan to teach Viet Nam a second lesson?

A: You know that in our statement of March 5 this year on the withdrawal of our troops, we stated that the outstanding issues between China and Viet Nam should be settled through negotiations. At the same time, we declared that if the Vietnamese authorities, with the backing of Soviet social-imperialism, continued to carry out armed provocations along the Chinese border, we reserved the right to strike back in self-defence. You may have noticed that the Vietnamese authorities are currently dispatching armed forces to Kampuchea in preparation for a dry-season offensive in Kampuchea. To cover up this planned operation of theirs, the Vietnamese authorities have deliberately spread the lie that China was massing troops and building fortifications along the border and preparing to launch a second attack against Viet Nam. This is aimed at preparing public opinion for launching their dry-season offensive in Kampuchea.

Memories of My Days In France

by Ding Shande



This is the first of four articles written for "Beijing Review" on the occasion of Premier Hua Guofeng's visit to four West European countries. The authors recall their experiences and envisage the future development of friendship and exchanges between China and those countries. — Ed.

THOUGH China and France are situated on two different continents, they have been brought together by the friendship of their peoples. The annals of Sino-French relations are filled with accounts of cultural, economic and political exchanges between the two countries and peoples. Comrades Zhou Enlai, Chen Yi, Deng Xiaoping and other Chinese Party and state leaders who went to France in their youth were nurtured by European revolutionary ideas and the French revolutionary tradition. Chinese young intellectuals were strongly attracted to France, then the centre of European culture and art. A wide range of people from professional revolutionaries, scientists, technicians, doctors to cultural figures visited or studied there. They included Ba Jin (writer), Xu Beihong, Liu Haisu and Lin Fengming (painters) and Xian Xinghai (musician), who are known for their great contributions to the creation of China's new culture and art.

I, too, studied in France from 1947 to 1949. Though 30 years have already elapsed, my recollections of my French friends are still fresh. Shortly after my arrival in the winter of 1947, I entered the Paris Conservatoire de Musique where I studied Contre-point under Professor Noel Gallon who was then nearly 60. He told me that he had taught several Chinese students whose names had escaped him. He vaguely remembered one Chinese name which meant a sea-washed star. I realized that he was referring to Comrade Xian Xinghai, whom Chairman Mao in an inscription had praised as "the people's musician" after he died of illness

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in 1945. I told the professor that when Comrade Xian returned to China, he actively participated in the anti-Japanese national salvation movement and became a well-known musician. I also studied with Professor Nadia Boulanger, who had many students including some from Britain and the United States. She also showed great warmth to the Chinese students. Once she told me to blaze a new trail by paying close attention to Chinese national music, especially Chinese folk songs. It was under her careful instruction that I composed *Variations Sur un Theme Folklorique Chinois*. Later I drew extensively upon beautiful Chinese folk songs for my compositions.

Early in 1949, it became clear from the victories scored in the Chinese People's War of Liberation that, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, a new China would be founded. News of the victories often hit the front pages of the Paris newspapers, creating quite a stir among the Parisians. As a Chinese I was excited. I began planning a symphony in praise of the great struggle as my graduation thesis. Professor Tony Aubin, who taught me music composition in the Paris conservatory, warmly endorsed my idea and gave me many valuable suggestions. I entitled this symphony *New China* and it was performed in Shanghai upon my return to China.

Whenever I recall my Paris days, the images of my teachers often come to mind. And I also have fond remembrances of the friends I made in literary and art circles. Cultural life bubbled with activity in Paris then and I often went to operas, concerts, fine art exhibitions and evening salon parties. My knowledge was greatly enriched. A friend of mine by the name of Zhao Wuji was studying fine arts then. By combining the characteristics of French fine arts with Chinese landscape paintings, he produced many oil paintings that had a distinct Chinese quality. His works were warmly received by Parisians at his first exhibition in

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Han Nianlong's Speech at U.N. General Assembly

(Excerpts)

Han Nianlong, Chairman of the Chinese Delegation to the 34th Session of the United Nations General Assembly and Vice-Foreign Minister, spoke at the plenary meeting on September 27 on China's principled positions on foreign policy and important international problems. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

Significant Change in International Situation

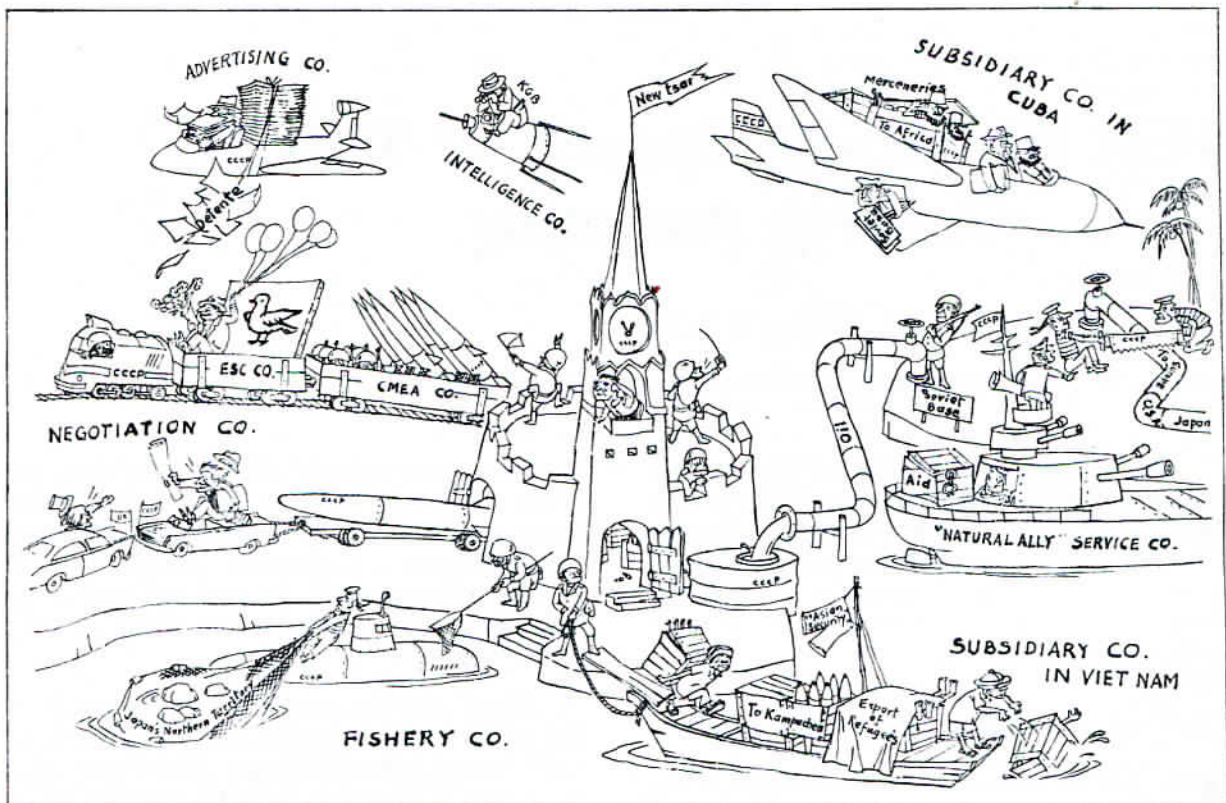
THE current session is the last session of the General Assembly in the 1970s. We are about to enter the 1980s. Looking back on the past and forward into the future, we feel encouraged and are also aware of our grave responsibility.

The past ten years were no ordinary years. The growth and further strengthening of the third world marked a significant change in the international situation over the period. An additional number of oppressed nations won national independence after waging protracted struggles. The people of the new-emerging states firmly oppose foreign aggression and interference and defend their national independence and state sovereignty. They not only want complete political independence, but are determined to lift themselves from economic dependency and backwardness. They have worked hard to develop the national economy and build up their countries and have achieved marked successes in this regard. Acting in concert and strengthening their co-operation, they are striving tirelessly for the establishment of a new international economic order. They have waged an extensive struggle for world peace against the ever more intensified arms race between the big powers and against the imperialist and hegemonist policies of war and aggression and made important contributions. Strengthening their unity and persevering in struggle, the third world countries have played an ever great-

er role in international affairs. They have become a decisive force on the world political scene, and the outlook of the United Nations has undergone a tremendous change. It will be impossible for one or two big powers to manipulate the destiny of the world as they wish.

