

PEKING

April 14, 1959

15

REVIEW

UNITED FOR A NEW TIBET

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Jung Kuo-tuan — New World Table-Tennis Champion

SEATO Menaces Peace in Asia

*Chinese Press Opinion, Passing Show
and Other Features*

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SEATO Menaces Peace in Asia

THE SEATO Council meeting held in Wellington last week provided further proof that U.S. imperialism is plotting fresh aggression in Asia and adding to the tension in that part of the world.

Press reports indicate that discussion of military affairs occupied much attention. The strategic plan mapped out by SEATO military advisors was approved at the Council meeting. The United States, through this meeting, sought to step up the military preparations of the SEATO bloc for war and aggression.

During the past two months, SEATO, under U.S. manipulation, launched a series of provocative military exercises. Early in February, U.S. and Thai ground forces conducted combined atomic warfare manoeuvres in the northern part of Thailand. Later, in the first week of March, massive air manoeuvres of the SEATO countries were staged in Thailand, with China regarded openly as the potential enemy. Large-scale naval exercises, which began on April 10, are still in progress.

All this sabre-rattling is obviously intended to intimidate the peoples of Asia and curb their struggle for freedom and peace.

Another significant development of the SEATO Council meeting was the effort to bring SEATO under the domination of NATO. The war plotters in the Pentagon have made no secret of their plans to interlock NATO, SEATO and the Bagdad Pact into a global plan for imperialist conquest. In February this year, SEATO Secretary-General Sarasim had talks in Paris with NATO Secretary-General Spaak on "co-operation" between these two U.S.-dominated aggressive blocs. British Secretary for Defence Sandys pointedly stated at the Wellington conference that since all the members of NATO, SEATO and the Bagdad Pact are "serving the same cause" they are ready to make their "land, sea and air forces at strategic points around the world available for support of the common cause." The Council meeting, according to its official communique, regarded co-operation with NATO highly valuable.

The anti-communist and anti-subversive ballyhoo raised at the Wellington conference only served to expose with greater clarity the disgusting hypocrisy of the U.S. colonialists and their bootlickers. Experience has proved that their wild talk about combating "communist threats" and "subversion" is nothing but a dirty trick to suppress the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Asia for independence and freedom. The United States was caught red-handed engineering and aiding subversion in Indonesia and Cambodia. The press of the Philippines disclosed that the abortive subversive plot against the Philippine Government in February of this year was financed by U.S. millionaires.

During the four years of its existence SEATO has shown itself to be a tool of U.S. imperialism for aggression and war in the Far East, and a chief source of tension and antagonism in this region. But the peoples of Asia want to live in peace and run their affairs in their own way. They want to turn Asia into a peace zone free of atomic weapons. And they mean to fight for it.

Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party Holds Plenary Session

A plenary session of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party convened in Shanghai early this month. Following is the communique of the session:

The Seventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was held in Shanghai from April 2 to April 5.

The Session discussed and adopted the Draft Plan for Development of the National Economy in 1959, reviewed the check-up of the rural people's communes, and decided on the nomination of candidates for leading posts in state organs.

After full discussion, the Plenary Session adopted the 1959 Draft Plan for Development of the National Economy. This Draft Plan was formulated on the basis of the four major targets set at the Sixth Plenary Session of the Central Committee—18 million tons of steel, 380 million tons of coal, 525 million tons of grain and 5 million tons of cotton—and the situation in production and construction in the first quarter of this year. In drawing up the Draft Plan, the objective possibilities of the material and technical conditions in our country and the subjective activity arising from the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses of the people have been taken into serious consideration. It is a magnificent plan which can ensure the continued big leap forward of the national economy. The Draft Plan will be submitted by the State Council to the First Session of the Second National People's Congress for consideration. The Central Committee is convinced that guided by the brilliant beacon light of the general line for socialist construction and on the basis of the great leap forward in 1958, the 1959 Plan will assuredly be fulfilled and overfulfilled if the people of our country continue to go all out and work energetically, practically and resourcefully, give full scope to the latent forces existing in all quarters and vigorously carry out the campaign to increase production and practise economy.

The Plenary Session examined the check-up of the rural people's communes carried out since the last plenary session of the Central Committee. It pointed out that this work had been done well and fruitfully in the past three months and more, that the Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes adopted by the Eighth Central Committee at its Sixth Plenary Session in December 1958, was being implemented and that the development of the rural people's commune movement had been healthy. It gave further consideration to the questions discovered in the course of the check-up of the people's communes, and laid down specific measures for their settlement. The Plenary Session is convinced that the rural people's communes will definitely become still more consolidated and developed after continued check-up for a period of time.

The Plenary Session discussed and decided on the nomination of candidates for leading posts in the state organs. After consultation with various circles, the names of the candidates will be submitted to the First Session of the Second National People's Congress.

The Plenary Session was held under the guidance of Comrade Mao Tse-tung. Comrade Mao Tse-tung made an important speech on the question of methods of work at the meeting.

The Plenary Session was attended by 81 members and 80 alternate members of the Central Committee. Leading comrades of various departments of the Central Committee and first secretaries of the Party committees of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, who are not members or alternate members of the Central Committee, were also present.

Prior to the Seventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee held an enlarged session to make preparations for this Plenary Session.

ROUND the WEEK

"The Mute Teacher"

From the experience of Shantung, Kiangsu, Hopei, Heilungkiang and other provinces of China, the new Chinese Phonetic Alphabet is an effective instrument in the battle to eliminate illiteracy. It has been used to great advantage both to teach workers and peasants how to read and write and to help those who already have a start but are not confident as yet, to consolidate their knowledge of the language.

One of the greatest difficulties of the Chinese language, that is, the language of the Han people, is that the beginner cannot learn to read (pronounce) the character (word) without the aid of a teacher. And since there are very many characters, every time the student forgets a pronunciation he needs help from somebody. The Chinese characters in themselves do not indicate how they should be pronounced.

With the introduction of the new Phonetic Alphabet this is no longer much of a problem. People who have mastered its use can read any textbook or reading material with the alphabet printed alongside the characters. When a new word is encountered the alphabet provides what is popularly known as the standard "Peking" pronunciation. It comes in so handy that people now call the Phonetic Alphabet "the mute teacher." Peasants with heavy production jobs and housewives who have little time to spare to attend classes are vocal in its praise. The Phonetic Alphabet enables them to carry on their lessons in their spare time.

The Phonetic Alphabet is easy to learn. It takes a person ten or at most twenty hours to master the entire alphabet and then, with its aid, learn to read and write 1,500 characters or so of the Chinese language by concentrated and consistent study of one and a half hours every day for a period of a month or at most two months. It is now used not only to wipe out illiteracy but also to help people continue with their studies and enrich their knowledge after they cease to be "letter-blind."

In many provinces the Phonetic Alphabet is also used to popularize the *putonghua* (the common speech), a dialect originally spoken in the northern provinces of China and referred to above as the "Peking" pronunciation, the basis for standardizing the pronunciation of the Chinese language. It is often difficult, if not altogether impossible, for people from different parts of the country to understand each other, so different is the pronunciation in different localities. This

is especially true of Kwangtung and Fukien Provinces where the pronunciations are so vastly different that people from other provinces have to talk through interpreters. In the big leap forward, when everybody is in a hurry, this inconvenience is all the more glaring. The *putonghua* presented itself as the solution. Many began to learn it. In most of the primary and secondary schools in China today the new Phonetic Alphabet is taught and in use. It is estimated that at least 50 million people are learning and using it, the short cut to a mastery of the Chinese language.

Communes Spur Rural Health

Rural health work is taking big strides forward in China. A medical and health system, with the people's commune as its centre, is coming into being in many parts of the country. Hospitals which used to be a part of the county's medical services have been transferred to the communes where, in addition to a general hospital run by the commune centrally, the production brigades and production teams all along the line operate clinics and maternity wards for the immediate members. That much importance is attached to the development of these facilities is indicated by the fact that in many cases the commune chairmen and leaders of production brigades and production teams assume personal responsibility for the hospitals along with their normal duties.

In old China hospitals were practically non-existent in the countryside. In the few places where the peasants were fortunate enough to have the services of a solitary doctor or two, the fees were prohibitive. Things looked up after liberation. Attention was paid to providing the peasants with medical care, but the available medical facilities were inadequate and the distribution was uneven. The coming of the people's communes which led to the formation of a network of medical and health services based on the communes has changed the situation.

Take Ningyuan County in Hunan Province, for example: 15 health centres have been set up in the county since the latter part of last year by the communes. With these health centres operating hospitals and providing various other medical facilities, commune members now need not go outside their own villages for treatment of ordinary ailments. Furthermore, the doctors and nurses spend part of their working day calling at homes and visiting people at work in the fields, to see if their services are required.

With so many new hospitals and clinics set up in the rural areas there is a great need for doctors and nurses. Large num-

bers of medical personnel are in fact being trained in the urban medical institutions for the communes, but, to fill the gaps in the meantime, there is quite a stream of doctors and trained nurses going in the direction of the countryside. Take Hunan Province again, for example. Here some 17,000 doctors, nurses and other qualified medical personnel from the cities have gone to work in the communes lately. They are not only there to treat patients but are helping the communes to run community dining-rooms, nurseries and creches in the best sanitary conditions. In the course of a single month they helped train 130,000 hygiene-conscious cooks and child welfare workers. This assistance which urban doctors and nurses are giving the rural communes to build up their own medical and health services will go a long way to help commune members keep fit and healthy.

Irrigation Around Shanghai

In the next two or three weeks the peasants in areas around Shanghai will reap the first benefits from a new irrigation and drainage system. The new system, which will cover a million *mu* of land, will be operated by electric power. The first stage of construction will be completed before May Day so that it can be used in the current spring farming season.

New power transmission lines extending 510 kilometres are being installed in 11 counties surrounding Shanghai proper. Most are high tension power grids. The installation of a 35,000 volt high tension power transmission line running from one of the city power houses to the county town of Chingpu, for a stretch of 40 kilometres, has already begun. This new power transmission line will facilitate agricultural production, meet the needs of the new factories run by the communes, and supply electricity to many homes in the area.

When completed and put into service, Shanghai's new irrigation and drainage system will do the work of 100,000 peasants and eliminate drought and water-logging in the area covered by the system. It will raise the production level of Shanghai's rural people's communes and provide China's largest industrial city with more agricultural products.

State Farms Produce More

China's state farms will produce more meat, poultry, eggs, dairy products, etc. this year. This was announced after a recent conference called by the Ministry of State Farms and Reclamation at which the production targets for 1959 were fixed. All the state farms in all parts

of the country expanded considerably during the last year. In further mechanizing work on the farms, such as deep ploughing, sowing and harvesting, the state farms have served as examples and pointed the way to greater mechanization and electrification of agriculture in China in the future. With all the means of production owned by the whole people the state farms possess great advantages, the conference noted. They should go in for the production of meat and other much sought after items of food, in addition to soya beans, cotton and special tropical products.

Apart from supplying farm produce and animal products to the industrial and mining enterprises in the areas in which they are located, the state farms are now charged with furnishing the state with a fair number of pigs, a pretty big amount of frozen pork and poultry, eggs, soya beans, vegetable oil and starch. The state farms have signed contracts with the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Foreign Trade for the types and amounts of farm produce and animal products they will provide to the latter in 1959.

New Railways in the Southwest

Railway building in China's mountainous southwest is being stepped up. The Chungking-Kanshui section of the 480-kilometre Chungking-Kweiyang Railway has been virtually completed. Piers of the second bridge across the Yangtse, a major project on this line, have risen above the water level near Chungking. Ninety thousand builders are now speeding the construction of the Kanshui-Kweiyang section—the most difficult part of the railway which crosses the turbulent Wukiang River and the Loushan mountain range, both famous for the Red Army's heroic exploits there during the Long March.

