

PEKING REVIEW

5

February 3, 1961

Brilliant Achievements of China's Policy of Peaceful Coexistence

A review of the successes gained last year in implementing this policy (p. 6).

Broadened Sino-Vietnamese Fraternal Economic Co-operation

Fruitful results from the trade and economic talks held in Peking (p. 9).

China - Burma Treaty Anniversary

First anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression (p. 10).

Small Plants Boost Chemical Production

Art, Ballet, Theatre and Other Features

北
京
周
報

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

THE VICTORY OF MARXISM-LENINISM IN CHINA

by *LIU SHAO-CHI*

An article written by Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the People's Republic of China, for the journal *World Marxist Review (Problems of Peace and Socialism)*, in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. In this 17,000-word article the author systematically and profoundly elucidates the great achievements made by the Chinese people in the past ten years as a victory for Marxism-Leninism in China, a victory for the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and a victory for the general lines of the Chinese Communist Party in democratic revolution, in socialist revolution and in socialist construction.

The article is now published in pamphlet form.

The Great Unity of the Chinese People and the Great Unity of the Peoples of the World

by **TENG HSIAO-PING**

This article by Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Premier of the State Council, was written in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. It appeared first in the October 1, 1959 issue (No. 19) of *Hongqi (Red Flag)*, a fortnightly published by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. The author expounds in a systematic and profound way the enormous significance and great role of the unity of the Chinese people and the unity of the peoples of the world, and explains how, during the past ten years, the Chinese people, relying on their own unity under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and their unity with the peoples of the whole world, have achieved tremendous victories in their revolution and construction.

The article is now published in pamphlet form.

Published by: **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS** Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China
Distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN** P.O. Box 399, Peking, China

PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

February 3, 1961 Vol. IV No. 5

CONTENTS

ROUND THE WEEK 3

Spring Stirrings; Men on Iron Horses; The People's Army; Panchen Leaves for Tibet; Kirin's "Red Housekeepers"; Grist to the Mill; School's Out!

ARTICLES

Brilliant Achievements of China's Policy of Peaceful Coexistence
— Yang Tsui 6

Broadening Fraternal Economic Cooperation 9

Premier Chou En-lai on Laotian Situation 10

Hail First Anniversary of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression Treaty 10

Common Will of 1,700 Million People of Asia and Africa
— Renmin Ribao Editorial 12

The Eisenhower Way
— Pien Hsueh 14

Small Plants Boost Chemical Output
— Ku Wei-lin 15

SIDELIGHTS 17

ART, BALLET, THEATRE 18

CHINA AND THE WORLD 21

Backing for Cuba!; Sino-Nepalese Joint Boundary Committee; Indian National Day Greeted; Chinese T.U. Delegation in Japan; Looting of Chinese Art Treasures: Serious Warning to U.S.

Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW
Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China
Cable Address: Peking 6170

Post Office Registration No. 2-922

Printed in the People's Republic of China

ROUND THE WEEK

Spring Stirrings

Once more the countryside is alive with activity. With spring just around the corner (and according to the Chinese Lunar calendar, that corner is turned this year on February 4) the rural people's communes everywhere present a scene of intense preparations for the new farming season.

If one could step back for a panoramic view of our vast land, there would unfold before his eyes a truly colourful and variegated picture.

With the rivers of north China still frozen, subtropical Hainan Island in south China is transplanting its early rice, the first of three crops grown there annually.

In the relatively warm areas of central and southwest China, where the ground seldom freezes, most of the winter-fallow fields have been ploughed and stand ready for spring sowing.

In the north and northwest, producer of the bulk of China's winter wheat, an important job is irrigation for a crop threatened by drought due to the winter's scanty snow and rain. New irrigation canals and ditches are being dug and old ones repaired so that the full potentiality of existing reservoirs can be tapped.

Here, as elsewhere throughout the country, the collection and making of fertilizer, tools repair and manufacture, the preparation and selection of ample and high-quality seed, and good care of draught animals are high priority jobs which have been receiving the full attention of the peasants. The collective strength of the people's communes is making it possible for them to manage them all, earlier and better than in any previous year while at the same time having adequate relaxation and rest throughout the winter.

Inspired by the Communist Party's call for an all-out drive to boost agricultural production and with the active help of their fellow countrymen in industry, transport and commerce—in fact by the whole people—China's peasants have joined battle

with nature and are prepared to win a good summer harvest!

Men on Iron Horses

Along with the large amount of machinery now being introduced into the countryside, a massive programme is under way in north and northeast China to train a core of farm mechanics.

Many members of rural people's communes have become or are becoming competent tractor and lorry drivers and mechanics, operators of tractor-drawn implements and managerial staff at tractor stations in the communes. Together with existing farm mechanics, these "men on iron horses," as the peasants call them, will constitute the backbone of the rural technical force pioneering the eventual mechanization of the country's agriculture.

A special effort is being made to train these rural mechanics in time for the approaching spring ploughing. Peking alone is running five such courses for the rural people's communes on its outskirts. In Honan and Hopei Provinces, one of the country's main wheat and cotton belts, some 45,000 peasants are being trained.

To speed up the process, a variety of methods has been adopted. Intensified, short-term courses run alongside long-term ones; regular training combine with apprenticeship; and further study for qualified technicians with training of new hands. In many places, long-time mechanics and drivers are enlisted to help both in teaching and in giving guidance at practice sessions. Farm mechanization colleges also lend a hand. Since most of the trainees are chosen by the people's communes from among their most conscientious young members with a good educational level and farming experience, they quickly pick up the required "know-how."

Tientsin, industrial metropolis in north China, provides a typical example of cities pitching in to help the countryside train these up-and-coming mechanics.

During 1960, "link-ups" were established between Tientsin's industrial

districts with the counties near by. Each industrial enterprise in the city took a particular rural people's commune under its wing so that all-round technical assistance could be rendered systematically. Some plants dispatched large numbers of technicians and skilled workers to help the communes set up classes to train mechanics. Others received substantial numbers of apprentices from the communes for regular training. In all, over 28,000 farm mechanics were trained in 1960.

The People's Army

A survey published last week showed again that our People's Liberation Army is indeed a people's army, which, in keeping with its revolutionary tradition, is both defender and builder of its motherland.

In 1960, officers and men of the P.L.A. did an aggregate of more than 46 million man-days of productive labour. Over 70 per cent of this total was in helping the farms, mostly building water conservancy projects and giving a hand to the rural people's communes during the busy sowing and harvest seasons. This past autumn, P.L.A. men helped gather in crops on some 6.55 million *mu* of land.

China's servicemen also showed their mettle in last year's fight against natural calamities. In areas hit by drought, they worked side by side with the local people sinking wells, digging ditches and doing other anti-drought jobs. Where typhoons brought floods and waterlogging, they were on hand to rescue flood victims and save crops and other property. The air force flew

a total of over 1,800 sorties for the rural people's communes. They brought artificial rain, sprayed insecticides against pests and airdropped supplies to marooned peasants.

P.L.A. units trained more than 150,000 tractor and lorry drivers and other farm mechanics in 1960. They gave substantial aid to commune hospitals, clinics, libraries, clubs and other social services.

Industry, railways and other forms of transport also benefited from the help of the armed forces.

Panchen Leaves for Tibet

Panchen Erdeni, Acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region, is on his way home to Tibet.

Before his departure from Peking on January 27, the Panchen was received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi and other Communist Party and government leaders. He was guest of honour at a banquet given by Premier Chou En-lai.

The Panchen came to Peking to attend the National Day celebrations last October 1. Since then he has been touring many provinces in east and central China. In Peking and other cities, he delivered several public addresses describing the profound changes and speedy progress in Tibet.

Kirin's "Red Housekeepers"

The term "red housekeeper" has a history. Like many things in our country today, it is full of the pulsating

present but with roots deeply imbedded in popular tradition. It has its origin in the old and highly laudatory "*hao guanjia*"—one who runs the house well. Today the advanced and conscientious worker is praised on all sides as a "*hongse guanjia*"—a good "red housekeeper" and true master of the country! Kirin now boasts over 10,000 such "red housekeepers," who are setting the pace for the province's industry, transport, commerce and capital construction.

No one knows who used it first, but the term "good housekeepers" gradually came to describe those veteran workers at the Changchun Coach Works who gave the same loving care to their work as to their own homes and to their fellow workers as to their families. Last October, a movement got under way at the coach works to emulate these veterans and become red, i.e., socialist, housekeepers. It soon grew and snowballed into a popular, province-wide self-education campaign.

