

Themes for Informal Occasions in China

It is likely that you will be asked to speak on the following occasions:

- an informal dinner in Beijing;
- a luncheon or dinner in Xian;
- a luncheon or dinner in Guangzhou (possibly in conjunction with the opening of the Consulate General);

The following are themes which could be included on these occasions:

-- The normalization of relations has opened a new page in our relationship; what we write on that page will guide us for years to come;

-- I was personally involved in this process and represented the United States at the formal ceremony in Washington inaugurating official relations;

-- The President, the Congress and the American public strongly support the normalization of all facets of relations with the People's Republic of China; we are ready to broaden and deepen these relations; this is my purpose in visiting at this time;

-- Trade and economic interchange are growing; there are prospects for more both ways; we hope that before long our economic relations will be further strengthened with a series of additional steps on both sides;

-- Our trade more than tripled last year, and this year it is headed for a new record; increased trade will benefit both of our countries;

-- Tourism is growing. Our citizens are coming to see the wonders of China in ever greater numbers;

-- We have much to learn from each other. Our young people are coming to your country to study, and your students are coming to America to study with us;

-- We fully support your goal of modernization and are pleased to be able to play a part in helping you reach this goal;

-- A strong and secure China is in both our interests;

-- We place a great deal of importance in strengthening our cooperation in science and technology;

-- Energy is crucial to both our countries. We are glad that our technology can be of assistance in developing your energy resources;

-- (in Xian) This ancient capital of China is the site of one of the most phenomenal archeological discoveries of all time. The excavation not only shows the grandeur of ancient China but the wisdom of the present leadership in preserving this heritage;

-- This city lies along the ancient silk road and was among the first to have commerce from the West; we are modern pilgrims coming to this rich cultural center;

-- (in Guangzhou) US-PRC trade and economic relations have progressed significantly in recent months. During the recent visit of Secretary Kreps we signed a claims/assets agreement, thus making possible direct ties in banking, aviation and shipping. We have also signed a trade agreement which provides for Most Favored Nation treatment to imports from the PRC which will be submitted to Congress in the near future;

-- I am pleased to announce that our two countries have also concluded an agreement on hydroelectric power-- a key method of providing renewable energy and a new symbol of our cooperation in areas of vital national importance;

-- US-PRC trade reached \$1.1 billion in 1978 and could increase by almost 50 percent this year. Given the increasingly important role of foreign trade in China's economic modernization program, we expect trade and other economic contacts to increase steadily;

-- The opening of American Consulates in China and of Chinese Consulates in the US will facilitate Sino-US business contacts;

-- Progress in Sino-US trade signifies US interest in strengthening our relations with Asia. We continue to aim toward cooperation with all East Asian countries in maintaining peace, stability, and economic progress in the entire region;

-- In a very real sense, as members of the American business community in the region, you represent the front line in our efforts to improve economic ties and work toward greater prosperity on both sides of the Pacific. Indeed, each of you is an ambassador for the United States. America needs your contributions and advice, such as on the imperative of improving exports. It is heartening that so many of the leaders of the American business community in Asia and the Pacific have taken their time to meet with me. I look forward to exchanging views with you.

DRAFT STATEMENT ON THE SIGNING OF THE IMPLEMENTING
ACCORD OF THE CULTURAL AGREEMENT

Today the United States and the Peoples' Republic of China have taken a significant new step towards closer and more cordial mutual relations. Minister _____ and I have signed an Implementing Accord setting forth the terms of the Cultural Agreement that was signed by President Carter and Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping in Washington last January. This Cultural Agreement is the natural outgrowth of the Shanghai Communiqué of 1972 which pledged both sides to engage in people-to-people contacts and exchanges in the area of culture, athletics and journalism.

The Accord we have just signed sets forth the terms of the reciprocal effort we pledged to undertake seven years ago. The exchanges we envision will, I am certain, fill the gaps in knowledge and professional associations that scholars, artists and specialists in both of our countries had endured for too many years. In addition, we envision that hundreds of thousands of Americans will benefit and have their lives enriched by exposure to the ageless culture of China. They will also witness the many present accomplishments of the Chinese people. In turn, this Agreement will provide the people of China

opportunities to experience the rich variety of our own more recent culture and the many innovations of American contemporary society. While the Accord we sign today covers only the next two years, the future potential of cultural experience is without limit. We have agreed to facilitate reciprocal visits of artists and specialists and to exchange books and publications covering a wide spectrum of arts. We intend, also, to encourage the sharing of knowledge and experience by the Chinese and the American scholars.

We have already seen an unprecedented enthusiasm in both our countries which was engendered by the first examples of cultural exchanges. It is to enlarge and enhance these that we have agreed today. Furthermore, we have set no limits on other interchanges between our two nations outside this Agreement. Indeed many laudable private exchanges are taking place and these will be encouraged in the future.

Today's ceremony, therefore, simply represents a reconfirmation of a commitment to continue the process of contact and intellectual exchanges. We have been enriched by those associations with China and its people. I am confident that China will find these exchanges equally rewarding.

