

PEKING REVIEW

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August 9, 1960

A Good Example of Peaceful Coexistence Among Asian Countries

Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee reaches
agreements on main questions (p. 12).

Premier Chou En-lai Speaks at Swiss National Day Reception

The Premier proposes a peace pact of mutual non-
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Two Platforms, One Aim

The election platforms of the Democratic and Repub-
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does not change (p. 15).

Industry Aids Agriculture

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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MY FAMILY

by Tao Cheng

These memoirs of Tao Cheng, a retired revolutionary woman cadre, have won a tremendous response among Chinese readers since first appearing as a serial in the *Peking Evening News* and *Chinese Youth Daily*. The incidents and events recalled took place in the early years of the Chinese revolution and the Chinese Communist Party's heroic underground workers fought under extremely difficult conditions. Tao Cheng and her family were in the thick of the struggle, and several of them gave their lives in the cause. Chinese newspapers and periodicals have commented favourably on these memoirs, which have already had several reprintings. The story has also been filmed and adapted for the stage.

The book, now being translated into English and other languages, contains some photographs, and prefaces by Hsu Teh-li and Hsieh Chueh-tsai, veteran revolutionaries who knew the author well.

A Snowy Day and Other Stories

(*A Collection of Short Stories of New China, Volume VI*)

In 1957 these six short stories appeared in Chinese literary journals and in 1958 were published in *A Collection of Short Stories* issued by the Chinese Writers' Publishing House.

"Mama" is the story of a revolutionary mother in the most difficult years of the struggle. To fulfil the responsibilities assigned her by the Party, she represses her sorrow, parts with her own son and takes care of the daughter of an arrested comrade. With the victory of the revolution and after long years and many adversities and difficulties, mother and son are finally reunited.

"S.S. *International Friendship*" is a recounting of the tale of a Polish freighter sailing from Europe to the Far East. In a series of thrilling incidents the close friendship developed among the sailors of many nationalities—Poles, Chinese, Greeks, and Malaysians—proves again the old adage "all men are brothers." The writer in moving scenes probes the innermost feelings of his characters with skilful use of fine detail. It is an excellent work filled with the spirit of internationalism and brotherhood.

"A Snowy Day" brings us back to the bitter war years. It tells of Lin-sheng, a boy born in a snowbound wilderness and his harsh early years. In the end, he is killed by the bullets of the enemy. The plot of the story is intricately woven, the incidents dramatic, but true to life.

Although these short stories differ from each other in content as well as in form, they nevertheless have one thing in common. They realistically reflect the struggles, thoughts and emotions of the workers, peasants and soldiers—the makers of history and present to the readers new phases of Chinese life.

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北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

August 9, 1960 Vol. III No. 32

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ROUND THE WEEK

Army Day Celebrated

On August 1, all China celebrated the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Cities and villages held meetings, parties and get-togethers for P.L.A. units stationed in their locality.

In Peking Senior General Lo Jui-ching, Chief of the General Staff of the P.L.A., gave an anniversary reception which was attended by Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council, and other top-ranking officers of the P.L.A. Military attaches of various countries in Peking and members of the Burmese Delegation to the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee, headed by Brigadier Aung Gyi, were also present. Addressing the reception, General Lo expressed his pleasure at being able to celebrate this anniversary together with the representatives of the armed forces of the socialist countries and various other friendly countries, and with members of the Burmese Delegation. Recalling the road the P.L.A. has traversed over the past 33 years he said that, under the brilliant leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the P.L.A. won victory in the Chinese revolutionary wars by defeating the attacks of both domestic and foreign enemies. Now the P.L.A. is continuing its advance towards the goal of further heightening the revolutionary spirit of its men and modernizing its arms; it is shouldering the glorious task of defending the motherland and safeguarding peace in the Far East and the world.

China is a socialist country, General Lo continued, and its social system determines that the Chinese people love peace. China consistently stands for peaceful coexistence in relations between countries. We are willing to establish friendly and co-operative relations with all the peace-loving countries on the basis of the Five Principles of peaceful coexistence. The all-round, fair and reasonable settlement achieved at the recent talks be-

tween the Chinese and Burmese Governments on the boundary question provides a very good proof of this. But the war bloc headed by U.S. imperialism is stepping up arms expansion and war preparations; it is continuously carrying out provocations and is hostile to the people of the whole world. Therefore, General Lo stressed, we must never relax our vigilance, even less should we harbour any impractical illusions about U.S. imperialism, our most vicious enemy. No provocations or threats from the imperialists can intimidate us, and we will never beg peace from them. If they should dare to impose war on us, we will resolutely retaliate. General Lo expressed the firm conviction that, confronted by the Chinese people, the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and peace-loving people all over the world, the imperialists would certainly meet with ignominious and utter defeat should they dare to unleash an aggressive war.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi on P.L.A.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi also spoke at the reception. He said that the Chinese people had the People's Liberation Army, and this enabled them to win victory in the revolution. Today, the P.L.A. is a guarantee for peace and socialist construction in the country. The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government wish to rely on this army and together with the peoples of other lands defend world peace. The army, navy and air force of the Soviet Union and the armies of the socialist countries, he said, are examples for us to learn from. We also wish to learn from the armed forces of the anti-colonialist countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Let us join hands and struggle together against colonialism and for the defence of world peace.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi spoke of the conditions more than 30 years ago when the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, forerunner of

the present P.L.A., was first organized. He said that at that time the Chinese people's army mainly relied on spears to carry on its fight. The struggles now carried out by our Negro brothers in Africa, he said, are quite similar to those we waged in those early years. The Vice-Premier warmly wished the African peoples ultimate victory in their struggles.

Colonel J. Rak, Czechoslovak military attache to China, on behalf of the military attaches of the various countries, greeted the P.L.A. He said that the history of the P.L.A. in the past 33 years is a history of glorious and arduous efforts, and that the P.L.A. has, in the present period of peace, written a brilliant new page in helping with the nation's economic construction. We are convinced, he concluded, that it stands ready to defend its motherland.

The day was also marked in the fraternal socialist countries. Messages of greetings were wired to Marshal Lin Piao, Minister of National Defence of China. Military attaches of the Chinese embassies to the various socialist countries gave receptions on the evening of the anniversary day. They were attended by government leaders and senior officers of the fraternal countries. Many toasts were proposed and drunk to the lasting friendship and close co-operation between the countries of the socialist camp.

Chinese military attaches to the other countries also gave receptions to mark the day.

Military Museum Opens

The splendid history of the P.L.A. is recorded in miniature in the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Museum. This was opened to the public on August 1. Since then tens of thousands of people have flocked to the capital's western district to visit it.

The more than 20,000 articles now housed in it were selected from a total of over 140,000 articles collected in a mass movement among P.L.A. units and the people in all parts of the country. This now forms a unique collection of historical documents and relics since the found-



The Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Museum

ing of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921 and the Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927-36), living mementoes of the heroic struggles waged by the Chinese people and their own army under the leadership of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. They show how the P.L.A. grew and matured and became the modern army it is today. Here, as the press writes, is vivid evidence of the fine qualities and traditions of the P.L.A.; here is an embodiment of the correct political line and brilliant military thinking of Chairman Mao Tse-tung who has guided the Chinese people from victory to victory. (In our forthcoming issues, we will give our readers detailed descriptions of the museum.)

The museum is a huge seven-storey building with a floor space of more than 60,000 square metres. It is over 94 metres high; its central tower is crowned with a large red star inscribed with the words "August First." Forming a splendid architectural complex of halls, offices, workshops and courtyards, it took only 264 days to build. Men of the P.L.A. had a good share in the work. The marble used covers an area of more than 9,000 square metres. Most of it was hewn and cut by P.L.A. men themselves. The granite used for the foundations of the building and covering 9,900 square metres was contributed by P.L.A. units stationed in Tsinan, Shantung Province.

Even before its opening to the public, it was visited by over 600,000 people. They included Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Lin Piao, Teng Hsiao-ping and other Communist Party and government leaders, top-ranking P.L.A. officers as well as guests from various foreign countries.

On its opening day, more than 30,000 workers, peasants, students, and government cadres visited its halls. Red flags fluttered above it and visitors were greeted by the strains of the *March of the Chinese People's Liberation Army*. Senior Generals Lo Jui-ching and Hsu Kuang-ta came at the head of a large column of visiting generals, combat heroes and men of the P.L.A.

It is an inspiring exhibition that one sees within. One comes out from it with a heightened understanding of the nature of this people's army, that once the people create their own armed forces they are indeed invincible. One begins too to have a better understanding of the role of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's Marxist-Leninist military thinking concerning the people's army and the people's war in guaranteeing the victory of China's revolution.

Veteran revolutionaries and combat heroes were warmly greeted wherever they appeared among the visitors. In the hall devoted to the Second Revolutionary Civil War many generals lingered by objects which recalled to

them those hard and difficult years of struggle against the Kuomintang's attacks in the old revolutionary bases.

Before a large crowd General Lo Jui-ching recited Chairman Mao's famous poem *The Long March*, which describes the heroism and fearlessness of the Chinese Red Army and the hazards they overcame in the world-famous 25,000-li Long March to northern Shensi.

A group of visitors surrounded General Yang Cheng-wu. They listened to him with absorbed attention as he recounted how the Chinese Red Army forced the crossing of the Tatu River in face of heavy enemy fire and with enemy forces hot on their heels. In the middle of another group was Chung Chi-han, another veteran of the Long March. He was standing in front of a battery charger which had clearly seen long years of service. This, he told his listeners, was carried by him and his comrades-in-arms during the Long March all the way from Kiangsi Province to Yen-an in northern Shensi. It was the only charger the Central Red Army had. Thrilling, authentic and in simple human terms, here was the voice of history speaking to us, teaching us. . . .

More Coal for Steel

China's output of coal is being stepped up to meet mounting demands from every quarter. More and more coal is being used both in city and countryside. Following the establishment of the people's communes, countless factories and workshops have been built in the villages, and these are making ever greater demands for coal. The growth and consolidation of the people's communes means more collective activities needing fuel and power. Coal is being used for fuel where, as in individual households, only faggots and dried stalks were used before. But the greatest call for more coal comes from the nation's expanding industries, the iron and steel industry in particular.

In face of these demands collieries all over the country are making every effort to increase production and ensure an all-round, continued leap forward this year. They are speeding up technical transformation of the mines to boost production and speed up transport. Shansi Province supplies

coal to many provinces and such industrial centres as Wuhan, Paotow, Shanghai and Chungking. It has important measures in hand along these lines to further increase coal output this month.

Hopei Province, another key coal-producing centre, is sinking more shafts. By mid-July, eight additional pairs of shafts have been commissioned since the start of the year while more are being constructed. Knowing the importance which these developments have for the country, the machine-building workers in the province have given top priority to the making of equipment for the new mines and done their best to make early deliveries.

While Hopei centres attention on building new shafts, Kiangsu Province is looking to exploit small coal mines in a big way. This has grown into a mass movement, embracing both specialists and the people of the province in general. By the end of July, geological data had been collected for sinking more than 50 pairs of shafts. The work of prospecting is being pressed ahead with great vigour, and further encouraging results are expected.

The many small coal mines already opened since the great leap forward year of 1958 are proving their worth in the present campaign for more coal. Located in large numbers whenever possible close to potential users, these small mines are producing more and more coal as a result of their steady technical transformation.

Miners working at the thousands of small coal mines built since 1958 in Szechuan Province have launched a movement to emulate the big collieries. The coal they produced in the first six months of this year accounted for more than 76 per cent of the province's total output. This was over 34 per cent more than in the first half of last year. Output in July took a further upswing: average daily output was nearly 29 per cent more than in June.

Szechuan is now systematically undertaking the task of gradually equipping its small coal mines with modern equipment to raise their output still more. The first batch of 120 mines using modern production methods

have reported initial success; their output has registered big increases, ranging from 100 to 160 per cent.

A Double Harvest

Summer is not yet spent, but many provinces are already making active preparations for the sowing of winter wheat and other crops that will ripen next year. In the northern parts of Hopei, Shansi and Shensi and eastern Kansu, winter wheat will be sown about a month from now, while on the Shantung Peninsula, on the plains in central and northern China and in other areas north of the Yangtse River, it will be sown in October. All these regions are using to good advantage the rich experience they gained this year to map out plans for the sowing of wheat in these coming months.

Honan has gathered in a rich wheat harvest this summer over most of its area. This is a remarkable triumph, for the province has been suffering a dry spell for nearly twelve months. So even while the harvesting was still on, a mass campaign was launched to sum up the invaluable experience gained. Special groups have been organized, with agronomists, veteran wheat growers and leading cadres going right down to the grass-roots, to production brigades, experimental plots and high-yield fields to find out how the best yields were got. They have been making thorough investigations on the spot, collecting all available data and materials, holding talks and discussions, in order to dig up the essential facts. When all those facts are in, they will be analysed and the results spread around to every farm.

Honan is only one of many areas reaping this double harvest of crops and experience. At the end of July, the Ministry of Agriculture sent out a notice calling on all concerned to sum up the experience gained in the summer harvest and, with this as the basis, make careful preparations for the sowing in the coming autumn and winter.

The timely summing up of experiences will have far-reaching importance. It will lay a solid groundwork for a rich harvest next year, and greatly enrich China's agricultural science and ensure a continued leap forward in the future.

Support the World Conference Against A-H Bombs and for Total Disarmament

Following is the text of a speech made by Liao Cheng-chih, Vice-Chairman of the China Peace Committee and Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, at a mass rally held in Peking on August 5 in support of the Sixth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Total Disarmament. The conference opened in Tokyo on August 6.—Ed.

Speech by LIAO CHENG-CHIH

Comrades and Friends!