With the use of high efficiency tools devised by the builders, the pace of bridge building and tunnelling has been accelerated considerably. Bridges which generally took six months to build in the past are now being completed in a little over one month. Fifty-four out of a total of 64 tunnels have already been cut.

Construction is going full steam ahead, too, between Kweiyang and Liuchih, the first section of the Kunming-Kweiyang Railway. When completed, this line, together with the Chengtu-Kunming and Neikiang-Kunming Railways also under construction, will bring faraway Yunnan Province into the national railway network via the Paoki-Chengtu Railway completed in 1957 and the Kweichow-Kwangsi Railway which was completed and opened to traffic at the beginning of this year.

UNITED FOR A NEW TIBET

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

BEFORE coming to Peking to attend the National People's Congress, Panchen Erdeni travelled from Shigatse to Lhasa to preside over the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet in his capacity as Acting Chairman. It was the first Sunday of April, and the afternoon sun was shining brightly when Panchen Erdeni and his entourage arrived by car in front of the famous Daipung Monastery on the western outskirts. The inhabitants of the ancient city turned out in force to accord Panchen Erdeni a rousing welcome. From the Daipung Monastery to the new palace of Shurtsir Lingka, where he stayed for the session, the entire length of the road was lined with Tibetans burning pine incense and paying homage.

Only two weeks earlier the legendary Norbu Lingka and Potala Palace, which towers above the city, were occupied by the rebels. Now Lhasa is rid of rebels and breathes freely once again. The willow groves in the Norbu Lingka have donned their spring green and the Potala Palace, with its golden rooftops, glistens peacefully in the sun. The Military Control Commission in Lhasa, since its inception, has been providing help to people seeking work, and giving economic assistance to those in need who suffered at the hands of the armed rebels. Relief grain has been distributed to more than 1,000 people and work has been found for some 400. In this atmosphere of restored peace, traditional Tibetan life and spring hope, the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region



Explaining the policy of the Central People's Government

of Tibet met on the morning of April 8 to assume the functions and powers of local government, as enjoined by the Order of the State Council.

Preparatory Committee Meeting

To resounding applause Panchen Erdeni called the meeting to order. In his opening report Panchen Erdeni condemned the criminal activities of the majority of the *kaloons** of the dissolved Tibetan local government and the reactionary clique of rebels for abducting the Dalai Lama and betraying the motherland and the interests of the Tibetan people in collusion with foreign imperialism and counter-revolutionary elements. He said the measures outlined in the order of the State Council conform entirely to the aspirations and interests of the people of Tibet, clerics and laymen alike, and will facilitate progress and development in all spheres of work in the region.

"From the day when the counter-revolutionary armed rebellion was crushed in Lhasa," Panchen Erdeni pointed out, "tremendous changes have come about in all spheres of life. We are sure that these changes will strengthen still further the unity of the motherland and close the ranks of the nationalities. They will enable the people of Tibet to go forward to a prosperous and happy life and take the road of socialism. In view of the new situation, the Preparatory Committee finds it necessary to hold a full-dress meeting to discuss the tasks ahead and other related problems."

There were still a number of armed rebels in Tibet committing arson, murder, plunder, rape, beating up patriots and progressives and persecuting people. Panchen Erdeni told the Preparatory Committee meeting that one of the primary tasks at present was to give every assistance to the People's Liberation Army to put down the rebellion root and branch.

Chang Kuo-hua, Vice-Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, who reported after Panchen Erdeni, spoke of the great historical significance which this first meeting of the Preparatory Committee had for building a democratic and socialist, new Tibet. It is the unquestionable policy for all the nationalities of China to introduce social reforms and take the path of socialism, but, he said, the Central People's Government has always maintained that the time, steps and methods should be decided by taking into consideration the specific conditions of each nationality. The Central People's Government was of the opinion that social reforms in Tibet could be effected through peaceful consultation among the Tibetan people and the public leaders who have contact with the people. This spirit, he pointed out, is embodied in Article 11 of the agreement on the peaceful liberation of Tibet. The reactionary clique of the upper social strata in Tibet, however, had opposed social reforms all along, while the former local government of Tibet was, in fact, also opposed

* The Tibetan name for the members of the *kasha*, the local government of Tibet.

to reforms. As a result, the Tibetan people still lead a poor and miserable life.

Freedom of Religion

He dealt at length with the events leading up to the open armed rebellion and showed how a handful of the reactionary hierarchy in Tibet had slandered the Communist Party to feather their own nests. In a banquet welcoming Panchen Erdeni to Lhasa a couple of days earlier, Chang Kuo-hua had condemned these rebels for spreading shameless lies to the effect that the Communist Party had abolished religion in Tibet. The People's Liberation Army and all who came to work in Tibet have always respected the religious freedom of the Tibetan people and protected the lamaseries where the inmates are patriotic and law-abiding. This is how it is at present, he said, and this will not change in the future. There are some people who spread slanders alleging that we attacked lamaseries and dislike all lamas. These are lies. We protect the lamaseries but it is the rebellion that we want to put down. To make no distinction between lamas who have taken part in the rebellion and those who haven't is wrong.

Chang Kuo-hua said that it was to ensure the unification of the motherland, safeguard the solidarity of the nationalities and completely emancipate the working people of Tibet that the Central People's Government had decided on the policy of thoroughly putting down the rebellion.

Living Buddha Pebala Choliehnamje, another Vice-Chairman of the Preparatory Committee (ill and in hospital during the session, he sent a written statement of his views), Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, also a Vice-Chairman and Secretary-General of the Committee, and others who spoke at the meeting, all exposed the rebels who had tried to subject the people of Tibet to the dark rule of imperialism and reaction once again. They said the people of Tibet would not tolerate that.

At its session the Preparatory Committee adopted five resolutions. One was on the implementation of the March 28th order of the State Council. The Committee called on all sections of the population in Tibet to carry out this order to the full. Another was on perfecting and strengthening the organization of the Preparatory Committee. In addition to the original six departments (General Office, Religious Affairs Committee, Civil Affairs Department, Finance Department, Educational and Cultural Department, Construction Department) the following additional offices will be set up: Public Security Department, Public Health Department, Industrial and Commercial Department, Communications and Transport Department, Agricultural and Pastoral Department, and a Counsellors' Office. The other three resolutions provided for the filling of vacancies on the Standing Committee of the Preparatory Committee, the removal of rebels from their posts in government bodies and the designation of replacements.

Buddhists Denounce Rebel Crimes

Meanwhile, more eminent Buddhist leaders in other parts of the country, and especially in the provinces adjoining Tibet which have large numbers of Tibetans, have unmasked the rebels in Tibet who misused religion for their own vicious ends. Suffice it to cite but two statements by Buddhists in Szechuan Province, east of Tibet.



Young Tibetans and Huis in Lhasa discussing the Order of the State Council

Ngawang Jaltso, Vice-Chairman of the Kanze Tibetan Autonomous *Chou* and once *kanpo* (a high ranking monk) of the Sera Monastery, one of the three biggest monasteries in Tibet, said: "During my long years in Tibet I was able to see clearly just what sort of people they are. These reactionary elements in Tibet attacked the Sera Monastery in 1947 and killed Living Buddha Janchen who opposed their collusion with the imperialists. They later murdered Living Buddha Geda of Chamdo who stood for the peaceful liberation of Tibet. They stop at no crime and yet talk glibly about 'protecting religion.' It is of course the duty of Buddhists to be benevolent. But these rebels of Tibet revel in killing, and have even gone so far as to betray the motherland for the sake of holding on to their heinous rule. They violate the law of the land and Buddhist teachings."

Drotsangtsang, the well-known Living Buddha of the Apha Tibetan Autonomous *Chou*, declared that the traitorous clique in Tibet who tried to undermine the unity of the motherland by usurping religion could fool no one. "We Buddhists carry rosaries in our hands, and we advocate doing good and delivering mortals from suffering. The rebels carry arms in their hands, vainly trying to perpetuate their reactionary rule, and kill off people at will."

At present, the campaign to mop up the counter-revolutionary remnants operating in certain remote parts of Tibet goes on with the firm support of all sections of the population. The Tibetan people know from their own experience that the counter-revolutionaries of the upper strata struck against the true and best interests of the Tibetan nationality, and of China as a whole. The Tibetan people know from their own experience that the issue is not one of religious freedom, which is fully guaranteed and upheld in Tibet, but of the unity of the motherland and the march of democracy which the reactionaries were blocking. With the defeat of the rebels the people of Tibet see the possibilities for opening a new chapter in the history of Tibet, and are united in their determination to realize the great future outlined by Panchen Erdeni at the Preparatory Committee meeting in the spirit of the policy of the Central People's Government.

Photocopies of the Originals: The Dalai Lama's Three Letters to General Tan Kuan-san

The originals of the three letters from the Dalai Lama in his own handwriting, before he was abducted from Lhasa on the night of March 17, have been brought to Peking from Lhasa. They were photographed and released for publication by the Hsinhua News Agency on April 7. The letters are addressed to General Tan Kuan-san, acting representative of the Central People's Government in Tibet and political commissar of the Tibet Military Area Command.

One letter written personally by the Dalai Lama to General Tan Kuan-san on March 11 is written with a pen in blue ink under the Tibetan translation of General Tan Kuan-san's letter to the Dalai Lama dated March 10. This is the letter, which the Dalai Lama referred to in his second letter, forwarded through Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme. (See below.)

The letters written personally by the Dalai Lama dated March 12 and 16 and addressed to General Tan Kuan-san are written with black pencil on white letter paper made of thin woodfree printing paper. (See p. 9.)

In the three letters, the Dalai Lama explained that the clique of Tibetan traitors on the pretext of protecting his safety, was engaged in activities endangering himself, was creating incidents seriously estranging relations between the central and local authorities, that he was doing his best to deal with the matter and was giving instructions to officials of the Tibetan local government. On the day following the sending of his third letter (dated March 16) namely, on the night of March 17, the traitors abducted the Dalai Lama from Lhasa. On the night of March 19, they launched a general attack against the units of the People's Liberation Army garrisoned in Lhasa.

The English translations of the letters exchanged between the Dalai Lama and General Tan Kuan-san were published in "Peking Review" (No. 13) on March 31, 1959. — Ed.

The Dalai Lama's First Letter

This letter dated March 11 is written with a pen in blue ink under the Tibetan translation of General Tan's letter of March 10 to the Dalai Lama. General Tan's letter reads from the first line of the page to the first part of the tenth line. From the second half of the tenth line to the bottom of the page is the Dalai Lama's letter written by himself. The original measures 26.3 cm. × 18.7 cm.