Many workers at the coach works show in their way of life and attitudes towards work a full appreciation of the all-important fact that they are masters in their own house. Tai Chin is an inspector. He is as conscientious as he is proficient. The coaches he passes are always up to par. The factory is his "house." Everything in it is his business. Whether it falls within the appointed scope of his own team or workshop does not matter. He lends a helping hand where needed. The first to arrive in the morning and the last to leave, his machines and tools are

NEW SCENES FROM THE COUNTRYSIDE



Townsperson on the farm



Learning from a veteran



A commune laboratory

Sketches by Hsu Chi-hsiung

always in perfect order. Then there is Wang Chung-shun who over the years has handled thousands of different tools and equipment and kept them all "shop-shape." And Kang Teh-tsai who melts down stray pieces of scrap iron in his home furnace refashioning them into tools for use at the plant.

Such traits, so typical of the working class, had always had an inspiring effect on the factory's young workers. But it cannot be said they always understood their source. Only in the course of the movement, when the full life stories of the "red housekeepers" became known did they comprehend the depth of hatred for the old society and love for the new which animated such behaviour. For each in its own way was a story of skill and labour repaid by degradation and brutality in the old society. Only now were these recognized, and those who possessed and used them for the common good, honoured. This new and better life does not come as a gift. It can only be achieved through work and struggle.

The full discussion at the coach works was most fruitful. The communist spirit of mutual help grew. There was not only increased efficiency and economy of raw materials and care for equipment but also voluntary choice of the hardest jobs. "Every worker a red housekeeper" has become a byword and everywhere workers old and young bear this honourable title.

Today, 80 per cent of Kirin's workers and staff members have personal plans to become "red housekeepers," and along with "red housekeepers" there have emerged "red housekeeping" collectives. The scope of the workers' vision and interest has broadened. From questions of production targets, safety and attendance, they now take a direct hand in planning, renovation of designs, study of new techniques, rationalization proposals, business accounting, etc. Today they are "keeping" a larger part of the socialist house than ever before.

Grist to the Mill

A new trend fast coming to the fore in Chinese industry is the multiple utilization of raw materials and the

many-sided development of industrial enterprises. Large and small alike, factories by the thousands are growing into "integrated works" capable of making whole ranges of products.

This process has stimulated the fuller and more rational use of such important raw materials as coal and timber, and waste in solid, gas or liquid form — the disposal of which was once a first-class headache to some industries.

Shanghai provides a striking example of how multiple utilization helps raise efficiency and shoot up production. At the end of 1959, 13 special teams were organized in the city to direct this work. Their sphere of operations included coal, gas, timber, industrial refuse, farm produce, aquatic products, sea-water, wild plants, etc. While scientific research institutes, universities and colleges played their part, there was a veritable ferment among workers to devise ways and means to turn every scrap of material to account.

Much headway was made in this direction last year. In 1960, more than 400 kinds and over 650,000 tons of chemicals were extracted by Shanghai's chemical workers from waste gas, liquids, dregs and slag. These included such useful material as sodium sulphate, ammonium sulphate, benzene and coal tar. They comprised about a tenth of the plants' annual output value.

Nor were the products limited to already known ones. The Lianhe Essential Oils Plant, for example, extracted 16 kinds of essential oils from "wastes," some of them never previously produced in China. In all, as a result of the more effective use of resources, Shanghai's chemical and light industrial plants turned out over 500 million yuan worth of additional goods in 1960.

The primary object of multi-purpose utilization is to make maximum use of existing funds, equipment, materials, manpower and technical staff of each enterprise. At the moment, the factories are summarizing their experience in this field. This year, going after multi-purpose utilization and many-sided development, they are paying special attention to boosting light industrial production through economical use of raw materials and producing more chemical fertilizer and insecticides to support agriculture. Every-

thing points to their winding up winners in 1961.

School's Out!

All over China, students are on vacation. As in past years, they are enjoying a well-earned winter holiday after a long term of hard work. Each year is better than last, but this year's vacation is best.

For about three weeks to a month — from the latter part of January or the early days of February through the traditional Spring Festival and after — university, secondary and primary schools will be closed.

During this period, libraries, parks, sports fields and ice-skating rinks are opening wide their doors to student vacationers. Radio and television stations are offering vacation programmes featuring music, story-telling, poetry recitations and talks on scientific subjects specifically prepared for their young listeners and viewers. In Peking and other metropolises, more than 30 films — all with high educational and entertainment value — have been selected for special showings at reduced prices. Every kind of exhibition, contest and hobby group has been organized by the students with the help of the schools, the children's palaces and the scientific centres.

In the universities, rich and varied vacation fare is set before those who remain in town (many students taking advantage of the specially reduced train rates have gone home for the holidays). Aside from department, class or dormitory club activities, special get-togethers with workers, peasants and veteran revolutionaries are planned. Those with a literary bent can join in staging student plays or participate in animated discussions of the latest novels. For music-lovers, there are campus recitals by top professional opera companies and orchestras.

Careful thought went into the planning of this vacation. Weeks before the term ended, educational departments, the Communist Youth League, the trade unions, women's federation and other public organizations met to map out well-rounded holiday activities for students and teachers alike.

Full rest and a pleasant and meaningful vacation — that is what millions of young people in China are enjoying today.

Brilliant Achievements of China's Policy Of Peaceful Coexistence

by YANG TSUI

IN 1960, China, along with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, continued to score brilliant victories in carrying through the policies of opposing imperialist and colonialist aggression, supporting the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, striving for peaceful coexistence between countries of different social systems and safeguarding world peace. Remarkable successes have been achieved by China in implementing the policy of peaceful coexistence. Its friendly relations with Asian, African and Latin American countries have registered major advances. Its international prestige is rising to new heights; its friends have multiplied in number. U.S. imperialism and its flunkies, seeking vainly to isolate China, have landed themselves in an even worse position of isolation and met with reverses and failures.

China is a great socialist country. From the very day of its birth, the People's Republic of China has adhered to a socialist foreign policy of peace. The Common Programme adopted by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference in 1949 provided:

"The principle of the foreign policy of the People's Republic of China is the protection of the independence, freedom, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country, upholding lasting international peace and friendly co-operation between the peoples of all countries, and opposition to the imperialist policies of aggression and war."

The Constitution of the People's Republic of China promulgated in 1954 stipulates:

"In international affairs our firm and consistent policy is to strive for the noble cause of world peace and the progress of humanity."

And Chairman Mao Tse-tung has taught us:

"To strengthen our solidarity with the Soviet Union, to strengthen our solidarity with all socialist countries—this is our fundamental policy, herein lies our basic interest. Then, there are the Asian and African countries, and all the peace-loving countries and peoples—we must strengthen and develop our solidarity with them. United with these two forces, we will not stand alone. As for the imperialist countries, we should also unite with their peoples and strive to coexist in peace with those countries, do business with them and prevent possible wars, but under no circumstances should we harbour any unrealistic notions about those countries."

The Chinese Government and people have always unswervingly advocated the realization of peaceful coexistence between countries of different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles which are: mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in each

other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. China's foreign policy of peace has enlisted the unanimous support of the socialist countries and the people throughout the world.

PROFOUND and long-standing traditional friendship exists between the Chinese people and the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. In modern times, we have always demonstrated mutual solidarity and supported each other in our protracted and arduous struggles against the common enemy—colonialism and imperialism. Since gaining our respective independence, we have shared the same aspirations to safeguard world peace, oppose imperialist war schemes and consolidate our independence, and we have similarly shared the common desire to make our national economies prosper and our national cultures flourish in an environment of peace. This constitutes a solid groundwork on which to develop and consolidate relations of friendly co-operation between us.

In the past year, the Chinese Government successively concluded treaties of friendship and mutual non-aggression or treaties of peace and friendship with the Governments of the Union of Burma, the Kingdom of Nepal, the Kingdom of Afghanistan, the Republic of Guinea and the Kingdom of Cambodia. These treaties fully embody the Chinese Government's foreign policy of peace as well as the policies of peace and neutrality pursued by the Governments of Burma, Nepal, Afghanistan, Guinea and Cambodia. They also fully express the ardent desire and staunch determination of the peoples of China and these countries to uphold the cause of peace.