THE Sixth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Total Disarmament will formally open tomorrow in Tokyo, Japan. It is convened under excellent circumstances: there is an unprecedented upsurge in the movement of the peoples of Asia and of the whole world against imperialist aggression and in defence of world peace; and the heroic Japanese people, in particular, have won major victories in their just and patriotic struggle against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. The conference is therefore of very great significance. The Chinese people warmly welcome the convening of this conference and give it their full support. The various people's organizations of China have already sent a delegation headed by Comrade Liu Ning-I, President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, to Tokyo to attend the conference. With all our heart we wish, in advance, success to the conference; that it make fresh and greater contributions to the struggle of the Japanese people and the people the world over against the use of nuclear weapons, against the imperialist forces of war and aggression headed by the United States and for the defence of world peace.

We all remember that, fifteen years ago, the United States dropped atomic bombs on Japan's Hiroshima and Nagasaki, causing untold suffering to the Japanese people. It is the Japanese people who have suffered the greatest and worst harm from U.S. H-bomb tests. In the 15 postwar years, the Japanese people have stood consistently in the forefront of the fight against the use of nuclear weapons, and fought resolutely and unremittingly against U.S. military bases, against the revival of Japanese militarism and the arming of Japan with nuclear weapons, against the forcible U.S. occupation of Okinawa, against the schemes of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to plot a new war; they have been fighting heroically for Japan's independence, democracy, peace and neutrality. In the last two years, the heroic Japanese people have further started nationwide struggles against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, against U.S. imperialism and its agents, struggles that are like waves,

each one higher than the last. In the flames of struggle, the Japanese people have formed a patriotic united front against U.S. imperialism, a united front which is growing ever broader and stronger. In these struggles the Japanese people have day by day raised their level of political consciousness, continuously strengthened their unity and rapidly augmented their strength. The 22 nationwide united actions launched successively by the Japanese people dealt heavy blows to the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries. As a result of the powerful struggle and pressure of the Japanese people, the chieftain of U.S. imperialism, Eisenhower, had no alternative but to cancel his visit to Japan and Nobusuke Kishi, the loyal agent of U.S. imperialism in Japan, too, had no alternative but to go out of office. The victory of the Japanese people's struggle has seriously upset the plans of aggression and the war arrangements of U.S. imperialism in the Far East, powerfully inspired the struggles of the peoples of the countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the whole world against imperialism and colonialism, and made tremendous contributions to the cause of defending Asian and world peace.

THE struggle of the Japanese people constitutes an important part of the struggle of the people throughout the world against U.S. imperialism and in defence of world peace. It has won the universal sympathy and support of the peoples of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and all other peace-loving people throughout the world. People all over the world rejoice at and are inspired by the successes the Japanese people have achieved in their struggle. The meeting of the World Peace Council Bureau held recently in Stockholm with delegates from more than 50 countries taking part unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the Japanese people's struggle against the use of nuclear weapons and against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. It pointed out: "This struggle of the Japanese people is not only unprecedented in the history of Japan, but has also rendered great inspiration to the struggle against aggression and to the cause of world peace." The victory scored by the Japanese people once again proves that so long as the broad masses of the people are closely united and persist in their struggles, it is entirely possible to defeat and smash every scheme of the imperialists and their lackeys.

The Chinese people always resolutely support the Japanese people's wish to take the road of independence, democracy, peace and neutrality. They resolutely support the Japanese people's patriotic just struggle against the use of nuclear weapons, against U.S. military bases, forcible U.S. occupation of Okinawa and the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty. A short time ago when the Jap-

Premier Chou En-lai Greet the Conference

China consistently advocates prohibition of nuclear weapons and general disarmament, and firmly believes that obstacles to their realization can be removed only by strengthening the struggle of the peoples. The Premier praises the Japanese people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism as an important contribution to the defence of world peace.

Following is the text of Premier Chou En-lai's message of greetings to the Sixth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Total Disarmament.—Ed.

The Sixth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Total Disarmament:

On the occasion of the opening of the Sixth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Total Disarmament, I, on behalf of the Government and people of China and in my own name, extend best wishes to the sponsors of the conference—the Japanese people—and to the friends from various countries attending the conference and convey our warm greetings.

For more than ten years, the Japanese people have been waging an indomitable struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for the prohibition of nuclear weapons. This struggle of the Japanese people has made important contributions to the defence of peace in Asia and the world. Centring round opposition to the U.S.-Japan military alliance treaty, the Japanese people are now vigorously conducting a nationwide struggle against U.S. imperialism and its agents. On behalf of the Chinese people, I once again express heartfelt admiration and firm support for the Japanese people fighting heroically for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality.

Prohibition of nuclear weapons and general disarmament are commonly desired by the people of the whole

world and are also consistently advocated by the Chinese Government and people. Towards this end, the Chinese Government and people have made a series of sincere efforts. We have repeatedly proposed that all countries of the Asian and Pacific region conclude a peace pact of mutual non-aggression, and make this region a nuclear weapon free area. We give all-out support to the proposals and actions of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear weapons. We firmly believe that obstacles to the realization of prohibition of nuclear weapons and general disarmament can be removed only by strengthening and relying on the resolute struggle waged by the peoples of various countries. The Chinese people will always be guided by this conviction and struggle to the end to resolutely oppose the policies of war and aggression of U.S. imperialism, to strive for the realization of the prohibition of nuclear weapons and general disarmament and to safeguard world peace together with the Japanese people, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and other peace-loving people and countries the world over.

I wish the conference success.

CHOU EN-LAI

*Premier of the State Council of
the People's Republic of China*

July 30, 1960

anese people launched the great storm of patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism, the Chinese people held nationwide rallies and demonstrations with 20 million people taking part and launched a widespread mass movement in support of the Japanese people. The struggle of the Japanese people and the victories they have won are a great encouragement and support to the Chinese people. In their struggle against U.S. imperialism, their common enemy, the Chinese and Japanese peoples are giving each other support and encouragement and are marching forward hand in hand; their friendship has further developed. This friendship, forged and enhanced in their common struggle, cannot be destroyed by any force. Let us hail the further consolidation and growth of the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, and let us wish in advance that long-term peaceful coexistence between socialist China and an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral Japan will be realized at an early date.

THE topics of discussion at the present World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Total Disarmament are as follows: the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, the realization of general and complete disarmament, the abolition of all military bases

abroad and aggressive military pacts, and other related questions. We consider the correct solution of these questions to be of great significance to the defence of world peace. The Chinese people consistently oppose the use of nuclear weapons; they stand for the peaceful use of atomic energy in the service of the happiness of mankind and have made sincere, untiring efforts towards this goal. We fully support the proposal for the conclusion of a peace pact of mutual non-aggression among the countries of Asia and around the Pacific, including the United States, and the turning of this region into a nuclear weapon free area, as repeatedly put forward by our Government. This proposal and this stand of our Government is in conformity with the common interests and desire of all peoples in the Asian and Pacific region. We are willing to work together with the peoples of all countries concerned for the realization of this proposal. But the U.S. imperialists have all along obstructed the reaching of agreement on the prohibition of nuclear weapons. The U.S. imperialists have built and extended their nuclear military bases everywhere and attempted to drag Japan, south Korea and others into their nuclear war system. They still forcibly occupy China's territory of Taiwan and are carrying out incessant war provocations against China. The Chinese people resolutely oppose and se-

verely denounce this gambler policy of aggression and nuclear war pursued by U.S. imperialism.

Disarmament is the common aspiration and demand of the people throughout the world and an important measure to safeguard world peace. The Chinese Government and people have consistently advocated general disarmament and made great efforts to promote disarmament. The Chinese Government and people have consistently supported the Soviet Government's proposals and actions on disarmament and prohibition of nuclear weapons. However, U.S. imperialism has stubbornly rejected the repeated proposals on general and complete disarmament put forward by the Soviet Government. After single-handedly torpedoing the four-power conference of government heads, U.S. imperialism also undermined the tenation disarmament conference and is frantically carrying out arms expansion and war preparations. Representative figures of the U.S. ruling clique keep on uttering undisguised war cries and even openly advocate "pre-emptive" war. Of late, the U.S. Republican and Democratic Parties went so far in their platforms for the election campaign as to rave unashamedly for so-called "intensified and courageous efforts" for arms expansion and the establishment of "deterrent military power." All these facts prove that U.S. imperialism is unwilling to carry out disarmament. Only when the people of the whole world further unite together, form a broad united front, wage unremitting struggles against U.S. imperialism and firmly smash its policies of aggression and war, can U.S. imperialism be compelled to consider our disarmament

proposals seriously and sit down to conduct negotiations with us on the question of disarmament.

COMRADES and Friends! The present international situation is very favourable to the struggle of the Japanese people. The national and democratic movement against imperialism and colonialism of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples is surging forward, and the struggle against new threats of war and for the defence of world peace waged by the peoples of the Western countries, including the people of the United States, is daily developing and expanding. Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, said that "there are high hopes for Japan's independence and freedom." We are deeply convinced that the Japanese people's struggle demanding the removal of U.S. military bases and abrogation of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, for the winning of independence, democracy, peace and neutrality, will, with the powerful support of the people of the world, certainly overcome all difficulties to forge ahead and achieve final and complete victory.

The Chinese people heartily wish the Sixth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Total Disarmament new and still bigger successes. We look forward to the further strengthening and development of the friendship and unity of the peoples of all countries.

Long live the victory of the common cause of the people of the world against imperialist aggression and for the defence of world peace!

Mass Meeting in Peking

CONTINUING unswerving support for the Japanese people's struggle for an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral Japan, over 1,500 people of all circles in Peking greeted the formal opening of the Sixth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Total Disarmament in Tokyo with a militant, on-the-eve rally on August 5.

Jointly sponsored by the China Peace Committee, the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Chinese National Women's Federation and the All-China Youth Federation, the rally was attended by the leaders of these organizations. Also attending were Japanese friends in Peking including Kenzo Nakajima, Chairman of the Council of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association, and his wife, Hiroshi Tojima, head of the delegation of the Policy Deliberation Council of the Japanese Socialist Party, Kinkazu Saionji, Deputy Secretary-General of the Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Region, his wife and many others. Guests from various countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America were also present.

Liao Cheng-chih, Vice-Chairman of the China Peace Committee and Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, spoke at the meeting. (See p.6.)

Li Teh-chuan, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, presided over the rally.

In her opening speech she praised the important role of the World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Total Disarmament in the defence of world peace.

Kenzo Nakajima was guest speaker. He declared that the participation in the Tokyo conference of the Chinese delegation headed by Liu Ning-I would encourage the Japanese anti-imperialist forces "which are becoming ever more militant and will promote close co-operation between the Chinese and Japanese peoples."

He stressed that the Japanese people who had suffered most from nuclear weapons have the right and duty to advocate their prohibition. In Japan, he said, opposition to the use of nuclear weapons is directly related to the struggle against foreign military bases, and the latter in turn to the struggle against imperialist aggression. He expressed wholehearted support for the proposal made by Premier Chou En-lai to the conference that a peace pact of mutual non-aggression be concluded by all countries in Asia and the Pacific Region and that this region be turned into a nuclear weapon free area.

Following a detailed account of the struggle waged by the Japanese people against the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty, Kenzo Nakajima declared: "The unanimous demand of the Japanese people is complete independence above all. They refuse the lot of imperialist henchmen

and the suffering it entails. They are striving for peaceful coexistence which will bring them prosperity."

Declaring that the Japanese people have finally come to recognize that their enemy is U.S. imperialism and its accomplices, the speaker emphasized: "The Japanese people are only beginning to awaken, but once awakened, they will not slumber again. They will certainly continue to fight for the independence of their country."

Chinese Delegation in Japan

A CHINESE delegation led by Liu Ning-I is now in Japan attending the 10th anniversary celebrations and the 15th Convention of the Japanese General Council of Trade Unions (SOHYO) and the Sixth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Total Disarmament.

At the SOHYO Annual Convention

On July 31, Liu Ning-I on behalf of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions delivered greetings to the 15th Convention of SOHYO and conveyed the respects of China's workers to the convention delegates and through them to all Japanese workers.

SOHYO and its affiliated industrial unions, Liu Ning-I noted, have with the broad masses of the Japanese people conducted persistent struggles and won a series of great victories. As always, the Japanese working class stands in the forefront of the patriotic and just struggle against U.S. imperialism and is making the most outstanding contributions.

Liu Ning-I declared: "There exists between the people and the workers of China and Japan a deep friendship and the common desire to live together in friendship. At present the peoples of our two countries both suffer from the disasters of aggression inflicted by U.S. imperialism, both devote themselves to the defence of world peace, stand for peaceful coexistence among nations of different social systems and hope to establish friendly relations between China and Japan and to normalize Sino-Japanese relations. We are very happy to see that despite the adoption by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries of a policy of hostility towards China and their obstruction of the normalization of relations between the two countries, the friendly relations between the workers and people of China and Japan are continuously deepening and developing." As an example, Liu Ning-I cited the fact that during the past few years Chinese trade unions have received more than 80 SOHYO and other Japanese trade union delegations numbering nearly 1,000 delegates and that over ten agreements and joint statements have been signed between SOHYO and the All-China Federation of Trade Unions as well as the industrial trade unions of the two countries to develop friendly relations, strengthen unity and provide mutual support. Of particular note is a joint statement signed last May by the trade unions of China, Japan and Korea in support of the struggle of the Japanese people against the new Japan-U.S. "Security

Treaty" and the struggles of the Miike miners and the peoples of south Korea and Africa.

The rally adopted amidst tumultuous applause a message of greeting to the Tokyo conference which pledged that the 650 million people of China would stand at all times on the side of the Japanese people and the people the world over and, with even greater efforts, struggle to the end to thoroughly smash U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression, strive for the prohibition of nuclear weapons and for general disarmament and to safeguard Asian and world peace.