Along with the awakening of the people of the third world countries and the growth of their forces, Western Europe, Japan and other developed countries, faced with the hegemonist threat of aggression and expansion, have heightened their vigilance and strengthened their unity and defence capabilities to safeguard their state sovereignty and security. They, too, are exerting a positive influence in maintaining world peace and security and promoting a favourable development of the international situation.

But we must not lose sight of the disquieting aspect of the developing situation. In the past decade, the ever fiercer rivalry between the two superpowers has caused continued turbulence in the international situation. Particularly overbearing is the late-coming superpower, whose inclination to aggression and adventure is visibly growing. Waving the slogans "disarmament" and "detente," it is engaged in frenzied arms expansion unprecedented in scale and speed. It is seeking to achieve an overwhelming superiority in nuclear as well as conventional arms and in every sphere, land, sea and air. Relying on its fast growing military strength, it is pushing a global "offensive strategy." More and more frequently it is using proxies and organizing mercenaries to launch unscrupulous armed invasions and military coups in other countries. With a view to encircling Europe, controlling strategic routes, seizing strategic resources and speeding up its



Moscow head office.

Cartoon by Xiang Xinran

expansion and strategic deployment for global hegemony, it has increasingly directed the spearheads of its aggression to Africa, the Middle East, the gulf area and Southeast Asia. Facts prove that the late-coming superpower is the main source of threat to world peace and security and is the most dangerous source of a new world war. In the face of this harsh reality, more and more people are talking about "the more turbulent 1980s" and the possibility of a new world war. Such talk is not groundless.

Now, this very superpower which is pushing its policy of hegemonism everywhere has the effrontery to propose on this rostrum an item entitled "on the inadmissibility of a policy of hegemonism in international relations." Obviously, this is its habitual clumsy tactics of "a thief crying 'stop the thief'" and of gaining fame by demagogic means. Its aim is to pursue hegemonism even more unscrupulously under the guise of opposing hegemonism. However, the term "hegemonism" has its precise meaning that brooks no wilful interpretation. In the world today, it is an objective fact known to everyone as to who is practising hegemonism and who is against it. No subtle rhetoric can alter it.

We are optimists with regard to the future of mankind. The 1980s pose a new challenge, but also promise new hopes. We believe that ultimately the people are masters of their own destiny. Historical experience tells us that while it is necessary to face up to the reality, it is more important to change the reality. The harsh facts tell us that hegemonism means aggression and war. Peace is not secured by waiting or begging. It can only be secured through struggle and defended by action. Opposing hegemonism and defending world peace are two sides of the same coin. We believe that the just cause of world peace will continue to be victorious so long as all the peace-loving countries and peoples unite and, through hard struggle and solid work, persevere in opposing hegemonism and frustrating its strategic moves. The future of mankind and the world is bright.

Non-Aligned Movement

The broadly based non-aligned movement is an important force in the contemporary international arena. At the Sixth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Countries which concluded not long ago, the divisive and disruptive schemes were frustrated, and the basic principles of the non-

aligned movement and the unity of the movement upheld thanks to the joint efforts of the great majority of the member countries and after acute and complex struggles. This is a significant achievement scored by the non-aligned movement along a road beset with difficulties. In recent years, the superpower that claims to be the "natural ally" of the non-aligned movement has used and collaborated with its agents in an attempt to bring the movement into the orbit of its own global strategy. But their line of action is most unpopular, and their clumsy performance only serves to reveal their true colours more clearly to the non-aligned countries.

China has always highly appreciated the independent, sovereign and non-bloc principles of the non-aligned movement and supported its just position of opposing imperialism, colonialism and foreign domination and hegemonism of all forms. The Chinese Government and people sincerely hope that the non-aligned countries will unite and co-operate and eliminate outside interference so that their movement will play a greater role in the struggle of all nations to safeguard sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and develop national economies and cultures, and in the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order and for world peace.

Situation in Indochina

Indochina is now one of the centres of world tension that attracts the close attention of the international community and causes its grave anxiety.

As is well known, the crux of the Indochinese situation lies in the brutal aggression imposed on Kampuchea. Towards the end of last year, Viet Nam brazenly mounted an armed invasion against Democratic Kampuchea, a sovereign state, occupied large tracts of its territory and set up a puppet regime there, plunging Kampuchea into unheard-of calamities. This naked aggression by Viet Nam is not only an act against the Vietnamese people's desire for recuperation, rehabilitation and peaceful construction after the war, but also a gross violation of Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and a direct threat to the peace and security of the Southeast Asian countries. It tramples underfoot the U.N. Charter and fundamental principles of international law. Earlier this year, the U.N. Security Council held urgent meetings to discuss this grave situation. At the meetings, the over-

whelming majority of the member states strongly condemned Viet Nam's act of aggression and demanded an immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea. It was only because of the veto arbitrarily used by one permanent member that the Security Council failed to adopt resolutions and take effective action. Now the best part of the year has passed, but instead of stopping its aggression against Kampuchea, Viet Nam is sending more troops there and stepping up its deployment in preparation for a new massive dry-season offensive to wipe out the patriotic Kampuchean armed forces at one blow and then bear on the whole of Southeast Asia. The disaster that today befalls the people of Kampuchea may befall those of other countries tomorrow. How can such practice of power politics be allowed to go unchecked in this contemporary age? We are pleased to note that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, summing up experience and readjusting its policies, are uniting extensive patriotic forces under the banner of the patriotic and democratic front of great national union and fighting heroically to drive all the Vietnamese aggressors from Kampuchean territory. Historical experience has repeatedly proved and will continue to prove that no foreign aggression and oppression can vanquish a whole nation, and that the just cause of a nation against alien domination is invincible.

It should be pointed out here that the so-called Heng Samrin regime is nothing but a puppet propped up by the Vietnamese aggressors at bayonet point. Playing the jackal to the tiger, it has helped the Vietnamese aggressors to suppress the Kampuchean people in cold blood. Naturally, such a puppet regime is spurned by the Kampuchean people, opposed by the governments and peoples of the Southeast Asian countries and condemned by world



Vain attempt.

Cartoon by Ding Cong

opinion. On the other hand, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which has been holding high the banner of national independence and persistently fighting a national war of self-defence, is the sole legal representative of the Kampuchean people. Democratic Kampuchea is a member state of the United Nations. To support and safeguard the legitimate rights of Democratic Kampuchea fully accords with the provisions of the U.N. Charter. It is the solemn and bounden duty of each of us member states to uphold the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The recent decision taken by the General Assembly on accepting the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea is a manifestation of the just position of international community against foreign armed aggression and another indication that the aggression committed by Viet Nam with the backing of its behind-the-scenes boss against Democratic Kampuchea is most unpopular.

While carrying on aggression and expansion abroad, Viet Nam has practised a policy of genocide at home and created the world-shocking tragedy of Indochinese refugees. Over the past year or more, as a result of the massive persecution and expulsion by the Vietnamese authorities, nearly a million innocent people were forced to leave their homes and drift from place to place. Countless refugees were drowned in the sea or perished in the wilderness. Their tragic plight and serious case were something rarely seen since World War II. Such actions on the part of Viet Nam not only violate the basic humanitarian principle but have created tremendous economic burdens and grave

social problems for the Southeast Asian region and affected the tranquillity and stability of the countries there. At the international meeting in Geneva last July, Viet Nam, under the pressure of world opinion, orally undertook to control the exodus of refugees, but in fact continues to persecute and export them. We hold that the key to a solution of the Indochinese refugee problem lies in a complete change by Viet Nam of its reactionary policy of cruel persecution and export of refugees. If the problem is not tackled at its source, this human tragedy will continue.