Imperialism and international reaction have tried by hook or by crook to exploit certain questions left over by history to disrupt the friendly relations between China and other Asian countries. Imperialism, however, has in this instance, as in others, met with shameful defeat. In 1960, China and Burma signed the Boundary Treaty, solved the Sino-Burmese boundary question left over by history, turned the over 2,000-kilometre boundary between the two countries into a boundary of peace and friendship and ushered in a new stage in the centuries-old traditional friendship between the two peoples. This Treaty represents a landmark in Sino-Burmese friendly relations and a shining example of peoples of Asian countries living together in peace and friendship. It is also a good illustration of how to settle outstanding international problems between nations. China and Nepal also signed a boundary agreement, creating favourable conditions for the solution of that problem. And, with Indonesia, China signed an arrangement for the implementation of the Treaty Concerning the Question of Dual Nationality, opening the way to a reasonable solution of the question of dual nationality of overseas Chinese.

The conclusion of the aforesaid treaties, agreement and arrangement was the result of joint efforts exerted by the Governments and peoples of China and the other countries concerned. There is no clash of fundamental interests between China and the other Asian countries. On the contrary, they have a common need to oppose imperialism, safeguard their independence and build up their respective countries. Hence there is no justification whatsoever for creating dissensions and disputes between them. On the contrary, there is every reason for mutual support and for reinforcing solidarity among them. The conclusion of the above-mentioned treaties and agreements has enriched and developed the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. It furnishes convincing proof that any complex question existing between Asian nations can be fairly and reasonably settled so long as they set store by their traditional friendship and conduct fair-minded and level-headed consultations among them.

IMPERIALISM and international reaction have set in motion all the propaganda mills they can muster and have applied political and economic pressures in a vain attempt to thwart the establishment of diplomatic relations by African and Latin American countries with China. In this connection, however, imperialism is also at the end of its tether. In 1960, China established formal diplomatic relations with the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Ghana, the Mali Republic and the Somali Republic. The Asian, African and Latin American peoples have warmly welcomed the establishment of these friendly diplomatic relations. They regard it as having far-reaching significance for promoting the common cause of opposing imperialism and colonialism, safeguarding their national independence and developing their national economies.

In the past year, visits exchanged between state leaders of China and Asian, African and Latin American countries were more frequent than in any previous year. The people of China received in turn General Ne Win, the then Prime Minister of Burma; President Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea; B.P. Koirala, the then Prime Minister of Nepal; Prime Minister U Nu of the Union of Burma; Premier Abbas Ferhat of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria; Major Ernesto Che Guevara, one of the leaders of the Insurgent Army of the Republic of Cuba; and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and other Cambodian leaders. China's Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi visited Burma, India, Nepal and Cambodia. And Vice-Premier Chen Yi paid a visit to the Kingdom of Afghanistan. Through these friendly visits, direct mutual understanding between the state leaders was enhanced and friendly relations between their Governments greatly furthered. In addition to this, frequent visits were exchanged between representatives of people's organizations and public leaders in China and other countries; and close contacts were developed between them in cultural, trade and other fields.

Having gained political independence, the peoples of Asian, African and Latin American countries are vehemently demanding the thorough eradication of remnant imperialist-colonialist forces and the development of their own national economies in order to rid themselves of the grave poverty and backwardness caused by long years of colonialist plunder. The Chinese Government

and people cherish a profound sympathy for and give full support to these justified aspirations and regard it as an imperative obligation of the socialist countries to aid and support the nationally independent countries in their construction. In 1960, China successively signed agreements on economic aid and technical co-operation with Nepal, Guinea, Cuba and Cambodia. The Sino-Nepalese Agreement on Economic Aid provides for a free grant of aid from China to Nepal totalling in value 100 million Indian rupees and with no political conditions attached. The Sino-Guinean Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation provides that China extend to Guinea a non-interest bearing loan totalling 100 million rubles, without any conditions or privileges attached. The Sino-Cuban Agreement on Economic Co-operation stipulates that China provide Cuba with a loan of 240 million rubles without interest. China, moreover, provides complete sets of equipment and technical assistance to many countries and helps them train their own technical personnel and skilled workers. Although China itself is undertaking socialist construction on a colossal scale, it has nonetheless done everything possible to allot part of its material resources and manpower to aid the nationally independent countries. China's foreign aid is genuine and sincere. It stands in sharp contrast to the plunder and aggression carried out by imperialism behind the signboard of "aid." As is well known, U.S. imperialism is stepping up its export of capital under the guise of "aid"; what it really seeks is to gain political control of the recipient countries of such "aid" and to pillage them economically.

FRIENDSHIP between China and Asian, African and Latin American countries is advancing continuously to greater heights. The consolidation and extension of these friendly relations has further promoted the development of the international situation in a direction favourable to world peace and human progress. The situation in Asia, Africa and Latin America in 1960 was characterized by the mounting upsurge of the national and democratic revolutions of the peoples of the various countries in opposition to imperialism and colonialism. The face of Asia is undergoing continuous change. The colonial system in Africa is rapidly collapsing. Cuba is waging a blow-for-blow struggle against U.S. imperialism, and the people of all Latin America are also energetically developing their anti-imperialist struggles. The Chinese Government and people have always regarded the struggles and victories of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples as their own. In the past year, China has resolutely supported the stormy struggles launched by the peoples of various Asian countries against U.S. imperialism—the south Korean and Turkish peoples' struggles to overthrow Syngman Rhee and Menderes, henchmen of U.S. imperialism, and the Japanese people's patriotic, just struggle against the U.S.-Japan military alliance. Our Government has time and again issued solemn statements supporting the Laotian people's struggle and condemning U.S. imperialism which has meddled in the internal affairs of Laos, extended the civil war there and tried to subvert by armed force the Phouma legal government. Our country has welcomed the birth of a series of newly independent countries in Africa. Our Government has firmly and undeviatingly supported the Algerian national liberation movement and condemned the sanguinary crime

of the French colonialists in massacring the Algerian people. It has resolutely opposed U.S. imperialism's criminal attempt to gobble up the Republic of the Congo, and maintains that the "U.N. forces" must stop their aggression against the Congo and must at once restore freedom to Lumumba, Prime Minister of the legitimate Congolese Government. Our country has also given full support to the Latin American peoples' national and democratic movements. It has sternly denounced the U.S. imperialist plot to launch military aggression against Cuba and resolutely supported the Cuban people's righteous struggle. The solemn declarations and proposals of our Government and people have given expression to our just stand, dealt blows against the imperialist forces of aggression, powerfully supported the peoples of the various countries in their struggle, and made important contributions to the cause of peace.

THE Asian, African and Latin American peoples have also given extensive support to the Chinese people's struggle. The governments and peoples of many countries support the just stand of our country in opposing U.S. imperialist occupation of our territory Taiwan, maintaining that Taiwan is the sacred territory of China and the liberation of Taiwan is the Chinese people's sacred right. They oppose the vile conspiracies of imperialism and the international reactionaries to create "two Chinas," considering the Government of the People's Republic of China to be the sole legitimate government representing the Chinese people. We also enjoy the unanimous support of the peoples of various countries on the question of concluding a peace pact of mutual non-aggression among the countries in Asia and along the Pacific including the United States and turning this region into one free of nuclear weapons as proposed time and again by our Government. Only U.S. imperialism expressed immediate opposition to this proposal. The whole series of efforts made by the Chinese Government and people to preserve world peace and ease international tension have gained ever broader support. More and more countries have advocated restoration of the rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations, of which it has been unlawfully deprived. At the 15th Session of the U.N. General Assembly in 1960, all the African countries newly admitted to the United Nations refused to support the U.S. resolution hostile to China; 18 countries in Asia and Africa (including newly independent Mali, Senegal and Nigeria) and Cuba in Latin America voted against it.

Many instances in the past year convincingly demonstrate that tremendous progress has been made in the friendly relations between China and the Asian, African and Latin American countries, that the international position of our country has risen rapidly and its international influence has most markedly extended. This shows the unbounded vitality of our country's peaceful foreign policy. The U.S. imperialists and their followers brazenly slander China as "bellicose," "aggressive" and "expansionist," viciously sowing discord in the relations between China and its friendly neighbouring countries and vainly attempting by every possible means to isolate China. But their schemes can never succeed. Speaking recently at a welcoming rally held by the citizens of Rangoon, Premier Chou En-lai pointed out:

"It has always been the ardent desire of the Chinese Government and people that all the peace-loving countries in the world, irrespective of size and social system, will on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence endeavour to promote their relations of friendly co-operation, enlarge the areas of peace, safeguard and consolidate world peace and oppose the forces of aggression and war. This stand and policy of the Chinese Government and people are firm and unshakable, can stand the test of time and enjoy the understanding and confidence of more and more countries and people in the world."