English Translation:

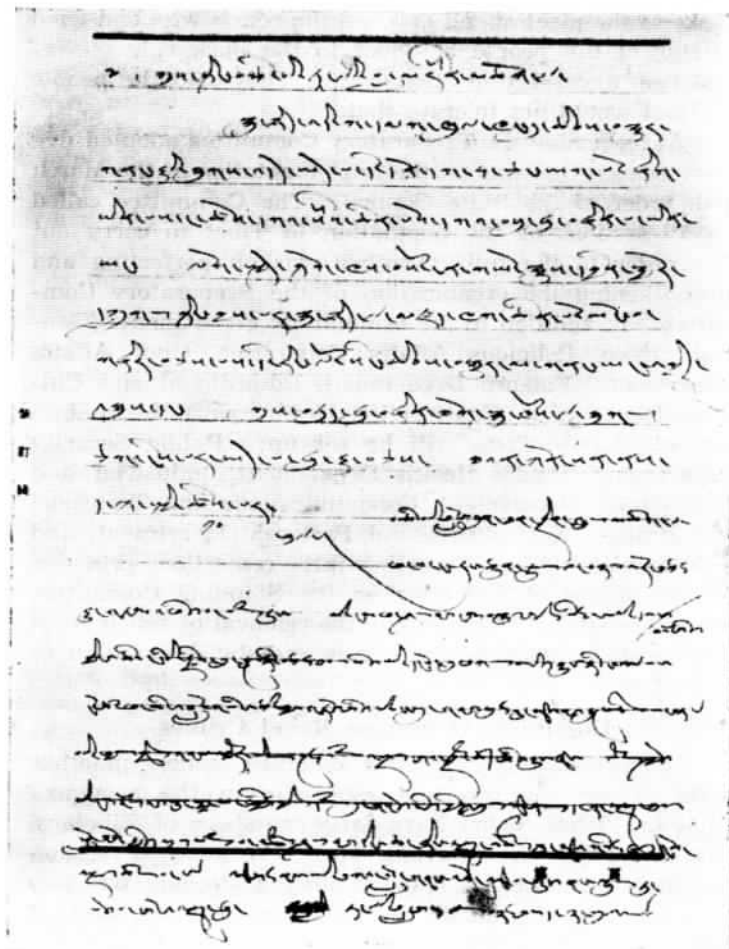
Dear Comrade Political Commissar Tan,

I intended to go to the Military Area Command to see the theatrical performance yesterday, but I was unable to do so, because of obstruction by people, lamas and laymen, who were instigated by a few evil elements and who did not know the facts; this has put me to indescribable shame. I am greatly upset and worried and at a loss what to do. I was immediately greatly delighted when your letter (this refers to the letter sent by General Tan Kuan-san to the Dalai Lama on the 10th — Ed.) appeared before me — you do not mind at all.

Reactionary, evil elements are carrying out activities endangering me under the pretext of ensuring my safety. I am taking measures to calm things down. In a few days when the situation becomes stable, I will certainly meet you. If you have any internal directives for me, please communicate them to me frankly through this messenger (this refers to Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme — Ed.).

The Dalai Lama,

written by my own hand



The Dalai Lama's Second Letter

This letter dated March 12 is written by the Dalai Lama himself with a pencil. The original measures 27.3 cm. × 21.2 cm.

English Translation:

Dear Comrade Political Commissar Tan,

I suppose you have received my letter of yesterday (March 11 — Ed.) forwarded to you by Ngapo. I have received the letter you sent me this morning. The unlawful activities of the reactionary clique cause me endless worry and sorrow. Yesterday I told the *kasha* to order the immediate dissolution of the illegal people's conference and the immediate withdrawal of the reactionaries who arrogantly moved into the Norbu Lingka under the pretext of protecting me. As to the incidents of yesterday and the day before, which were brought about under the pretext of ensuring my safety and have seriously estranged relations between the Central People's Government and the local government, I am making every possible effort to deal with them. At eight thirty Peking time this morning a few Tibetan army men suddenly fired several shots near the Chinghai-Tibet Highway. Fortunately, no serious disturbance occurred. I am planning to persuade a few subordinates and give them instructions.

Please communicate to me frankly any instructive opinions you have for me.

The Dalai

March 12

The Dalai Lama's Third Letter

This letter dated March 16 is written by the Dalai Lama himself with a pencil. The original measures 27.3 cm. × 21.2 cm.

English Translation:

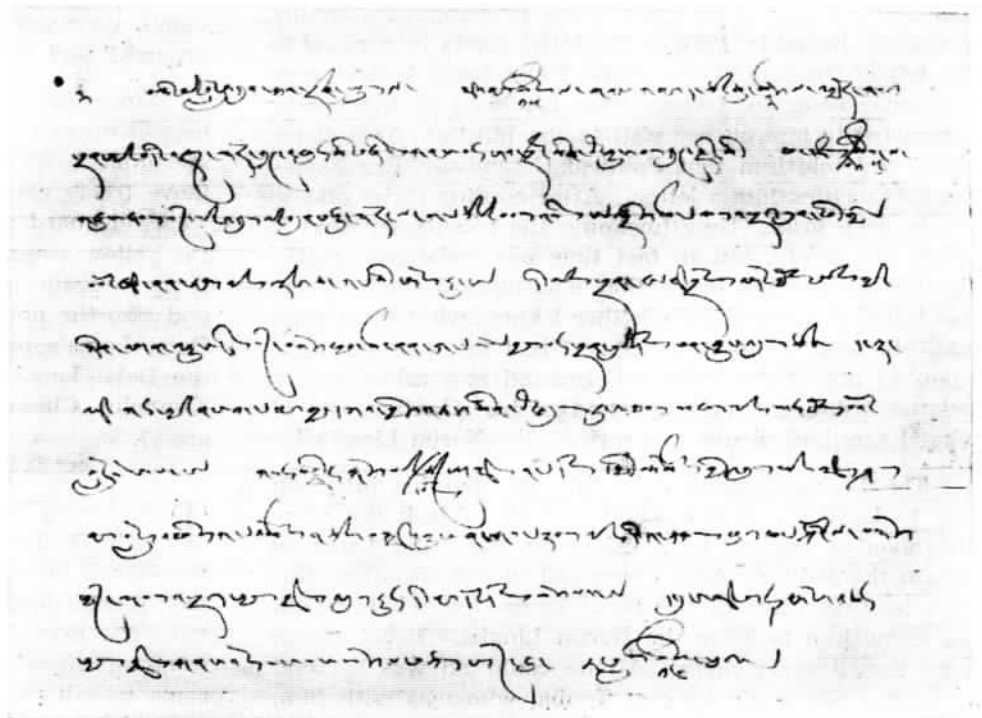
Dear Comrade Political Commissar Tan,

Your letter dated the 15th has just been received at three o'clock. I am very glad that you are so concerned about my safety and hereby express my thanks.

The day before yesterday, the fifth day of the second month according to the Tibetan calendar (March 14, 1959 — Ed.), I made a speech to more than seventy representatives of the government officials, instructing them from various angles, calling on them to consider seriously present and long-term interests and to calm down, otherwise my life would be in danger. After these severe reproaches, things took a slight turn for the better. Though the conditions here and outside are still very difficult to handle at present, I am trying tactfully to draw a line separating the progressive people among the government officials from those opposing the revolution. In a few days from now when there are enough forces that I can trust I shall make my way in secret to the Military Area Command. When that time comes, I shall first send you a letter. I request you to adopt reliable measures. What are your views? Please write me often.

The Dalai

March 16



HOW GENERAL TAN'S FIRST LETTER WAS BROUGHT TO THE DALAI LAMA

THE Living Buddha Jaltsolin, reader to the Dalai Lama, has described in an interview with Hsinhua News Agency how he himself took the first letter from General Tan Kuan-san, acting representative of the Central People's Government in Tibet, to the Dalai Lama following the outbreak in Lhasa of the armed rebellion of the reactionary clique of the upper social strata on March 10.

The Living Buddha Jaltsolin is also Vice-Chairman of the Tibet Branch of the Chinese Buddhist Association. He took General Tan's letter to the Dalai Lama in the Norbu Lingka on March 10, was detained there, and only regained his freedom when the armed rebels had been cleaned out by the People's Liberation Army. He said he had been given the letter on the afternoon of March 10 in the office of the United Front Department of the Working Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in Tibet by Li Cho-min, a section head of the Department. He was then taken in a motor car to his home where he got a horse to ride on to the Norbu Lingka. He found that armed rebels were everywhere along the roads from west of the Potala Palace to the Norbu Lingka which itself was tightly surrounded. He related that the gate of the Norbu Lingka was closed and guarded by the First Regiment of the Tibetan Army. He had to wait one and a half hours, from half past three to five o'clock, before he received permission to enter. Inside, too, he said, were many armed rebels. He delivered the letter to the Dalai Lama in a court room called Tata Pochang. Describing the scene, he said: "I met the Dalai Lama in a room to the left of the court room. The Dalai Lama looked very worried, sitting on a chair with his head in his hands. I reported to him on my visit to the Military Area Command and told him that Political Commissar Tan Kuan-san had written him a letter. After reading it, he said to me in deep grief, 'They (meaning the rebels) say that it is for my safety, but in fact they are endangering me.' He told me he had heard that Kanchung Soanamchiatso was killed and asked me whether I knew what the reason was. He also enquired whether I had the courage to go again to the Military Area Command and asked me to tell the Military Area Command of his situation and of what I saw both inside and outside the Norbu Lingka."

The Living Buddha Jaltsolin said that his intention was to leave the Norbu Lingka at six o'clock the same afternoon as he had been asked by the Dalai Lama to inform the Military Area Command of the situation. But after he took leave of the Dalai Lama, the rebels would not allow him to leave the Norbu Lingka. Rebel troops were posted everywhere. All he could do was to send his eighteen-year-old servant Tenba, who was with him, to the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region to return the theatre ticket, which the Military Area

Command had given him, indicating that he was now unable to leave the Norbu Lingka. He said that his servant hid the ticket in his hat and it escaped the close search of his person by the rebels when he left the gate.

The Living Buddha Jaltsolin continued: "The next day (March 11) I woke up very early intending to go out to turn the sutra wheel, but I was prevented by rebel bandits. I asked to go to the Dalai Lama's rooms, but rebel bandits forbade me to go. I said I wished to visit some relatives and friends, again I was refused." He said that it was not until March 12 that he was able to see the Dalai Lama again. He continued: "I saw the Dalai Lama seated on a high throne, his head lowered, one hand on his forehead, still very worried, his face had become darker.

"There were more than twenty people around the Dalai Lama, including Pala Thubtenwenten, Rongnamse Thubtan-Norzong, and Thubten Tenthar (all of them traitors). Some of them, seeing the Dalai Lama in such sorrow and poor health, feared that he might die. Someone suggested consulting with the rebels. They said that at all costs the Dalai Lama must live and that everyone should obey the Dalai Lama. A lama called Yiehsi Dongchu said immediately that it was right for the Dalai Lama to live, but not exactly right to obey him. Another lama wearing a yellow robe and carrying a pistol, said: 'This time we want to use the blood and flesh of our bodies.' A lot of other people also started clamouring. The Dalai Lama, very worried, waved his hand and said, 'Enough! Enough!' and they stopped arguing."

Since that moment, the Living Buddha Jaltsolin said, he was never again able to talk with the Dalai Lama or to see him. After March 10, the Dalai Lama, too, could not move freely even inside the Norbu Lingka. Armed rebels were on guard around his palace (Tata Pochang). Within the yellow walls were the First Regiment of the Tibetan Army; outside were the Kamba people and other rebels, and also the nobility. He said that even the door of the Dalai Lama's palace was closed. When he went to see the Dalai Lama, he was stopped and cross-examined by Kundelin Chasa (the commander-in-chief of the rebel army).

THE Living Buddha Jaltsolin declared that during his several days' stay in the Norbu Lingka, he was threatened incessantly. "On the fourth day of the second month according to the Tibetan calendar (March 13, 1959), the First Regiment sent a Tibetan soldier to tell me not to go out anywhere. Three days after (March 16), another came to call me. I thought it was the Dalai Lama who wanted me and quickly put on my clothes. Then I was told just before we left, that it was the commander-in-

chief of the rebel army, Kundelin Chasa, who sent for me. When I went to him, I saw several people including Tsirkuba, Shageba (all rebels) and others, also there. Kundelin said, 'You are friendly with the Hans and work in the Buddhist Association (the Tibet Branch of the Chinese Buddhist Association). We are all suspicious of you. From now on you must break off your relations with them.'

The Living Buddha Jaltsolin described how on the tenth of the second month according to the Tibetan calendar (March 19, 1959), two days after the Dalai Lama was abducted, three rebels came to his quarters and told him to get on his way, saying that the Dalai Lama had already gone and that he should be going too. The rebels

ceased to press him only after he gave the excuse that the Dalai Lama wanted him to stay on.

The Living Buddha Jaltsolin said that he was profoundly grieved at the fact that the Dalai Lama had been abducted by the rebels. He expressed deep gratitude for the concern shown by the Central People's Government and its attitude towards the Dalai Lama. He expressed heartfelt support for Panchen Erdeni as Acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet while the Dalai Lama was under duress, resolute support for the Order of the State Council, and trust in the policy of the Central People's Government. He declared that he would act according to the directives of the Central People's Government.