Liu Ning-I declared: "Inspired by the common desire for defending peace and strengthening friendship, and with the further development of extensive contacts and friendly exchanges between the trade unions of our two countries, the close friendship between the workers and trade unions of China and Japan will attain increased depth and become further developed. Together with the Japanese workers, the Chinese workers will fight against our common enemy—U.S. imperialism—and for the defence of world peace, for safeguarding the vital interests of the working class and for the furtherance of the unity of the international working class."

He concluded: "We believe that, supported by the peoples of the world, the struggle of the Japanese workers and people against the new Japan-U.S. 'Security Treaty' and the revival of Japanese militarism, for the liquidation of U.S. military bases, against the exploitation and oppression by monopoly capital and for democratic rights will assuredly win still greater victories."

At a gathering which brought together foreign delegates to the SOHYO convention and the Miike miners who have been on strike for more than 190 days, Liu Ning-I conveyed the wholehearted support of the Chinese workers for their courageous fight. "The struggle of the Miike coal miners," he said, "is sure to win final victory because it is in a just cause."

At the Conference Against A-H Bombs

On August 2, Liu Ning-I on behalf of China's popular organizations delivered a speech at the preliminary conference of the Sixth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Total Disarmament. He conveyed to the conference greetings from the Chinese people and their profound respect for the Japanese people's heroic struggle.

The Japanese people's fight against the use of nuclear weapons is part of their struggle for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality, Liu Ning-I noted. The Japanese people have now discovered an effective method of struggle to force the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressors from Japan, namely to unite all the forces that it is possible to unite with and to launch nationwide mass movements, he added. He emphasized that the Japanese people's struggle has dealt a telling blow to the U.S. and Japanese reac-

tionaries, played an extremely important role in the defence of Asian and world peace and greatly encouraged and supported the Chinese people.

Referring to Sino-Japanese relations, Liu Ning-I said: "The historical and cultural relations between China and Japan date back to ancient times and a deep friendship exists between us. Though the peaceful and friendly relations between China and Japan which prevailed for nearly two thousand years were once impaired by Japanese militarism, that is now a matter of the past. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, and despite the fact that normal relations have not yet been restored between China and Japan, the Chinese and Japanese peoples have, through their joint efforts, continuously promoted and developed their cultural and economic exchange and their friendly relations. In the last two or three years, due to the obstruction and sabotage of U.S. imperialism and its agents, friendly contacts between our two peoples have been affected to a certain extent. However, this has not weakened, but on the contrary, has strengthened the desire of the Chinese and Japanese peoples for mutual friendship. We believe that friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples will certainly grow in the future and no force will be able to halt or undermine them."

Liu Ning-I emphasized that the Chinese people who have consistently stood for peaceful coexistence among nations of different social systems "are all the more willing to bring about normalization of relations with Japan, their close neighbour, on the basis of the Five Principles." "The Chinese people," he said, "have always supported the aspirations of the Japanese people to take the road of

independence, peace, democracy and neutrality. The Chinese Government has repeatedly made it clear that provided Japan does not follow the path of militarism, long-term peaceful coexistence is possible between China and Japan. The Chinese people and Government have always held that if the treaty of Japan-U.S. military alliance is abolished and the revival of Japanese militarism stopped, the articles concerning the prevention of the resurgence of Japanese militarism in the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance can be annulled. The Chinese people and Government have repeatedly advocated the conclusion of a peace pact of mutual non-aggression among all countries in Asia and around the Pacific, including the United States, making this region an atom-free area. Our people are engaged in peaceful construction. This task of ours is arduous and will take a long time. We very much need a peaceful international environment. We do not want war, nor do we permit others to impose war on us. We shall strive for the defence of world peace and for the realization of peaceful coexistence among nations of different social systems."

The Chinese delegation, Liu Ning-I concluded, supported the agenda items put forward by the conference concerning the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons, the realization of general and complete disarmament and the abolition of all foreign military bases and aggressive military treaties. Provided all the forces of peace, democracy and progress in the world strengthen their unity and form the broadest anti-imperialist united front, the imperialist forces of war and aggression headed by the United States can surely be defeated and world peace safeguarded, Liu Ning-I stated.

Sino-Burmese Friendly Relations Hailed

— At Brigadier Aung Gyi's Farewell Banquet in Peking

ON the eve of departure, Brigadier Aung Gyi, Chief Burmese Delegate to the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee and Vice-Chief of Staff of the Burmese National Defence Forces, gave a farewell banquet in Peking on August 1.

Speaking at the banquet, Premier Chou En-lai thanked the Burmese delegation headed by Brigadier Aung Gyi which, he said, had done fruitful work during the talks in Peking. Premier Chou stated that he agreed with Brigadier Aung Gyi who said at the banquet that there were two kinds of countries in the world: one stood for peaceful coexistence among nations with different social systems and the other pursued aggression, expansion and war threats relying on the policy of strength, the former way being good medicine and the latter poison. He pointed out that all countries carrying out aggression, expansion and war threats are actually taking poison and will inevitably suffer from their own deeds. Historical facts prove that countries which conduct aggressive wars always end up with defeat.

Premier Chou added: The development of friendly relations between China and Burma proves that as long as countries with different social systems have a sincere desire for peace and friendship and make continuous efforts, they can overcome existing and future difficulties and realize peaceful coexistence. The friendly relations between China and Burma have set a good example of peaceful coexistence among countries of the world with different social systems.

Premier Chou pointed out: Among countries having social systems different from that of China, Burma has always been in the lead in expressing friendliness towards China. Burma was the first country among them to recognize China and to conclude a Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression with China on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. She will also be the first country to conclude a boundary treaty with China.

Premier Chou happily mentioned the earlier and forthcoming friendly visits between China and Burma this

Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee Communique

Following is the text of the communique on the second session of the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee. — Ed.

Peking, August 2, 1960

THE Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee, constituted in accordance with the Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma on the Question of the Boundary Between the Two Countries, held its second session in Peking from July 25 to August 1, 1960.

Participating in the session were chief delegate Mr. Yao Chung-ming, delegates Mr. Cheng Chih-ping, Col. Cheng Hsueh-yu, Lt. Col. Chen Yen-ping, Mr. Huang Feng-lin and advisers Major-General Ting Jung-chang, Mr. Tang Teng-min, Mr. Chang Kuo-chi and Mr. Shao Tien-jen on the Chinese side, and chief delegate Brigadier Aung Gyi, delegates Ambassador Kyaw Winn, U Shan Lone, Col. Saw Myint, U Hkun Ohn Kyar and advisers U Ba Sein, Cols. Hla Aung and Ba Than, U Khin Nyunt and U Saw Shein on the Burmese side.

During their stay in Peking, the Burmese delegation called on Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Marshal Chen Yi and Senior General Lo Jui-ching, Chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army.

A cordial atmosphere prevailed throughout the session. Discussions were conducted in a spirit of friendly co-operation, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, and agreements satisfactory to both delega-

tions on the following main questions among the tasks assigned to the Joint Committee by the Sino-Burmese Boundary Agreement were reached without any hitch:

- (1) Determining the extent of the area of Hpimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang to be returned to China;
- (2) Determining the extent of the areas under the jurisdiction of the Panhung and Panlao tribes to be turned over to China in exchange for the Meng-Mao triangular area (Namwan Assigned Tract) of China;
- (3) Settling the question of the boundary-line-intersected villages on the "1941 Line" in a fair and reasonable manner.

The two sides studied the question of drafting the boundary treaty and of writing the delimited part of the boundary into the treaty and reached agreed views; and an *ad hoc* group to draft the treaty was set up composed of personnel designated by the two sides.

The Joint Committee also checked the work of the joint survey teams and investigation team and considered their reports, and expressed satisfaction with the progress of the work of the survey teams and the investigation team as well as the co-operative spirit shown by the working personnel of both sides.

The speedy progress and the fruitful results of both the first and the second sessions of the Joint Committee give a clear indication that the preparations for the signing of the boundary treaty will be completed before the end of September 1960.

The Joint Committee agreed to hold its third session in Rangoon in the fourth week of August 1960.

year. He said that relations between China and Burma entered a new stage this year which can be called a year of Sino-Burmese friendship.

Recalling that in 1954 Prime Minister U Nu had stated that the peoples of China and Burma should build a Sino-Burmese edifice of peace and friendship, Premier Chou said: In that year, we jointly initiated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and exchanged mutual visits, thus laying the foundation of the edifice. From 1954 to the present, this edifice of peace and friendship of the Chinese and Burmese peoples has nearly been completed. Now we are waiting for Prime Minister U Nu and General Ne Win to come to China to cut the tape at the inauguration ceremony of this edifice.

BRIGADIER Aung Gyi in his speech said that the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee, in accordance with the wishes of the Governments and people of the two countries, had accomplished the most important tasks stipulated in the Sino-Burmese Agreement on the Boundary Question.

August 9, 1960

He added that some people might be doubtful as to whether it was easy to settle the boundary question. Some people thought that the talks would, as a general rule, last over a very long period, no matter how friendly the two countries might be and how far they might go in mutual understanding and mutual concession. But we have quickly solved the question. Brigadier Aung Gyi said: However, it should not be said that we have met with no difficulties. The reason why we can overcome these difficulties and achieve such great and brilliant successes is that we firmly believe in the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and have in practice done our utmost to resolutely carry out these principles. At the same time we, with firm will, seek ways to solve all questions and overcome difficulties.

Brigadier Aung Gyi added: Between neighbouring countries certain questions may crop up at certain times. It is the same in international affairs when this or that question arises. There are two ways of solving these questions: by means of peace or by means of sacrificing tens of millions of human lives. The best medicine for solving

these questions is to apply the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Burma and China are the first countries to show that the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are the best medicine. If a nation takes as its starting point the size of its territory, the strength of its armed forces and the abundance of its natural resources and acts on the principle of the strong bullying the weak, this can only be called a poison that will destroy tens of millions of lives.

VICE-PREMIER Chen Yi in his speech at the banquet congratulated the second session of the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee on its important achievements as it smoothly reached agreement satisfactory to both parties on various important questions. Vice-Premier Chen Yi pointed out: This fact has all the more profoundly demonstrated the spirit of equality and friendship existing between two independent sovereign states which not long ago freed themselves from imperialist oppression and plunder and which show mutual understanding and regard for each other's difficulties and make mutual concessions. This spirit has given fuller play to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence jointly initiated by our two countries and further proves that they can stand the test of practical application.

人民日報
RENMIN RIBAO

A Good Example of Peaceful Coexistence Among Asian Countries

Following is the translation of a "Renmin Ribao" editorial published on August 3, 1960.—Ed.

THE Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee, with the close co-operation and direct guidance of the Governments of the two countries, held its second session in Peking, following the first one in Rangoon. Only a little over a month elapsed between both sessions, and the time spent in meetings was just a few days, yet quite a few important and complicated questions were smoothly resolved; progress was also made in the work of the joint survey teams and investigation team. Thus preparations for the signing of a boundary treaty between the two countries will be completed by the end of September this year. The Chinese people warmly congratulate the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee for this fruitful result.

In view of the tasks assigned by the Sino-Burmese Boundary Agreement of last January and the proposal of Burmese Prime Minister U Nu to sign a Chinese-Burmese boundary treaty during his visit to our country in October of this year, a proposal enthusiastically welcomed by our Premier Chou En-lai, the work of the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee is heavy and urgent. But

Vice-Premier Chen Yi added: This has further strengthened our two sides' original confidence that all international questions, no matter how important or complicated, can be settled fairly and reasonably through peaceful negotiations so long as the two parties concerned are guided by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and cherish a spirit of friendly co-operation and mutual understanding and accommodation.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi warmly welcomed the coming visit to China of Prime Minister U Nu and other distinguished Burmese guests. He said: We can now say with full confidence that it is fully possible to realize Prime Minister U Nu's positive proposal to come to our country on October 1 of this year to sign the Sino-Burmese boundary treaty.

While in Peking, Brigadier Aung Gyi and members of the Burmese delegation were guests of honour at banquets given by Vice-Premier Chen Yi, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Senior General Lo Jui-ching, the Chinese Ambassador to Burma Li Yi-mang and Chief Chinese Delegate to the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee Yao Chung-ming, and Vice-Foreign Minister Keng Piao.

thanks to the continued application by the government leaders of the two countries and the delegations of both sides of the spirit of mutual understanding, mutual accommodation and friendly co-operation in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee has reached agreements satisfactory to both sides on the main questions without any hitch. The agreements determined the extent of the area of Hpimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang to be returned to China, determined the extent of the areas under the jurisdiction of the Panhung and Panlao tribes to be turned over to China in exchange for the Meng-Mao triangular area of China, settled the question of the boundary-line-intersected villages on the "1941 Line" in a fair and reasonable manner, and laid the foundation for drafting the Chinese-Burmese boundary treaty. We are very happy to see that with the final settlement of the boundary question left over from the history of the two countries, there will be a peaceful, friendly and permanent boundary between us, two neighbouring countries of Asia, and the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries will enter a new stage.