There is a deep-rooted cause for the deterioration of the Indochinese situation to the present state. It is the result of the aggressive and expansionist policies pursued by the big and small hegemonists. As is well known, under President Ho Chi Minh's leadership, the Vietnamese people fought heroically over long years to win national liberation and defend national independence and so won praise and admiration from the people of all countries. But after the passing of President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese authorities betrayed his political line step by step and feverishly pushed a policy of expansion. With Soviet backing, they committed armed invasion and military occupation of weaker neighbours in an attempt to realize their dream of regional hegemony by establishing an "Indochinese federation" totally under their thumb. Exploiting the Vietnamese authorities' ambition for expansion, the Soviet Union has used Viet Nam and Indochina as its "strategic base" in Southeast Asia and, through the instrumentality of Viet Nam, sought to control the region and then establish an "Asian collective security system" so as to link up its strategic deployment in the Pacific with that in the Indian Ocean. People have come to realize more and more clearly that Vietnamese invasion and domination of its neighbours are by no means a local issue but an important component of Soviet attempt to establish an "Asian collective security system" in furtherance of its strategy of seeking world hegemony.

It is also well known that in the course of the Vietnamese people's struggle for independ-



A pair of jackboots.

Cartoon by Lan Jianan

ence and liberation, the Chinese Government and people, sharing their weal and woe, firmly stood on their side and gave them all-out support. The two peoples forged a deep revolutionary friendship in their long-term common struggles. But now China is regarded by the Vietnamese authorities as an enemy simply because it does not approve of their present policies of aggression and expansion. They carried out frenzied hostile anti-China activities and even committed incessant armed provocations and made intrusions into China's border areas, so that the Chinese side was compelled to make a counterattack in self-defence. This just action of ours punctured the aggressive arrogance of the expansionists; it was also in the interest of safeguarding the peace and security of Southeast Asia and the whole world.

The three Indochinese states are China's neighbours. The Chinese Government and people have consistently supported the people of these countries in their just struggle to win or safeguard national independence and build up their countries. The Chinese Government and people cannot but feel grave concern over the deterioration of the Indochinese situation. We hold that the United Nations has an unshirkable responsibility to take effective measures, first to make Viet Nam withdraw forthwith all its troops from Kampuchea, stop its aggression and military occupation in Kampuchea and then to solve the other related questions. At the suggestion of the five ASEAN countries, the U.N. General Assembly is going to consider the Kampuchean situation at the current session. We firmly support the just demand of the ASEAN and all other justice-upholding countries for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchean territory, for this is the key to a solution of the Indochinese question. The Indochinese question must be solved by the Indochinese peoples themselves on the basis of respect for their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and free from all foreign interference.

Korea's Peaceful Reunification

A peaceful reunification of Korea has an important bearing on peace in East Asia and the Pacific region. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Korean people's sacred cause of independent and peaceful reunification of their country and are firmly opposed to acts aimed at creating "two Koreas" and perpetuating the division of Korea. The resolution on promoting the independent and

peaceful reunification of Korea adopted by the U.N. General Assembly at its 30th session should be implemented in earnest. The United States should withdraw all its troops and armaments from and stop its military aid to south Korea. The "U.N. Command" must be disbanded. These steps will help to maintain peace on the Korean Peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. In our view, the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on holding Korea-U.S. talks and replacing the armistice by a peace agreement is reasonable and should meet with a positive response. As for the discussion of the reunification of Korea through a north-south dialogue, it is purely the Korean people's own business which brooks no foreign interference. We support the three principles and the five-point programme President Kim Il Sung put forward for solving the Korean question, and we support dialogue between the north and south and hope that this dialogue will yield positive results.

Middle East Situation

The people of the world are now watching the Middle East situation with anxiety. The developments in the Middle East since the 33rd Session of the U.N. General Assembly show that the crux of the Middle East question still lies in the struggle between the superpowers for oil resources and strategic areas and the expansionist policy of Israel. One superpower sticks to its position of partiality to Israel. The other has used all opportunities to carry out infiltration and expansion, split Arab unity and undermine the stability and peace of the Middle East. The Israeli authorities remain adamant in obstructing and opposing an overall settlement of the Middle East question. They have kept making armed attacks on southern Lebanon and subjected the Palestinian and other Arab peoples to new war threats and provocations. There is a long way to go towards an overall and just settlement of the Middle East question.

Of late, more and more countries and world opinion have come to agree that in order to have stability and peace in the Middle East, it is essential to respect the Arab national interests and the Palestinian people's national rights. Such is the truth and the general trend. It should be pointed out that this growing tendency is the result of the just struggle which the Palestinian and other Arab peoples have persistently carried out over long years. The ultimate realization of the national aspiration

and objectives of the Arab people mainly depends on the solid unity and sustained struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. However, the United Nations should also play its due role in promoting a settlement of the Middle East question.

Here, we would like to reiterate that the Chinese Government and people will unswervingly support the just struggle of the Arab and Palestinian peoples. We strongly condemn the expansion and rivalry of the superpowers in the Middle East and are firmly opposed to the sinister superpower attempt to sow discord among the Arab countries and Israel's peremptory attitude of obstructing an overall settlement of the Middle East question. Occupied Arab territories must be recovered and the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to return to their homeland and establish their own state, must be realized. We sincerely hope that all parties of the Arab world will show mutual understanding, rebuild their unity and work together to speed up their victory.

Southern Africa

The people of the African countries are ever more strongly demanding a speedy end to the racist rule and apartheid in southern Africa. In the past year, with the support of the people of Africa and the world at large, the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania have made new progress in their struggle for liberation and dealt increasingly heavy blows to the racist forces of South Africa and Rhodesia. In their last-ditch struggle, these forces are intensifying their fascist military repression at home while launching armed attacks against neighbouring countries. They have kept playing political tricks in an attempt to maintain their racist rule in disguised forms and preserve their vested interests. In recent years, various proposals and suggestions for a negotiated settlement of the independence of Zimbabwe and Namibia have been put forward internationally. Many African states have made great efforts towards this end, and their efforts have won sympathy and support from the international community. But so far these negotiations have not made substantive progress because of the intransigence of the racist forces. Facts fully show that the racist regime of South Africa and the racist forces of Rhodesia are the fundamental obstacles to a settlement of the questions of Zimbabwe and Namibia, which is long overdue.

All justice-upholding countries should exert effective pressure on the racists and give energetic support to the liberation struggle of the people in southern Africa. An early end to the racist rule in Zimbabwe and Namibia and the attainment of independence based on a genuine majority rule will help stabilize the situation in southern Africa, exclude external meddling and interference and push forward the struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa. The Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the just struggles of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania. The current international situation is very favourable to the liberation struggle in southern Africa. Although there may be difficulties and twists and turns on their way forward, the people in southern Africa, persisting in unity and struggle, guarding against external interference and sabotage, and supported by African and all other justice-upholding countries and peoples, will certainly foil the heinous acts of the racist forces of South Africa and Rhodesia and win complete liberation for the whole African continent.

Disarmament

We are pleased to note that since the Special Session of the General Assembly on Disarmament held last year, the roles of the United Nations and the small and medium-sized countries have been strengthened in the struggle for genuine disarmament. This year, in the United Nations framework, there were held the First Session of the Disarmament Commission, the Conference of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean and a series of other meetings, at which relevant resolutions were adopted. The convening of these meetings reflected the strong dissatisfaction of the peace-loving countries with the superpowers' arms expansion and war preparations. It also shows that the control of the disarmament machinery by a few countries is being broken up. This undoubtedly is of positive significance. Chinese delegations took an active part in these meetings and put forward documents, including the Chinese proposal on the elements of a comprehensive disarmament programme. We have always held that all countries, whether big or small, strong or weak, and whether with or without nuclear weapons, are entitled to take part in the consideration and settlement of disarmament issues on a completely equal footing. It is no longer permissible for anybody to use the United Nations as a platform to sing the praises of certain

bilateral negotiations or make the disarmament machinery a ploy at his disposal.