Workers Set the Pace

New Industrial Upsurge Starts Rolling

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

IN many factories and mines in China these days, several things catch the visitor's eye. On walls and boardings are numerous *dazibao* (opinion posters written in bold characters for all to see) with proposals to improve production or mutual challenges to friendly competition in production. In administrative offices hang output charts, with red arrows shooting upwards. In the shops, red flags fly from machines whose operators have distinguished themselves in work. In steel mills one notices a new battle cry: "Fight for 18 million tons of steel!"

Every now and then, the jubilant beating of gongs and drums rises above the routine sounds of production. This happens when workers march to report new output records to the factory administration and the Communist Party organization.

Such are surface manifestations of a great movement—the drive for a bigger, better and more comprehensive leap forward in industry in 1959. The national outputs of steel and coal were doubled in 1958. But the workers consider last year as only the prelude to bigger things. It was, they say, "the testing of the sword before the real fight."

In the emulation campaign now rapidly developing among and within enterprises the main stress is on technical innovations; for rapidly rising productivity of labour is the fundamental factor in sustained economic growth. The spirit of the day in China is to combine hard work with ingenuity, so that efficiency can be raised to much higher levels.

The Steel Workers

In Anshan, China's greatest steel centre, the mass discussion of production plan has turned into a campaign to sum up and spread successful experiences. After carefully analysing the potential capacity of their equipment, workers at the No. 1 Steel Plant decided to overfulfil their quota under this year's state plan by more than 5 per cent. Only three days after a new method developed by tenders of the No. 4 soaking pit at the No. 1 Blooming Mill was popularized, the time needed for soaking in 38

other pits was also shortened. "When one red flag is hoisted, the entire shop glows," goes the saying.

One day in March, the No. 1 open hearth furnace in Shanghai's No. 3 Steel Mill produced a heat of steel in the short time of 4 hours and 24 minutes. Only a few hours later, workers at the No. 2 open hearth furnace turned out a heat in 4 hours and 17 minutes. The two teams agreed to do even better the next day. Beginning their battle, the men of No. 1 furnace formed a ring in front of it, and, working quickly and rhythmically, finished charging it with material in only 10 minutes. When the molten steel poured into the ladle like a fiery dragon, the microphone announced the time of the heat—4 hours and 7 minutes. Not long afterwards, the bell rang for tapping No. 2 furnace. Its time: 3 hours and 57 minutes.

Emulation between enterprises is as active and enthusiastic. The Talien Steel Mill in the northeastern province of Liaoning, which for four years held the national record for the coefficient of utilization of electric furnaces (amount of steel produced per 1,000 kva. of transformer capacity per 24 hours), was beaten in the fourth quarter of last year by the Penki Steel Mill, also in Liaoning. In the first quarter of this year, however, Talien recovered the title and, on March 22 it fulfilled its first quarter's plan nine days ahead of time. Talien's coefficient of utilization rose, in March, to an all time high of 37.4. The workers have vowed that the red flag will always fly in their plant.

Small blast furnaces throughout the country have also begun an emulation campaign to raise the coefficient of utilization for their type of equipment (output of iron per cubic metre of effective furnace volume per 24 hours). Other objectives are to improve the quality of iron produced and to reduce the coke ratio (amount of coke to make 1 ton of iron) and production costs. Most of the small furnaces were built during last year's nationwide drive to double steel output. Now they are turning out roughly half the country's iron. Many have already greatly improved their performance. By increasing the volume and temperature of blast, 25 small blast furnaces



Making steel

Woodcut by Chang Shu-yun

in the Shihchiachuang area of Hopei Province have succeeded in nearly doubling their output and reducing their average coke ratio very considerably. They now consistently produce iron of good quality.

The Coal Miners

Coal production, like that of steel, is rising steadily. In the last 10 days of March, average daily output in the nation's major collieries exceeded that of the previous ten days by 9 per cent, and was 25 per cent higher than the first ten days of March. The first quarter national coal production plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule. The famous Fushun Colliery marched in the van. Its average daily output between March 10 and 20 was more than double the average figure for February and was 81 per cent above the plan figure. The runners-up too scored big successes. On 123 working faces at the Kailan, Hsueh and Hsishan Collieries, output reached the "super-high-yield" standard of the Ministry of Coal Industry.

To give clear guidance to the technical revolution in the collieries, the Ministry of Coal Industry has decided to popularize 36 major technical measures whose worth was proved last year. These range from coal cutting, capital construction and coal washing to geological prospecting and the manufacture of mining equipment.

Here is an instance of the emulation campaign in coal.

Teams 4 and 15 of the Chengtzu Colliery west of Peking started a race in tunnelling, working from either end of a projected 27-metre gallery towards the centre — with a red flag for the first to reach it. The men on Team 4 were all veterans, so their drilling proceeded

smoothly. But when they were ready for their first blast, they found that Team 15 was behind with its drilling. If the charge had been detonated then and there, both groups would have had to clear out for safety, that would mean more time lost for Team 15. So Team 4 decided to drill an additional distance while waiting for Team 15. This led to a new situation. When Team 15 had done its drilling and was ready for blasting, Team 4 was still at work.

An argument arose among the members of Team 4. Some said that they had waited for their "rivals," who should now wait for them. But Chang Hsiang, the leader, objected. The primary purpose of emulation, he said, was to quicken tunnelling, not to beat one's opponents. Finally, all agreed to withdraw from the tunnel to let Team 15 blast first.

Team 4 helped its "opponent" on other occasions. The result was that the two-day job was done in one, and Team 15 was first at the centre. But when the red flag was handed to it, the members declined, saying that it should go to Team 4 for its unselfish assistance. This time, Team 4 refused.

The Machine Builders

Workers in the machine-building industry are giving top priority to making six types of equipment urgently needed by the expanding economy: machinery for steel rolling, mining, coal dressing and coke making, power generation and irrigation, and railway rolling stock. Reports of their successes are now pouring in. The No. 2 Machine Works in Harbin, which produces rolling mills and conveyors for the giant integrated iron and steel works now under construction in Wuhan and Paotow, fulfilled its first quarter's plan 21 days ahead of schedule. Workers of this factory are now planning to raise labour productivity by another 66.9 per cent in the second quarter by mechanizing more manually operated processes.

In Talien, a team led by Chang Yu-chin, working on parts for steam turbines, fulfilled its March production plan in only nine days. In a little more than two and a half months, it did 9 months and 2 days' work in terms of the annual plan. The secret was the improvement of tools, fixtures and work organization.

At the Shenyang Pump Works in northeast China, every worker topped his quota for March 16 by 150 per cent. Five and a half times as many pumps were turned out as on the day before, without a single reject. This was the result of the carrying out of 76 major rationalization proposals and numerous minor ones.

Machine builders outside the top-priority lines are not lagging in effort. The No. 1 Tractor Works in Loyang, Honan Province, has launched a "1,000 machine-tool hours" movement (meaning that operators of all three shifts on each machine should strive jointly to complete the quota for 1,000 work-hours in a single month). On 327 machine tools, this target has been reached or surpassed. Since there are only 720 hours in each month, the key to success is technical improvement to raise productivity of labour.

A group of technical innovators organized by the Communist Youth League is now touring the country visiting factories and mines and swapping experience with the workers there. A member of this group, Liao Shih-

kang, a milling machine operator in Chungking whose technical innovations have contributed marvellously towards raising productivity, suggested 25 technical improvements during his visit to the Peking No. 1 Machine Tool Works, helping the workers there to raise labour productivity considerably.

With a new high tide rising in industry, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council have together issued a call to workers in industry,

A Factual Guide

The National People's Congress

THIS week, on April 17, the newly elected National People's Congress will meet for the first time in Peking. The First Session of the Second National People's Congress will examine the work of the government, decide on the national economic plan for 1959, discuss and approve the financial report for 1958 and the 1959 state budget and elect and decide on the leading personnel of the state.

The First Session of the Third National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference will convene at the same time.

The National People's Congress

The National People's Congress is the supreme organ of state power. It is the only law-making body in the country.

Elected for a term of four years, the N.P.C. exercises the following functions and powers:

▲To amend the Constitution, enact laws and supervise the enforcement of the Constitution.

▲To elect or decide on the choice of leading personnel of the state. It elects the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China. It decides on the choice of the Premier and other members of the State Council, and of the Vice-Chairmen and other members of the Council of National Defence. It elects the President of the Supreme People's Court and the Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuracy. It has the power to remove the above-mentioned personnel from office.

▲It has the final decision on all important matters affecting the life of the nation. It decides on the national economic plans, examines and approves the state budget and financial report, decides on general amnesties, on questions of war and peace, and exercises such other functions and powers as it deems necessary.

The National People's Congress meets once a year, to be convened by its Standing Committee. It may also be convened whenever its Standing Committee deems this necessary or one-fifth of its deputies so propose.

When the Congress is not in session, its Standing Committee acts on its behalf. The Standing Committee is responsible to the Congress.

transport, capital construction, finance and commerce to continue to go all out, introducing and popularizing new techniques, for a yet bigger leap forward. It was announced that a conference of outstanding production units and workers will be held in Peking in the fourth quarter of 1959, to celebrate achievements in this regard. The workers have responded enthusiastically. To their other slogans they have added a new one: "Work well for a chance to go to Peking and see Chairman Mao!"

The Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Secretary-General and members of the Standing Committee are elected at the first session of each Congress. The Congress has the power to recall members of its Standing Committee.

People's deputies to the N.P.C. are elected from provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central authority, the armed forces and Chinese residents abroad. They represent the various democratic classes, democratic parties, people's organizations, nationalities and social strata in the country. They attend meetings of the N.P.C., or perform other duties required of them as deputies. They have the right to address questions to the State Council or its ministries and commissions, which must give an adequate answer to them. They also make tours of inspection in urban and rural areas, hearing reports from the local administrative bodies and interviewing deputies to the local people's congresses, and the local people.

The historic First Session of the First National People's Congress was held from September 15 to 28, 1954. The session unanimously adopted the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and enacted the organic laws of the National People's Congress, of the State Council, of the People's Courts, of the People's Procuracies and of the Local People's Congresses and Local People's Councils of the People's Republic of China.

It was at this session that Mao Tse-tung was unanimously elected Chairman, and Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the First National People's Congress, Tung Pi-wu, President of the Supreme People's Court and Chang Ting-cheng, Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuracy. The session also confirmed Chairman Mao Tse-tung's nomination of Chou En-lai as Premier of the State Council.

Since the 1954 session the First National People's Congress has held four more sessions.

The Second Session met from July 5 to 30, 1955. It adopted a resolution on the First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957) and a resolution on the multi-purpose plan for permanently controlling the Yellow River and exploiting its water resources.

The Third Session (June 15 to 30, 1956) heard a report by Premier Chou En-lai "On the Current Inter-

national Situation, China's Foreign Policy, and the Liberation of Taiwan," and adopted a resolution on the "Model Regulations for Advanced Agricultural Producers' Cooperatives."

The Fourth Session was convened from June 26 to July 15, 1957 when the nationwide struggle against the bourgeois rightists was at its height. Deputies in their speeches refuted the attacks of the rightists on socialism and the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and showed that socialism is the only road forward for China to take and that for this the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party is essential.

The Fifth Session met from February 1 to 11, 1958. At the session, many deputies gave vivid accounts of the big leap forward which was developing in the various spheres of socialist construction. The session also adopted a Chinese phonetic alphabet.

The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference is the organization of the people's democratic united front. It seeks to unite all nationalities, classes, political parties, people's organizations and public figures without party affiliation in China, and Chinese residents abroad.