The smooth settlement of the Sino-Burmese boundary question is a contribution made by the leaders of the

Chinese Government and the successive Burmese governments through their joint efforts over many years. In December 1954, when Burmese Prime Minister U Nu visited our country, the Premiers of the two countries affirmed the necessity to settle the boundary question through normal diplomatic channels at an appropriate time and in a friendly spirit. In November 1956, when U Nu, President of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League of the Union of Burma, visited our country, the two Governments reached the understanding that the Chinese troops withdraw from areas west of the "1941 Line" while the Burmese troops withdraw from the Hpimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang area. This temporary arrangement not only ensured the tranquillity of the border areas of the two countries throughout the years but facilitated the settlement of the boundary question. In December of the same year, during his visit to Burma, Premier Chou En-lai held friendly discussions with the then Burmese Prime Minister U Ba Swe which further clarified the viewpoints of the two countries and brought the boundary question closer to a settlement satisfactory to both parties. When former Burmese Prime Minister Ne Win visited China in January this year, friendly consultations were held between the two countries for an overall and complete settlement of the boundary question which resulted in the conclusion of the Agreement on the Question of Boundary Between China and Burma. At the same time, the two Premiers also signed the Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression. The Sino-Burmese Boundary Agreement won the warm support of Burmese Prime Minister U Nu and on May 14, the instruments of ratification were exchanged between the two Governments. At present, the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee is rapidly fulfilling its glorious task.

THE Sino-Burmese boundary question, like the boundary questions existing between China and a number of countries in South Asia, is a problem left over from history. But however complex the boundary question is, in the course of the negotiations for a settlement of the boundary question between the two countries, the Chinese and Burmese leaders have from first to last based themselves on the common aspirations of the two peoples and held dear the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries and of peace in Asia. They have adopted an attitude of taking into consideration both the historical background and the existing realities, adhering to the Five Principles and conducting friendly consultations in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation to seek common grounds and gradually create conditions for an overall settlement. Thus it has eventually been made possible to settle completely and once for all the boundary question between the two countries, and the relations of peaceful coexistence and friendly co-operation between them have been further consolidated and developed. As Premier Chou En-lai pointed out, "the development of friendly relations between China and Burma proves that as long as countries with different social systems have a sincere desire for peace and friendship and make continuous efforts, they can overcome existing and future difficulties and realize peaceful coexistence. The friendly relations between China and Burma have set a good example of peaceful coexistence among countries of the

world with different social systems." Brigadier Aung Gyi, head of the Burmese delegation to the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee, said: "I suggest to all peace-loving countries in the world that if any issue exists between them, they should, like us, adopt the principles of forbearance, sincerity, mutual understanding and mutual concession, and their differences will be settled and a successful result achieved." This is fully borne out by the settlement of the boundary question between China and Burma.

Our country has long suffered from imperialist aggression, and is a victim on questions of boundary. At present our territory Taiwan is still occupied by U.S. imperialism. Our country is also subjected to the hostility and encirclement of SEATO rigged up by U.S. imperialism. Our people are resolutely opposed to this aggression and encirclement and have always advocated and striven for the realization of peaceful coexistence among countries of different social systems. For this purpose, our Government advocates that the countries in Asia and around the Pacific, including the U.S.A., conclude a peace pact of mutual non-aggression and turn the whole of this region into a nuclear weapon free area. Our country initiated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence together with India and Burma, participated in the creation of the "Bandung spirit," always adheres to these principles and spirit, and works unremittingly for the enhancement of its relations of friendship and co-operation with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Now this effort by our people has won the understanding and co-operation of more and more countries and people, thereby steadily extending and fortifying mutual friendship and solidarity. Recently, our country not only signed an agreement on the boundary question with Burma, and concluded a treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression with it, but also signed an agreement on the boundary question and a treaty of peace and friendship with Nepal. Premier Chou En-lai's visit to the friendly neighbouring countries of South Asia last April further promoted the friendship between our country and the peoples of these neighbouring states. The new developments in the relations of friendship and co-operation between our country and the Asian countries have dealt a powerful blow to the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism and the reactionary forces in certain Asian countries seeking frantically to undermine the friendly relations between China and the peoples of the Asian countries, and further isolated them before the Asian and African peoples.

The peoples of China and Burma are not only friendly neighbours, but close *pauk phaws* (kinsmen). The delimitation of a peaceful and friendly boundary between the two countries and the conclusion of a friendship and mutual non-aggression treaty between them signify the further consolidation and development of the profound friendship between our two peoples. This not only conforms to the basic interest of our two peoples, but is also a major contribution to the promotion of friendship and unity among the Asian and African countries and to the consolidation of Asian and world peace. We are completely confident that the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee will finally achieve excellent results and extend it congratulations in advance.

Premier Chou and Vice-Premier Chen Yi Speak at Swiss National Day Reception

China is willing to coexist peacefully with all countries and has been making undeviating efforts to safeguard world peace. It advocates that the countries in Asia and around the Pacific, including the U.S., conclude a peace pact of mutual non-aggression and make this whole region a nuclear weapon free area.

A RECEPTION in honour of Swiss National Day was given by Swiss Ambassador Rene Naville in Peking on August 1. Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi attended the reception and spoke on the occasion.

Warmly greeting Swiss National Day, Premier Chou En-lai declared: Switzerland is a peaceful and neutral country which has contributed to the preservation of world peace. Switzerland and three other countries—Poland, Czechoslovakia and Sweden—participating in the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Korea have played a significant role in safeguarding peace in Korea and the Far East.

Premier Chou En-lai said: China and Switzerland have long established diplomatic relations. It can be said that the relations between China and Switzerland provide an example that countries of different social systems can peacefully coexist. Some of the Western press is now provocatively claiming that China has abandoned the policy of peaceful coexistence between nations of different social systems. This is sheer slander. China has concluded a Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression with Burma and a Treaty of Peace and Friendship with Nepal. The boundary questions between China and these two countries are being settled very satisfactorily. China also maintains very good relations with many Asian countries, including Afghanistan, Ceylon and Cambodia. China is making great efforts for peaceful coexistence with other Asian countries such as India and Indonesia. We are willing to have peaceful coexistence not only with Asian and Arab countries, but with countries in Europe and other parts of the world.

Premier Chou En-lai pointed out: There are still aggressive military blocs in the world. In the East, for example, there is the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization which is hostile to China and encircles China. China is firmly opposed to this encirclement, but it will not therefore abandon its efforts to bring about peaceful coexistence among countries of different social systems. We

advocate that the countries in Asia and around the Pacific, including the United States, conclude a peace pact of mutual non-aggression and make this whole region a nuclear weapon free area. This is of course a direction in which efforts are to be made for a long time to come, but we will exert unremitting efforts towards this end.

Speaking at the same reception, Vice-Premier Chen Yi pointed out that as a neutral nation, Switzerland had worked ceaselessly to ease international tension. He emphasized that the Chinese people ardently loved peace and were now making prodigious efforts to build socialism and rapidly eliminate conditions of economic backwardness. He said: We need a long-term peaceful international environment. We have been making undeviating efforts to ease international tension and safeguard world peace. Any fair-minded person can see the Chinese people's sincere desire for peace.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi pointed out: It is precisely because the Governments and peoples of China and Switzerland have the common desire to ease international tension and promote world peace that the friendly relations between our two countries have continuously developed and consolidated. We are convinced that these friendly relations will continue to grow and be still further consolidated.

At the reception, Swiss Ambassador Rene Naville said: China and Switzerland have always maintained friendly relations and I hope these will not cease to develop in the time to come. For more than a year since I have been in China, I have had occasion to witness the great work accomplished by the Chinese people in the development of their economy and in raising their technical and cultural level. The many visits which, thanks to the assistance of the Chinese authorities, I have been able to pay to industrial and agricultural enterprises, social, health, cultural and educational establishments have enabled me to see the great effort expended in attaining this objective.

What the Election Platforms of the Two U.S. Political Parties Show

by OBSERVER

Following is the translation of a commentary published in "Renmin Ribao" on August 1.—Ed.

THE two bourgeois parties deceive the people and divert their attention from their vital interests by means of a spectacular and empty duel." This is the essence of U.S. presidential elections as pointed out forcefully and clearly by V.I. Lenin nearly half a century ago. All during the past fifty years, the Democratic and Republican Parties in the United States have once every four years put on such shows to deceive the people. The current U.S. presidential election farce has been formally declared open with the holding of the recent national conventions of the Democratic and Republican Parties. Both parties have elected their presidential and vice-presidential candidates and issued election platforms. An event like U.S. presidential elections does not merit much public attention to begin with. However, we hold that a study and analysis of the platforms of the Democratic and Republican Parties and the words uttered by their presidential candidates are not meaningless in so far as they once again help the public clearly perceive the truth that the nature of U.S. imperialism has not changed and will never change.

The presidential election campaigns of the two U.S. parties are this year unfolding in the following context: The home and foreign policies of the U.S. Government, particularly its foreign policy, are ridden with serious and deep crisis. Since the assumption of power by the Republican Party in 1953, the "positions of strength" policy pursued by the Eisenhower administration has met with ignominious bankruptcy, its actions in intensifying arms expansion and war preparations and creating international tension have aroused strong worldwide popular opposition and the United States has become more and more isolated. In the past year, Eisenhower has resorted to a peace fraud in an attempt to deceive the people of the world and step up war preparations behind a smokescreen of "peace." The recent U-2 intrusion into the Soviet Union and the wrecking of the four-power heads of government conference have, however, completely exposed Eisenhower's peace fraud. More and more people recognize the true features of U.S. imperialism seeing it as the most vicious enemy of world peace. The policies of war and aggression pursued by the Eisenhower administration are arousing strong dissatisfaction and criticism within the United States and broad sections of the American people are demanding a change in this dangerous foreign policy. It is in just such circumstances that the Democratic and Republican Parties put forward their election platforms.

Bourgeois papers in the United States have long pointed out that the unpopularity of the Eisenhower

administration has placed the Republican Party at a disadvantage in the elections this year. In the elections the Republican Party must therefore do its utmost to whitewash the disgraceful record of the Eisenhower administration while simultaneously trying to convince the electors that a new Republican government would bring them the "peace and prosperity" which the Eisenhower administration failed to realize. For example, the Republican presidential candidate, Richard Nixon, did everything possible to boast of Eisenhower's "splendid record" and declared that he considered it "a tremendous responsibility and challenge to follow in Eisenhower's footsteps." In fact, the Republican Party platform fully demonstrates that the party is bent on continuing the policies of aggression and war pursued by the Eisenhower administration, although it also makes empty promises to the electors on "peace," declaring that the party wants "to achieve a just peace for all of anxious humanity," desires "to advance the causes of peace and civilization" and is "ready to negotiate" for "disarmament and for the suspension of nuclear tests."

THE platform of the Republican Party stresses, first of all, the continued expansion of U.S. military strength as the basis of its foreign policy. In a speech at the Republican Party convention, Eisenhower openly took credit for the fact that since his assumption of office, military expenditures of the U.S. Government had greatly increased and the administration had consistently spared no effort for the development of various types of modern weapons. The platform of the Republican Party not only shows no intention of changing this arms drive policy, but rather clamours for "intensified and courageous efforts" for arms expansion. It raves that "there is no price ceiling" on arms expansion and that the United States "must provide any necessary increased expenditures" for it. It also emphasizes that the United States will strengthen the aggressive military blocs it has rigged up "at whatever cost or sacrifice" and that "military assistance" to U.S. allies will be continued "with all the vigor and funds." Obviously, such steps are entirely incompatible with the platform's expressed "willingness" for disarmament. They only show that the Republican Party is determined to carry out the policy of preparing for a new war. This can also be seen in the Republican Party platform's openly declared policy of continued hostility and provocation against China, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The platform stresses that "recognition of communist China and its admission to the United Nations have been firmly opposed" by the United States. It shouts that "to nullify the Soviet conspiracy is our greatest task" and that the party is "determined"

to use means to "help the captive nations toward their independence." Is this not a continuation of Dulles' "brinkmanship policy" and "liberation policy" from top to bottom? In regard to the nationally independent countries, the Republican Party platform indicates that it will not change its policy of interference in their internal affairs and intensified economic aggression and military control over them. Particularly in regard to the Latin American countries now actively striving to win and uphold national independence does the platform reaffirm that the United States will "unalterably honour its commitments" under the so-called "Monroe Doctrine," that is, interfere with the national independence movements in these countries. Thus, it can be said that that part of the Republican platform dealing with foreign policy is merely a reaffirmation of the current U.S. policy of aggression and war and a clear-cut expression of its determination to continue implementing this policy.

THE Democratic Party is trying to win the presidential elections this year by taking advantage of the fact that the prestige of the Republican administration had dropped to a new low. Thus, the Democratic Party platform makes unbridled attacks on the Republican administration for the failure of its policies, for "diplomatic embarrassments" and for "the breakdown of the administration's machinery for assembling facts, making decisions and co-ordinating action." At the same time, it does its best to indicate that it will carry out "new policies" different from the Republican Party's. But even with the help of a microscope, one would be hard put to discover anything new in the platform of the Democratic Party different in essence from Republican policy. The Democratic platform emphasizes that the United States must erect a "deterrent military power" and that if its presidential candidate wins the election, his primary work will be to "recast our military capacity in order to provide forces and weapons of a diversity, balance, and mobility sufficient in quantity and quality" to launch both limited and general warfare. It also rants that "we must first restore our national strength" and openly declares that the objective of the Democratic Party is not to "coexist" with communism. It viciously slanders the socialist countries as "captive nations" and "prisons." It says that the Democratic Party will not "abandon peoples who are now behind the iron curtain through any formal approval of the status quo." It also clamours for the continued occupation of China's territory of Taiwan and expressed its "determined opposition to the present admission of communist China to the United Nations." It further says that "the government of the United States under a Democratic administration will not be deterred from fulfilling its obligations and solemn responsibilities under its treaties and agreements with the nations of the Western Hemisphere." And it raises a hue and cry to the effect that the United States is seeking to establish "world order." What difference is there between the policy which the Democratic Party declares that it will implement and the Republican policy? The platform of the Democratic Party is nothing more than a restatement of the Republican policy in different phrases. Even *The New York Times* had this to say in a recent editorial: "The Democratic platform does not question either the primary purpose of the Eisenhower foreign

policy, which is close co-operation with our friends in defense of freedom [should read: to carry out aggression], nor the chief instruments for the achievement of this purpose—namely, NATO, mutual security and aid for under-developed nations." The paper points out that the dispute between the two parties concerns only one question: "Which party and which candidate is best equipped to make use of the implements and achieve the goal." A *New York Herald Tribune* editorial also noted that in their foreign policy the Democrats "are hardly apart from the Republican administration on goals and principles."