Nuclear disarmament is a matter of great concern to everyone. We have always held that the complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons are the fundamental way to nuclear disarmament and the elimination of the threat of a nuclear war. Pending this, all the nuclear countries should undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-weapon-free zones. As for the way to apply concrete measures of nuclear disarmament, an important principle must be followed, as was rightly pointed out by the representatives of many countries, namely, the two superpowers with the largest nuclear arsenals should be the first to reduce their nuclear armament. When substantial progress has been made in this regard, the other nuclear countries shall join them in reducing nuclear armaments according to reasonable ratios until finally nuclear arms are totally destroyed. We consider this principle to be fair and reasonable. However, those who cling to their nuclear superiority and are bent on seeking nuclear overlordship are obdurately opposed to this principle. They are fervently advocating the idea of all nuclear countries "simultaneously" reducing their armaments by the same quantity and quality. This is obviously a demagogic trick. Now that the superpowers enjoy a tremendous nuclear superiority and are in a position to fight a nuclear war at any time with the huge number of nuclear weapons at their disposal, would any nuclear disarmament plan make our world safer if it does not change this state of affairs? It is obvious that only a genuine nuclear disarmament will contribute to international security, and a genuine nuclear disarmament must begin with the substantial reduction of the nuclear arsenals of the superpowers. The SALT II Treaty signed by the Soviet Union and the United States neither calls for a significant numerical reduction of the strategic arms, nor provides for a substantive qualitative limitation. No wonder that people have pointedly commented that the treaty "has nothing in common with genuine disarmament." We hope that the Soviet Union and the United States will take practical measures to carry out genuine nuclear disarmament as called for by many other countries.

The reduction of conventional arms is another matter calling for attention. In view of the growing danger of a massive conventional war, we hold that conventional disarmament and nuclear disarmament should be given equal im-

portance, and that the two should be carried out in conjunction.

This is the last year of the U.N. "disarmament decade." Regrettably the objective of the "disarmament decade," on which many countries placed their hopes, has not been attained; on the contrary, this past decade has been one of massive arms expansion by the superpowers. What is the reason? As rightly put by the representatives of some countries, the crucial reason is that the superpowers have no sincere desire for disarmament. This shows that we still face arduous and complicated tasks in the field of disarmament.

So far as China is concerned, we are always for genuine disarmament. We firmly support all reasonable proposals conducive to genuine disarmament and are prepared to make unremitting efforts for its realization.

International Economic Problem

The steady deterioration of international economic situation is one of the important factors making for international turbulence. Some developed countries, especially the superpowers, have used various means to shift the consequences of their economic crises and difficulties onto the developing countries so that the latter face worsening trading terms, mounting foreign debts and great difficulties in their economic development. The energy problem is an increasing concern of most countries. Many developing countries have pointed out that the root cause for all evils of the present international economy lies in the existing inequitable and irrational international economic order. Therefore, they strongly demand a fundamental restructuring of the international economic system. This demand is entirely just, being in the interest of the overwhelming majority of the people of the world.

Five years ago, thanks to the efforts of the developing countries, the Sixth Special Session of the General Assembly adopted The Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, which constitutes a basic document guiding economic negotiations and dialogues. Five years have passed, but how much progress has been made in these negotiations and dialogues? Very limited. They are mostly in an impasse. The reasons are clear to all. The most important reason is that the two superpowers have set up obstacles of all kinds. The obstacles have multiplied especially since the beginning of this year. At the Fifth Session of the UNCTAD and other

international economic forums, many reasonable proposals made by the developing countries on changing the outdated international economic relations have thus been stalled. This unreasonable state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue. The developing countries have come to realize more and more that in order to achieve progress in the negotiations for the establishment of a new international economic order, they must strengthen their unity, uphold principles, persevere in struggle and energetically promote mutual economic assistance and co-operation. The Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations adopted at the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 held last February and the economic documents adopted at the recent Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Countries provide clear guidelines for promoting the economic co-operation among the developing countries and strengthening their negotiating positions with the developed countries, and they give expression to the common will and desire of the third world countries. Thanks to the efforts of the developing countries, the recent U.N. Conference of Science and Technology for Development registered some preliminary results. We believe that the united struggle of the third world countries will secure continuous progress for the just cause of establishment of a new international economic order.

In order to bring about effective solutions to the international economic problems, recognition of the developing countries' full rights and true equality in decision-making in international economic affairs is essential. The correct way to settle pressing economic problems is for the developed countries and the developing countries to sit together for all-round consultation, break the present impasse, explore and adopt effective measures to narrow down the gap between the rich and poor countries and establish a new international economic relationship that is equitable, rational and based on equality and mutual benefit.

Having realized the importance of a constructive dialogue with the third world countries, a number of developed countries have in their bilateral or multilateral relations adopted positive measures, such as increasing their economic and scientific-technical aid and supporting the establishment of an integrated programme for commodities and its common fund. These measures are welcome. It is in the interest of the developed countries themselves to

strengthen their co-operation with third world countries on the basis of respect for independence and sovereignty and genuine equality. Moreover, this will help advance the common cause of world peace and stability. We hope that more developed countries will understand the situation and favourably respond to the demands of the developing countries.

The Chinese Government sincerely hopes that the Special Session of the General Assembly scheduled to be held in 1980 at the suggestion of developing countries will make an important contribution in helping the economic development of the developing countries, establishing a new international economic order and formulating a new international strategy for development. The Chinese Government will work together with the other developing countries to that end.

Thirtieth Anniversary of New China

This year witnesses the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. These days the Chinese people are warmly celebrating this festival of historic significance.

The birth of New China terminated the age of imperialist enslavement and oppression of the Chinese people once and for all and ushered in a new era in the history of China. By making arduous efforts in the 30 years since then, the Chinese people have achieved great successes in all fields of national construction and laid a good foundation for future development. Our cause has enjoyed the sympathy and support of many friendly countries and the people of the world. On behalf of the Government and people of the People's Republic of China, I would like to take this opportunity to express to them our heartfelt thanks.

China today is vastly different from what it used to be in the old days. However, China is still a developing country, and our industry, agriculture, science and technology are not yet developed. With a view to bringing about a complete change to this state of affairs, we are determined to turn China into a modern socialist country by the end of the century in accordance with the behests of Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai. As from this year, the focus of our work throughout China has been shifted to socialist modernization. The task before us is beyond doubt an arduous one. But we are confident that, relying on the joint efforts of the entire people, we will be able to fulfil our historical mission successfully.

In international affairs, China has consistently pursued a foreign policy of peace, which is China's fundamental policy in her relations with other countries. The Chinese people are engaged in gigantic socialist construction. China is a country with a large population and a vast territory. To turn China into an advanced, modern and powerful socialist country calls for the hard struggle of several generations. We are thus required to secure a lasting peaceful international environment. China has in the past 30 years made unremitting efforts to oppose the imperialist and hegemonist policies of aggression and war and to win or safeguard world peace. In the present turbulent world situation in which the danger of war continues to grow, China will, as always, work together with all other peace-loving countries and peoples of the world to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace.

The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other and advance the cause of progress of mankind as a whole. The Chinese Government and people adhere to the principle of internationalism, support all the oppressed nations and peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and for liberation and social progress. We have done

so in the past and will continue to do so in future. We will always stand together with the people of all countries. A modernized China will certainly contribute to the preservation of world peace, to the furtherance of friendship and co-operation among all peoples and to the advancement of the cause of human progress.

The People's Republic of China first sent its delegation to take part in the activities of the United Nations in the early 1970s. In the past eight years the Chinese Delegation has worked together with the delegations of other members to enable the United Nations to play its due role in maintaining world peace, supporting various countries in their endeavour to win or safeguard national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity, establishing a new international economic order and promoting international co-operation. With the advent of the 1980s, the Chinese Delegation sincerely hopes that the United Nations will give full expression to the common will of the people of all countries, faithfully apply the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter and play a more effective and active role in international affairs. China is prepared to work to this end together with the other peace-loving and justice-upholding countries.

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the spring of 1949. Zhao, who still lives in Paris, has now become a world-renowned painter.

In 1960 when I went to Poland as a judge for the international Chopin piano contest, I met Professor Nadia Boulanger. She was still interested in China and remembered her Chinese students. The performance of Li Mingqiang, a young pianist from Shanghai, won her praise and encouragement. "If you could study in France," the professor said, "I would be willing to be your tutor." This offer, which indicated her warm feelings towards the Chinese people, unfortunately could not be accepted because China and France had not yet established diplomatic relations.