The C.P.P.C.C. met for the first time in September 1949, at a time when parts of the Chinese mainland still remained to be liberated, when the national economy, devastated by long years of war, needed to be restored, and when various fundamental social reforms needed to be carried out throughout the country. In such a situation, general elections on a nationwide scale were not possible, and the C.P.P.C.C. was the only body which could exercise the powers and functions of the National People's Congress which would be elected later.

The First Session was attended by 662 delegates and persons specially invited. Exercising the functions and powers of the National People's Congress, the conference proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China,

elected the Central People's Government and adopted the Common Programme—which later served as a sort of provisional constitution of the country. The conference elected the First National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. with Mao Tse-tung as Chairman.

In the five years that followed, the First National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. worked with the government in mobilizing the people to carry out various social reforms and to expand national construction. It discussed and adopted, among many other important measures, the Agrarian Reform Law. It also discussed the fundamental tasks of the nation in the course of its transition to socialism and the central tasks of the First Five-Year Plan.

With the convocation of the First National People's Congress in 1954 the C.P.P.C.C. gave up its role of a provisional congress, but it continued to function as the organization of the people's democratic united front. As constituted today, the C.P.P.C.C. is not an organ of state power but a consultative body where representatives from various walks of life gather to discuss state affairs and make suggestions.

The Second National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. met for the first time from December 21 to 25, 1954. It adopted the Regulations of the C.P.P.C.C. and issued a joint declaration reiterating the determination of the Chinese people to liberate Taiwan. It elected Mao Tse-tung Honorary Chairman, and Chou En-lai its Chairman. Its Vice-Chairmen are Soong Ching Ling, Tung Pi-wu, Li Chishen, Kuo Mo-jo, Shen Chun-ju, Li Sze-kuang, Chen Shu-tung, Panchen Erdeni and seven others.

The National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. also arranges for its members to go on inspection tours twice a year with deputies of the N.P.C. to inspect government work in the city and the countryside.

The Second National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. had three sessions. It met on December 21-25, 1954, January 30-February 7, 1956, and March 5-20, 1957.

Tide of National Liberation

AWAKENED AFRICA

by **HUANG CHENG**

APRIL 15 has been designated by the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Council as "Africa Freedom Day." The Chinese people rejoice in the fact that the African national independence movements have made further vigorous advance in the recent period.

The popular uprising in the Belgian Congo early in January this year set off a series of chain reactions in Africa, particularly in the central and southern parts of the continent. Since then, various kinds of anti-colonialist struggles—ranging from distribution of hand-bills, mass meetings, strikes, and demonstrations to uprisings—have unfolded in rapid succession in South and North Rhodesia, Nyasaland, the Union of South Africa, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Mozambique and Ruanda Urundi, etc. In these struggles, the African peoples have displayed a high

degree of heroism and perseverance. In Nyasaland, for instance, for more than two months—from January 20 to date—uprisings, demonstrations and mass meetings have taken place continuously, despite bloody repressions by the colonialists. "Kwaca" (day is breaking) is the cry of the people of Nyasaland.

Colonialism on the Wane

A correspondent of *The Times* of London, after a three-month trip to Africa, had to admit: "Wherever I went I found colonialism on the wane." Africa is "heading fast for independence under an African majority."

The national liberation movements in Africa today are not only larger in scale than ever before, but they

have a very clear objective: national independence. To date, ten African countries, covering nearly one-third of the area of Africa, and embracing nearly 100 million people—close to half of the African population—have attained independent status. Four other countries, Nigeria, Britain's biggest colony in Africa, Kamerun, Togoland and Somaliland (Italian), will also soon rank among the independent states on the basis of their arduous struggles.

The formation of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria and the independence of Guinea are especially significant. The establishment of the Algerian Provisional Government dealt a telling blow to the French plot to turn Algeria into a province of France. The people of Guinea, in defiance of French intimidation, refused to join the French Community and chose instead the road of independence. The victories achieved by the peoples of Algeria and Guinea have been a tremendous inspiration to the African peoples.

One after another, the peoples and political parties of many African countries still under the colonial yoke, have demanded immediate independence. Under the leadership of the nationalist organization Abako, the people of the Belgian Congo clearly put forward the slogan for independence. In French West Africa, the African Independence Party which demands immediate independence, has the broad support of the General Workers' Union of Black Africa, the most important trade union centre in French Africa, and many youth, student and women's organizations. In other parts of Africa, too, a number of political organizations are advocating complete independence through self-government while waging struggles for political, economic and social rights for the broad masses of the African peoples. The various types of deceptive "reforms," adopted by the colonialists in an attempt to weaken the struggles of the African peoples and maintain their vested colonial interests have become more and more futile. The African peoples firmly demand that the criminal colonial system as a whole must go.

Armed People vs. Armed Colonialists

Another significant development of the national independence movements in Africa is the fact that in a growing number of places the African peoples have adopted the method of armed struggle, in addition to their energetic struggles by various other means, to reply to colonialist armed suppression. The armed struggles of the peoples of Algeria and Kamerun against French colonialism are being waged successfully. And the armed struggle waged by the people of Kenya has not ceased for a moment. There is also armed resistance to the French colonialists in Mauretania and Chad. In the Congo, too, the people have fought valiantly against the Belgian rulers. With axes, bows and arrows, spears and other weapons the people of Nyasaland are combating the sanguinary suppression launched by the British colonialists. "Colonialism," said Ernest Ouandi, Vice-President of the Union of the Kamerun People, "is based on violence and we can only use the same method to destroy it."

The All-African Peoples' Conference which convened last December in Accra, the capital of Ghana, passed a resolution proclaiming its support to "all those who resort to peaceful means of non-violence and civil disobedience as well as to all those who are compelled to retaliate against violence to attain national independence and freedom for the people where such retaliation becomes neces-

sary." This resolution shows a new trend in the present national independence movements in Africa.

The steadily expanding, close unity among the African peoples in their anti-imperialist struggles is also one of the outstanding characteristics of the African national independence movements. At the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference which was held in Cairo from late 1957 to early 1958, African delegates declared to the whole world the determination of their peoples to unite in struggling for and safeguarding national independence. After this conference, eight independent African countries held a conference in Accra, in April last year, and voiced their resolve to co-operate diplomatically and economically to preserve their hard-won independence. The conference also affirmed its determination to support the struggles for independence of the African countries that have not yet become independent. Major political organizations of Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria also held a conference in Tangier in April 1958. It promoted the unity and co-operation of the three north African countries in their common cause against imperialism.

Complete Independence

Last December, the All-African Peoples' Conference, on a scale unprecedented in African history, convened in Accra. In the spirit of unity the conference adopted a series of resolutions that are of great significance for the development of the African national independence movements. It condemned the hideous colonialist system and called for efforts to promote the complete liberation of Africa. The conference established a standing organization in Accra to strengthen mutual understanding and unity among the African peoples in their anti-imperialist struggles. The conference has already exercised, and continues to exercise, far-reaching influence on African national independence movements. There is an abundance of facts proving that the anti-colonial forces of the African peoples have gathered to form a surging torrent.

The peoples of the African countries which have already won independence are carrying on a persistent struggle to uphold their national independence and rid themselves of the vestiges of imperialist colonial rule. The struggle of the Moroccan people, who demand the withdrawal of foreign troops from their country, is shaping into a broad movement. The struggle of the Tunisian people, who demand the dismantling of French military bases on their territory, has already compelled France to withdraw all its bases from Tunisia except Bizerte. The struggle of the Libyan people against the U.S. and British military bases in their country is expanding. The independent African countries are exerting great efforts to develop their national economies and throw off the colonial economic yoke.

The imperialists have not acquiesced in their defeats. They are putting up a desperate struggle. They are trying to hold together their tottering rule by intensifying military repression and by all sorts of political manoeuvres.

The French colonialists say openly that they plan to reinforce their forces in Algeria and intensify their repression of the Algerian people. While France has professed agreement to the independence of Kamerun in 1960, it stubbornly refuses to withdraw its colonial troops from the country and opposes the holding of a general election in Kamerun before the end of the trusteeship. The constitutional referendum held not long ago in the

French African colonies was a fraudulent plot aimed at drawing the peoples in these colonies away from the course of national independence. But despite the extreme duress characterizing this so-called referendum, 48 per cent of the registered electors in the eighteen colonies either cast negative votes or stayed away from the referendum.

The recent armed repression of the people of Nyasaland by the British colonial authorities has become truly frantic. The colonialists even called in their air force. Dr. Hastings Banda, the well-known leader of the Nyasaland national movement, and hundreds of other Nyasalanders are now under arrest. And the British colonialists have not relaxed their reign of terror against the people of Kenya. To blunt the independence struggles, one of the important methods adopted by the British colonialists is to add a few more seats for the Africans in the so-called "legislative assemblies" now under the manipulation of the colonialists. At the moment, the British colonialists are staging "elections" for this purpose in many places in Africa.

U.S. Intrigues

The activities of the United States in Africa call for special attention. Under the cloak of "development" projects and "aid," Washington is helping U.S. monopoly capital penetrate into Africa, in the hope of gaining economic control over the continent. At the same time, the United States is attempting to obstruct the growth of the African national independence movements through the so-called "moderate" African leaders.

These activities of the U.S. imperialists are carried out under the guise of sympathy and support for the African national independence movements. The true face of U.S. imperialism, however, is being exposed to more and more people in Africa. The African peoples have seen that it is the U.S. imperialists who are backing the French colonial war in Algeria with vast amounts of arms and money. They also see that it is the U.S. imperialists who are helping France suppress the Kamerun national liberation movement and who prevented Kamerun from obtaining genuine independence during the recent U.N. discussions. It is also clear to the African peoples that the U.S. monopoly capitalists are intensifying the exploitation of the resources of their continent. Early this year, the New Jersey Standard Oil Co., one of the biggest of the U.S. oil interests, poked its nose into the Sahara. David Rockefeller, a top U.S. monopoly capitalist,

recently made a tour of the African countries. From Liberia on the west coast to Tanganyika on the east, Africa is littered with U.S. "technical aid missions" which are working actively for U.S. penetration. Despite strong opposition from the African peoples, the United States still maintains its military bases in Africa and refuses to withdraw its troops from there. It is as clear as day that the true intentions of the United States are to take the place of the older brands of colonialism, the British and the French, and impose a new colonial yoke on the African peoples.

China Pledges Full Support

Times have changed, however. The oppressed nations of the world are awake. Supported by the powerful socialist camp and all peoples who love peace and freedom, the national independence movements of Asia, Africa and Latin America have formed an irresistible historical current. The schemes of the imperialists to keep the African peoples from being masters of their own destiny are doomed to failure.

Like the African peoples, the Chinese people suffered long under imperialist oppression and are waging a serious struggle against imperialism even now. At the historic Bandung Conference, at the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference and on many other occasions, our people repeatedly announced their solemn support for the just struggles of the African peoples. Our country recognized the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic and the Republic of Guinea as soon as they were formed. Our people warmly greeted the Conference of the Independent African States and the All-African Peoples' Conference.

In our country, we have observed "Imperialists, Quit Africa Day," "Support Algeria Day," and "Support Kamerun Day." In January this year, rallies were held in all parts of the country in support of the people of the Congo. The atrocities perpetrated recently by the British colonialists in Nyasaland greatly angered our people and the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity issued a statement condemning these atrocities and supporting the people of Nyasaland. A few days ago, an "Algeria Week" was launched in China.

The Chinese people will always stand on the side of the African peoples. They are firmly convinced that final victory will crown the African peoples' struggle for national liberation.

Tension in Indo-China

U.S. and Ngo Dinh Diem Clique Wreck Geneva Accords in South Viet-nam

THE situation in Indo-China has become tense recently. The creator of this tension, once again, is U.S. imperialism. Using south Viet-nam and Thailand as bases, Washington is trying to get Laos under its complete sway, to subvert the peaceful and neutral Cambodian Government and encircle the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam. Washington's ambition is to seize the whole of Indo-

China, threaten the peaceful and neutral Southeast Asian nations and menace China's southern frontiers.