DRAFT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE IMPLEMENTING ACCORD

FOR THE CULTURAL AGREEMENT

Q -- What is the purpose of having a Cultural Agreement?

A -- The Cultural Agreement, which was first signed by President Carter and Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, provides a framework for cultural relations between the Peoples' Republic of China and the U.S. through exchanges and programs of various types. These include the study of our respective languages and cultures, visits and exchanges between the members of professional, cultural and media organizations. Also, it covers exchanges of books, magazines and other recorded materials, and activities such as sports and performances of music, dance or drama. The Implementing Accord, signed today, identifies the nature and scope of the projects to be carried out and assures reciprocity.

Q -- Aren't some of these activities already taking place without an Agreement?

A -- Yes, but we envision that the Agreement and this Accord will further stimulate this type of exchange. In addition, the Chinese have shown a preference to have bilateral activities between their citizens and citizens of other countries backed up with government-to-government agreements. Thus, while the Shanghai Communiqué which governed relations between the U.S. and the PRC between 1972 and 1978 agreed to exchanges in area of sports, the arts, civic affairs and journalism by delegations from both sides, these exchanges were in the early years relatively infrequent. However, in the year preceding normalization, the volume of non-sponsored exchanges picked up enormously. There were increasing numbers of American tourists and regional and professional groups going to China, as well as visits to the U.S. by Chinese groups to attend conferences or as part of tours. Now several American universities have entered into study and scholarly exchange agreements with the Chinese. For example, Columbia

University has initiated a Center for Artistic Exchange with the Chinese, all outside the framework of an official agreement, but certainly endorsed by its existence. Events moved so quickly, in the past year, there wasn't time to conclude on agreement to cover them.

Q -- Why was this Agreement necessary?

A -- The Cultural Agreement provides a flexible framework for conducting exchanges on a much broader scale than existed before. It also provides a basis for U.S. programs which, up until now, have not been permitted by the PRC or which have been severely restricted. These include the distribution of publications, books, films, and audio visual materials in China. It also permits us to support English teaching and the study of American civilization in the PRC, and to present exhibits, including specialized shows and major, comprehensive national exhibitions of the

kind which have been successful in the Soviet Union and elsewhere. The PRC has already been engaged in many of these activities, without restrictions, including the distribution of books, magazines and films. The stress on reciprocity in the Cultural Agreement provides the basis for assuring that the United States has access to the Chinese people proportionate to the PRC access to the American people already possible to the PRC authorities.

Q -- What about cultural activities not covered by this program? If something is not included in this list, is it automatically precluded?

A -- This list of activities does not place any limit on activities that may be proposed by private Americans or activities that the Chinese may propose that would be sponsored in the U.S. by private organizations. This program, in essence, states a minimum number of activities that both governments agree to sanction. If, however, an American musical group

wishes to perform in China and is accepted by the Chinese, there is nothing to stop it from going. In fact, the Cultural Agreement encourages such activities.

Q — How will the activities under the program be paid for?

A — We have agreed with the Chinese that in cases of exchanges of performers or short visits of individuals or teams, the sending side will pay international travel to the receiving country and the salaries of the visitors. The receiving side, in turn, will pay all in-country costs such as lodging, and internal transportation. In the case of exhibits the question of costs will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis.

Q -- Will there be any private funding involved?

A -- While a portion of the activities conducted under the Cultural Agreement will be funded by government agencies, including the USICA, we anticipate many of the activities will be supported by private organizations. For example, earlier this year the Boston Symphony Orchestra and Isaac Stern performed in China under the broad terms of this Agreement but without any U.S. Government funding. Also, an exhibit of Chinese Bronzes will soon be shown in the U. S. under the auspices of the New York Metropolitan Museum without any U.S. Government funding.

Q -- What justification is there for spending public funds to implement this Agreement during a time of economic difficulty in the U.S.?

A -- Projects under the Cultural Agreement require modest sums of money, most of which has already been budgeted. A great deal of the costs, such as athletic exchanges, will be financed by the private sector. More importantly, it is to the advantage of the United States that our relationship with China be as broad as possible, covering economic, scientific, technical, agricultural and cultural interests. As we understand each other better the possibility of further cooperation, much of which may also provide economics benefits to our country, will emerge. Mutual understanding and knowledge that is created by these initiatives can translate into much more than friendship.

Q -- How was the U. S. side of the program developed?

A -- In preparing the American contribution to the program, the U.S. International Communication Agency consulted with and received suggestions from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the National Endowments for the Arts and the Humanities, the Smithsonian Institution, the Library of Congress, the Department of State and the National Security Council.

Q -- What is the role of USICA in the Agreement?

A -- Under the President's Reorganization Plan, which establish USICA on April 1, 1978, he directed the Agency to "Encourage, aid and sponsor the broadest possible exchange of people and ideas between our country and other nations..." and, more specifically, to "prepare for and conduct negotiations on cultural exchanges with other governments." Thus, although other government agencies will conduct cultural exchange activities with the Chinese, USICA is the principal point of contact between the U. S. Government and the Chinese Government on matters covered by the Agreement.