Frequent cultural exchanges between China and France started when diplomatic relations were established in 1964. The exchange of visits between cultural and art troupes strengthened the two countries' cultural ties and bonds of friendship. This year, the Lyon Symphony Orchestra, the first French orchestra to visit

China, toured Shanghai, bringing many wonderful French musical treasures to the Shanghai music lovers. I was very happy to meet my old schoolmate from the Paris conservatory, Mr. Serge Paudo, who is the conductor of the Lyon Symphony Orchestra. While in Shanghai, he led the Shanghai Symphony Orchestra in a rehearsal of the symphony *Cesar Franck*. The French musicians also used the Chinese artists' musical instruments in their performance. Artists of both countries freely exchanged views as if they had known each other for years. The guests brought with them a rich repertoire which included the works of Debussy and Ravel as well as the friendship of the French people. The harpist of the Lyon Symphony Orchestra now corresponds with the harp teacher of the Shanghai Conservatory, and they have given each other musical scores as gifts and exchanged ideas and experiences.

My memories are indeed sweet. I hope the friendship between the Chinese and French cultural and art circles will grow with the development of the two countries' relations. I wish the flower of friendship will bloom with great splendour.

"MINI-CRISIS"

ON the evening of October 1, President Carter told the American people over television of the U.S. response to the presence of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba.

Carter's Countermeasures

Carter first of all gave a description of U.S. military might, then roundly censured Cuba and stressed the Soviet promise that the unit will not change into a combat unit. Carter then went on to list five U.S. countermeasures, which include stepping up surveillance of Cuba, establishing a task force, and increasing U.S. manoeuvres in the Caribbean.

In the second part of his speech, Carter strongly urged the Senate to ratify the SALT II treaty and made an appeal "not to play politics" over this issue. He declared that his government would continue the basic policy towards the Soviet Union which the six previous U.S. governments had pursued in the past 20 years, that is, contention in some fields and co-operation in others.

These countermeasures came after Secretary of State Vance's quiet diplomacy had been stonewalled and the Carter administration had held a series of urgent consultations. Carter had convened several meetings of the National Security Council from September 27 on, and consulted with an ad hoc 15-member "panel of wise men" headed by Clark M. Clifford, Defence Secretary in the Lyndon Johnson administration, and including former Secretaries of State Dean Rusk, William Rogers and H.A. Kissinger and other high-ranking military and political figures. The American press pointed out that this unusual action of Carter's was designed to win nationwide public support for his decisions by making them appear widely representative and bipartisan.

President Carter's speech, the *Washington Post* pointed out, clearly showed that the United

States had not succeeded in getting the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Cuba through negotiations. It had also failed to gain Moscow's assurances to change the combat nature of the Soviet brigade. The tone of his speech and the countermeasures proposed did not go beyond the press forecast. The *Christian Science Monitor* predicted on October 1 that there would be nothing dramatic in Carter's speech which would list a series of moderate steps.

Public Reaction

The first reaction of the American public to Carter's speech was: Has the status quo of the presence of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba changed? Has President Carter's pledge to change "the unacceptable status quo" been fulfilled? There is no definite answer to this awkward question which President Carter brought out in his September 7 TV speech. The *Wall Street Journal* disclosed on October 2 that some government officials privately acknowledged that they had made a mistake in allowing Senator Church to reveal the matter in late August: This has further perplexed the public.

In the past month, the Cuban "mini-crisis" touched off a heated debate in the U.S. Congress and Government.

The views fall into two broad categories: One view held that the presence of the Soviet combat brigade in Cuba was an isolated issue which had existed long before. The question should only be solved through quiet diplomacy. If the Soviet Union was over-provoked, it could lead to serious consequences. The other view maintained that the stationing of a combat brigade in Cuba was part of the Soviet plan to deliberately undermine U.S. interests and Moscow must be made to understand that if it went beyond certain limits it would spark powerful reactions from Washington. Advocates of the former view are opposed to linking the

issue with the U.S.-Soviet nuclear treaty. Proponents of the latter view do not want the treaty ratified before the issue is solved. President Carter naturally wanted to accommodate both sides. As the *Christian Science Monitor* said, President Carter had to show resolve and determination and also demonstrate that it was unnecessary to strain the already troubled relations and further impair the prospects of ratifying the nuclear treaty. It is interesting to see that Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Church, who until very recently advocated that ratification of the strategic arms treaty should be made dependent on solving the Soviet combat brigade issue, has changed his position after Carter's speech. Church said that although he had some reservations he believed that the SALT treaty could be "salvaged" and that "a way can be worked out that is satisfactory to the Senate."

Soviet Intransigence

To the surprise of certain U.S. government officials, the Soviet Union took an intransigent attitude. To let Moscow save face, Secretary of State Vance insisted on quiet diplomatic negotiations. From September 10 to 30 he had eight talks with Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin and Foreign Minister Gromyko, and in these talks, according to *New York Times* reports, Vance only asked the Soviet Union to disband the combat brigade and hand the weapons over to Cubans. Soviet military personnel could remain as advisers in Cuba. The United States did not request Moscow to withdraw its troops from Cuba. Vance's "low-key" demand was categorically rejected by Soviet representatives. They insisted that the Soviet military personnel in Cuba were merely advisers and their status

had not changed in 17 years. They condemned the United States' assertion of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba as falsehood and demanded that the United States declare an end to the whole affair. After U.S.-Soviet talks stalemated, TASS carried a commentary attacking President Carter by name. Thus, Secretary of State Vance's hopes for saving the faces of both sides courted only jeers and President Carter was forced to carry out his promise and announce U.S. countermeasures.

It was not accidental that the Soviet Union adopted the attitude. In the past 17 years since Khrushchev's face-losing defeat in 1962, an obvious change unfavourable to the United States has taken place in the military balance between the two countries. According to the *Washington Post* of October 1, the Soviet authorities, smarting over their humiliation of 1962, were determined this time not to chicken out in this "eyeball to eyeball" confrontation. Moscow has gauged the United States very well. On September 28 the paper published an interview its correspondent had with Arbatov, President of the U.S.A. Institute at the Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R. The president said in the course of a long speech: "We can't elect your president. But we are ready to deal with any president you will elect." Arbatov's remark has very clear implications for President Carter, who faces a serious challenge from Senator Edward Kennedy in the forthcoming elections. It is clear that the Soviet authorities think Carter's position is comparatively weak and, accordingly, they are determined not to give Carter any chances to make political capital to raise his prestige as a leader.

The month-long "mini-crisis" is but one link in the chain of confrontation between the two countries on a global scale, and reflects the offensive posture of the Soviet Union. However, if the countermeasures Carter announced are implemented, it would be a reply of sorts to the Soviet challenge and an indication that the United States would make an appropriate response if its interests are encroached upon. Some U.S. papers have said that no obvious winner has come out of this trial of strength, and relations between the United States and the Soviet Union would be somewhat cooler for some time to come. This means their contention on a global scale will become more heated. This is an objective law independent of man's will in this contemporary turbulent world.



I'm inoffensive.

Cartoon by Chu Genhua

("Renmin Ribao" Correspondent Wang Fei)

New China and Me

by Hao Jianxiu



On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, "Beijing Review" has asked several well-known persons to write about their impressions. Following is the third of these articles. — Ed.

NEW China which I love so dearly was founded 30 years ago; I too have worked for my country for 30 years. In retrospect, many things come to my mind and I can hardly calm myself on the eve of the rebirth of my motherland. A poor man's daughter in the old society, I am now Vice-Minister of the Textile Industry taking a part in running state affairs. I owe this to the Party and state who have nurtured me.

I can never forget my miserable life before liberation. Mine was a family of eight then, and we were so poor that we could never keep the wolf from the door. At 11, I came to see that I had to share father's heavy burden of feeding my young brothers and sisters.