In south Viet-nam, the ruling Ngo Dinh Diem clique has long been utilized by the United States as a lever to further its aggressive aims. In a speech made in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on April 4, Eisenhower specifically stressed the importance of south Viet-nam as

a cat's-paw and supplier of cannon fodder for the United States. He called for "aid" to the Ngo Dinh Diem clique and declared: "Unassisted, Viet-nam [the Ngo Dinh Diem clique] can produce and support neither the military formations essential to it, or . . . the morale." With U.S. "aid" the south Viet-nam authorities have been sabotaging the Geneva agreements which are the foundation of peace in Indo-China. The events of the past four and a half years since the armistice in that peninsula are ample proof of this.

Illegal dispatch of U.S. military personnel:

Article 16 of the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Viet-nam stipulates explicitly that "the introduction into Viet-nam of any troop reinforcements and additional military personnel is prohibited." The U.S. military assistance and advisory group stationed in south Viet-nam did not withdraw after the armistice. On the contrary, it has been greatly expanded. It comprises army, navy and air force sections and has many branches including staff, training, logistics (joint service support), intelligence (guised as the "Direct Aid Section") and inspection. In June 1956, the United States sent another military mission to south Viet-nam under the name of "Temporary Equipment Recovery Mission." This military mission consists of such departments as air force, navy, artillery, engineers, logistics and supply, health, general affairs and administration. The United States has never stopped sending military personnel to south Viet-nam. Up to 1957, their number increased from the pre-armistice figure of 200 to about 2,000. Among them the number of senior officers alone has reached 280. There are now U.S. officers in every department, service and unit of the south Viet-nam armed forces. In some places there are even more U.S. than south Viet-namese officers.

Illegal introduction of war materials into south Viet-nam by the United States:

Article 17 of the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Viet-nam stipulates that "the introduction into Viet-nam of any reinforcements in the form of all types of arms, munitions and other war material, such as combat aircraft, naval craft, pieces of ordnance, jet engines and jet weapons and armoured vehicles, is prohibited." But since the armistice the United States has repeatedly violated the agreement by sending large quantities of war material into south Viet-nam. According to the statistics announced by the High Command of the Viet-nam People's Army, the United States had introduced the following quantities of war material into south Viet-nam by sea alone: in 1955, 15 shiploads; in 1956, 82 shiploads; in 1957, 109 shiploads. Each ship carried hundreds of tons and even thousands of tons of war material. From December 3 to 24, 1958, alone, U.S. warships brought 3,900 tons and over 1,000 crates of war material into the harbours of Saigon and Hoi-an. According to incomplete statistics, U.S. war material introduced into south Viet-nam during the post-armistice period totals tens of thousands of tons, including machine guns, cannon, tanks, combat planes and warships.

The building up of U.S. military bases:

Article 18 of the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Viet-nam stipulates that "the establishment

of new military bases is prohibited throughout Viet-nam territory" and Article 19 stipulates that "no military base under the control of a foreign State may be established in the regrouping zone of either party. . . ." In recent years, however, the United States has not only expanded many original military bases but built up many new ones in south Viet-nam. Before the armistice, there were only six military airfields in south Viet-nam, apart from those for the landing of liaison and reconnaissance aircraft. Since the armistice, the number of military airfields built by the United States or in accordance with its plans increased to 21, forming a network spreading all over south Viet-nam.

At Ba-me-thuat, in the Da-lat plateau, a great base is being built for both army and air force use. Admiral Arthur W. Radford and many other senior American officers went there to make on-the-spot inspections. In consequence, the United States decided to turn this area into a great army and air force base and headquarters for directing military activities. Ba-me-thuat has now become a special military district.

The United States and south Viet-nam authorities have also built a military base which they try to keep secret under the name of Saigon-Bien-hoa Highway. According to the south Viet-nam newspaper *National Revolution*, all equipment and materials used in its construction are supplied by the U.S. military assistance and advisory group. In fact, this is not a road but a secret military build-up, by which the whole of the Saigon-Bien-hoa area has been turned into a huge base for U.S. military activities in Southeast Asia.

Before the armistice, south Viet-nam had naval bases only at Cai-be (near Saigon) and Da-nang, neither then fully equipped, and a harbour at Nha-trang. Now the United States, apart from converting Nha-trang, Cam-ranh and Qui-nhon into new naval bases, is planning to turn Ben-hoi into a submarine base. At the same time the military installations at the Da-nang and Cai-be bases have been greatly increased. Da-nang is to be built up as "one of the most solid military bases," it is disclosed by the journal *Saigon Bulletin*.

The U.S. scheme to draw south Viet-nam into the SEATO bloc:

In September 1954, the United States drew some countries under its influences into the aggressive military bloc which it set up under the name of the "Southeast Asia Treaty Organization," and unilaterally proclaimed that this organization would "protect" south Viet-nam, Cambodia and Laos.

In February 1955, Dulles officially expressed the hope that the south Viet-nam authorities would send representatives to the Bangkok meeting of SEATO. In November 1955, John W. O'Daniel, then chief of the U.S. military assistance and advisory group in south Viet-nam, further declared: "It is time now to consider the question of direct participation of the Republic of Viet-nam [south Viet-nam] in the Southeast Asia pact."

At the instigation of the United States, the south Viet-nam authorities have expressed readiness to participate in SEATO. On March 7, 1956, Foreign Minister of south Viet-nam Vu Van Mau openly stated at a press conference, "If you ask me: 'Does Viet-nam want to join SEATO?' I can answer: 'We do.'"

Thanks to the opposition of world opinion, the south Viet-nam authorities have so far not dared openly to join SEATO. Since 1955, however, they have sent their representatives to participate in SEATO meetings on six occasions and sent representatives to join the military manoeuvres of the bloc six times. From October 1956 to the end of 1958, naval and air force units of SEATO member countries entered south Viet-nam on 18 occasions. Preliminary evidence reveals that from the beginning of 1956 to the end of 1958, nearly sixty missions led by important military personnel of SEATO member states, the U.S. in particular, visited south Viet-nam.

Article 19 of the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Viet-nam provides that "the two parties shall ensure that the zones assigned to them do not adhere to any military alliance and are not used for the resumption of hostilities or to further an aggressive policy." The U.S. scheme to induce south Viet-nam to join the SEATO military alliance, hatched after it had embraced south Viet-nam in the so-called "protected area" of SEATO, as well as the participation of south Viet-nam in various SEATO activities, are obviously in grave violation of the Geneva agreements.

Persecution of former members of the resistance:

Point C, Article 14, of the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Viet-nam stipulates: "Each party undertakes to refrain from any reprisals or discrimination against persons or organizations on account of their activities during the hostilities and to guarantee their democratic liberties." But since the armistice the Ngo Dinh Diem clique in south Viet-nam, instructed and assisted by the United States, has resorted to frenzied reprisals and suppression against former members of the resistance and other patriots. It has promulgated many laws and decrees, such as "Ordinance No. 6," to stifle freedom and democracy. Under this "ordinance" a

system of Hitler-type concentration camps has been set up, first under the name of "Training Courses for Denouncing Communism," and now known as "Political Instruction Centres." Fifty "Reclamation Centres" have been established for the incarceration of thousands of former resistance members. They are forced to build strategic roads mapped out by U.S. authorities. According to incomplete statistics, from the restoration of peace in Viet-nam up to February 1959, 180,843 people were illegally arrested and detained by the south Viet-nam authorities; 10,185 injured and 4,971 killed or reported missing. Not long ago, the Ngo Dinh Diem clique perpetrated the barbarous massacre at the Phu-loi concentration camp in Thu-dau-mot Province. It poisoned the food given to six thousand political prisoners and killed over one thousand former members of the resistance and other patriots.

The facts about the crimes committed by the United States and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique in south Viet-nam in violation of the Geneva agreements far outnumber those given here. All through the years since the armistice, the United States has directed the Ngo Dinh Diem clique to refuse to hold general elections as provided for in the Final Declaration of the Geneva Conference for the attainment of the unification of Viet-nam. Moreover, the Ngo Dinh Diem clique has repeatedly rejected the proposals of the Government of the Viet-nam Democratic Republic for the unification of the country through peaceful negotiations. It has even rejected proposals for the improvement of economic and cultural exchange between north and south and for allowing the free passage of women and children to see their relatives in either part of the country. The policies of the United States and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique, aimed at wrecking the Geneva agreements and splitting Viet-nam, have caused tension in Indo-China and thus far frustrated the desire of the 25 million Viet-namese people for the unification of their motherland.

South Viet-nam Intrudes on China's Hsisha Islands

South Viet-nam navy men invaded China's Hsisha Islands on February 22 and kidnapped 82 Chinese fishermen. They were taken to south Viet-nam, jailed, insulted and persecuted. After their return to the Hsisha Islands on March 9, many meetings have been held there protesting against the Ngo Dinh Diem clique's piratical activities. The provocations by the south Viet-nam authorities have aroused great indignation in this country. Here we print the text of a statement of protest issued by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on April 5 and the abridged translation of a commentary published in "Renmin Ribao" on the following day.—Ed.

Chinese Foreign Ministry Protest

THE Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China already issued a statement on February 27, 1959 (see *Peking Review*, No. 9, March 3 — Ed.) about the unlawful intrusions by south Viet-nam navy men in our country's Hsisha Islands and their kidnapping and pillaging of Chinese fishermen. Reports of the kidnapped Chi-

nese fishermen who have returned reveal that on February 22 this year south Viet-nam navy men intruded on Shenhang Island of our Hsisha Islands, tore up and slighted our national flag without any justification, carried off Chinese fishermen to Da-nang in south Viet-nam and put them in prison. During the period our fishermen were

illegally detained in south Viet-nam, south Viet-nam special agents illegally interrogated them and maltreated them in a barbarous way: threatening them with weapons, not giving them food and drink, making them stand in the burning sun and face the flag of the south Viet-nam regime as a punishment, etc. South Viet-nam special agents pumped our kidnapped fishermen for information about the political and military situation in the Hsisha Islands, and even openly incited them to betray their country. Moreover, our fishermen suffered great economic losses from pillage by the south Viet-nam navy men who, after invading Shenhang Island, sacked every house and looted all the properties of our fishermen on their fishing boats. Following our statement of February 27, the south Viet-nam authorities, conscious that they were guilty, could not but release our kidnapped fishermen. In doing so, however, the south Viet-nam navy men not only failed to return all the properties of our fishermen and compensate for their losses, but continued to insult them and shamelessly coerced them into signing "documents" prepared by the south Viet-nam authorities to cover up their crimes. Following this incident, moreover, the south Viet-nam authorities still continued shamelessly to

encroach on our country's territory and sovereignty and to pillage Chinese fishermen. On March 26, a south Viet-nam gunboat pillaged our fishermen on Shenhang Island and threatened that they would shell the island to destroy our fishermen's houses. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China lodges another serious protest regarding this with the south Viet-nam authorities.

The Hsisha Islands are part of China's territory. Our fishermen have always been engaged in peaceful production on these islands—their own territory. This is a sacred right of the Chinese people, absolutely not to be infringed on by anybody. Yet the south Viet-nam navy men went so far as to violate unlawfully the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country and wantonly insult our national flag and people. This constitutes a serious provocation against the Chinese people which we absolutely cannot tolerate. The south Viet-nam authorities must apologize for slighting our national flag and maltreating our fishermen, restore all the properties of our fishermen which have been pillaged, fulfil the responsibility of compensating for all the losses incurred by our fishermen, and guarantee that no similar incidents will recur.