Q -- What American dance group will perform in China?

A -- We have not yet discussed a specific group to appear in China under this program. The selection will be made by USICA in consultation with the National Endowment for the Arts.

Q -- Will U.S. scholars who visit China or Chinese scholars who travel to the United States under this Accord be sent under the Fulbright Program?

A -- Whether a scholar's visit falls within the purview of the Fulbright Exchange Program depends upon the nature of the particular project. Fulbright exchange funds already support the exchange of students and scholars under the Science and Technological Cooperation Agreement.

Q -- Why doesn't the program have anything on student exchanges?

A -- The exchange of students and scholars is covered by the educational exchange features of the Science and Technological Cooperation Agreement concluded with the Chinese January 31. Under that Agreement, over 60 Americans will be studying or doing scholarly research in China and 580 Chinese students and scholars will be in the U. S. by September.

Q -- Why doesn't the Cultural Agreement or this Accord provide opportunities for the many church and charitable groups, formerly active in China, to once again renew that relationship?

A -- The Implementing Accord contains projects of mutual interest in which the government of both countries can play a useful role. The type of activity you described is more in the nature of a people-to-people effort which can be carried out most effectively without involvement by the United States Government.

REMARKS OF WALTER F. MONDALE
HUANG HUA INFORMAL DINNER TOAST

August 25, 1979

MR. MINISTER, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, FRIENDS:

- AS DO SO MANY OTHER AMERICANS, I FEEL SPECIAL AFFECTION FOR CHINA. WE WILL TALK MUCH IN THE DAYS AHEAD ABOUT THE REALITIES OF WORLD AFFAIRS THAT HAVE BROUGHT US TOGETHER, BUT I ALSO MUST NOTE THE PERSONAL SATISFACTION I FEEL IN BEING A PART OF THE PROCESS OF RECONCILIATION BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES.
- I LOOK FORWARD TO THE WEEK AHEAD. WE ARE GOING TO HAVE IMPORTANT DISCUSSIONS ABOUT WORLD AFFAIRS. SEVERAL REGIONS OF THE WORLD DEMAND OUR PARTICULAR ATTENTION. IN ADDITION, THERE ARE MANY AREAS IN WHICH OUR BILATERAL RELATIONS CAN BE ADVANCED. IN FACT, I BELIEVE ONE OF THE BEST WAYS TO DERIVE TRULY GLOBAL STRATEGIC BENEFIT FROM OUR RELATIONSHIP IS TO DEEPEN AND WIDEN OUR OWN BILATERAL RELATIONS.
- OUR DISCUSSIONS WILL PROCEED IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF RESPECT AND FRIENDSHIP. IT IS A MEASURE OF OUR RELATIONSHIP THAT IN ADDITION TO THE FORMAL BANQUETS AND THE PLENARY SESSIONS THAT WILL TAKE PLACE, WE FEEL INCREASINGLY COMFORTABLE WITH ONE ANOTHER IN INFORMAL SETTINGS AS WELL.
- I HAVE ENJOYED PREPARING FOR THIS TRIP. I HAVE READ THE CONVERSATIONS WHICH OUR LEADERS HAVE HAD WITH YOURS OVER AN EIGHT YEAR PERIOD. I HAVE IMMERSSED MYSELF IN THE

CURRENT ISSUES FACING OUR TWO NATIONS. I HAVE BROUGHT MY INFLUENCE TO BEAR WITHIN OUR BUREAUCRACY AND IN CONGRESS TO MAKE SURE THAT MY PRESENTATION TO YOU WOULD BE PROGRESSIVE AND FAIR AND FORWARD-LOOKING. AND I HAVE READ A GREAT DEAL ABOUT YOUR HISTORY, BOTH ANCIENT AND MODERN.

- TWO THINGS ABOVE ALL STRUCK ME AS I PREPARED MYSELF. THE FIRST IS THE GREATNESS OF YOUR PAST, AND I LOOK FORWARD TO LEARNING ABOUT IT IN THE WEEK AHEAD. THE SECOND IS THE PROMISE OF YOUR FUTURE AND OF YOUR DETERMINATION TO DEVELOP YOUR COUNTRY. I AM EAGER TO LEARN ABOUT THAT COMMITMENT AS WELL.
- IF I MAY, I WOULD OFFER THIS COUNSEL TO YOU: AS YOU EMBARK UPON YOUR DETERMINED DRIVE TO MODERNIZE, I HOPE YOU WILL DRAW EFFECTIVELY UPON BOTH YOUR ANCIENT AND YOUR REVOLUTIONARY PAST. I HOPE YOU WILL PRESERVE YOUR UNIQUENESS IN THE FAMILY OF NATIONS. FOR I FEEL THAT IT IS FROM THE DISTINCTIVENESS OF CHINA THAT YOU WILL MINE THE CONTRIBUTION YOU WILL MAKE TO ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD. IT IS THAT DISTINCTIVENESS WHICH WILL ENABLE YOU TO MODERNIZE WITH PRIDE AND IN RECIPROCITY.