Every day, in the piercing northwesterly wind, among several hundred children of my age, I waited and waited outside a factory in the hope that I might be recruited to work there. But every time we were dispersed by a fierce-looking foreman. We poor people did not even have the right to work then.

Then liberation came; it brought me new life. In 1949 I passed an examination to become a worker in No. 6 Cotton Mill in Qingdao, Shandong Province, as one of the first generation of New China's own industrial workers. In 1951, at 16, I succeeded in reducing the rate of lap waste by four-fifths to raise output, improve quality and lower raw material consumption.

I was immediately commended by the higher-up cadre who set great store by it, helped me sum up experience in my new production method and named it "Hao Jianxiu's Method" to be popularized throughout the country. In the same year I was awarded the title of National Industrial Labour Model. I was sent to study in a middle school and later in a college.

Premier Zhou Enlai personally told the school principal to help me overcome my difficulties in studying. When I returned to the mill in 1962 after graduation from the East China Institute of Textile Industry, I, formerly a semi-illiterate with only three years of schooling off and on, had become a well-educated technician.

Bearing firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching that one should remain an ordinary labourer, I spent all my time in the workshop to identify myself with the other workers. Applying my book knowledge to actual production and with the help of the workers there, I in-



Hao Jianxiu (middle) among outstanding workers of the textile industry.

The author is a National Industrial Labour Model and Vice-Minister of Textile Industry.

vented some new production methods and new technology. In 1965 I was transferred to Qingdao's No. 8 Cotton Mill as deputy director. In 15 years the Party and the leadership gave me great honour, and dozens of times I was lucky enough to be received by both Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou just because I had done what I should.

In the period when the gang of four was in power, like many other cadres in the country, I was "toppled" and "criticized and struggled against," branded as "the fake labour model," "a revisionist sprout," "a die-hard capitalist roader" and so on. I was thrown out of the mill.

But even then Premier Zhou had always shown me his solicitude with words of encouragement. When the Party's Ninth National Congress was in session, he asked a Qingdao deputy to send me his regards. On the 20th anniversary of the People's Republic, he exhorted me to carry on the revolution and boost production together with the masses. Both on the occasion of International Working Women's Day in 1973 and the Party's Tenth National Congress, the Premier came to shake hands with me and talked to me most cordially when he saw me. His solicitude for me helped strengthen my revolutionary conviction, emboldened me to fight against the gang's wicked way of doing things. I thus managed to stand firm in the face of their persecution.

I was able to go back to the industrial front the moment the gang was overthrown. In January 1978 I was appointed Vice-Minister of Textile Industry.

Looking back on my experiences in the last 30 years, I became deeply aware that I owed every bit of progress I had made to the help from the Party and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. In the ministry, I am the youngest and the least experienced among those with a ministerial rank. That I am now able to discharge my duty successfully at a very important leading post is also due to the untiring help of the older comrades, especially Minister Qian Zhiguang, now 78.

He has been the minister ever since I have been a worker. From him and his useful experience I have learnt many things in the art of leadership. I have also been learning things in practice. Since I came to work in the ministry, I have spent about two-thirds of my time in making inquiries, working and studying at the local and grass-roots enterprises.

As a worker I have been trained to become a minister. I always keep in mind what Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou told us: Never act like an overlord, never try to seek privileges, and never divorce oneself from the masses.

When I first came to the ministry, some comrades there found me a brownstone house to live in. I refused to move in and asked to live in a workers' dormitory. So they made arrangements to vacate some better rooms in the workers' living quarters for me. When I learnt this, I stopped them. I feel that when the Party and the state showered me with honours and placed me in the ministerial post, they were expecting me to be more strict with myself. I am duty bound to work still harder for the Party and the people, and have no right to ask for any special favours.

So finally I moved into a small three-room one-story house. I like the place, which is easy of access. I have many women friends working in textile mills all over the country. They often come to see me and talk to me freely; they just put up for the night in my place when it is late.

My ministry is charged with herculean tasks in our march towards the four modernizations. Comrade Hua Guofeng at the Second Session of the Fifth National People's Congress urged us to speed up the development of the textile industry. In the last 30 years, its total output value has increased tenfold, but this still falls far short of the demand in both the home and overseas markets.

Like the rest of the textile workers, and after years of work in this field, I feel happy and proud whenever I see people properly dressed. When I see someone not so well dressed, I just feel uneasy, with a sense of self-reproach. We should speed up the growth of the textile industry, with greater quantity, better quality and greater variety to meet the needs of the people.

In the next three years, we envisage an annual increase of textile goods to the value of several thousand million yuan for the market, seeing to it that the industry will increase production by 8 per cent every year. This is a heavy task, but with the correct leadership of the Party and government, plus our workers' great efforts, I am quite sure that we'll make it. In the days to come, I shall continue to learn from the people of the older generation, go to the mills to make further inquiries, and work even harder to do everything I can for the four modernizations.

● **Growing Merchant Fleet**

China's maritime merchant fleet has grown to 391 vessels of various types with a total cargo capacity of 7 million tons, and these ships call at some 400 ports all over the world.

Our ocean shipping still lags behind the developed countries, but it was almost non-existent when China was liberated 30 years ago. In the early post-liberation years development was obstructed by imperialist blockade.

The carrying capacity of Chinese maritime shipping since 1972 has registered an average annual increase of 800,000 tons, changing China's dependence on chartered foreign vessels.

● **More Moving Into New Houses**

Just before October 1, China's National Day, many workers and staff members moved into new residential quarters with their families.

This is good news for everybody. It shows that greater attention is being paid to improv-

ing living conditions. Housing in the cities is still very tight: national urban average is 3.6 sq. metres per person.

The government is making the greatest effort since liberation to speed up urban housing construction. Last year the total floor space of new housing in urban and industrial and mining areas exceeded 37 million sq. metres, a 33 per cent increase over 1977 and the most in any year. This year, the target is 40 million sq. metres of floor space.

Among the new measures adopted by the government to speed up housing construction is allowing people to build houses for themselves. Before this, urban residential housing was generally built with state investment. Today, industrial enterprises and urbanites are encouraged to build houses with their own funds.

Building departments are also stepping up research and production of new types of building materials. The use of factory-built prefabricated parts is increasing. Advanced techniques of the building industry and plants for manufacturing pre-

fabricated parts are being imported to improve the present building methods.

● **Young Advanced Restaurant Worker**

Recently *Renmin Ribao* extolled the deeds of Yu Jihui, a young woman attendant at the Yangpu Restaurant in Shanghai. She has been honoured as an advanced worker on the new Long March by the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League.

Yu began working at the Yangpu in 1975. She worked hard at her job, learning modestly from the people around her and investigating the customs and habits of people from different parts of the country. She paid special visits to a hospital nearby to learn from the doctors and nurses about the dietary needs of patients as well as their likes and dislikes, especially for pregnant women and the elderly. In addition she learnt



Newly built residential buildings in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province.



cooking techniques from the Yangpu cooks and went to other restaurants in her spare time to study their cooking techniques.

Yu is able to suggest appropriate selections from the menu for her customers by paying close attention to their clothes and local accent. As many peasants like simple and quick foods, Yu usually recommends inexpensive but substantial meals.

Since the start of last year Yu Jihui has been praised more than 3,300 times by customers from all walks of life.

● **Commercial Schools**

China is paying more attention to commercial education.

In future, all workers and shop assistants in commercial departments will have to be graduates of commercial schools, says a decision made at a recent national planning meeting for commercial education in Beijing.

The 7-year-plan (1979-85) drawn up at the meeting calls for increasing the number of commercial schools from 131 to 321 by the end of 1985. An average of 60,000 students will leave these schools each year. There will be 16 commercial institutes of higher learning as against two at present.

These institutes and schools will train management personnel, technicians, accountants, as well as cooks and service trade personnel.

● **Director Wu Removed From Office**

Wu Shikui was recently dismissed from his posts of deputy head of Jingxian county metallurgical bureau and director of the county's mine managerial agency in Anhui Province for

squandering state funds and raw materials. At the same time, Cheng Litai, the agency's accountant, was commended for his courage to uphold government regulations and fight against Wu's gross financial violations.