Another Warning to South Viet-nam

Condemning these south Viet-nam provocations, "Renmin Ribao's" Commentator wrote on April 6:

The facts show that the Ngo Dinh Diem clique of south Viet-nam is dreaming of occupying our territorial islands in the South China Sea by gangster tactics. Since the kidnapping of Chinese fishermen on February 22, the south Viet-nam authorities have continued and even stepped up their military activities against the Hsisha Islands. On February 27, their navy again held up two Chinese fishing boats. They also sent more naval vessels to the waters off the Yunglo Islands and their military aircraft made reconnaissance flights over these islands. On March 2, the Saigon authorities announced the establishment of a so-called "development company" to plunder the resources of the Hsisha Islands. On March 26, a south Viet-nam gunboat again invaded and pillaged Shenhang Island.

To hoodwink world opinion and create a *fait accompli*, the south Viet-nam news agency even asserted brazenly that China's Hsisha Islands belong to south Viet-nam historically and legally. But we must remind the Ngo Dinh Diem clique that a mere proclamation falsifying history will never obliterate the fact that the Hsisha Islands are historically and legally an integral part of Chinese territory. The Chinese Government has repeatedly declared that every one of the Hsisha Islands belongs irrevocably to its owner—the Chinese people. They will never tolerate anybody's encroachment on their sacred sovereignty over these islands.

The Ngo Dinh Diem clique kidnapped and maltreated Chinese fishermen. This is still another crime that it committed against the Chinese people. The marauders of the Ngo Dinh Diem clique even ransacked the fishing

tackle, watches, fountain pens, cash and clothing of the Chinese fishermen. Such outright robbery on the seas of our Hsisha Islands cannot but arouse great indignation among the Chinese people. The south Viet-nam authorities must assume full responsibility for these despicable acts of their personnel.

These outrageous provocations of the south Viet-nam authorities against the Chinese people were instigated by the U.S. imperialists behind the scenes. U.S. naval vessels and aircraft collaborated with the Ngo Dinh Diem clique in its encroachments on our Hsisha Islands. Both before and after the February 22 incident, U.S. patrol planes often hovered over the islands. Hopwood, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, reversing right and wrong, alleged that China's exercise of sovereign rights over the Hsisha Islands was a "threat." U.S. news agencies ranted that China's action to uphold its sovereignty would possibly "endanger peace" and that it might become a "spark" of war. They clamoured that the situation could not be ignored. Obviously the U.S. instigation of the Ngo Dinh Diem clique to provoke the Chinese people is part and parcel of the aggressive plan it is now implementing in order to control and seize the whole of the Indo-China peninsula and create tension in the Far East.

The United States has already turned south Viet-nam into a military base for aggression in Indo-China. It is now using this base to infringe on China's territory and sovereignty over the Hsisha Islands. If the Ngo Dinh Diem clique is willing to act as a U.S. tool for aggression and does not call a halt to its provocations against the Chinese people, it will inevitably be held responsible for all the possible consequences.

Jung Kuo-tuan: New World Champion

CHINA'S 21-year-old national table tennis champion Jung Kuo-tuan became world champion after beating Ferenc Sido 3:1 in the men's singles finals at the 25th World Table Tennis Championships held from March 27 to April 5 in Dortmund, West Germany. This is the first time a Chinese player has won the coveted title since the championships began in 1927. Incidentally, it is also the first time China has carried off a championship title in a tournament with top-ranking players participating from all parts of the world. Jung's victory writes a new page in the history of sports in China; it comes as a great encouragement to China's young sportsmen.

Jung Kuo-tuan, seeded No. 5 player for the men's singles, battled his way to the quarter finals after successively eliminating such strong opponents as Markovich (Yugoslavia), Eriksson (Sweden) and Hoshino (Japan). He defeated both Markovich, national champion of Yugoslavia, and Eriksson in three straight games. His victory over Hoshino, a strong attacking player and runner-up in Japan's 1958 national tournaments, was rated a notable success. Jung won 3:1.

In the quarter finals, he came up against a tough opponent, Hungary's Berczik who was seeded No. 1 player. For Jung, it was touch-and-go. He had played the European champion before this, winning twice but losing three times. And only a few days ago he suffered defeat at Berczik's hands in the semi-finals for the men's team title. This time he put into operation carefully thought-out tactics. Jung finally won 3:2 (17-21, 21-15, 21-19, 18-21, 21-5). In the semi-finals, he beat Miles of the United States 3:2 (22-20, 23-25, 12-21, 21-18, 21-8).

In the finals, Jung Kuo-tuan met Hungary's Ferenc Sido who won the singles title in 1953. A veteran player of amazing energy, rich experience and superb technique, Sido scored many splendid victories in the tournament. In the fifth round for the singles title, this 36-year-old former world champion eliminated Japan's Murakami (3:2), who had won every match he played since the tournament began and was highly favoured to walk off with the singles title. In the quarter finals, China's Wang Chuan-yao, seeded No. 4 player, also succumbed to this veteran. He swept his way to the finals by trouncing seeded No. 2 player Ogimura (3:2), twice world singles champion. The finals between Jung Kuo-tuan and Ferenc Sido climaxed days of keen competition between 238 contestants for the singles title. Jung was in splendid form; steady and confident throughout the match. He defeated Sido 3:1 (19-21, 21-12, 21-15, 21-14) to win the world title for China.

Jung's victory was the result of hard and persistent training. A

master tactician with a good command of various kinds of strokes, he seldom loses his head in competitions.

China's players, as a whole, gave a very good account of themselves, scoring better results than they did two years ago at the Stockholm championships. Both her men's and women's teams came third; Wang Chuan-yao and Sun Mei-ying came third in the mixed doubles; Chiu Chung-hui and Sun Mei-ying also placed third in the women's doubles. In the women's singles, Chiu Chung-hui, seeded No. 4 player, beat England's Haydon, seeded No. 2 player, by 3:0. Chiu's victory enabled her to take third place in the women's singles. The women's title was carried off by Kimiyo Matsuzaki of Japan. Not without significance is 21-year-old Hsu Yin-sheng's victory over Seiji Narita, Japan's 1957 and 1958 national champion. Hsu eliminated Narita in the third round by 3:2.

Such successes were inconceivable in the old China. But since liberation, with better living standards all round among the people and the support given by the government, great strides have been made in the field of sports. Many promising young players have emerged from among the millions who have taken to various kinds of sports. In 1952, when the first national table tennis tournament was held, only 62 players took part, most of them veterans. But last year over 300 players from all parts of the country participated in the fifth national tournament; their average age was 22, and over half of them were under 20.

China participated for the first time in the World Table Tennis Championships in 1953; her men's team was adjudged tenth place, first class, while the women's team was adjudged third place, second class. Since then, they have greatly improved their technique. In 1957 at the 24th World Table Tennis Championships held in Stockholm, better results were obtained. The men's team came fourth while the women's team came third, first class.

The successes scored in Dortmund augurs well for the future. The Chinese players have made rapid and remarkable progress, but they still have much to learn from their colleagues in other countries. As Jung Kuo-tuan said after his victory, "Though I've won the world championship, I'm still young and have much to learn from others. I must continue to improve my technique so as to win greater victories for my country." China's sportsmen are looking forward to 1961 when the 26th World Table Tennis Championships will be held in Peking. This will be a great opportunity for them to watch and to learn from top-ranking players from all parts of the world.



Jung Kuo-tuan in action

—HUANG CHUNG-HO

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Algerian Delegation's Visit

The Algerian Military Delegation headed by Omar Oussedik, Secretary of State of the Algerian Provisional Government, is now visiting east China. They were received in Nanking by Marshal Peng Teh-huai, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, and had a long talk with him. At a "Support Algeria" rally they attended, speakers pledged the support of the people of Nanking for the Algerian cause. The Algerian delegates also visited the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum and the Tomb of Revolutionary Martyrs at Yu Hua Tai Hill.

The Chinese press during the past week has given wide coverage to the activities of the Algerian delegation. *Renmin Ribao* accompanied an editorial saluting the fighting Algerian people, with a long article on the history of the Algerian people's independence struggle, an article by the leader of the Algerian delegation, interviews with its members, and photos of the Algerian National Liberation Army in training and in action.

Sino-Iraqi Cultural Agreement

The first Sino-Iraqi cultural agreement was signed in Bagdad on April 4.

The 13-article agreement, based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, provides for a wide range of co-operation between the two countries. It includes exchanges of visits by cultural workers, government officials in cultural and educational departments, sports teams, art troupes, and youth organizations; exchanges of professors, students and journalists and of publications, films and cultural exhibitions. Contacts and co-operation between the cultural organizations of the two countries will also be encouraged and supported. A 1959 executive plan for the agreement, also signed in Bagdad, provides for the exchange of language teachers and students and the holding of film weeks this year.

The first of such activities to promote cultural interflow and friendship between China and Iraq is already underway. On April 8, an exhibition of Chinese arts and crafts was opened in Bagdad by Premier Kassim personally. On display are some 700 *objets d'art*—lacquer, porcelain, silver and bamboo ware, cloisonne, embroidery and ivory work—represent-

ing some of the finest examples of Chinese folk arts and handicrafts.

On April 7, a ceremony held to celebrate the recent founding of the Iraq-China Friendship Association was attended by Iraqi government officials and members of the diplomatic corps. The association's president, Abood Zalzal, declared that the association will help acquaint the Iraqi people with conditions in China and vice versa, and also help to promote co-operation between the cultural and popular organizations of the two countries to strengthen Sino-Iraqi friendship. The Chinese Ambassador Chen Chih-fang emphasized that China will always support Iraq's righteous struggle. He said that the Chinese people hope that the Arab peoples will handle questions of mutual relations in the spirit of the Bandung Conference and the five principles of peaceful coexistence; intervention in another country's internal affairs, and still more carrying out subversive activities, does not accord with the Bandung spirit; it is against the national interests of the Arab countries and can only benefit the imperialists who are their common enemies.

CULTURAL NEWS

Chinese and Soviet film workers are now busy on location in China filming Chinese sequences of the joint Sino-Soviet widescreen colour feature film *The Wind from the East*. This tells a typical story of friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples—how a Soviet expert helps Chinese workers in a factory. The scenario, acting and camera work are all joint efforts of the writers, actors and cameramen of the two countries. Filming in the Soviet Union has already been completed. The film will be released in October, to greet the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic.

The 150th anniversary of the birth of the great Russian writer and dramatist Gogol was widely celebrated in China. In Peking, writers and artists gathered to hear a lecture by Professor Tsao Ching-hua, well-known translator of Russian literature.

Lu Hsun was the first in China to point out that Gogol's ironic social comments were also of use in other countries. He, Chu Chiu-pai and other forerunners of modern Chinese literature were the first to translate Gogol's works into Chinese. Gogol's satires by implication sharply exposed the corruption of pre-liberation Chinese society under the double yoke of imperialism and feudalism and later, Kuomintang rule; they gained wide popularity. Almost all of his novels and plays have now been translated into Chinese. Nearly a quarter of a million

copies have been printed in the past seven years. Several of his plays have been staged. *The Inspector General* has been rewritten with a Chinese setting and filmed.

President Ho Chi Minh attended the performance of the Chinese Shaohsing Opera Company in Hanoi on March 31. This was the last of twenty-seven performances which the company gave during its month and a half tour of nine provinces and cities of the Viet-nam Democratic Republic. Over 200,000 people saw its shows.

The Chinese Acrobatic Troupe is now visiting north Chile on the last leg of its tour in that country.

At its farewell reception in Santiago on April 4, at which leading Chilean political and cultural figures were present, the leader of the troupe, Chou Erh-fu, thanked the Chilean people for their hospitality, and greeted the friendship between the Chinese and Chilean peoples as a valuable contribution to world peace. He said that his troupe was happy to be able to bring back to China what they had learnt of Chilean music and songs, and art and culture in general.

The Chinese troupe had earlier toured central and south Chile where it gave many successful performances in Concepcion, a leading industrial city, and in the port of Valparaiso.

BRIEFS

A Chinese technical mission headed by Liu Fang, Vice-President of the Chinese Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, is on a tour of Italian chemical and petroleum enterprises. It is the guest of Signor Enrico Mattei, President of the Board of the Italian state-owned Carburetted Hydrogen Company.