Facts have borne out Premier Chou En-lai's analysis. In the past year, the People's Republic of China has enjoyed an increasingly favourable reception internationally and it is precisely U.S. imperialism itself which has become more and more isolated.

The slanders employed by U.S. imperialism to vilify our country are doomed to bankruptcy. The fact, known to the people of the whole world, is that U.S. imperialism has sent its troops across oceans to occupy our sacred territory Taiwan, while China has not sent a single soldier to occupy Long Island of the United States. Even under conditions of U.S. occupation of our territory Taiwan by armed force, China still advocates settling the disputes between China and the United States through peaceful negotiation without resorting to force. The people of the whole world also know that there is indeed a country which seriously menaces peace in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and which, feigning "sympathy" and faking "peace," is engaged in frenzied colonial expansion and preparing for new aggressive wars on these continents. And this country is none other than the most ferocious U.S. imperialism which has rigged up military blocs, signed bilateral military treaties, stationed large numbers of troops and set up rocket and missile bases abroad, manufactured weapons of mass destruction, tried to subvert the legitimate Governments of the Congo and Laos by armed force and sent troops to the Caribbean in an attempt to invade Cuba.

FACTS in the past year demonstrate that the Chinese people have resolutely stood in the forefront in opposing the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. They have firmly supported the national and democratic revolutions in Asian, African and Latin American countries. The year 1960 has run its course. At the very beginning of 1961 Premier Chou En-lai led an unprecedentedly large delegation of more than 400 people from various walks of life on a visit to the Union of Burma. During this visit, the delegation joined the Burmese people in celebrating their Independence Day, exchanged the instruments of ratification of the Chinese-Burmese Boundary Treaty and signed the Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation. This spectacular and moving event has not only further promoted the close relations between the Chinese and Burmese peoples; it has also shown that the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people are continuously making new and tremendous contributions to the strengthening of their friendly co-operation with the Asian, African and Latin American countries, to the defence of Far Eastern and world peace and to the enhancement of friendship and solidarity among the peoples of various countries.

Broadening Fraternal Economic Co-operation

FRATERNAL economic co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has taken a new step forward. On January 31, the representatives of the two countries signed an agreement in Peking under which China will provide Viet Nam with a long-term loan of more than 141 million rubles. Other documents were signed on the same day. After the successful conclusion of their talks, the Economic and Trade Delegations of the two countries issued a press communique. It reads in part:

Press Communique

"An Economic and Trade Delegation of the Government of the People's Republic of China and an Economic and Trade Delegation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam recently held talks in Peking on the question of further strengthening the fraternal friendship between the peoples of China and Viet Nam and continuing to expand economic co-operation and trade between the two countries. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and sincerity. The results of the talks gave full expression to the spirit of proletarian internationalist mutual assistance and close co-operation.

"An agreement on the provision of a long-term loan and complete sets of equipment to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam by the People's Republic of China was signed on January 31, 1961 by Po I-po, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Chairman of the National Economic Commission of the People's Republic of China, and Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Under this agreement, the People's Republic of China will provide the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam with a long-term loan of 141,750,000 rubles. The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam will use this sum within seven years (1961-67) to pay for the complete sets of equipment and the technical assistance provided by China. According to the stipulations of a protocol, which was also signed on this occasion, on the provision of technical assistance and complete sets of equipment to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam by the People's Republic of China, the People's Republic of China will help the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam build or expand 28 industrial and transport enterprises, in the fields of metallurgy, power generating, light industry, railways, etc.

"A protocol on the mutual supply of goods between China and Viet Nam in 1961, a protocol on transit goods and relevant notes exchanged, making five documents in all, were signed by Li Chiang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China, and Ly Ban, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. According to the protocol on the mutual supply of goods in 1961, the People's Republic of China will in 1961 supply the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam with steel products, cotton, cotton yarn, automobile tires, bituminous coal, raw materials for the chemical industry,

mechanical equipment, medicines, etc.; the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam will supply the People's Republic of China with anthracite, apatite, timber, cement, chromite, poultry, livestock, fruits, etc.

"The Economic and Trade Delegations of the two Governments were greatly satisfied with the signing of the above agreement and protocols and considered that fraternal economic co-operation and mutual assistance between socialist countries are not only a proletarian internationalist duty of the two peoples, but will surely bring with them a common upsurge in the economies of the two countries and benefit socialist construction in the two countries as well as the cause of defending Asian and world peace."

Premier Chou Speaks

On the evening of January 31, Premier Chou En-lai gave a banquet in honour of Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vice-Premier of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and members of the Vietnamese Government Economic and Trade Delegation he led. Greeting the signing of the economic and technical agreement and protocols between China and Viet Nam, Premier Chou En-lai said that friendly relations between the two countries have become ever closer since their liberation. China and Viet Nam are fraternal socialist countries. After the Geneva agreements were reached, he said, both our countries need all the more to support each other, since both are under obligation to guarantee the realization of those agreements.

The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Premier Chou continued, stands at the southeastern forefront of the socialist camp. Led by the Viet Nam Workers' Party and President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people have made untiring efforts to uphold peace in Southeast Asia and for the realization of the peaceful unification of their country. These efforts on their part have also safeguarded China's security for which, Premier Chou said, the Chinese people and Government express their deep gratitude.

Premier Chou paid tribute to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam for having successfully fulfilled its Three-Year Plan for Developing and Transforming the National Economy. He expressed his firm conviction that, under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people will surely and smoothly fulfil their First Five-Year Plan. He wished them new successes in their building of socialism, in defending peace in Southeast Asia and in working for the peaceful unification of Viet Nam.

In his speech at the banquet, Vice-Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh said that the fruitful results of the talks between the Economic and Trade Delegations of the two countries marked a further strengthening of the friendship existing between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples and would play an important role in helping the people of

Premier Chou En-lai on Laotian Situation

Speaking at the banquet he gave on January 31 in honour of Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vice-Premier of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Premier Chou En-lai expounded China's stand on the situation in Laos. The Chinese Government and people, he said, fully endorse and support the proposal put forward by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam that, in the present situation in which the United States is steadily intensifying its intervention in Laos, an international conference in which all the countries concerned will participate must be speedily convened to discuss questions concerning Laos. The scope of countries concerned is the same as that proposed by Prince Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia. The Laotian situation today, Premier Chou continued, is vastly different from what it was at the time of the Geneva Conference. To reactivate the International Commission for Supervision and Control, therefore, an international conference, with all countries concerned taking part, must also be convened

immediately; contacts and co-operation must be established with the lawful Royal Laotian Government headed by Prince Phouma, only thus can effective measures be taken to check armed intervention by the U.S. Government and its followers, Thailand and south Viet Nam, can the peace and neutrality of Laos be ensured and peace in Indo-China and Southeast Asia safeguarded.

Over the past few months, Premier Chou said, peace in Indo-China has been disrupted. U.S. imperialism and its followers—Thailand and south Viet Nam—have created the present tension in Laos by supporting the Phoumi-Boun Oum rebel clique to launch civil war, occupy Vientiane, the Laotian capital, and exert control over the Laotian royal house. The spread of civil war in Laos threatens peace in Southeast Asia and menaces the security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and China. We cannot but pay great attention to the development of the situation in Laos, Premier Chou declared.

northern Viet Nam to successfully fulfil their First Five-Year Plan.

Vice-Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh praised the tremendous successes scored by the Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. These successes, he said, were victories for the general line, the big leap forward and the people's communes and victories of the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

The Chinese press hailed the signing of the agreement and other documents which will extend economic co-operation between China and Viet Nam. In its editorial on February 1, *Renmin Ribao* said: "A new type of relationship, totally different from that between the capitalist countries, exists between the socialist countries. As the Statement of the Moscow Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties has pointed out: 'Guided by the principles of complete equality, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance, the socialist

states improve their all-round economic, political and cultural co-operation, which meets both the interests of each socialist country and those of the socialist camp as a whole.' The economic co-operation and mutual assistance between China and Viet Nam fully embody such comradely fraternal relations and are bound, therefore, to promote the further development of the economies of the two countries and be of help to the socialist construction of the two countries and to the cause of safeguarding peace in Asia and the world."

Sino-Vietnamese co-operation and friendship find rich expression in the cultural field too. Chinese and Vietnamese stage artists gave a joint performance on the evening of January 31 in the Great Hall of the People, watched by Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh and others. A song and dance ensemble from Viet Nam has been touring China for about a month and has given warmly welcomed performances in Peking, Shanghai and other cities.