In more than ten years since the war, whether the United States was ruled by the Democratic or the Republican Party, its governments have invariably openly stressed the pursuance of a so-called bi-partisan foreign policy. Even before Dulles became U.S. Secretary of State, the Truman administration of the Democratic Party had in effect been carrying out the foreign policy line of Dulles. After that the Eisenhower administration too merely continued this line. In the current presidential election campaign, while the Democratic Party declared in seeming seriousness that "foreign policy is going to be the key to the election campaign" and "the number one issue," its presidential candidate Kennedy admitted that in dealing with the Soviet Union "there is no Democratic, no Republican way." Its vice-presidential candidate Johnson, after a secret session with a leading Republican, Allen Dulles, even deemed it necessary to openly declare the complete unanimity of the two parties in their bellicosity, saying: "It should be made crystal clear there is no division in America when it comes to communism." In the light of this, what ground is there for the assumption of the Democratic Party that it can inspire hope in the American electors that it would put into effect "new policies"?

FACTS of the past show that the election platforms of the two U.S. parties are always as deceptive as American commercial advertisements. Couched in a mass of high-sounding words geared to whitewash their reactionary policies, they invariably present the electors with many honeyed promises, not a single one of which is ever carried out. After assumption of power, both the Democratic and Republican Parties have pursued policies much more reactionary than the line defined in their election platforms. That is why, in assessing the future policies of the Democratic or the Republican Party, their election platforms can in no way be taken at face value even if they are stock full of words of "peace." However, the election platforms of the two U.S. parties are this year more outspoken than ever in advocating a U.S. policy of aggression and war. This points up the determination of U.S. ruling circles to promote more flagrantly their criminal plot for world domination.

If it can be said that the two parties still have some slight scruples about advocating aggression and war in their election platforms, their presidential and vice-presidential candidates and other leading figures are much more plainspoken in their campaign speeches. Nixon, the Republican presidential candidate, openly blusters about a unified world under the United States, asserting that it is still "not enough to contain or halt" communism but that the goal of the United States must

be "the triumph of freedom throughout the world." The Republican vice-presidential candidate Lodge shouts about a "life and death struggle" against the socialist camp. Nor is the Democratic pair to be outdone. Kennedy has issued the call: "Be strong and of a good courage" in pursuance of a policy of aggression. Johnson clamoured for efforts "to stand against the challenge of communism." The close similarity in tone of their bellicose pronouncements shows that it is by no means fortuitous that the U.S. ruling groups chose them to play the leading roles in the presidential election farce.

Though the next U.S. President will be elected in November, it is already crystal clear now what the next U.S. Government's policies will be, no matter whose candidate — Democrat or Republican — succeeds Eisenhower.

ONE must proceed from the standpoint of class analysis to see through the substance of U.S. imperialism and regard the Democratic and Republican Parties alike as mere tools of the U.S. monopolist groups for the implementation of their reactionary policies both at home and abroad. Since the nature of U.S. imperialism will not

change — which means that the U.S. monopolist groups will not abandon their policies of aggression and war — the U.S. ruling circles absolutely will not permit the emergence of a so-called "enlightened" government following an "enlightened" policy which goes counter to their will. On the contrary, as their brutal suppression of democratic progressive forces at home and their pursuance of a policy of aggression abroad bogs down more and more, they will become even more reactionary and frenzied. The current election platforms of the Democratic and Republican Parties of the United States and their presidential candidates' statements testify most clearly to this law pertaining to all imperialists and reactionaries.

However, since the Eisenhower administration has met with ignominious failure in the pursuance of a policy of aggression and war, the next U.S. Government, whether led by Nixon or Kennedy, will naturally get nowhere following the same policy. Persistence in that policy serves only to further isolate U.S. imperialism before the peoples of the world. At the same time it will inevitably accelerate the increased awakening of the American people and make them more determined to oppose the reactionary rule of the U.S. monopolist groups.

National Economy

Industry Supports Agriculture

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE words "Agriculture is the foundation of the development of the national economy! All support to agriculture!" can be heard on all sides from people from every sphere of activity in China. In the campaign for comprehensive support to agriculture which has become nationwide in scope, industry naturally occupies a special place. From urban centres and industrial and mining areas, a steady exodus of men and equipment heads for the rural people's communes. The battle for the acceleration of the technical transformation of agriculture and the fulfilment, ahead of schedule, of the National Programme for Agricultural Development is on.

Farm Machinery: More and Better

Industry's aids to agriculture are many and varied. In this regard its most urgent tasks of the moment are: to turn out irrigating equipment at increased speed and number, to exert every effort to boost the output of chemical fertilizers and farm chemicals and to actively manufacture and repair all kinds of farm tools and means of transport for agricultural use.

In the drive to aid agriculture, the great majority of the provinces and municipalities have overfulfilled their plans of engine and pump production for the first half of the year. Fukien, Szechuan and Honan Provinces fulfilled their annual irrigating engine production plans in six months. By the end of June, the nation's engineering works had turned out various types of irrigating engines totalling more than 2 million horsepower and 125,000 pumps for agricultural use. Most of these have already

been shipped to the rural areas. The number of irrigating machines supplied to the countryside in the first half of this year is in terms of horsepower double that of the same period last year. China's No. 1 Tractor Works in Loyang overfulfilled one-half of its annual plan by the end of June. The 54-h.p. Dongfanghong (The East Is Red) tractors are arriving at the rural people's communes in a steady stream to the great delight of their members. Other tractor plants in the country have also stepped up production and additional types of farm tools and machines are being rushed to the countryside.

The nation's chemical fertilizer production in the first half of this year likewise registered a big leap forward as a result of the mass campaign of technical innovations and technical revolution. Output exceeded that of the same period last year by more than 100 per cent. The quality of the fertilizers produced also improved markedly.

Factory-Commune "Hook Up"

In the process of providing more effective aid to agriculture during the past months, new organizational forms have evolved. The most popular form is one known as the "hook-up" of factories with rural people's communes which is best exemplified by Liaoning Province. (See *Peking Review*, No. 29, p. 21.) This important new form of assistance is, in fact, nationwide. In Shanghai, more than 1,000 factories have established links with 172 rural people's communes in 11 suburban counties on a one-to-one or several-plants-to-a-commune basis. The arrangements are made in such a way that each

district in the city "adopts" a suburban county and takes care of its needs. More than 2,000 industrial workers have gone to the rural people's communes to give regular help in the trial manufacture and reform of farm tools, farm machine repairs, the installation of equipment in commune workshops and irrigation stations as well as the training of a technical force.

This type of systematic aid initiated this year has already yielded impressive results in Shanghai. In the mass campaign to reform pig-raising equipment, the industrial workers helped the people's communes devise and improve 19,000 items, achieving full or partial mechanization in cutting fodders, transport and other operations in many suburban stock-breeding farms. The sowing and harvesting gear which the workers helped the people's communes make and improve played an important role in saving labour and bettering the quality of the work done during spring sowing as well as summer harvesting and planting. With the aid of workers from the metropolis, irrigating machines were opportunely installed or repaired. This ensured abundant water supply to the rice paddies despite a spell of drought. The significance of the retooling of the commune workshops and the training of skilled hands to operate them will be increasingly felt in the long pull.

How a factory with such "hook-up" relations with one or more rural people's communes actually renders assistance is exemplified by the Huaihai Machinery Works in Shansi Province, a plant established in the old liberated Taihang Mountains area during the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. Since 1958, this plant has not only manufactured, according to state plan, more than 1,000 steam engines, pumps, turbines and generators for the rural people's communes but has also presented, loaned or sold to the people's communes more than 100 machine tools, 10,000 general tools and scores of tons of material which it saved or produced over and above the state plan. It has helped the people's communes train nearly 1,000 skilled workers; organized its own technical force to relay technical know-how to the peasants and help repair farm machines in the people's communes. It now has "hook-up" relations with 60 rural people's communes in 12 counties.

Some New Forms

New forms of "hooking-up" have developed to make the aid still more effective. The city of Kweiyang in southwestern China has, for example, grouped all its major factories into seven all-round "co-ordination teams," each comprising metallurgical, engineering, chemical, power and light industrial plants to give comprehensive assistance to the 35 suburban people's communes also grouped into seven units. Each one of the "co-ordination teams" is responsible for a specific group of communes. In two short months, the factories have helped the people's communes build and expand 30 farm tools plants, machine repair works and chemical fertilizer plants; repair and install 53 mechanical pumping stations; and build and expand 29 power stations.

In Chungking also in the southwest, the scale of co-ordination is even greater. There are more than 30 "co-

ordination committees" in the city each comprising not only different types of industrial enterprises but financial and trading units as well, so that the assistance rendered the suburban people's communes is even more all-embracing.

Kiangsu Province provides another example of well-organized aid to agriculture. There a province-wide network of city-country co-operation has been brought into being. Since the first quarter of this year, some 7,600 factories have "hooked-up" with rural people's communes. On this basis, the ten major industrial cities in the province including Nanking, Wusih and Soochow have dispatched more than 7,000 administrative personnel, technicians and skilled workers with thousands of items of equipment to the rural people's communes helping to develop the county- and commune-run plants and accelerate the technical transformation of agriculture. To accomplish the job the city people stay on in the people's communes and some of them become commune Communist Party committee secretaries in charge of industry or directors of commune-run engineering plants. They are simultaneously doing political work, helping institute efficient systems of management and training administrative personnel and skilled workers.

The most thoroughgoing aid takes the form of permanently moving entire plants with their staffs and equipment from the cities to the countryside. An example of this is the Sungari Farm Machinery Plant which moved from the city of Harbin to Wuchang, a rural county, last November. Within six months, it produced thousands of sowers, harvesters, ploughs, flat carts and generators and made repairs on tractors and diesel engines for the rural people's communes, thereby mechanizing sowing throughout the county's irrigated fields.

Industry's assistance to agriculture is, however, carried out in such a manner and spirit as to put the rural people's communes on their own feet and be in a position to do most of the manufacture and repair work themselves. In this respect, the training of skilled workers from among the peasants is of particular importance. The 113 skilled workers sent by the city of Changchow to Wuchin County in Kiangsu Province in three months, trained 1,025 new workers for the county- and commune-run plants. As a result, many local plants that could handle only minor repairs can now do medium or major overhauls, and many repair works are manufacturing farm machines on their own.

Local Industry: A key Factor

In this way, the newly established smaller industrial enterprises run by the counties and rural people's communes themselves play a significant role in the production of capital goods for agriculture. By the end of 1959, there were some 200,000 such units throughout the country. This year, tens of thousands more have been added. They account for virtually all the smaller farm tools newly acquired by the people's communes and by far the greater part of the new, improved and semi-mechanized implements used on China's farms today. They also shoulder part of the burden of maintenance and repair of modern farm machines.



Tractors for Our People's Commune, Here They Come! Woodcut in colour by Chang Yuan

The concrete results achieved by these county- and commune-operated enterprises may be illustrated by the 95 plants of the Changshou People's Commune in Pingchiang County, Hunan. In the first half of this year, they produced a total of 74,000 implements—an average of eight pieces per working peasant. All the Changshou's paddyfields were deep-ploughed with ploughs made in its own plants. The sprayers and insecticides made locally saved both the early and semi-late rice crops from pests. With the aid of indigenous-style machines produced by local plants, the people's commune was able to utilize water power and essentially mechanize the processing of farm products and side-line production. It is estimated that in the first half of this year a total of 360,000 work-days were thus saved for the people's commune as a whole.

Workers in these small local plants, lately peasants, display great ingenuity in technical innovations and their efforts have been well planned and organized. In Suihsien County, Hupeh Province, for example, the workers in county- and commune-run enterprises concentrated their efforts during the spring sowing season on devising carts and barrows for hauling fertilizer to the fields. In the campaign for summer harvesting and planting, they manufactured and improved semi-mechanized rice transplanters, threshers and water-wheels that upped labour efficiency tremendously. Today most of the county is using improved and semi-mechanized tools produced by local plants.

Workers Enthusiastic

Enthusiasm for providing aid to agriculture has gripped workers throughout the country. Aside from stepping up regular production of supplies for the countryside and going to the people's communes to give concrete help as described above, workers who remain on the job in the cities are constantly contriving new ways

and means of doing their bit. In the No. 1 Machine-Building Works in Harbin, the workers have set up small "spare-time factories" in which they produce for the rural people's communes in their free time. Many make bicycle tours of nearby rural people's communes after work lending a hand in odd repairs, or transmitting their skills to the country lads and lasses eager to learn. "Like two melons on the same vine," they say, "workers and peasants are brothers."

Reasons for the workers' enthusiasm are not hard to find. Chinese workers and peasants, led by the Communist

Party, have always been close allies both in revolution and in socialist construction. Since liberation, the worker-peasant alliance in China has gone through two stages and is entering another: first, on the basis of the thoroughgoing land reform which gave land to the tillers and abolished feudal rule in the countryside; second, on the basis of socialist ownership through the agricultural co-operative movement and later the establishment of rural people's communes; and third, the present stage, based on the technical transformation of agriculture. It is in this present stage that technical aid to agriculture has come to the fore to speed the technical transformation of agriculture and resolve the contradiction between a technically advanced industry and a technically backward agriculture.