I PROPOSE A TOAST:

- TO THE HEALTH OF PREMIER HUA AND VICE PREMIER DENG;
- TO THE HEALTH OF FOREIGN MINISTER HUANG AND MADAME HO;

- TO OUR CHINESE AND AMERICAN FRIENDS GATHERED
HERE;
- TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN US;
- AND TO THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO PEOPLES.

VICE PRESIDENT WALTER F. MONDALE

BEIJING WELCOME BANQUET

August 26, 1979

VICE PREMIER DENG, VICE PREMIER YU, VICE PREMIER GENG (GUNG),
DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, FRIENDS:

-- MR. VICE PREMIER, MY WIFE JOAN AND I WERE HONORED TO MEET
YOU AND MADAME ZHUO (JWO) SEVEN MONTHS AGO ON YOUR HISTORIC
VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES. YOUR TRIP BROKE THROUGH
DIPLOMATIC BARRIERS THAT HAD STOOD HIGH FOR THIRTY YEARS.
AND YOU DID MORE THAN THAT: IN WASHINGTON, AND ON YOUR
JOURNEY AROUND THE UNITED STATES, YOU REKINDLED THE
FRIENDSHIP AND THE AFFECTION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR
THE GREAT PEOPLE OF CHINA.

-- I LOOK FORWARD TO THE NEXT FEW DAYS --- TO MY TALKS WITH YOU, PREMIER HUA, AND
OTHER LEADERS, TO MY SPEECH AT BEIJING UNIVERSITY, AND TO MY
VISITS TO XIAN AND GUANGZHOU. BUT ALREADY ON THIS VISIT I
HAVE SENSED THE THEME THAT WILL RUN THROUGH IT. FOR THIS
AFTERNOON I HAD A BRIEF CHANCE TO SEE BEIJING'S HISTORIC FRONT
GATE AND TO EXPLORE SOME CITY STREETS. AT THE FRONT GATE,
I BEGAN TO UNDERSTAND THE LEGACIES OF YOUR PAST. AND ON
BEIJING'S STREETS, IN THE HEALTHY AND STRONG DETERMINED FACES
OF THE PEOPLE I SAW AND MET, I WAS MOVED BY THE ENORMOUS
POTENTIAL YOU HAVE FOR THE FUTURE.

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- THOUGH THIS IS MY FIRST VISIT TO CHINA, IT IS NOT MY FIRST TRIP TO ASIA. A YEAR AGO, I VISITED THE ASEAN COUNTRIES AND OUR ANZUS ALLIES. THEY ALL SAW THE WISDOM OF THE STRENGTHENED SINO-AMERICAN RELATIONSHIP WHICH HAS BROUGHT ME HERE TODAY.
 - VISITS AT THE HIGHEST LEVELS HAVE MARKED EACH MILESTONE IN OUR RELATIONSHIP. JOURNEYS BY TWO PRESIDENTS WERE INTEGRAL PARTS OF OUR MUTUAL QUEST FOR NORMALIZATION. THE VISIT OF VICE PREMIER DENG AND VICE PREMIER FANG BROUGHT THAT QUEST TO AN END AND LAUNCHED US INTO A NEW ERA. IN THE MONTHS SINCE, WE HAVE WITNESSED A PROFUSION OF CABINET-LEVEL VISITS, AGREEMENT SIGNINGS, AND NEW TIES AT ALL WORKING LEVELS OF OUR GOVERNMENTS. WE HAVE LAID THE INSTITUTIONAL BASIS FOR A FLOURISHING RELATIONSHIP. AND WE HAVE SET THE TONE OF COOPERATION THAT WILL MARK OUR TIES IN THE DECADE AHEAD.
 - THE TIME HAS NOW COME TO ENSURE THAT IN THE 1980S OUR RELATIONSHIP FULFILLS ITS POTENTIAL. THAT IS THE PURPOSE OF MY VISIT.
 - IF WE STRENGTHEN OUR BILATERAL TIES, WE CAN BOTH MAKE DRAMATIC ECONOMIC PROGRESS; WE CAN BOTH ENRICH OUR CULTURES. BUT ABOVE ALL, MR. VICE PREMIER, AN ENDURING SINO-AMERICAN RELATIONSHIP WILL PROMOTE THE STABLE INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT WE BOTH NEED TO MEET OUR DOMESTIC CHALLENGES AND ADDRESS PROBLEMS OF GLOBAL CONCERN.
 - AND SO WHAT HAS BROUGHT OUR TWO NATIONS TOGETHER IS THIS: WE BOTH SEEK A WORLD OF STABILITY AND PEACE -- OF INDEPENDENT AND

DIVERSE NATIONS COOPERATING FOR THEIR COMMON ECONOMIC PROGRESS. AND WE BOTH ARE OPPOSED TO EFFORTS BY ANY COUNTRY TO DOMINATE ANOTHER.