China and Burma

Hail First Anniversary of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression Treaty

JANUARY 28 marked the first anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression.

Premiers Exchange Greetings

On January 27, Premier Chou En-lai sent a cable of congratulation to Burmese Prime Minister U Nu. In his cable the Premier said that the conclusion of the Sino-

Burmese Treaty was an event of historic significance in the friendly relations between the two countries. "The Treaty has embodied and developed the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence jointly initiated by our two countries, and also made a valuable contribution to the safeguarding of Asian and world peace," the Premier said. "In the past year, owing to the signing of this Treaty and the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty, the relations of friendship and co-operation between our two countries have

undergone an inspiring development. Leaders and personages from various circles of our two countries have frequently exchanged friendly visits. The warm and friendly welcome as well as the cordial and hospitable reception accorded us not long ago during our visit to Burma fully demonstrated the profound friendship between our two peoples. The economic and cultural relations between our two countries are also developing on an extensive scale. The recent signing of the Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation in Rangoon and the signing today of the Trade Agreement between our two countries in Peking have opened up new avenues for the development of economic and trade relations between our two countries. I am convinced that the relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Burma will be further consolidated and developed on the basis of the achievements we have already obtained."

On the same day, Prime Minister U Nu sent greetings to Premier Chou En-lai. The Treaty, he said, "is a fitting expression of the new height to which the traditional friendship between our two peoples has attained under the guidance of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. It is no less an abiding foundation for the further development of good neighbourly relations and ever widening co-operation between our two countries in all fields of human endeavour."

"The successful conclusion of the Burmese-Chinese Boundary Treaty and the exchange of friendship delegations on an unprecedented scale between our two countries on their respective National Days are a clear demonstration of the vitality and significance of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression for the two countries," the Burmese Prime Minister added. "We look forward to marching hand in hand with our Chinese neighbours along the path of peace, progress and prosperity."

Celebration Banquet

On January 27, Premier Chou En-lai gave a banquet to celebrate the anniversary and welcome the visiting Burmese Government Trade Delegation headed by U Thwin, Minister of Trade Development and Civil Supplies. In his speech Premier Chou En-lai said: "The development of the friendly relations between China and Burma provides an example; if other Asian countries have the same desire as China and Burma, similar friendly relations can be developed between them."

Friendly relations between China and Burma, Premier Chou En-lai added, have developed to such a degree because our two Governments have firmly adhered to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference. It is also because the two Governments, in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, have solved the long-standing boundary question left over by history.

Another reason for the constant growth of the friendly relations between China and Burma, Premier Chou En-lai



Festival on the Border — The Chinese and Burmese Peoples Rejoice Together

Woodcut in colour by Chu Yao-kuzi

went on, is the frequent exchange of friendly visits between leaders and personages of various circles of the two countries.

A boundary of peace and friendship, Premier Chou En-lai declared, has been established between our two countries. This boundary, far from separating us, links us together, and makes it possible for our two peoples to live in amity from generation to generation and pay each other visits as kinsmen do.

Speaking at the banquet, U Thwin said that friendship between Burma and China can never be interrupted or destroyed by anybody; it will last for ever, as long as the earth.

The Chinese press also warmly hailed the anniversary. *Renmin Ribao's* editorial of January 28 declared that the signing of the Treaty "marks a new stage in the friendly relations between China and Burma and affords a brilliant example for developing solidarity and friendship among Asian and African countries."

Trade Agreement Signed

The celebration of the anniversary was accompanied by the conclusion of a Sino-Burmese governmental trade agreement in Peking on January 27. The agreement was signed by Yeh Chi-chuang, Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade, and U Thwin. Earlier, on January 9, the two Governments had signed an Agreement on Economic and Technical Co-operation in Rangoon. That agreement provides that China will grant Burma a long-term, non-interest bearing loan to the amount of 30 million pounds sterling without any political conditions and privileges attached. The agreement also provides that according to China's capability and Burma's requirement, China will supply Burma with complete set equipment, dispatch technical experts and assist Burma in the training of its own experts.

Common Will of 1,700 Million People Of Asia and Africa

Following is a translation of a "Renmin Ribao" editorial published on January 26, 1961.—Ed.

THE Extraordinary Session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council recently held in Cairo has achieved great successes. The "Appeal to All Peoples of Asia and Africa," the "Statement to the United Nations" and the eleven resolutions on the Congo, Algeria, Laos, Cuba, etc., unanimously adopted at the session, give powerful support to the patriotic and just struggles of the Congolese, Algerian, Laotian and Cuban peoples; they sternly condemn the aggression and intervention engaged in by the imperialist bloc headed by the United States. The session decided to form an International Committee for aiding the Congo so as to provide effective and overall support for the legal Congolese Government; it also decided to organize a friendly delegation to visit the various parts of Asia and Africa and seek support for the Algerian people. These achievements of the session undoubtedly will further inspire the Asian and African peoples, particularly the Congolese, Algerian and Laotian peoples, in their fight to win and safeguard their national independence and against colonialist aggression.

The fact that the session, in which representatives from 32 Asian and African countries participated, quickly reached, in a matter of two days, unanimous views and decisions on many important international events, fully shows that the 1,700 million people of Asia and Africa are becoming daily more strongly united and are actively supporting each other in their common struggle against the aggression and intervention launched by the U.S.-led imperialists.

At the present time, the countries of Asia and Africa and the peoples of all the world are closely following developments in the Congolese situation. The Congo's independence and sovereignty have been seriously violated as a result of the intensified aggression by U.S. imperialism using the flag of the United Nations. The Congolese people, in order to uphold their national independence and safeguard their territory and sovereignty, are rallying closely around the legal Congolese Government headed by Lumumba-Gijenga and waging a heroic struggle under very difficult conditions. U.S. imperialism, however, is stepping up its collusion with the Belgian colonialists and intensifying its persecution of Premier Lumumba and other kidnapped leaders of the legal Congolese Government. It is extending its plot to split the Congo, in an attempt to stifle the determination

of the Congolese people to uphold their independence and freedom. Instigated and backed by the United States, the Belgian colonialists are reinforcing their troops in Ruanda-Urundi in preparation for an invasion, together with the U.S.-manipulated U.N. troops, of the areas controlled by the legal Congolese Government. Military personnel from West Germany, France and Italy, the lackeys in the NATO aggressive bloc of the United States, are hurrying to Leopoldville and Katanga to back up the rebel clique in the Congo. It is very clear that in a situation in which the national independence movements in Africa are mounting vigorously, the aim of U.S. imperialism in intensifying its aggression against the Congo is not only to occupy that country, enslave its people and plunder its rich resources, but also to maintain a stronghold in the heart of Africa and turn the Congo into an aggressive base from which to suppress and undermine the national independence movements in all the African countries. As the "Appeal to All Peoples of Asia and Africa" has pointed out, "the struggle of the Congolese people for national independence and freedom is our common struggle. The peoples of Asia and Africa, brought together by their common interests in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, must raise their voice energetically and give a helping hand to the fraternal people of the Congo to support it actively in its sacred battle."

In its criminal acts of aggression and intervention against the Congo, U.S. imperialism has once again used



Special Detachment Under the U.N. Flag

Cartoon by Fang Cheng

the flag of the United Nations to mask its ugly neo-colonialist visage. But, this despicable trick which U.S. imperialism a long time ago already resorted to in its war of aggression against Korea can no longer deceive anyone. In its "Statement to the United Nations," the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council has unequivocally denounced the U.N.O. and the bodies created by it in the Congo as "having been converted into an instrument of the new colonial powers and a smokescreen with which the imperialist circles of the United States cover up their aggressive intentions in the Congo." In order to oppose U.S. imperialism which, in its criminal acts of aggression against the Congo, uses U.N. troops as an instrument to suppress the Congolese people, many governments of the Asian and African countries have decided to withdraw their troops sent earlier to take part in the U.N. forces. The Council has requested the governments of these countries and of other Asian and African countries having troops in the Congo to place their troops as quickly as possible at the disposal of the legal Congolese Government at Stanleyville so as to support the just struggle of the Congolese people and their legal Government to safeguard their national independence and freedom. This request reflects the unanimous desire of the broad masses of the Asian and African peoples.