Chi Chao-ting, Vice-Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, recently gave a reception in Peking to a visiting tourist group of the Federation of Swedish Wholesale Merchants and Importers.

Senor Isaac Novasovsky, a leading member of the Argentina Commission for the Promotion of International Trade, is visiting China.

Busy preparations are underway in China for participation in the July International Youth and Students Festival in Vienna. Between three to four hundred young people will be going from China.

Professor Heinrich Brandweiner, Chairman of the Austrian Peace Council, is on a visit to China at the invitation of the China Peace Committee. He was received by Vice-Premier Chen Yi in Peking.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

U.S. Grab at Chinese Art Treasures

Renmin Ribao, exposing the latest scheme of the U.S. imperialists to get their hands on the priceless collection of Chinese art objects and archaeological treasures which the Chiang Kai-shek clique carried off to Taiwan, prominently reports the meeting held in Peking to protest against this outrage.

Chen Yuan, historian and President of Peking Teachers' University; Pei Wen-chung, paleontologist; Wu Tso-jen, the painter; Liu Kai-chu, the sculptor, were among the many noted Chinese scholars, historians, artists and others in cultural and educational circles at the meeting which drew public attention to the fact that following on the Stanford University (U.S.) proposal to "borrow" these treasures, Chiang Kai-shek has authorized the sending of a selection, including ancient relics and unique paintings, to Brazil for a "special exhibition."

The meeting called on all Chinese patriots, including those patriotic people who are working in the field of culture in Taiwan, to do their duty and frustrate this scheme of the U.S. imperialists.

Renmin Ribao's Observer in his commentary (April 8) points out that the U.S. imperialists have long had their covetous eyes on these artistic treasures and now they are concocting this new scheme with the Chiang Kai-shek clique which is trying to sell these art treasures of China illegally. "The Chinese people will not stand for this plunder of China's art treasures by the U.S. aggressors no matter how it is disguised. They are keeping close watch on these new schemes," Observer declares.

He recalls how on the eve of liberation of the mainland, the Chiang Kai-shek gang shipped these valuable historical relics to Taiwan in over five thousand cases, containing more than a hundred thousand items, including books, paintings and porcelain, rare editions, notably the *Szu Ku Chuan Shu* (Encyclopaedia) of Wen Yuan Hall; most of the archaeological finds made before the Anti-Japanese War, bronzes, jades, pottery, and 25,000 oracle bones with inscriptions. These, Observer says, are part of the precious legacy of China. Ever since they occupied China's Taiwan, the U.S. imperialists have been scheming to get their hands on them.

Observer stresses that neither the Chiang Kai-shek clique nor the U.S. im-

perialists have the right to dispose of these Chinese art treasures. The Chinese people are determined to recover them no matter where they are sent and into whose hands they are delivered.

The U.S. imperialists, Observer adds, are old hands at stealing China's cultural relics. In the past hundred years, they have resorted to all kinds of despicable tricks to seize countless cultural treasures from our country, works of art and priceless antiques of great historical significance. The Chinese people are incensed by this latest scheme of cultural banditry. "We must liberate our territory — Taiwan. We must get back the art treasures taken to Taiwan. This U.S. plundering of our historical relics must be stopped forthwith!" Observer concludes.

Eisenhower's Gettysburg Address

Commenting on U.S. President Eisenhower's recent Gettysburg College address, Observer writes in *Renmin Ribao* (April 9) that this clearly exposed the current new trend of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression; it indicated that they are once again shifting their point of

emphasis to creating tension in Southeast Asia.

The commentary notes the unusual fact that Eisenhower devoted two-thirds of his address on the subject of the "mutual security" of the "free world" to discussing the importance of south Viet-nam to the United States and the important role played by Japan in the "mutual security" programme. Another fact worth noting is that Eisenhower gave his address the day the NATO Council meeting closed in Washington and four days before the SEATO Council meeting opened in Wellington.

In Europe, the commentary notes, the U.S. imperialists are reluctant to negotiate for relaxation of tension on the basis of the peaceful proposals of the Soviet Union; under the watchful eye of world public opinion, however, they are finding it difficult to resist openly the trend to lessening of European tension. That is why they plan to create new tension in Southeast Asia to divert the world's attention and at the same time to use this tension to prevent reduction of European tension.

Of course, the commentary continues, the U.S. imperialists started their activities, in Indo-China, for instance, long before Eisenhower gave his address on April 4, but that address formally served notice that the U.S. will step up its activities on a big scale to create tension in Southeast Asia. It made it clear that

THE PASSING SHOW

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"With more major industrial centres suffering from substantial unemployment in March than during 1958," as UPI reports from Washington, one U.S. publisher's contribution to licking the recession is a pamphlet entitled "Get Rich In Spite of Yourself."

* * *

Supersonic Swan Song

"Our missile programme is the swan song of a dying civilization," says the manager of space programmes for the International Business Machines Corporation which manufactures computers for missiles and space vehicles.

He was commenting on the remarks of another man who should know: an assistant manager of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation missile system division who said that the U.S. missile programme was following America's "traditional economy of waste.... We send up missiles that never come back and so we have to make more missiles. This is fine. It creates jobs and keeps money in circulation."



"Why put us to all the trouble of making the damn things? Just give us the money!"

the United States has decided to use south Viet-nam and Japan as its left and right hands in its aggression and attempts to control Asia.

The latent forces of Japanese imperialism are trying to extend their influence in Southeast Asia with active U.S. support. For some time past, Japan's "Southeast Asian development plan" has been arousing misgivings in countries in Southeast Asia. It also stood in contradiction to the interests of the U.S. itself. For that reason the U.S. was cool to Japan's plan. But now, in the light of the overall strategic requirements of the

U.S. and because of the shaky position of the Kishi government, Eisenhower has, as a *Kyodo* correspondent reported, "become determined to carry out the Southeast Asian development plan with Japan as its nucleus," the commentary notes.

"This U.S. imperialist plot to give active assistance to Japan in its economic expansion in Southeast Asia poses a serious menace to the peace and security of the peoples in the region," declares the commentary. Economic expansion is merely a prelude to military aggression; Southeast Asian peoples still remember distinctly the scourge of Japan's "East

Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" of the recent past.

Eisenhower has hoisted his signal flags and the Wellington meeting of SEATO under the auspices of the U.S. delegate is making active arrangements for new aggressive activities in Southeast Asia, the commentary concludes. The Southeast Asian sky will once again be overcast with black clouds of tension. The peoples of the world, and particularly of the Southeast Asian countries, must heighten their vigilance and unite to smash the U.S. aggressive plans and safeguard peace and security in Asia.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

Programmes are subject to change. Where times are not listed consult theatre or daily press.

PEKING OPERA

▲ **PRECIOUS LOTUS LANTERN** Based on an ancient Chinese fairy tale. The nymph of Mt. Huashan falls in love with a scholar. Infuriated by her attachment to a mortal, her intolerant brother imprisons her. Fifteen years later her love-child, who has grown up to be a brave warrior, defeats his uncle in combat and sets his mother free. Produced by the Fourth Troupe of the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

April 14, 7:00 p.m. *Ji Xiang Theatre*

▲ **YANG YEN-HUI VISITS HIS MOTHER** A famous traditional opera. Yang Yen-hui, a general of the Sung dynasty, is defeated and captured by the Liao invaders. He marries a Liao princess. For fifteen years he lives among the Liaos until one day he learns that his mother and brothers have come to fight against his adopted country. With the help of his wife, the princess, he has a dramatic interview with his mother. Produced by the Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

April 15, 7:00 p.m. *Xi Si Workers' Club*

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **GREEN JADE GARDEN** Adapted from a *kunqu* opera by a famous Ching dynasty playwright. Duke Ning of the Ming dynasty wishes to build a pleasure garden named Green Jade. He victimizes a poor scholar for refusing to surrender his homestead. Fate overtakes the villain.

April 14, 7:00 p.m. *Da Zhong Theatre*

▲ **FAMILY** Based on Pa Chin's famous novel. A drama of the conflict between old and new as represented by the tyrannical head of the Kao family, an upholder of the old feudal ethics, and the younger members of his large family, who break away to seek a new life.

April 14, 7:00 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

April 15, 7:00 p.m. *Ji Xiang Theatre*

▲ **YANG NAI-WU AND HSHIAO PAI-TSAI** A drama based on a well-known murder case of the Ching dynasty.

April 15, 7:00 p.m. *Da Zhong Theatre*

MODERN OPERA

▲ **MADAME BUTTERFLY**—Puccini's famous opera in Chinese. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

April 14-16, 7:00 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

CONCERT

▲ **VIOLIN RECITAL** by Lin Ke-han. Sponsored by the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.

April 18 & 25, 7:30 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre (2nd floor)*

THEATRE

▲ **HSIANG HSIU-LI** Based on a true story of a girl in Canton, now a heroine known to every Chinese youth. Hsiang Hsiu-li, a 25-year-old girl, sacrifices her life in order to save her fellow workers and her factory from fire. Produced by the China Coal Miners' Cultural Troupe.

April 14-19, 7:30 p.m. *Shiyan Theatre*

▲ **NAMELESS ISLAND** A new play produced by the China Youth Art Theatre. Adventure on the Fukien front. How the People's Liberation Army foiled an enemy attack.

April 14-20, 7:00 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **THE SALESWOMEN** A new comedy by Lao Sheh, the well-known playwright, describing how three young girls and a housewife free themselves from household drudgery and become saleswomen. At first they have a sneaking contempt for their new jobs but they soon learn what socialist service means to the people, and make good. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

April 14-20, 7:15 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

FILMS

▲ **RIDING THE STORMY WAVES** A colour film produced by the Chiangnan Film Studio about three young girls training to be China's first women navigators.

April 15-18, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

▲ **UPRISING ON THE "CHANGHUNG"** Story of the uprising of Kuomintang sailors on the warship *Changhung* led by underground Party members on the eve of liberation. Produced by the Chiangnan Film Studio.

April 16-19, *Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Shoudu Cinema*

▲ **A TALE OF LOVE** A legendary tale about an artist's love for the queen's sister in ancient Persia. After ten years of hard toil and many difficulties his love is re-

warded. Jointly produced by the Czech and Bulgarian film workers.

April 15-18, *Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club, Zhongyuan*

▲ **THE GOOD SOLDIER SCHWEIK** A Czech colour film based on the famous novel by Jaroslav Hasek (1883-1923)—a biting satire on the decaying Austrian Empire with the immortal Schweik, symbol of the people's opposition. Dubbed in Chinese.

April 15-18, *Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club, Zhongyuan*

▲ **THE SNOW QUEEN** A Soviet cartoon film in colour. Adapted from the Hans Andersen fairy tale.

April 16-19, *Xin Jie Kou, Peking Workers' Club, Shoudu Cinema*

▲ **THE PROUD VALLEY** An English film of working-class solidarity dubbed in Chinese. Starring Paul Robeson, the well-known Negro singer and peace fighter. This is the story of a struggle between miners and mine owners in South Wales during World War II. and of a selfless Negro miner who puts the commonweal first.

April 15-19, *Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He Theatre, Dong Dan Workers' Club, Peking Theatre*

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION** In eleven halls, it shows New China's great achievements in agriculture. Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. At San Li Tun, east suburb.

▲ **HUNGARIAN ART EXHIBITION** celebrating the 14th anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian People's Republic. Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

At *Palace Museum*

CHESS

▲ **HSIANG CHI (CHINESE CHESS) CONTEST**—Exhibition matches. Every Sunday at 1:30 p.m. in the chess room of the Working People's Palace of Culture. Spectators welcomed.

SPORTS

▲ **VOLLEYBALL MATCHES** A volleyball team of the Polish Army will shortly visit Peking and play matches with the "August 1" Team and Chinese Youth Team on April 16 and 17 respectively at the Peking Gymnasium.



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