Two years ago, the Communist Party formulated the general line for building socialism which incorporated the policy of making agriculture the foundation and industry the dominant factor, and the simultaneous development of industry and agriculture, while giving priority to heavy industry. The successive big leaps forward of both industry and agriculture testify to the complete correctness of the general line. In August 1959 at the Eighth Plenary Session of the Communist Party's Eighth Central Committee and afterwards, Chairman Mao Tse-tung repeatedly elaborated the theses of making agriculture the foundation for the growth of the national economy and placing it foremost in drawing up the national economic plan. At the same time, he issued a great call to the nation for "universal support to agriculture." Since then the idea has taken firm root in the hearts of the workers who are performing herculean feats in speeding socialist construction.

Responding to the Party's call, a mass movement in support of agriculture unprecedented in scale, in richness of content, in effectiveness and influence is sweeping the country.

"VANGUARD OF TRADERS"

by JUNG WEI-WEN

THE neon sign glittering in the night over a provision store on a Tientsin street was a unique one: a flag with a star at the top of its staff and bearing the words: "Kwangfu Road Shop — VANGUARD OF TRADERS — With the Compliments of Tienhung." Unique because it was an acknowledgement of services rendered rather than a signboard to attract customers; it was, in fact, a gift from the neighbouring electric equipment works in appreciation of that shop's excellent services to its workers. These, explained the secretary of the Party branch of the said works, were a big factor in helping his plant fulfil its 1959 plan 27 days ahead of schedule.

Residents in the neighbourhood also spoke highly of the "Vanguard of Traders." When Chang Shih-chen, one of its assistants left for Peking to attend the National Conference of Outstanding Workers last October, many residents in the district, workers and housewives, flocked to the shop to give her a gala send-off. Last January, she was invited by many customers to spend the traditional Spring Festival with their families. Today, in the eyes of the people of the locality, Chang Shih-chen has become more like their kith and kin than a mere shop assistant and, the "Kwangfu Road Shop," as they call it, the indispensable organizer of their daily lives.

Meet the People!

Seeking ways to develop their work, Chang Shih-chen and her colleagues, in the spring of 1959, started to "cavass" the customers in the district. "You can't work well unless you step out from behind the counter and meet the people," they said. They called on some 2,000 families as well as a number of factories and government offices in the district and gathered their opinions on how the shop could better serve them. Noting that many housewives had gone to work and no longer had time for daily shopping, the "Kwangfu Road Shop" decided to deliver the goods to the doorstep of their customers. Chang Shih-chen was chosen for the new job. Early every morning, Chang knocked at the doors of her regular customers, her barrow loaded with vegetables, condiments and what not. But Chang was no ordinary coster; it did not take her long to ferret out the "secrets" of the neighbourhood — expectant or lying-in mothers, the sick in the district who had their particular fancies, the southerners who ate peppers at every meal, and those who looked forward to their day off to prepare some special dish. . . . None of this escaped Chang who saw to it that the "needy" got what they wanted. On off-duty hours, she personally visited the maternity centres and the hospital in the district to find out the addresses of expectant and lying-in mothers, the dates of their delivery and so on so that they could be provided with their special needs in time. Nor did she overlook the invalids in the district. From a doctor she learnt the ABC's of dietetics and the causes of certain

chronic diseases. There was a Mrs. Sung on Minsheng Road who suffered from stomach trouble for years but never bothered to put herself on a special diet. When Chang Shih-chen got to know her, she insisted on bringing Mrs. Sung food that would do her most good and suggested ways to prepare them.

Day in and day out, rain or shine, Chang Shih-chen toured the streets and lanes in the Hoping District with her barrow. Soon she was not only delivering goods from her own shop but also ordering coal and grain for some old ladies saving them the trouble of going to the grain and coal dealers themselves.

Eat Better, Spend Less

Although Chang Shih-chen's barrow was always with such delicacies as eggplants and famous Tientsin cabbage, some people began to think in terms of a greater variety. This was a question of culinary art in which Chang Shih-chen might understandably not be well versed. This time she went to see the chef of a famous restaurant in the district to study some of the fine points of cooking and his famous recipes. Before long many housewives in the locality were able to prepare a number of appetizing dishes with the same greens, fish and meat delivered by Chang Shih-chen who was now able to offer tips on menus and even organized some demonstrations on good cookery.

In her daily contacts with the people of the locality many people befriended her and confided their "secrets" to her. There was a family of three with a fairly large income but the wife just could not make ends meet. Born to a family of city poor, Chang Shih-chen learnt from her own experience how to make everything go a long way. Hearing from Chang the kind of life she had before liberation and how she had managed to make ends meet, the woman was deeply moved and decided to run her home more economically. In a month or two, Chang heard that the family was living much better than before on the same income saving at least 30 yuan a month. Other housewives in the district, hearing the news, took great interest in it and wanted to know how she had managed it. So Chang Shih-chen was once more brought to the fore. At a housewives' meeting Chang talked on the meaning of living frugally and spending money wisely. The former "spendthrift" also explained to the others the actual steps she had taken in bringing about a favourable balance in her family budget. Many thought it a wonderful idea and proceeded to work out plans to spend their money more reasonably, allowing so much for food, clothing, savings, etc. In this way, Chang Shih-chen was also in a better position to cater to their needs, mapping her own plans for supply in the light of these varying family budgets.

Soon the "Kwangfu Road Shop" was elected one of the nation's outstanding groups in socialist construction and Chang an outstanding worker. When Chang Shih-

chen and Wang Li-chuan, secretary of the Party branch of the "Kwangfu Road Shop," attended the National Conference of Outstanding Workers in Peking, they were fascinated by the story of how some Shansi shop assistants had gone down to the pits to serve the miners underground with hot snacks, lending a hand in various odd jobs and in fact, becoming "part-time miners" themselves. As a result the miners' work enthusiasm soared and output was boosted to a new high stimulated by the knowledge that people everywhere were supporting them, directly or indirectly. This was a great inspiration to Wang and Chang who came to the conclusion that "to serve the workers is to serve production" and that there was much people on the commercial front could do to help.

Serving Production

Returning from Peking, Chang Shih-chen immediately went into action. The Tienhung Electric Equipment Works was in the heat of a campaign to fulfil its 1959 plan ahead of schedule; everything was going smoothly except that some workers complained that the food from the factory kitchen lacked variety and did not suit their taste for most of them were northerners while the two cooks preparing their meals were from the south.

Wang Li-chuan and Chang Shih-chen, fresh from their exchange of experience in Peking moved into the situation at the Tienhung Works. They suggested ways of varying the supply of non-staple food for the canteen and worked out a weekly menu with 48 different dishes. Another assistant from the "Kwangfu Road Shop" who knew something of cuisine management and a chef from a nearby restaurant helped the cooks improve their fare to better suit the taste of the workers. This was how the "Kwangfu Road Shop" won the title of "Vanguard of Traders" and the neonlight sign that now lights up the premises.

All the workers of the 21 plants in the district now eat better since the "Kwangfu Road Shop" sent its people to improve the management and cooking in their canteens. The "Kwangfu Road Shop" also helped local residents' dining-rooms set up counters selling sweets, side-dishes, cigarettes and special kitchens catering to the needs of lying-in mothers, tables specially reserved for the blind and the disabled, the aged and children, etc. Besides helping set up these community dining-rooms, the "Kwangfu Road Shop" also established a number of non-profit-making canteens serving passengers in transit and stevedores.

On the instructions of the Party branch, Chang Shih-chen and her colleagues also went to the rolling mill, paper mill and other plants to study conditions there. Afterwards, together with qualified doctors and restaurant chefs, they worked out different menus of high nutritional value for workers in different trades in the light of the degree of intensity of their labour. There was a direct inter-action between the concern shown by these shop assistants and the high enthusiasm in which the 21 plants in the district succeeded in fulfilling their 1959 plan 20 to 52 days ahead of schedule. Following in the path of her Shansi colleagues Chang Shih-chen, after a busy day reloaded her barrow with cigarettes and stewed fruits to serve the night-shift workers during "high output week." Many workers declared that Chang Shih-chen was

a great help and as an old saying has it, "delivered fuel to the needy when it snowed."

Many bachelors of the Tienhung Works, exchanging chit-chat with Chang Shih-chen, casually mentioned that because they had to wash clothes and darn socks themselves, they could not find enough time for study or recreation. Of course they never dreamt that Chang Shih-chen, a shop assistant, could do anything about it. But for Chang Shih-chen no problem was too great or too small. Since 1958, she had been studying the works of Mao Tse-tung; Chairman Mao's words spoken in the early days of revolution had left an indelible impression on her: "solving the problems that face the masses, problems of clothing, food, and shelter, of fuel, rice, cooking oil, and salt, of health and hygiene, and of marriage . . . all problems facing the masses in their actual life should claim our attention." As a good Communist serving the cause of the working class, Chang decided to intervene. It struck her that many housewives she knew in the neighbourhood wanted to work. Why should they not organize to serve these workers who needed their help she asked herself. When her idea was approved by the district committee of the Communist Party, 13 housewives in the compound near the Tienhung Works organized themselves into a "service group" to do the washing and needlework for the workers there. But these housewives who joined the group had their own problems—who was to take care of their children and do the cooking? So Chang Shih-chen made arrangements for them to eat at the plant canteen and subsequently a nursery was set up to look after their children.

With the help of the "Kwangfu Road Shop," networks of public dining-rooms, nurseries and kindergartens, goods distribution and service centres were set up in the neighbourhood, laying the foundation for the formation of an urban people's commune.

After the establishment of the Kwangfu Road People's Commune in March of this year, the store came directly under the administration of the people's commune and became an organizer both of the members' economic lives and of the production of commune plants and workshops.

This is not all. With its many contacts and rich knowledge of the neighbourhood, it has also become the organizer of the people's cultural life, inviting the residents to take part in the people's commune's cultural, educational and recreational activities as well as supplying stationeries and other equipment needed. As spare-time schools mushroomed, the store turned many of its premises into classrooms during slack hours of the day.

When assistants deliver goods to customers, they ask about their health; they bring medicines and special nutritious foods to the sick. And in all this work, Chang Shih-chen is always in the lead.

Today China's new heroes and heroines are celebrated in song and verse no less than those of old. The story of Chang Shih-chen has been presented by the Tientsin Pingju Opera Company and a film has also been made about her, her story has captured the hearts of the Tientsin workers and the people of Kwangfu Road; many more throughout the country are learning about her and are inspired by her example.

Notes from Writers' and Artists' Congress

During the past two weeks, at the third national congress of literary and art workers, overall congress reports have given delegates general, deep-probing reviews on achievements in literature and art in the country as a whole and in their own special fields of work — literature, theatre, fine arts, music, etc. The small group meetings and informal chats and discussions in turn have yielded a wealth of sidelight information on literary and art developments.

Li Hsueh-ao and Chang Fu-tseng, two worker writers of the Peking delegation, got deep in conversation with another young worker writer Chao Hsueh-chin of the Changhsintien Locomotive and Carriage Plant. He was telling them how *Red Star of the North*, a history of his factory, was written. It had been cited by Chou Yang in his report on July 22 as one of the precious fruits of the literary efforts of workers, peasants and revolutionary cadres taking up pens to write their own histories. Chao himself had a hand in the writing of this 360,000-word work.

The Party committee of the factory encouraged the writing of it (part of the mass movement now in full swing in all parts of the country), and gave leadership to this creative effort which was also helped by professional writers. It had taken more than a year to complete. Practically all the workers of the plant had joined in the discussions at one time or another. Some had written down their experiences and memories; others had simply given their accounts orally to the editors. Finally thousands of reminiscences were ready. These were edited, re-written, re-edited, thoroughly checked with other documentary sources and with workers elsewhere, and the final result was a complete and vivid account of the nearly 60 years of revolutionary struggles in this plant, one of the cradles of the famous February 7 Railway Strike of 1923. When the work of compilation first got underway, there had been very little material available concerning the Communist Party leadership at the very beginning of the struggle. Grad-

ually, however, with a hint there, a memory here, the past had come to light. Sun Mou-lin, a veteran worker well over 60, provided the main clue to the very first contact established between the Party and the Changhsintien workers. This now appears in the first chapter, "The Man Selling Baked Cakes," the first strand of the red thread of Party leadership that runs through the book.

The success of this history, a moving story of revolutionary courage, is a tribute to the policy of the mass line in literary and art work, a fruit of the development of the spare-time literature and art movement among the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Lively Theatre World. The more than 500 delegates who represent the nation's theatre world form a lively group. They include Mei Lan-fang, China's leading Peking opera actor. This is the third time that he is attending such a congress, he said, and pointed out that this time there are many times more delegates from the theatre than last time. They also represent a much greater number of types of dramatic art. Many of these have been revived when on the verge of extinction and now are flourishing as never before.

These few days, Mei Lan-fang has met many actor-delegates both old and young. One was 119-year-old Wang Wei-lin who has spent most of his life playing the gong in local Hopei opera. He was delighted to acquaint Mei Lan-fang with the changes in his life since liberation. Another was Shen Wen-hui, 19-year-old *Hanju* opera actor, exactly a century younger than Wang Wei-lin. Mei Lan-fang was deeply moved when he remarked that it is thanks to the Communist Party that today such veteran actors have retained their artistic youth while young actors are enabled to mature rapidly and are helped to take their place on the stage of art.