THE Council has given a high appraisal to the Algerian people's heroic struggle for independence and freedom. In the past six years and more, the Algerian people, under very difficult conditions, have carried on a steadfast fight against the hundreds of thousands of French colonial troops which, with modern equipment, are backed by U.S. imperialism and the aggressive NATO bloc; they have won one victory after another and liberated a vast area of their country. The unity and unyielding struggle of the Algerian people have set a brilliant example to the peoples of the African countries and all the oppressed nations in the world. On the contrary, the French colonialists, in their shameful colonial war, have been reduced to a state of utter exhaustion, acute financial difficulties and the further impoverishment of the people. Without the support of U.S. imperialism and the aggressive NATO bloc, the French colonial rulers would long ago have been unable to continue the fight. The Council's resolution on Algeria has strongly denounced NATO, and in the first place the Governments of the United States and the German Federal Republic for aiding the colonialist war against the Algerian people. This is perfectly justified.

The Council's resolution on Laos has vehemently condemned U.S. imperialism and its lackeys for launching an aggressive war in Laos, and demanded that the United States, Thailand and south Viet Nam completely withdraw their military personnel and equipment without delay from all the territory of Laos. To mobilize the peoples of the various countries of Asia and Africa to take action and give further support to the just struggle of the Laotian people, the session has fixed this coming March 15 as a day of support by the Asian and African peoples for the Laotian people's struggle for peace, neutrality, amity and national unity.



Storm

Poster by Ko Ming, Ko Wei and Wu Chun-chi

The resolutions adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council indicate that the ferocious, aggressive activities of U.S. imperialism in the areas of Asia and Africa have enabled more and more people to recognize its ugly face. The Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties points out: "International developments in recent years have furnished many new proofs of the fact that U.S. imperialism is the chief bulwark of world reaction and an international gendarme, that it has become an enemy of the peoples of the whole world." The more clearly the Asian and African peoples recognize the true features of the U.S. imperialists, the better it will be for the struggle of the peoples of various countries to win and safeguard their national independence.

The Chinese people, who long suffered from imperialist aggression and oppression, always sympathize with and support the just struggles of the peoples of other countries to win and uphold their national independence. They are always united as one with the peoples of all oppressed nations, and resolutely oppose the aggressive activities of the imperialist bloc headed by the United States. We heartily congratulate the Extraordinary Session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council on its success, warmly support its resolutions and are determined, together with the peoples of all the Asian and African countries, to strive for the complete implementation of these resolutions.

The Eisenhower Way

U.S. fighter planes were zooming across the skies of Laos, firing their rockets. The Seventh Fleet, decks cleared for action, prowled the South China Sea. The sabre-rattling U.S. press howled for a "Korean type of war" in Laos. Not to mention Cuba or Congo. . . . Such was Eisenhower's farewell as he stepped down from the presidency.

With that high-flown eloquence for which his speechwriters are famous, he recalled his efforts to secure "peace with justice" in the world. As his first "contribution to peace," he cited the Korean Armistice Agreement signed after he became president on January 20, 1953.

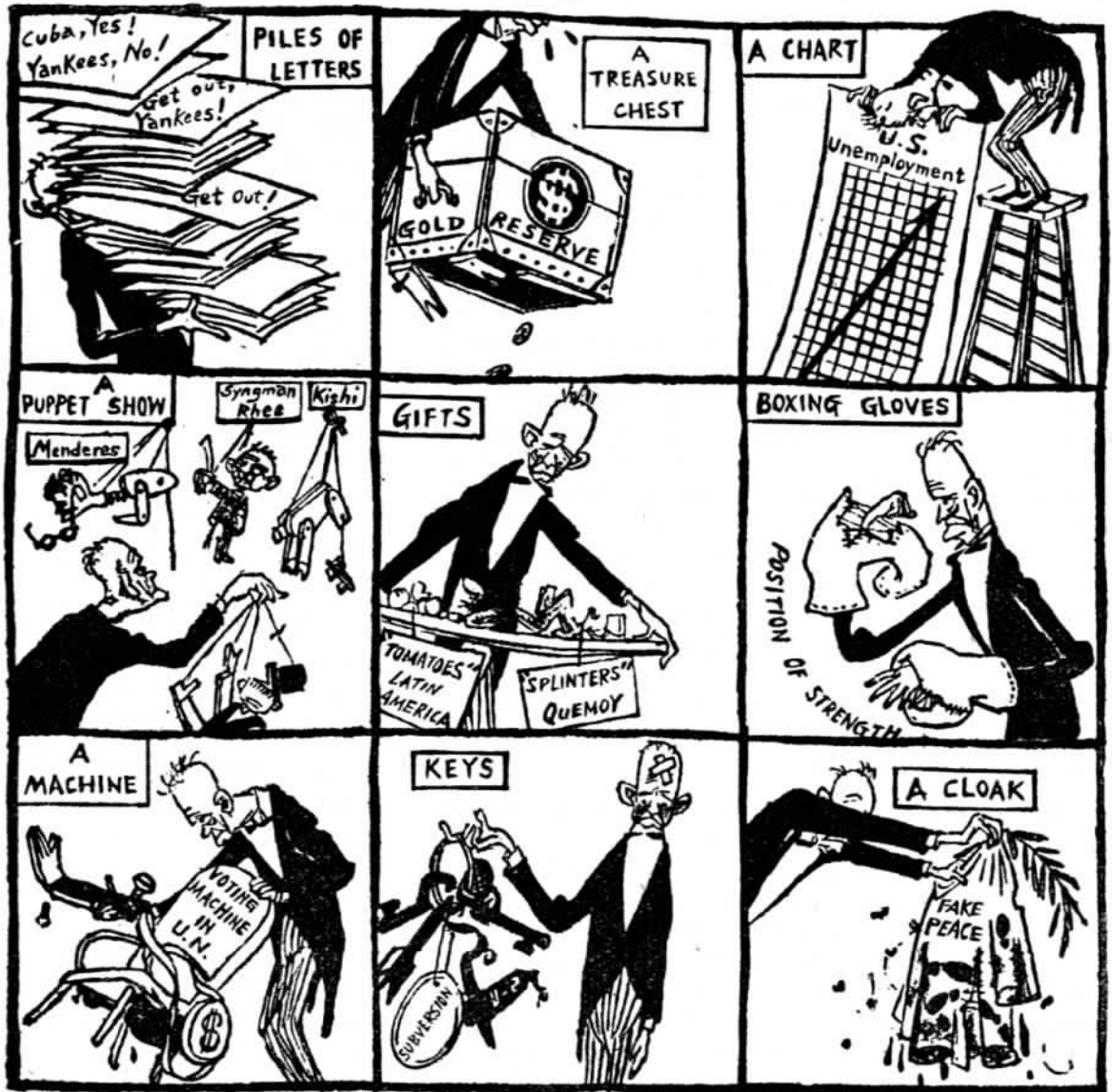
So the wheel has almost turned full circle! The man who has brought the United States to the brink of war in Laos today is the same who came to power eight years ago on a promise to the voters to end the war in Korea.

But was it by the grace of Eisenhower that peace came to Korea?

U.S. *News and World Report*, mouthpiece of the American monopolies, admitted in July 1954 that "the President is not happy over developments that led him to accept a truce in Korea, marking the first failure of American arms to win a victory since the war of 1812. . . ." Not Eisenhower, but the Korean and Chinese peoples, fighting shoulder to shoulder, brought about the Korean armistice when on the Korean battlefield they smashed the myth of "U.S. invincibility." Finally even the Pentagon brass-hats were forced to concede that they hadn't the ghost of a chance to win the war in Korea. When Eisenhower reluctantly accepted the Korean armistice, U.S. imperialism certified itself a paper tiger.

Yet now, as Eisenhower leaves the scene, the United States is again carrying on a vast cloak and dagger operation in Laos and threatening another "Korean war" there. Could it be that the balance of forces in the world had suddenly shifted in its favour? Far from it. All through Eisenhower's administration U.S. imperialism has steadily lost ground. By 1957 it was clear: The East wind prevails over the West wind. History had reached a new turning point. Even Walter Lippmann, aging Sibyl of the Wall Street press, wrote in December 1960: "The imbalance which was once in our favour has been changing. Since the Korean war, it has been changing greatly and by 1957, or thereabouts, our relative military and economic power in the world was declining dramatically. In the [U.S. presidential] campaign, Mr. Eisenhower indignantly denied this. But the fact is indisputable. . . ."

Yet this by no means excludes Washington squalls and adventures. There has been plenty of it. Guatemala, Lebanon, U.S.-instigated rebellion in Indonesia, U.S.-instigated repression in south Korea and south Viet Nam, U-2 flights and U.S. military blocs and bases round the world. . . . There's no need to cite completely the list.



President Eisenhower Hands Over . . .