- THE DECADE OF THE 1980s^{WILL} BRING YEARS OF CHALLENGE IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. BUT LET THERE BE NO DOUBT THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL DO EVERYTHING IT MUST TO REMAIN AS SECURE AND PROSPEROUS IN THE FUTURE AS WE HAVE BEEN IN THE PAST.
- THROUGH YOUR FOUR MODERNIZATIONS YOU, TOO, ARE DETERMINED TO ATTAIN THE SAME GOAL FOR YOURSELF. THE UNITED STATES AGREES THAT THE MODERNIZED CHINA OF THE FUTURE CAN MAKE AN EVEN GREATER CONTRIBUTION TO THE CREATION OF A JUST INTERNATIONAL ORDER THAN THE CHINA OF TODAY.
- WE BELIEVE THAT THE SINO-AMERICAN RELATIONSHIP CAN EMERGE IN THE 1980s AS ONE OF THE MAJOR BULWARKS OF PEACE AND JUSTICE IN THE WORLD. TO ACHIEVE THAT GOAL, I WISH TO JOIN YOU IN WIDENING OUR CONSULTATIONS ON WORLD AFFAIRS -- AND WHERE POSSIBLE, ACHIEVE A COMMON PURPOSE THROUGH OUR SEPARATE ACTION.
- TO REACH THAT GOAL, AND TO CONSOLIDATE OUR FRIENDSHIP, WE MUST WIDEN AND DEEPEN OUR BILATERAL RELATIONS. A FLOURISHING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN US IN THE 1980s -- IN COMMERCE, IN CULTURE, IN THE SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGY -- WILL DEMONSTRATE TO THE WHOLE WORLD THE SIGNIFICANCE WE ATTACH TO OUR COMMON PURPOSE: A WORLD OF INDEPENDENT NATIONS, OF EQUILIBRIUM, AND OF PEACE.

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-- WHEN PRESIDENT CARTER RECEIVED THE CREDENTIALS OF AMBASSADOR CHAI AS THE FIRST AMBASSADOR OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON MARCH 1 OF THIS YEAR, HE SAID THIS:

"THE THREAT OF WAR INTRUDES CONSTANTLY INTO OUR DAILY LIVES, BUT DIPLOMACY AND THE UNDERSTANDING THAT COMES WITH IT IS MEANT TO FULFILL THE PROMISE OF PEACE. LET CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES STRIVE TO ATTAIN THE PROMISE OF OUR DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS."

-- IN PURSUIT OF THAT PROMISE, I HAVE COME TO CHINA AND IN THAT SPIRIT, I OFFER A TOAST

- TO THE HEALTH OF PREMIER HUA;
- TO THE HEALTH OF VICE PREMIERS DENG, YU, AND GENG (GUNG);
- TO THE HEALTH OF MINISTER HUANG;
- AND TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHINESE AND AMERICAN FRIENDS PRESENT HERE TONIGHT.
- GAN BEI (GAHN BAY)

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT'S PRESS SECRETARY

FOR RELEASE SUN. AUG. 26 AT 9:30 PM PRCST
(Please check quotes against delivery.)

August 1979

BEIJING, Aug. 26--Following is the text of a toast prepared for delivery by Vice President Walter F. Mondale at the Welcoming Banquet here this evening.

Vice Premier Deng, Vice Premier Yu, Vice Premier Geng, distinguished guests, friends:

Mr. Vice Premier, my wife Joan and I were honored to meet you and Madame Zhuo seven months ago on your historic visit to the United States. Your trip broke through diplomatic barriers that had stood high for thirty years. And you did more than that: in Washington, and on your journey around the United States, you rekindled the friendship and affection of the American people for the great people of China.

I look forward to the next few days--to my talks with you, Premier Hua and other leaders, to my speech at Beijing University, and to my visits to Xian and Guangzhou.

But already on this visit I have sensed the theme that will run through it. For this afternoon I had a brief chance to see Beijing's historic Front Gate and to explore some city streets. At the Front Gate, I began to understand the legacies of your past. And on Beijing's streets, in the healthy and strong determined faces of the people I saw and met, I was moved by the enormous potential you have for the future.

Though this is my first visit to China, it is not my first trip to Asia. A year ago, I visited the ASEAN countries and our ANZUS allies. They all saw the wisdom of the strengthened Sino-American relationship which has brought me here today.

Visits at the highest levels have marked each milestone in our relationship. Journeys by two Presidents were integral parts of our mutual quest for normalization. The visit of Vice Premier Deng and Vice Premier Fang brought that quest to an end and launched us into a new era. In the months since, we have witnessed a profusion of Cabinet-level visits, agreement-signings, and new ties at all working levels of our governments. We have laid the institutional basis for a flourishing relationship. And we have set the tone of cooperation that will mark our ties in the decade ahead.