Film Art Enriched. Changchun Film Studio was a pioneer in producing films in the service of workers, peasants and soldiers. Its *Bridge* was the first such feature film produced in

New China. Since then it has produced many more mirroring the working people's efforts in revolutionary struggle as well as in socialist construction. At a small group discussion of the Kirin delegation, I met Ya Ma, director of the studio. He had a great many good words to say about the films on these themes made by the many new local studios. He was enthusiastic about their great variety of subject matter and of style. He cited *The Yellow River Flows Up*, one of the films mentioned in Chou Yang's report, as a good example of the successful films created as a result of going to the people and thoroughly implementing the literary and artistic policy of the Party. This is a joint production of the "old" established Changchun and the new Lanchow film studios. Cheng Shih-yung, the writer of the scenario, and his colleagues lived in the countryside for a long time and spent more than a year at the construction site of the mountain canal in Kansu Province. Ya Ma declared that this was a main reason they were able to create such true to life images of workers and peasants in the film.

Similar stories were being swapped. I found, among the delegates representing painting, music, the dance, *quyi* balladry, folk literature and art, and photography. All had a rich story of achievements to tell.

Painters' Get-together. Veteran Chinese traditional style painter Fu Pao-shih is one of the artists who created the magnificent landscape which adorns the top of the central staircase in the Great Hall of the People. He was hugely pleased to meet his old colleague Wu Tso-jen, one of our distinguished oil painters, and they were soon in animated conversation about the current national art exhibition. Fu was particularly pleased that it contains so many good pieces in the traditional Chinese style reflecting contemporary life, industrial construction, the revolutionary struggle, the people's communes. . . . They recalled that at the First National Art Exhibition put on during the second arts congress in 1953, quite a number of

CORRECTION: In issue No. 39, July 26, 1969, there is a typographical error in the twenty-second line, first paragraph, right hand column, page 8. The line (continued to the end of the sentence) should read: "weeds and turn them into fertilizer for the fragrant flowers which will in turn grow still more luxuriantly."

traditional Chinese paintings on modern themes were, as Fu put it, more or less like "under-done rice." The work at the current exhibition, however, shows that not a few of our painters in the Chinese traditional style are quite at home now with such new themes. This raising of the quality of paintings has resulted from the raising of quality of men, said Fu. Artists are going deep into life and remoulding themselves ideologically under the leadership of the Party. This opens their eyes; it puts a solid foundation under their art and enables them to make tremendously swift progress.

Fu was extremely happy that most of the works shown at the exhibition were made by young artists. Quite a few of them had not even entered the doors of an art school at the time of the last national exhibition in 1953, but now they are already producing significant work. He was even more pleased with the number of artists who had emerged from among the workers and peasants during the big leap forward. Pih sien, Kiangsu, has a particularly large number of peasant artists. Liang Chuan-kuei who came together with Fu to the present congress is one of them. Among his works is one called *An Aeroplane Flies and Hits the Corn Stalks*. This is a little paean of praise to the towering harvests of the people's communes and has been much praised as an example of revolutionary romanticism.

The Congress is still in progress. During the week, at separate plenary sessions and group discussions, the various national organizations of writers, artists, musicians, the theatre workers, cinema workers, etc. heard reports by their respective leaders, discussed creative and other problems and swapped experiences.

Delegates are enjoying a much appreciated chance to see the various permanent and current exhibitions in the capital, film and theatre shows of some of the latest and some of the best creations of the past ten years, special recitals and concerts. There was a grand get-together of 150 folk poets and songsters of various nationalities and a concert given by musician- and singer-delegates for the entertainment of the rest of the delegates.

Almost every national organization of literary and art workers has arranged a special exhibition reviewing work in its field during the past decade.

Towards the end of the week, the Congress heard a report by Vice-Premier Li Fu-chun on the nation's economic construction.

— KAI HSIEH

ART

British Painting

Following a Shanghai showing last month, an exhibition of the last 70 years of British painting has just closed in Peking. It gave a welcome chance to see the living work of artists known in China hitherto only by their fame.

With some 70 works by 65 artists this collection makes no pretensions to giving a full picture of British art history since the 1880s. It does however include the work of most of those well-known painters who represent the non-Academic trends of this period. It opens with a spiritedly realistic and stylish woman's portrait by J.S. Sargent, then come landscapes by Wilson Steer, Gilbert Spencer, Paul Maitland, Augustus John, a *Butcher's Shop* by W.R. Sickert, a hazy beachscape, so typical of England, by Robert Bevan and others that show the influence of French *plein-airism*, and the Impressionist school that, in its turn, was so indebted to the British artists of the previous generation, Constable and Turner. These fertile Anglo-Continental (chiefly French) interchanges are much marked, but always the native British tradition is strong.

In this middle section there are also solidly realistic portraits by Mark Gertler, William Rothenstein, and Duncan Grant, a portrait of his daughter by Stanley Spencer, a barmaid's head by Augustus John, boldly set and incisively characterized (an interesting contrast this in style and subject with the patrician Sargent), a *Resting Woman* by Bernard Meninsky, a *Nude* by Matthew Smith (there are some echoes here of Derain).

In a keenly observed impression of a pub interior by Ruskin Spear and in Henryk Gotlib's flamboyant head

of *Clio* there are affinities with the French artists' interest in the world of the urban petty bourgeoisie, as seen for example in Toulouse-Lautrec or Forain. There are some pictures of working class life, like Josef Herman's *Miner*, or T.S. Lowry's industrial city scenes but these are also drawn from the standpoint of the middle class intellectual looking at the workers, sympathetically but still with no consciousness of the historic role of the working class. These, and James Fitton's cottage *Interior*, Denis Mathews' very attractive Cornish riverscape, a John Nash *Cornfields* and a solid Scottish landscapist, W.Y. MacGregor, together with Edward Le Bas, Vanessa Bell, Victor Pasmore, John Piper, Sydney and Richard Carline and others, carry on the strong British realist tradition founded by the artists of the 18th century: Hogarth, Constable, Gainsborough and Reynolds. Peking has pleasant memories of the British graphic art exhibition of four years ago that contained the work of such artists as Hogarth, Rowlandson, Gilray and others who were in this tradition too, creators of an art that was a vivid and significant portrayal of and comment on social and political life.

With a Wyndham Lewis cubist studio interior and a Graham Sutherland landscape, new formalist and expressionist trends appear and in the final few paintings of the show, everything dissolves into abstract expressionism. The Chinese public has found these paintings a far cry indeed from Britain's strong realist tradition. The latest news from Britain is that there is already a reaction among artists and public against these abstract trends that have been so much publicized and commercialized in the U.S.A. Chinese public opinion welcomes this.

The exhibits of the recent show were collected under the auspices of the Britain-China Friendship Association and the lenders include the British Arts Council, the Royal Scottish Academy and leading British collectors. Denis Mathews, who personally helped to arrange it, said at the opening: "This exhibition carries with it the good wishes of the British people. We sincerely hope that it will help promote mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and British peoples." Peking and Shanghai's art circles reciprocated those wishes.

Salute New African States

The Chinese Government and people warmly acclaimed the West African states of Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta and Ivory Coast in their newly won independence.

Premier Chou En-lai, in separate congratulatory messages to the government leaders of the four countries, wished their peoples further victories in the struggle to safeguard national independence and oppose imperialism and colonialism as well as for prosperity for their countries and happiness for their peoples.

Solidarity with Peoples of S. Rhodesia and Portuguese African Colonies

The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity has extended full support to the rising anti-colonialist struggles of the Southern Rhodesian people and the people of the Portuguese African colonies and severely condemned the recently stepped up colonialist oppression and repression there.

The organization's cable to the National Democratic Party of Southern Rhodesia declares: The Chinese people are highly indignant at and strongly protest against the criminal actions of the British colonialists. We maintain that they must immediately halt their sanguinary repression and end colonial rule in Southern Rhodesia; that imperialist aggressive forces must completely withdraw from there.

The cable points out that for more than 70 years, the British colonialists have savagely plundered and oppressed the Southern Rhodesian people and that since the Second World War, U.S. imperialism too has been exploiting and plundering them. It emphasizes that the protracted struggle waged by the Southern Rhodesian people against colonialism, imperialism and racial discrimination has the consistent sympathy and firm support of the Chinese people who will always stand by them.

In a statement issued on August 2, on the occasion of the "Day of Support for the People of the Portuguese Colonies in Africa," a leader of the Chinese Committee for Afro-

Asian Solidarity and Liu Chang-sheng, President of the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association, also expressed their warm greetings.

Foreign Minister Chen Yi in his messages informed the government leaders of Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta and Ivory Coast of the decision of the Chinese Government to recognize these countries and expressed the hope that this would lead to further progress in China's relations with them.

The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity voiced the Chinese people's profound sympathy and resolute backing for the just struggle waged by the people of the Portuguese colonies in Africa. He also expressed confidence that with unity and persistent struggle, their fight will be victorious.

He declared: "The 650 million Chinese people stand firmly by the people of the Portuguese colonies in Africa and sternly denounce Portuguese colonialism for its bloody repression of the people of Angola and its other colonies in Africa. We resolutely demand that the Portuguese colonialists immediately cease all slaughter and persecution of the people of these areas, that they release at once all patriots under arrest and cancel unjust trials. The Portuguese colonialists and other imperialist forces must get out of the Portuguese colonies in Africa."

Firm Opposition to "Two Chinas" Plot

China's Political Science and Law Association has decided to withdraw from the International Law Association and sever all relations with it. This is because the latter, under manipulation of certain of its leaders and ignoring the will of just-minded lawyers of the world, persists in toeing the line of U.S. imperialism and repeatedly engages in conspiratorial activities directed towards the creation of "two Chinas," encroachment on China's sovereignty and interference in China's internal affairs.

In one of its circulars in May this year, the International Law Association

attempted to put the Chiang Kai-shek clique, long repudiated by the Chinese people, on a par with the People's Republic of China and create a "two Chinas" situation in this organization by listing the "Republic of China" under the heading "visas." Earlier in February, another circular preposterously described the Tibet Region of China as "a country."

In a letter to the International Law Association in June, the Chinese Political Science and Law Association seriously protested against these actions which are contrary to the fundamental principles of international law and constitute a flagrant provocation against the Chinese people. It demanded that these mistakes be corrected and assurance against recurrence of similar incidents be given.

The letter declared: "There is only one China in the world, that is the People's Republic of China. Taiwan is China's territory. U.S. imperialists have seized Taiwan by armed force, and, in order to legalize their seizure, are now plotting with redoubled effort to create 'two Chinas' and are vainly attempting, in international activities, to counter the People's Republic of China with the Chiang Kai-shek clique which has long been repudiated by the Chinese people."

It further pointed out: "Tibet is an inalienable part of China's territory. The Tibetan people is a member of the large family of the Chinese people. The wild conspiracy of the imperialists and foreign interventionists to create an 'independent Tibet' and interfere in China's internal affairs has already been smashed by the Chinese people, including the Tibetan people. Yet now the International Law Association still vainly attempts to turn Tibet into an independent country. This not only shows that the International Law Association lacks even the most rudimentary knowledge, but fully reveals that it is bent on following the imperialists' scheme of interfering in the internal affairs of China."

However, the International Law Association on the pretext that it was "a non-political body," refused the just demand of the Chinese association. As the Chinese association pointed out, this refusal proves that far from being "non-political," certain leaders of the

International Law Association in fact are merely stubbornly persisting in their political stand of trailing behind U.S. imperialism. The Chinese association declared that while ready to enter into friendly co-operation with lawyers of other countries, it will absolutely not allow anyone to take advantage of this to encroach upon China's sovereignty and interfere in its internal affairs.

Anniversary Greetings to British C.P.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party sent a message extending warm fraternal greetings to the Executive Committee of the British Communist Party on the 40th anniversary of the founding of that Party.

The message declares: For 40 years, the C.P. of Britain has fought consistently in the interests and revolutionary cause of the British working class and working people and has made important contributions to the cause of the international proletariat.

It notes: Developments in the present world situation are increasingly favourable to our cause of peace and socialism. The strength of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is growing with each passing day; the national and democratic movements of the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries are on the rise; the struggles of the working class and working people of the capitalist countries are also developing with greater vigour; and the forces of the world's oppressed nations

and people against imperialism and for the defence of peace are constantly growing in might. The policies of aggression and war of the imperialist countries headed by U.S. imperialism have suffered defeats everywhere. Imperialism has become more and more isolated. As long as the people of the world are united and persist in their struggles, victory of world peace and socialism will surely be won.

The message expresses firm confidence that the British Communist Party will certainly be able to unite the British working class and peace-loving people more closely and make ever greater contributions to the sacred cause of safeguarding the vital interests of the British working class, defending world peace and struggling for the realization of socialism.

Indian Government Unreasonably Compels Hsinhua Correspondent to Leave India

The Indian Government has without justification rejected the continued stay in India of Kao Liang, correspondent for the Chinese Hsinhua News Agency in New Delhi, and flatly demanded the "withdrawal" of the Hsinhua branch office in New Delhi.

P.N. Menon, Director of the External Publicity Division of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, arranged two talks with Kao Liang on July 12 and July 16 during which he unreasonably attacked Hsinhua reports on India as "wrong" and "interference in India's internal affairs." He expressed particular dissatisfaction over the Hsinhua correspondent's reporting on the strike of Indian government employees. He said that if such reports were continued, the Indian Government would have to take "drastic action" and would not allow the Hsinhua News Agency to stay in India. Kao Liang then justly pointed out that his reporting was based entirely on Indian news agencies, newspapers and official statements and was in accordance with facts. Moreover, Kao Liang said, it was the duty of every correspondent of world news agencies to report events in the country in which he was stationed and this could in no way be described as interference in internal affairs.

Later, availing itself of the opportunity presented by Kao Liang's application to the Indian Government for a renewal of his visa through normal procedures, the Indian Ministry of External Affairs informed Kao Liang outright that he could only stay in India up to August 2. On the same day, the Foreigners' Registration Office in Delhi notified Kao Liang that he must leave India by August 2. On July 27, Kao Liang called on P.N. Menon, asking him to clarify the Indian Government's refusal to allow him to continue his stay in India. Aside from repeating his previous attacks on Hsinhua, Menon merely said that it was the decision of the Indian Government to refuse to allow Kao Liang to continue his stay in India. He added

that this meant the Hsinhua branch in New Delhi must "withdraw."