Cartoon by Chiang Fan

The U.S. rulers are committed to a pair of harridans — war and intervention — and they look to them to get them out of their mounting economic difficulties. But, knowing the true weakness of their “position of strength,” they have misgivings that to launch another world war would be to stake the very existence of capitalism itself. This, however, all the more excites their appetite for “little” wars.

In his farewell speech to the nation, Eisenhower admitted the existence of “a permanent armaments industry of vast proportions” in the United States. In his last budget message he blithely allocates nearly 47,400 million dollars to direct military expenditures, that is, over 58 per cent of all U.S. budget outlays. Education, health and social security get a measly few percent from this retired general. He did not even bother to conceal that the United States is placing “an increased emphasis on ver-

satile and modern multi-purpose military units” so as to be “fully prepared” for “local” wars. Washington propagandists have done their best to make these local massacres sound like homely little affairs by dubbing them “brush-fire wars.” Laos, in the eyes of the U.S. imperialists, is just brushwood waiting to be lit into a nice bonfire at which they can warm their hands.

The warlike nature of U.S. imperialism does not change. Even in his last days as president, Eisenhower could not resist playing with fire in Laos.

Eisenhower came to the presidency as a man of war, and as such he leaves it. His acts conform exactly to the logic of the imperialists: “disrupt, fail, disrupt again, fail again, till their doom.” Such was the Eisenhower way.

— PIEN HSUEH

Industry

Small Plants Boost Chemical Output

by KU WEI-LIN

CHINA'S chemical industry, with its successive leaps forward over the past three years, has grown at a much faster rate than during the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57). An important contributing factor to this swift speed of growth has been the establishment of a great number of small chemical plants. First built on a big scale in 1958 and mostly run by the people themselves, they have fully proved their worth.

These small, mass-run plants are already a significant component part of the industry, satisfying many of the chemical needs of national construction and the people's livelihood. They will undoubtedly play an even bigger role in the future.

New Development in Chemical Industry

This new development in the chemical industry is the promising fruit of a policy formulated under the guidance of the Chinese Communist Party's general line for building socialism. This policy calls for the simultaneous development and integration of the work of large, medium-sized and small enterprises with the emphasis on the last two. In practice this has meant the wide-scale establishment of small and medium-sized chemical plants and particularly the unfolding of a mass campaign to build small chemical plants, using modern as well as indigenous methods of production, while the construction of large chemical plants, the core of the industry, is being speeded up.

As a result of these many-sided efforts, in addition to a number of large and medium-sized chemical enterprises, a very considerable number of small, mass-run chemical plants have been built in the last three years. These latter are widely distributed over the whole nation. It is thanks mainly to these small plants that many provinces with little or no chemical industry to speak of

in the past are now producing chemicals on an industrial scale and in large variety. This has practically ended the former unbalanced concentration of the chemical industry in a few coastal cities with all its attendant drawbacks.

Wide Range of Products

Over the last three years these small, mass-run chemical plants have shown a steady growth and consolidation. They have expanded their assortment of products, improved production techniques and the quality of their products and cut costs. The long list of chemicals they produce includes chemical fertilizers and other farm chemicals, acids, alkalis, inorganic salts, organic chemical raw materials, plastics, paints, drugs and rubber ware.

Such small plants are proving a particularly great boon to agriculture. Phosphorus and potassium ores mined by the people in various localities are being turned into phosphate and potash fertilizers by indigenous methods in many small plants. This accounts for a considerable part of the national output of these two fertilizers. More than one-third of the country's total output of phosphorous fertilizers is produced in this way.

People have usually taken it for granted that only big chemical plants can make synthetic ammonia. Since 1958, this idea has been utterly overturned by a number of small-scale pilot plants which have been producing standard synthetic ammonia and nitrogenous fertilizer. These plants are now concentrating their efforts on improving techniques to raise quality and output. They open broad perspectives for the growth of the synthetic ammonia industry in China.

Small plants are also producing nitrogenous fertilizer by indigenous methods. In many places ammonium sulphate is being extracted from slags and sulphur residues;

it is also being made from ammonia extracted from the waste water of small coke ovens.

The huge amounts of chemical fertilizers manufactured by the small chemical plants last year were a tremendous aid to agriculture. But in addition to this, the insecticides, antibiotics, drugs for curing animal diseases and rubber products—some of the other things turned out by small chemical plants—were and are a big factor in stimulating the growth of agriculture, animal husbandry, side-occupations, rural transport and irrigation.

These small chemical plants are a big help not only to agriculture but also to the big, modern industrial enterprises. Besides farm chemicals, they are turning out a wide range of chemical raw materials such as sulphuric, nitric and hydrochloric acids, soda ash and caustic soda, dynamite, acetone, furfural and bakelite. These are essential materials in the metallurgical, mining, electrical engineering, textile and paper-making industries.

The Kirin Chemical Industrial Company, for instance, gets a large part of the auxiliary raw materials it needs from the small chemical plants in its vicinity. Honan and Hunan are two provinces which used to import most of the chemical raw materials used by their industries. Now they have made themselves partly self-sufficient in a large number of chemicals by building many small local chemical plants.

Small chemical plants also turn out many articles of daily use. Plastic wares, drugs, sodium bicarbonate, home dyes, *weijing* (a seasoning), soya bean sauce, ink, soap and rubber toys are some of the articles they produce. As a matter of fact they enjoy certain advantages over the big plants. They have a flexibility that readily enables them to suit their production to temporary needs for relatively small quantities of goods, thus enabling them to give a quick answer to market demands.

The People Take Action

The extensive building of these small plants is inseparably linked with the carrying out of the mass line of the Communist Party in the chemical industry. It has proved to be the best way to tap the initiative and mobilize the energies of the people in manufacturing chemicals, something they once looked upon as being quite mysterious and beyond their powers to do.

It was the big leap in 1958 and the establishment of the rural people's communes that marked the start of a regular spurt in the production of chemicals by the masses and the building of commune plants to turn out chemical fertilizers, insecticides and other chemical products by indigenous methods. A further big development of small chemical plants came with the upsurge in



Chemical Plant in a Rural People's Commune

Sketch by Tseng Shang-ching

setting up urban people's communes in the first half of 1960, when commune members inspired by the big leap in the national economy as a whole and with a great release of popular initiative started a host of small-scale local chemical enterprises.

The story of the setting up of these small plants has many episodes showing the people's remarkable initiative and zeal. There have been plenty of difficulties but they have found that hard work, co-operative effort and perseverance can crack the nut of chemistry.

The Pingshan Chemical Plant, Hopei, is a typical example. It is a small works mainly producing phosphorous fertilizer including calcium and magnesium. When it was started, its workers knew little about the situation or extent of local raw material resources and lacked both technical know-how and up-to-date equipment. A 12-member team scoured the countryside to discover local sources of the necessary dolomite, phosphorus and other ores. To learn the necessary skills, they visited, worked in and learnt in 100 enterprises from Kirin in the northeast to Kwangsi in the south. Not having water-insulated furnaces, they made do with ordinary ones by giving extra care to their maintenance. Their efforts were duly rewarded with higher output. In 1960 this single plant produced thousands of tons of phosphorous fertilizer, enough to meet most of the needs of its county for its autumn crops and winter wheat.

Local Resources for Local Needs

The principle guiding the establishment and operation of small chemical plants is to use local resources to satisfy local needs.

Serving local needs means in practice making chemicals for agriculture, the big industrial enterprises and the everyday needs of the people. Since support to agriculture is a primary task of the chemical industry and farm chemicals are urgently needed in every farming area, small plants producing chemical fertilizers and insecticides claim first attention. If phosphorus ores, coke or coal are available, the small plants naturally go all out

for phosphorous fertilizer including calcium and magnesium. If a neighbourhood abounds in wild herbs suited for insecticides, this will naturally be the line they'll take.

As Shangchiu, Honan Province, for instance, is rich in nitre, the local people in 1958 started to use this on a massive scale in their small chemical plants to turn out potassium nitrate. Since then output has increased to such an extent that "Made-in-Shangchiu" potassium nitrate is now found in many other parts of the country. In Sinkiang, the small, mass-run chemical plants are turning out dynamite and soda ash from local materials such as nitre and natural soda of which many areas have rich deposits.

Much industrial waste in liquid, gas or solid form contains useful chemicals. This too has become a steady source of supply of raw materials for not a few small chemical plants, especially those in the big and medium-sized cities. Ammonium sulphate, for instance, is made by many small plants from coal tar and waste water in coking plants. Chemical plants in Honan Province are turning out products like hydrochloric acid and alcohol from waste.