The time has now come to ensure that in the 1980s our relationship fulfills its potential. That is the purpose of my visit.

(More)

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If we strengthen our bilateral ties, we can both make dramatic economic progress; we can both enrich our cultures. But above all, Mr. Vice Premier, an enduring Sino-American relationship will promote the stable international environment we both need to meet our domestic challenges and address problems of global concern.

And so what has brought our two nations together is this: we both seek a world of stability and peace -- of independent and diverse nations cooperating for their common economic progress. And we both are opposed to efforts by any country to dominate another.

The decade of the 1980s will bring years of challenge in international affairs. But let there be no doubt that the United States will do everything it must to remain as secure and prosperous in the future as we have been in the past.

Through your four modernizations you, too, are determined to attain the same goal for yourself. The United States agrees that the modernized China of the future can make an even greater contribution to the creation of a just international order than the China of today.

We believe that the Sino-American relationship can emerge in the 1980s as one of the major bulwarks of peace and justice in the world. To achieve that goal, I wish to join you in widening our consultations on world affairs -- and where possible, achieve a common purpose through our separate action.

To reach that goal, and to consolidate our friendship, we must widen and deepen our bilateral relations. A flourishing relationship between us in the 1980s -- in commerce, in culture, in the sciences and technology -- will demonstrate to the whole world the significance we attach to our common purpose: a world of independent nations, of equilibrium, and of peace.

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OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT'S PRESS SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 26, 1979

BEIJING, Aug. 26--The following persons were seated at the head table at tonight's Welcoming Banquet at the Great Hall of the People:

CHINESE REPRESENTATIVES

Deng Xiaoping - Vice Premier of the State Council
Mme. Chen Chien Ying - Lady Minister of Hydroelectric Power
Yu Quill - Vice Premier of the State Council
Geng Biao - Vice Premier of the State Council
Huang Hua - Foreign Minister
Li Qiang - Minister of Foreign Trade
Huang Zhen - Minister of Culture
Zhu Lin - wife of Huang Zhen

AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES

Vice President Walter F. Mondale
Joan Adams Mondale
Eleanor Mondale
Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Woodcock
Richard Moe - Vice President's Chief of Staff

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OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT'S PRESS SECRETARY

FOR RELEASE MON., AUG. 27 AT 4:00 PM PRC STANDARD TIME
(Please check quotes against delivery.)

August 1979

BEIJING, Aug. 27--Following is the text of an address prepared for delivery by Vice President Walter F. Mondale at Beijing University.

I am honored to appear before you. And I bring you the warm greetings and the friendship of the President of the United States and the American people.

For an American of my generation, to visit the People's Republic of China is to touch the pulse of modern political history. For nearly three decades our nations stood separate and apart. But the ancient hunger for community unites humanity. It urges us to find common ground.

As one of your poets wrote over a thousand years ago, "We widen our view three hundred miles by ascending one flight of stairs." We are ascending that flight of stairs together.

Each day we take another step. This afternoon, I am privileged to be the first American political figure to speak directly to the citizens of the People's Republic of China.

And no setting for that speech could be more symbolic of our relationship than this place of new beginnings. The history of modern China is crystallized in the story of Beijing University and the other distinguished institutions you represent. At virtually every turning point in twentieth century China, Bei-Da has been the fulcrum.

Sixty years ago, it was at Bei-Da that the May 4th Movement began, launching an era of unprecedented intellectual ferment. It inaugurated an effort to modernize Chinese culture and society. It established a new meeting-ground for Eastern and Western cultures. And its framework of mutual respect sustains our own cultural cooperation today.

Forty-four years ago, Bei-Da was where the December 9th Movement galvanized a student generation to resist external aggression. And its message of sovereignty and nonaggression underpins our own political cooperation today.

As China looks to the future, once again it is Bei-Da and your other research centers which are leading the drive toward "the four modernizations." And the closeness of your development goals to our own interests will provide the basis for our continuing economic cooperation.

Today, we find our two nations at a pivotal moment. We have normalized our relations. The curtain has parted; the mystery is being dispelled. We are eager to know more about one another, to share the texture of our daily lives, to forge the human bonds of friendship.

(More)

That is a rich beginning. But it is only a beginning.

A modern China taking its place in the family of nations is engaged in a search not only for friendship, but also for security and development. An America deepening its relations with China does so not only out of genuine sentiment, and not only out of natural curiosity. It does so out of the same combination of principle and self-interest that is the engine of mature relations among all modern states.

Our job today is to establish the basis for an enduring relationship tomorrow. We could not have set that task without our friendship. But we cannot accomplish it with friendship alone.

On behalf of President Carter, this is the message I carry to the people of China -- a message about America, its purposes in the world, and our hopes for our relations with you.

The Americans are an historically confident people. Our politics are rooted in our values. We cherish our fundamental beliefs in human rights, and compassion, and social justice. We believe that our democratic system institutionalizes those values. The opportunities available to our citizens are incomparable. Our debates are vigorous and open. And the differences we air among ourselves -- whether on strategic nuclear policy or on energy -- are signs of our society's enduring strength.