On July 30, a spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs announced to Indian press circles that the Hsinhua correspondent had been refused a renewal of his visa for his stay in India. Foreign correspondents in Delhi held that this was tantamount to the expulsion of the Hsinhua correspondent and was the severest action ever taken against a foreign correspondent since India's independence.

Long before the Indian Government disclosed its decision to make the Hsinhua correspondent leave New Delhi, an undercurrent of slander against the Hsinhua News Agency and the Chinese press and radio had been whipped up in and outside the Indian Government. Referring to the reporting of the true situation of the Indian government employees' strike by the Chinese press and radio, Indian Home Minister Pant on July 19 attacked the Chinese press and radio for having "played up the strike news." With ulterior motives he alleged that the Chinese press "had shown undue interest" in this strike. The Praja Socialist M.P. Pai, the *Times of India* and the *Hindustan Times* also slandered the reporting by the Hsinhua correspondent in India on this important event as "intervention in India's internal affairs."

The Chinese Embassy in India has sent a note to the Indian Ministry of External Affairs. The note pointed out that the unreasonable move taken by the Indian Government against the Hsinhua News Agency was harmful to Sino-Indian friendship, and, to uphold friendly relations between China and India and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence as well as the principle of freedom of the press, it demanded that the Indian Government restore the proper right of the Hsinhua correspondent in New Delhi to continue to stay there and rescind its decision on the "withdrawal" of the New Delhi branch of the Hsinhua News Agency.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Support Just Demands of German People

Referring to the memorandum issued by the Government of the German Democratic Republic on the 15th anniversary of the Potsdam Agreement, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (August 4) notes that it exposed and denounced the West German militarists for their arms expansion and war preparations in pursuance of the policies of the Western countries. The memorandum points out that the Western countries, especially the U.S., must bear heavy responsibility for undermining the Potsdam Agreement and actively fostering the revival of West German militarism. In accordance with provisions of the Potsdam Agreement and the current situation in West Germany, the memorandum proposes a series of measures for removing the danger of war created by West German militarism. This memorandum fully reflects the urgent desire of the people of the G.D.R., says Commentator. The Chinese people fully support the righteous stand and just demands of the Government of the G.D.R., and resolutely oppose the criminal acts of U.S. imperialism in actively arming West German militarism, Commentator declares.

In the 15 postwar years, Commentator recalls, the Soviet Union has faithfully put into practice the provisions of the Potsdam Agreement. Thanks to the full support of the Soviet occupation authorities, militarism and Nazism have long since been rooted out in the eastern part of Germany, and a peaceful, democratic and socialist German Democratic Republic has been founded. But, in diametrical contrast to this, the imperialist countries headed by U.S. imperialism have all along undermined the Potsdam Agreement. Particularly active is U.S. imperialism in reviving and arming West German militarism. It has persisted in the policy of dividing Germany and obstructing its unification.

U.S. imperialism has, of late, been preparing to step up the armament of West German militarism with atomic

weapons, and has decided to arm West German troops with "Polaris" guided missiles, thus once again seriously violating the Potsdam Agreement, Commentator points out. At the same time the increasingly wild aggressive cries of West German militarists and revanchists reveal that they not only want to swallow up the G.D.R., but also harbour expansionist designs on Poland and Czechoslovakia. This shows that West German militarism, resurrected under the sole sponsorship of U.S. imperialism, has become a serious threat to European security and world peace, warns Commentator.

The Chinese people have always resolutely supported the struggle waged by the Government of the G.D.R. for settling the German question. The Chinese people stand firmly on the side of the people of the fraternal G.D.R. in the struggle for the realization of the principles of the Potsdam Agreement, for opposing the arming of West Germany by U.S. imperialism and for defending peace in Europe and the rest of the world, Commentator concludes.

Another Crime of French Imperialism

The execution of Abder Rahmane Laklifi and four other Algerian patriots by the French Government has deeply angered the Chinese people. The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity has sent a message to Ferhat Abbas, Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, condemning this barbarous outrage by the French authorities and expressing the determination of the Chinese people to stand for ever by the heroic people of Algeria.

Commenting on this crime, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator declares (August 2) that the murder of the Algerian patriots "is a new debt of blood French imperialism owes the Algerian people."

The crimes perpetrated by French imperialism against the Algerian people are too numerous to count, Com-

mentator says. Obviously, the French colonial authorities, having suffered one defeat after another in their war of aggression in Algeria, have become more and more desperate and attempt to use the blood of Algerian patriots to intimidate the Algerian people and undermine their will to fight. But French imperialism has completely miscalculated. This new atrocity can only arouse still greater indignation among the Algerian people and make them more determined in their fight for national independence, Commentator stresses.

This new crime is also a fresh exposure of the French Government's humbug about recognizing the Algerian people's "right to self-determination." Of late, de Gaulle has repeatedly pretended "willingness" to hold "peace negotiations" with the Algerian people and settle the Algerian problem through "peaceful avenues." But the French authorities have never for a moment halted their barbarous suppression of the Algerian people. At a time when the Algerian Government reiterated its willingness to conduct peace talks, the French authorities went so far as to murder these Algerian patriots. This completely strips bare the vicious countenance of imperialism, says Commentator. One might well ask: Where is the guarantee for the "right to self-determination" when an Algerian patriot fighting for national independence was even deprived by the French authorities of his right to live? Can anyone believe that the de Gaulle government whose hands are dripping with the blood of Algerian patriots is willing to seek reconciliation?

Portuguese African Colonies Awaken

Marking the "Day of Support for the People of the Portuguese Colonies in Africa," *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (August 3) expresses the Chinese people's concern, sympathy and warm support for the struggles waged by the people there against the Portuguese colonial rule and for national independence.

Under the rule of the Portuguese colonialists, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea and six African islands have

become the darkest areas in Africa, says Commentator. The most savage, terrifying system of exploitation, oppression and enslavement known to the world are still practised there.

While people everywhere point an accusing finger at this colonial power, Eisenhower, chieftain of U.S. imperialism, makes no bones about U.S. solidarity with the Portuguese colonialists and has quite openly admitted that the U.S. is allied with Portugal in a "common cause," Commentator points out.

By "co-operating" with the old colonialist powers, U.S. imperialism has wormed its way into all parts of Africa, Commentator continues. And the Portuguese African colonies are no exception. Not only has U.S. imperialism plundered their natural re-

sources but it has also set up military bases in Angola and Mozambique. It is clear that both the U.S. neo-colonialists and the old Portuguese colonialists are ferocious enemies of the people of the Portuguese colonies in Africa.

Now that the raging flames of the national independence movement have spread to the Portuguese colonies in Africa, the people of Angola, Mozambique, and Portuguese Guinea, once known as the "silent" areas, have begun to awaken, Commentator says. Especially since 1958, the anti-colonialist struggle has made great progress there. Early in 1959 anti-colonialist uprisings broke out in Angola and the people in the northern part of that country launched armed struggle against the colonial rule. Under the impact of the recent anti-colonialist

struggle in the Congo, the people of Angola have initiated new struggles. Widespread strikes by workers occurred last year and the beginning of this year in Portuguese Guinea. In Mozambique, people have also voiced their demand for independence.

Alarmed by the struggles of the people in the colonies, the Portuguese colonialists have dispatched large numbers of land, sea and air forces there in a vain attempt to save their colonial regime by force of arms. But the days of colonialist enslavement of the people of Portuguese colonies in Africa are numbered. In the flames of their struggle, the oppressed and enslaved peoples will burn the colonial yokes fastened on them and stand up to become masters in their own lands, Commentator concludes.

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.

SHANTUNG BANGZI OPERA

▲ **STORY AROUND A WALL** An opera produced by the visiting Shantung Bangzi Opera Troupe. This is a biting satire on two wealthy sons of a poor old carpenter. In a cleverly devised plot, the carpenter's silversmith friend causes the two selfish rogues to stop mistreating their old father and vie each other to support him. After the old man's death, these two, in their lust for the silver they have been led to believe was buried beneath a wall, rush to dig it up but instead bring the wall toppling down upon themselves.

Aug. 11-14, 7:30 p.m. *Zhong He Theatre*

KWANGSI FOLK OPERA

▲ **THIRD DAUGHTER LIU** A folk opera produced by the visiting Folk Opera Troupe of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. From the legendary story of the clever and brave peasant girl singer beloved and respected by the people for her spirited and militant songs through which she castigates and hold up to contempt the whole landlord class. People in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region have for generations called her their "Master Singer."

Aug. 9-12, 7:30 p.m. *Cultural Palace of Nationalities*

SHAOHSING OPERA

▲ **XIAO HU LEI** Adapted from the play of the same title written by the Ching Dynasty playwright Kung Shang-jen, this production is set in the Tang Dynasty, produced by the Peking Shaohsing Opera Troupe. The legend of a young girl skilled in playing the *xiao hu lei*, a stringed musical instrument which has been presented to her by her lover as a gift, and of which there is only one in all China. The emperor sends a subordinate to snatch the precious instrument, but after a series of adventures

in which the girl shows courage in her defiance of the emperor, she succeeds in winning back her beloved *xiao hu lei*.

Aug. 10-12, 7:30 p.m. *Wu Dao Kou Club*

SONG AND DANCE

The State Song and Dance Ensemble of the Tatar A.S.S.R. will visit Peking and perform.

(Watch for dates and places.)

THEATRE

▲ **THE BEST WAY OF DOING THINGS** A play based on a true story. A doctor working in a Chengtu hospital is a concealed KMT spy. His progressive wife, learning of his reactionary past tries to persuade him to make a clean breast of things to the Party. He refuses and kills her. The public security forces by relying on the masses eventually arrest the murderer. Produced by the visiting Chengtu Drama Troupe.

Aug. 8-12, 7:30 p.m. *Peking Theatre*

FILMS

▲ **RED EAGLES SPREAD THEIR WINGS** A feature film produced by the August First Film Studio, recounting the story of an air force group sent by the Communist Party from Yanan to northeastern China in the early period of the War of Liberation and how it encountered and solved all manner of difficulties to eventually set up the first people's aviation school.

Aug. 10-13, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club*

Aug. 14-16, *Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **LOOKING SEAWARD** A feature film produced by the Haiyen Film Studio tells how the Party in 1949 sent outstanding P.L.A. men into the naval forces in an effort to rapidly build a strong people's navy. As the result of a vigorous ideological struggle between progressive and conservative ideas, many old methods of training cadres were discarded and new ones successfully intro-

duced through which excellent naval cadres were reared.

Aug. 10-13, *Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou*

▲ **IRON HORSEMEN OF KUNLUN MOUNTAIN** A feature film produced by the Changchun Film Studio, P.L.A. cavalymen in northwestern China, despite hunger and cold, brave dangers to pursue the KMT remnant reactionaries over the Kunlun Mountains which the enemy regards as a natural barrier to hold back the People's Liberation Army. With the help of the local people the P.L.A. cleans out the remnant reactionaries.

Aug. 10-13, *Zhongyang, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club, Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **DOVE** A puppet film produced by the Fine Arts Film Studio. The story set in a city of a capitalist country tells of a child arrested for painting doves on the door of a municipal government building as the city prepares to welcome some visiting "big shots".

Aug. 12-16, *Guang He Theatre, Xin Zhong Guo*

KOREAN FILM WEEK

▲ **9 A.M. SHARP** A Korean feature film dubbed in Chinese tells how the workers in a Korean tractor plant help the public security forces arrest secret agents sent by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique to destroy the plant by time-bombs at 9 a.m. sharp the moment when the first batch of tractors comes off the line.

▲ **KEUM KANG SAN** A Korean documentary in colour vividly capturing the beauty of the scenic resort of Keum Kang San.

(The above two Korean films will be shown from Aug. 15-20 at Peking's major cinemas.)

SPORTS

▲ **NATIONAL TEEN-AGE WATER SPORTS MEET** featuring water-polo contests. From Aug. 10-14.

At *Peking Gymnasium*

CHINA - MADE

IRON WIRE NETTING

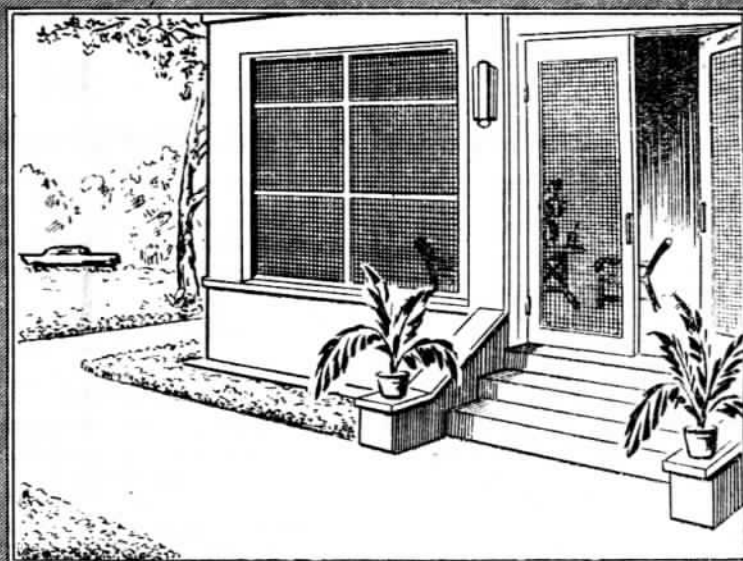
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- Attractively coloured enamel finish ensures long life

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