This case shows that China is strengthening its discipline and curbing bad tendencies.

Disregarding the policies and decrees formulated by our Party and state, Wu allocated funds to enlarge the construction of an apartment house instead of building a warehouse that had been approved by the higher authorities. The enlarged building had four times as much floor space as was originally planned and the expenditure amounted to 132,000 yuan, or 10 times what was allocated.

When Wu moved to the new housing, he also aroused people's anger because his family lived in a new place that was several times larger than that of an ordinary worker family though there are only four people in his family.

Cheng Litai on many occasions took exception to Wu's action. When he found his warnings were going unheeded, he began to report the situation to various higher authorities, and then he wrote a letter to *Gongren Ribao* (Workers' Daily).

Gongren Ribao and Jingxian County launched a joint investigation that brought about Wu's removal from office.

Cheng's letter and the report from the joint investigation were recently carried by *Gongren Ribao* together with a commentary calling on the people to learn from Cheng's selfless spirit.

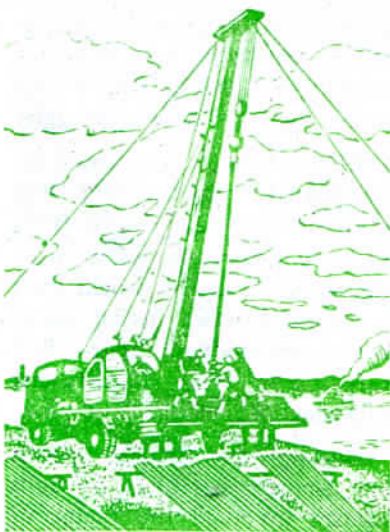
● **Beijing Roast Duck Restaurant to Open In Tokyo**

Quan Ju De, a restaurant bearing the same name as the famous Beijing roast duck restaurant in the Chinese capital, will open in Tokyo in early 1980. A contract to this effect was signed recently by the Beijing Friendship Commercial Service Company and Tokyo Maruichi Shoji Co. Ltd.

Since Beijing and Tokyo became friendship cities in early 1979, they have conducted negotiations on the development of mutual economic cooperation, resulting in an agreement between China and Japan to establish a joint venture, the Kyowa Co. Ltd.

The Kyowa Co. Ltd. in Japan will first set up restaurants specializing in Beijing cuisine, then it will tackle such undertakings as the sale of Beijing art and craft works, and the publication of Beijing recipe.

Beijing's chefs will be sent to the Tokyo Quan Ju De, as will some materials for roasting ducks.





HISTORY

World War II: Topic At Symposium

China's first symposium to discuss the history of World War II was held recently in northeast China's city of Harbin. Participants talked mainly about the nature of the war and its starting point.

Some participants held that the first stage of the war, from September 1, 1939 to June 22, 1941, was of an imperialist nature, caused by the imperialists' desire to expand their own spheres of influence and redivide the world. But when the Soviet-German war broke out, an anti-fascist force which included Britain and France was formed, and World War II became a just, anti-fascist struggle.

Other historians, however, maintained that the war had been just and anti-fascist from the very beginning. The main contradiction in the world then was that between fascist countries — Germany, Japan and Italy — and the anti-fascist countries and people.

Although the British, French and American efforts to fight fascism involved the factor of contending for world dominance,

the main trend was anti-fascist at the initial stage of the war, they said. One side was composed of fascist countries while the other included colonial and semi-colonial countries and weak and small nations. It was not a war between imperialists, as the fascist countries were the culprits.

Some people were of the opinion that the war started on September 1, 1939, and the wars that happened before were only partial wars. They argued that world war was a product of the imperialist era, which occurred only when the contradictions between imperialist powers became irreconcilable. They said that if the two sides in a war do not include imperialist countries, the war should not be called a world war.

Others believed that the Japanese war against China launched on July 7, 1937 marked the beginning of World War II. They said that the world war took place in several fields. The war in China was the earliest and the longest, and continued throughout the world war. The Chinese people's war of resistance was not only for state independence and national salvation but was also an important part of the anti-fascist war of the world's people.

Historians also discussed other subjects concerning Soviet policy before the Soviet-German war, the causes of Soviet military reversals in the initial stage of the war, the policy of appeasement on the part of Britain, France and the United States, Roosevelt and isolationism, and the second front. The participants also discussed how to understand correctly the Marxist-Leninist theories, such

as the principle that war is a continuation of politics.

The symposium was sponsored by the Institute of World History under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the Shanghai Teacher's University, Liaoning University, Beijing University and Harbin Teacher's College. The participants came from 32 organizations.

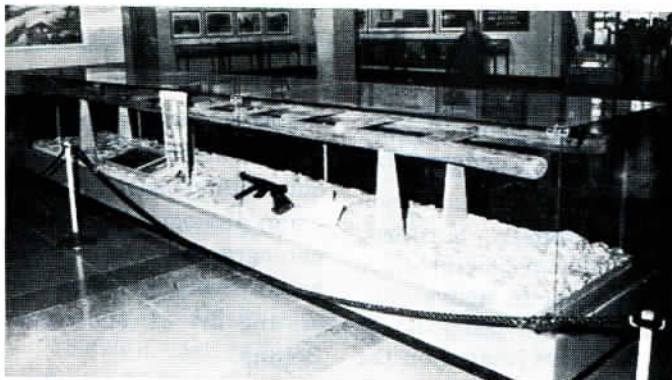
REVOLUTIONARY RELICS

Story About a Ladder

At the Military Museum of the Chinese People's Revolution in Beijing, there is a simple wooden ladder, one of two used by Liberation Army soldiers in a decisive battle that led to the overthrow of the Chiang Kai-shek regime. P.L.A. soldiers had stood in cold winter water with this ladder on their shoulders to form a bridge for other companions to cross a swift flowing stream in pursuit of the fleeing enemy.

It happened 31 years ago during the Huai-Hai campaign. Two field armies commanded by Comrades Liu Bochong, Chen Yi, Deng Xiaoping, Su Yu and Tan Zhenlin, together with the local armed force, totalling 600,000 men, had attacked Xuzhou and areas around it where the Chiang Kai-shek troops were dug in.

On November 9, 1948, the P.L.A.'s advance here was stopped by a swift stream. The enemy had the watercourse under fire. There was no time to erect a bridge. Ten P.L.A. men jumped into the freezing cold water to form a human bridge by shouldering the two ladders horizontally. A deputy



platoon leader and a Party group leader stood in the deepest parts, with water nearly up to their shoulders. Bracing against enemy gunfire and the strong current, the valiants stood there in the water until some 500 of their companions had safely crossed over.

Following the Liaoxi-Shenyang campaign in northeast China and the Beiping- (today's Beijing) Tianjin campaign in the north, the 65-day Huai-Hai campaign was the third victorious battle in the War of Liberation. The three campaigns shook Chiang Kai-shek's regime to its very foundations, and three months later, the victorious People's Liberation Army forced the Changjiang River and went on to liberate Nanjing, then the Kuomintang capital. (See issue No. 39 for fuller account.)

PHOTOGRAPHY

Exhibition in Beijing

The life of the young is featured in a recent photographic exhibition in Beijing, which is held as part of the activities for celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. There are shots of university students studying on the campus in the morning and young people

taking part in sports activities. "A Stroll" by amateur photographer Liu Menghua, a young clerk in the clothing department of a Beijing department store, shows a young couple walking around the lake at the Summer Palace. Pictures of this theme were rarely included in previous exhibitions.

When a call was put out for contributions to the exhibition, 600 professional and amateur photographers submitted 7,000 entries. The scope of the response was unprecedented. The committee of judges set up by the Beijing branch of the Chinese Photographic Society selected 242 pictures by 160 photographers for display. One-fifth of the photographers whose works were chosen are amateurs.

One visitor said he liked two pictures which were illustrative of the close relationship between leading cadres and the ordinary people. One is "Hello, Comrade Peng Zhen," showing Comrade Peng Zhen, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, chatting with Beijing artists. The other is "We Meet Again," showing a smiling Deng Yingchao on meeting an old friend.