My country is blessed with unsurpassed natural resources. Moreover, we also have unparalleled human resources -- workers and farmers and scientists and engineers and industrialists and financiers. With their genius we are able to transform our natural assets into abundance -- not only for ourselves, but for the world.

Of course we face unsolved problems. But the high goals we set for ourselves -- and our determination to meet them -- are measures of our national spirit. In that striving, in that restless pursuit of a better life, we feel a special affinity for the people of modern China.

In the world community, the United States seeks international stability and peace. But we have no illusions about the obstacles we face. We know that we live in a dangerous world. And we are determined to remain militarily prepared. We are fashioning our defenses from the most advanced technology anywhere. We have forged alliances in Europe and Asia which grow stronger every year. Together with our Japanese and Western allies, we will ensure that our investment in security is equal to the task of ensuring peace -- as we have for thirty years.

But we want to be more than a firm and reliable partner in world affairs. We also believe in a world of diversity.

For Sino-American relations, that means that we respect the distinctive qualities which the great Chinese people contribute to our relationship. And despite the sometimes profound differences between our two systems, we are committed to joining with you to advance our many parallel strategic and bilateral interests.

(More)

Thus any nation which seeks to weaken or isolate you in world affairs assumes a stance counter to American interests. That is why the United States normalized relations with your country, and that is why we must work to broaden and strengthen our new friendship.

We must press forward now to widen and give specificity to our relations. The fundamental challenges we face are to build concrete political ties in the context of mutual security, to establish broad cultural relations in a framework of genuine equality, and to forge practical economic bonds with the goal of common benefit.

As we give substance to our shared interests, we are investing in the future of our relationship. The more effectively we advance our agenda, the more bonds we build between us -- the more confident we can be that our relationship will endure.

And so what we accomplish today lays the groundwork for the decade ahead. The 1980s can find us working together -- and working with other nations -- to meet world problems. Enriching the global economy, containing international conflicts, protecting the independence of nations: these goals must also be pursued from the perspective of our bilateral relationship. The deeper that relationship, the more successful that world-wide pursuit will be.

That is the agenda President Carter has asked me to come to the People's Republic of China to pursue. That is the principal message President Carter has asked me to bring to you. It is the agenda we share for the future.

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In the eight months since normalization, we have witnessed the rapid expansion of Sino-American relations.

We have reached a settlement on claims/assets and signed the Trade Agreement. Trade between our countries is expanding. American oil companies are helping you explore China's off-shore oil reserves. Joint Commissions on Sino-American Economic Relations and on Scientific and Technical Exchange have been established. We have exchanged numerous governmental delegations, including the visits of many heads of our respective ministries and departments. And the flow of people between our two countries is reaching new heights.

We have gained a cooperative momentum. Together let us sustain and strengthen it.

A strong and secure and modernizing China is also in the American interest in the decade ahead.

In agriculture, your continued development not only provides a better life for the Chinese people. It also serves our interests -- for your gains in agriculture will increase limited world food supplies.

In trade, our interests are served by your expanding exports of natural resources and industrial products. And at the same time your interests are served by the purchases you can finance through those exports.

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As you industrialize, you provide a higher standard of living for your people. And at the same time our interests are served -- for this will increase the flow of trade, narrow the wealth gap between the developed and the developing world, and thus help alleviate a major source of global instability.

Above all, both our political interests are served by your growing strength in all fields, for it helps deter others who might seek to impose themselves on you.

Efforts in the 1920s and 30s to keep China weak destabilized the entire world. For many years, China was a flash point of Great Power competition. But a confident China can contribute to the maintenance of peace in the region. Today, the unprecedented and friendly relations among China, Japan and the United States bring international stability to Northeast Asia.

That is why deepening our economic, cultural, and political relations is so strategically important -- not only for your security, but for the peace of the world community.

We are taking crucial steps to advance our economic relationship.

First, before the end of the year, President Carter will submit for the approval of the U.S. Congress the Trade Agreement we reached with you. This agreement will extend "most favored nation" treatment to China. And its submission is not linked to any other issue.

Second, I will be signing an agreement on development of hydro-electric energy in the People's Republic of China. U.S. Government agencies are now ready to help develop China's hydroelectric power on a compensatory basis.

Third, the United States is prepared to establish Export-Import Bank credit arrangements for the PRC on a case-by-case basis, up to a total of \$2 billion over a five-year period. If the pace of development warrants it, we are prepared to consider additional credit arrangements. We have begun discussions toward this end.

As we advance our cultural relationship, universities will again be a crucial meeting-ground between Chinese and Americans, just as they were in an earlier era.

Today, gifted Chinese scholars study in America, and American scholars -- many of whom I am delighted to see here today -- study in China. That exchange inherits a distinguished tradition. On campuses all across the United States, Americans who lectured and studied in China in the 1930s and 40s today are invigorating our own intellectual life -- none of them with greater distinction than Professor John K. Fairbank, who honors us by joining my traveling party. At the same time, we are proud that Chinese scholars who studied American agronomy, engineering and medicine have been able to contribute the skills they gained in our country to the progress of Chinese society.

It is a mutual relationship -- a true reciprocity -- we are now engaged in building. From us, you will learn aspects of science and technology. Our anthropologists and archaeologists have tools to share with you as you explore your own past. American and Chinese social scientists and humanists have insights to offer each other -- a fuller understanding of our respective institutions and values.

And so with your help, we intend to broaden our horizons. Chinese researchers pioneer in key areas, from medical burn therapy to earthquake prediction -- and we want to learn these skills from you. Where the progress of science requires global cooperation -- in astronomy, in oceanography, in meteorology -- our common efforts can benefit the world. And our social scientists and humanists have hardly begun to share your understanding of history, of social change, and of human potential.

Strong bilateral relations serve our strategic interests. Through them, both of us can foster the world community we seek -- a world that respects diversity and welcomes constructive change.

Today, there are 162 nations in the world, most of them poor. Eighty percent of the world's population live in developing countries. Every day, people in these nations are lifting their heads to demand independence and justice. Every day, efforts by rulers to oppress their people are meeting increasing resistance. Governments are coming to understand not only the necessity, but also the fundamental wisdom and decency of protecting the rights of their people through law.

When political power is more equitably shared within nations; when that power shifts from the few to the many among nations; when an era of colonialism gives way to a more just international order -- these changes deserve world-wide support.

In the last few years, as the preeminent military and economic power in the world, the United States faced a fundamental choice. Were we to resist those winds of change, attaining our national security by defending the status quo? Were we to collude with a few other countries in an effort to dominate the world? Or were we to welcome change, to make the necessary adjustments, and to help shape a more just world order?

Let there be no doubt about the choice my country has made. The United States believes that any effort by one country to dominate another is doomed to failure. Neither by relying exclusively on an increasing stock of arms, nor by direct or indirect military intervention, can any nation hope to attain lasting security. On the contrary, nations which embark on that course will find themselves increasingly isolated and vulnerable.

And nothing more vividly demonstrates our belief in those principles than the normalization of Sino-American relations. Normalization signals our understanding that American security in the years ahead will be attained not by maintaining the status quo; not by colluding for purposes of domination; but by fostering a world of independent nations with whom we can build positive relations.

That is the world community we seek. It is a vision of diversity, of constructive ties -- and above all, of peace.

In a world that hopes to find new energy sources, peace is essential. In a world that aims to eliminate hunger and disparities in wealth, global equilibrium is vital. In a world that is working to eradicate communicable diseases and to safeguard our environment, international cooperation is crucial.

To secure that peace, to maintain that equilibrium, to promote that cooperation -- the United States is totally committed.

During the visit to the United States by Vice Premier Deng and Madame Zhuo in January, President Carter said this:

We've not entered this new relationship for any short-term gains. We have a long-term commitment to a world community of diverse . . . and independent nations. We believe that a strong and secure China will play a cooperative part in developing that type of world community.

I would like to underscore that point. Anyone who seeks to understand America is invariably drawn back to the idea of diversity. The United States is a nation of immigrants, all of whom contribute to our society their distinct talents and traditions.

The American people find their common heritage not in a single bloodline, not in thousands of years of shared national history, but in their shared ideals. And we have a profound faith in the very diversity that shapes us. We value tolerance and pluralism and mutual respect.

We aim to honor those same principles in the conduct of our foreign policy in the decade of the 80s. For Sino-American relations, that does not mean we will always agree.

But in a world that respects diversity, countries as different as the United States and China can work side by side toward common goals. Together, we can enrich our two cultures, strengthen our two economies, build better lives for both our peoples. And together, we can help stabilize the world community -- fostering respect for diversity, and standing firmly opposed to intolerance and domination.

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Last month, China and the United States joined many other nations in Geneva to confront the agony of the Indochinese refugees. The enormity of their human tragedy defies the imagination. In a world that seeks to alleviate such suffering -- suffering that transcends national boundaries -- the way of conscience is the way of common cause.

Today the world watches us. In a sense, we are testing whether a developed nation and a developing nation -- each with different traditions, each with different systems -- can build a broad, enduring, constructive relationship. Certainly there will be serious barriers to overcome. But if we can work together, future generations will thank us. If we fail, not only will our children suffer; the entire world will feel the consequences.

Diversity and stability are not new themes in Sino-American relations. President Theodore Roosevelt once said this:

It is to the advantage -- and not to the disadvantage -- of other nations, when any nation becomes stable and prosperous; able to keep the peace within its borders; and strong enough not to invite aggression from without. We heartily hope for the progress of China. And so far as by peaceful and legitimate means we are able, we will do our part toward furthering that progress.

It was a bright vision three generations ago -- and subsequent events only postponed the fulfillment of its premise. As we look to the future, let us resolve to rekindle the light of its insight.

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