Li Xuefeng, a young worker in the Beijing Spectacles Factory, is a photography lover



Bicycle Race.

by Li Xuefeng

and sports fan. His "Bicycle Race" catches through an angle shot the speed of cyclists. The



A Stroll.

by Liu Menghua

cyclists' inverted reflection on the road gives a strong impression of a swift moving race.

The skill of the city's amateur photographers has greatly improved in recent years. Now more than 700 are connected with the Beijing branch of the Chinese Photographic Society. Many are workers, office staff and servicemen who risked their

lives to take pictures in Tian An Men Square in April 1976 when hundreds of thousands of people gathered to honour the memory of the late Premier Zhou Enlai and condemn the gang of four.

On the capital's outskirts, amateur photographers have gradually become active too. Early this year peasants in Fengtai, which is located on the

southern outskirts of Beijing, entered their works in a photographic exhibit.

Last summer, a photographic exhibition by Chen Fuli, an outstanding Xianggang (Hong-kong) photographer, and a sport photographic show seemed to have a very positive influence on the art of photography in Beijing.

ON THE STAGE AND SCREEN

Film

● *From Slave to General* is a story about a slave boy who, after decades of fighting for liberation, finally laid down his life in a battle before nationwide victory.

● *Two Sets of Twins*, a comedy about present-day life, depicting the problems and entanglements that the twin sisters and twin brothers encounter in their work, life and love. It is as enlightening as it is amusing.

● *Nazha Conquers the Dragon King*, China's first wide-screen cartoon film based on a fairy tale, is full of romanticism and rich with national flavour.

● *The Story of A Fan Ti*, a colour puppetry featuring a fictional hero from the folk tales of the Uygur nationality.

● *Beijing, the Ancient Capital and Dunhuang Arts* are scientific, educational films. The Dunhuang caves, located in Gansu Province, contain Buddhist statues, frescoes and valuable manuscripts dating back to 366 A.D.

● *Bright China* is a documentary film which compares the 30 years since liberation to the old society.

● *Strong Feeling Evoked in the Blue Sky*, a documentary film which presents magnificent aerial shots of China, including impressive views of the Tibet Plateau, the Changjiang and Huanghe Rivers and the Great Wall.

Envoys of Friendship

● The Pyongyang Schoolchildren's Art Troupe presented a rich programme of music and dance

on China's National Day, thus adding to the gay atmosphere of the celebrations.

● The noted Luxembourg pianist, Florence Soonkin Wong, entertained the capital's audiences with a concert on the occasion of the Grand Duke Jean and Grand Duchess of Luxembourg's visit to China. The orchestra of the Central People's Broadcasting Station joined in the performance.

Modern Drama

● *Tempest Over the Land*, presented by the artists of the Guangzhou unit of the People's Liberation Army, re-enacts for the first time on the stage the fall of the gang of four.

● *Unveil Yourself*, written and acted by Beijing artists, stresses the need for the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts while building a modern country.

Dance Drama

● *Silk Road and Flower Rain* portrays a painter's parting and reunion with his family as well as their friendship with a Persian merchant.

● *Zhaoshutun and Nanmuruona*, a programme from Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture, which is located in southwest China's Yunnan Province. Based on a long poem, it depicts the love between a Dai prince and the Peacock Princess in ancient times.

Beijing Opera

● *Hairui Dismissed From Office*. Written by the noted historian Wu Han, it tells how an upright official in the 16th century Ming Dynasty fought for the people. The play was strongly condemned and its author hounded to death by Jiang Qing and her cohorts. Wu Han's wrongs were recently redressed.

Song and Dance

● *Third Sister Liu*, a grand song and dance drama from south China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region about a clever and beautiful folk song singer.

Puppet Show

● Performances by China Puppet Show Troupe including *Wild Geese*, adapted from a fairy tale by Hans Christian Andersen, the well-known Danish writer of fairy tales.



A performance by two members of the Pyongyang Schoolchildren's Art Troupe.

PANAMA

Implementation of Canal Treaties Celebrated

The new canal treaties signed by Panama and the United States go into effect, as of October 1, 1979. This marks the beginning of the handing over of the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone to their real owner — Panama.

As dawn drew near that day, Panamanians from all over the country arrived at the capital in hundreds of cars and buses decorated with Panamanian flags and joyfully walked to the banks of the canal, brandishing banners.

This tract of Panamanian territory had been under U.S. jurisdiction since Panama's independence in 1903. Over the decades the Panamanian people have waged a heroic struggle for the recovery of their land.

Over 200,000 Panamanians celebrated the event by holding a mass rally on the morning of October 1 at "Albrook" Square in the Canal Zone. Addressing the rally, Panamanian President Aristides Royo stressed that under no circumstances would the Republic of Panama accept any stipulations or interpretations aimed at undermining the letter or spirit of the treaties. He further stated that the Panamanian people would wage protracted struggles to implement every clause of the treaties.

Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, on behalf of the presidents of the Latin American countries attending the ceremony, said, "We have witnessed a symbolic event in the last five decades of this century: another step towards decolonization." He pointed

out, "Our continent will not become a new colony or battlefield in the contention between the foreign powers for hegemonism. . . . No one can take it upon himself to defend our sovereignty."

The treaties were signed in Washington on September 7, 1977 by U.S. President Jimmy Carter and General Omar Torrijos, the then Chief of State of Panama. According to the treaties, from the day the treaties go into effect until December 31, 1999, Panama and the United States will jointly administer and defend the canal; upon the termination of the treaties in the year 2000, the United States will completely withdraw from the Canal Zone and Panama will fully exercise its own right to run and administer the canal and the Canal Zone. During the 20-year period Washington will maintain a certain amount of control and jurisdiction over the canal and the Canal Zone, and its warships will retain the right to expedite transit through the canal unconditionally.

The Soviet Union has been casting a covetous eye on the strategically important Panama Canal. So Panama is facing the danger that while it is driving a tiger out of the front gate, a wolf is coming in through the back door.

JAPAN

Protesting Soviet Base On Shikotan Is.

The Soviet Union has sent troop reinforcements to Japan's northern territories and established military bases on Shikotan Island — measures which have aroused strong repercussions in Japan. The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Af-

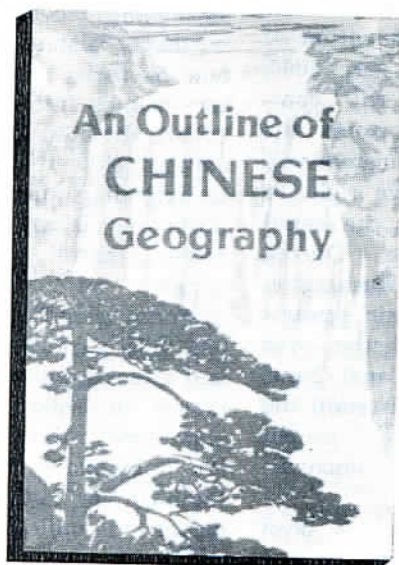
fairs lodged a strong protest with the Soviet Government on October 2. Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda considered the situation more serious than before. Government officials and private individuals showed indignation and vigilance against such Soviet hegemonist activities. Japanese papers pointed out the military and political purposes Moscow was pursuing.

Over the past years, in spite of Japan's opposition, Moscow kept building airports, barracks and sentry posts and stationing troops on Japan's northern islands of Kunashiri and Etorofu, thus turning the two islands into military bases which threaten other parts of Japan. Now the Soviet Union is extending such activities to Shikotan Island. There are more than 10,000 Soviet troops on Japan's four northern islands to date, equipped with surface-to-air missiles and attack helicopters. In these moves on Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu the Soviet motives are obvious: It wants to establish a fait accompli by means of military occupation and thus to compel Japan to accept Soviet annexation of the four northern islands.

Another purpose is to bring Japan under Soviet control and force a change in Japan's present foreign policy so that with Japan at its beck and call, the Soviet Union would obtain Japanese technology and funds for exploiting the oilfields of Siberia. This would meet the needs of its global strategy and form a component part of Soviet military deployment in the Far East and Pacific region. Thus the Soviet moves on Shikotan Island are clearly not isolated happenings.

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