Individual textile mills, food processing and other light industrial factories have also set up chemical workshops or "satellite plants" to recover the chemicals in their waste products or use their by-products to make chemicals. All these plants add grist to the mill of the chemical industry.

As a knowledge of the Party policy lying back of this nationwide effort to start small, mass run plants and the attendant advantages of these plants become more widely known, the mass movement to build these plants has gained increasing momentum. All those plants already built are working hard to improve their methods of production and consolidate their gains. Those with relatively simple equipment are introducing technical innovations and new equipment to raise production and labour efficiency. All are paying attention particularly to raising the degree of mechanization and semi-mechanization. As these advances bear fruit, everything goes to show that they will be making their weight felt more and more in China's chemical industry.

SIDELIGHTS

New Stone Bridges. New stone arch bridges are being built in China. Welcome news to those who have always stressed their technical advantages and aesthetic excellences. Over the last 2,000 years, historians claim, no fewer than 300 million of these bridges have been built in China. Many of them, like the 1,300-year-old Chiaochoy Bridge in Hopei Province, are still in use, evidence of the engineering skill of the Chinese working people. Now new attention is being paid to this ancient skill as part of the policy of "walking on two legs" which in this case means using both the most modern, up-to-date methods where necessary and useful, local, indigenous methods and materials where possible.

There is no blind traditionalism about this. Traditional techniques are being enriched with modern science and socialist ingenuity. The arch of a new masonry motor-bridge recently built in Hunan across a river feeding Lake Tungting measures 65 metres at its base. This is nearly twice as long as the longest single-span arch in pre-liberation China. It was built in under six months, much quicker than would have been possible in the past. Another outstanding example of the evolution of the old techniques is also in Hunan where a new stone bridge, 103 metres long by 10 wide, arches 50 metres above a river in Shihmen County. Both these bridges were completed more quickly than if steel or reinforced concrete had been used. Costs were slashed by using local materials and by economies on transport charges. These are only two of many similar bridges built in other parts of the country combining utility and efficiency with a traditional beauty that is unique.

Rice Transplanters. Ten Kiangsi agricultural farm machinery plants are busily making 50,000 improved rice transplanters before the spring rice transplanting gets under way in the province. Based on the popular Kiangsi-59, it is, while lighter, more sturdily built and has an improved power transmission. The improvements incorporated into the new model

are based on the suggestions of thousands of farmers who had used the Kiangsi-59 last year. With already something like 100,000 rice transplanters in the province, the addition of these improved transplanters will shorten again transplanting time this year.

Making Models. An indirect result of the rapid expansion of medical and veterinary educational facilities in this country over the last decade is the appearance of factories in several cities producing anatomical models. The Shanghai Anatomical Models Factory, established just after liberation, is now producing more than 300 kinds of human and animal models. Meticulously and accurately made by craftsmen in collaboration with medical and veterinary experts they are being used to teach biology, veterinary, medical and related sciences.

Some models, like those used in lectures on acupuncture and show in detail the distribution of blood vessels and nerve endings of man and certain domestic animals, are of clear plastic and have synchronized taped explanations and built-in lights to indicate where to apply the fine acupuncture probes to stimulate specified nerve endings for a desired therapeutic effect. Life-size articulated models of human beings also produced by this factory are being widely used to train more nurses in obstetrics, surgery and other branches to staff the commune-run clinics and new hospitals.

Watermelons in Winter. Taking about 80 days to mature, the luscious watermelons harvested this winter in Kwangtung Province is a new hybrid evolved by crossing a strain of "South Asia" with a local strain. This out-of-season watermelon has better preserving qualities and is sweeter and meatier than ordinary summer melons.

Bat Guano. During the nationwide drive to collect and make more fertilizer, a large deposit of bat guano was discovered on subtropical Hainan Island. Initial estimates place this find as more than 12,000 tons and to the farmer, this is welcome news. Bat guano, like that of the sea-fowls, is an extremely rich fertilizer and will help the Hainan islanders to grow bigger tropical and subtropical crops.

Indonesian Exhibition

The Indonesian Art Exhibition which recently closed in Peking and is now in Shanghai is a wide-ranging display of the work of Indonesian artists. It includes oil paintings, woodcuts, cartoons, sketches, and posters by most of the well-known Indonesian painters.

Landscape is well represented. Seashores under clear blue skies; fishing villages in the shade of coconut groves, the temples and dancers of Bali, flower shops and bird markets in towns and villages . . . attractive glimpses of a "country of a thousand isles." Developing their national art tradition in many varied forms, the Indonesian artists present a vivid record of the customs and manners of their country and the peaceful life of their people.

They deal too with other aspects of their life. Many works are devoted to themes of the people's struggle against imperialism. Here are guerilla fighters in the decisive operations against Dutch colonialism. Here are cartoons, in the style of comic allegories, satirizing the hypocrisy of Eisenhower and poking fun at Dulles' failure in instigating rebel groups to carry out subversive activities. Here too are first-hand sketches of the U.S. flier Pope sent to murder Indonesians from the air and now standing in the dock, and of mass demonstrations demanding the return of West Irian.



To the Bazaar

Oil painting by Indonesian artist Henk Ngantung

It goes without saying that Chinese visitors are keenly interested in these.

The very wide participation of the outstanding artists of Indonesia in this exhibition is typically indicative of the profound friendship of the Indonesian people for the Chinese people. Indonesian art proudly rejects the influence of the cultural aggression of the colonialists with its emphasis on the glorification of the feudal, the so-called "picturesque" outgrown and the superstitious, the Hollywood-style treatment of the beauty of Indonesian women . . . all adding up to a distorted picture of the life of the Indonesian people. We were inspired to see an art that has a distinct national colour and style, that gives expression to the love of a people for labour and for peace, and their noble determination to end exploitation and oppression. This is an art that must inevitably evoke a deep chord of response among the peoples of all lands.

* * *

Graphic Art

A graphic art exhibition showing new efforts by Chinese artists in the past year to portray contemporary life in China opened at the Gallery of the Artists' Union on January 21. Scheduled to run until February 5, the exhibition brings together 185 works from Peking and Szechuan and Kwangtung Provinces. It includes new works by such well-known woodcut artists as Ku Yuan, Li Hua and Huang Hsin-po as well as works by many newcomers and amateurs.

Most of the works shown portray the deep-going changes taking place in the



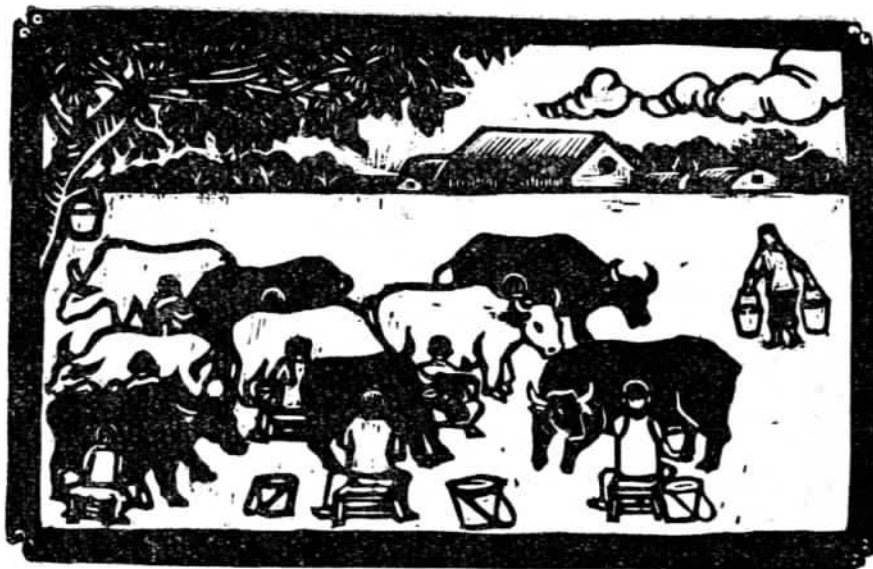
Rural Commune Cadres After a Meeting

Woodcut by Li Chun

Chinese countryside, the mechanization of farm work, the transformation through irrigation of barren soil into fertile farmland, the life of the people's communes. Works by peasant amateurs naturally revolve round this latter theme; those by navymen show the vigilant guard they keep against the enemy along the coasts.

Each of the three areas has its own local atmosphere. Peking artists picture rural life on the northern plains. As many of them are veterans, their works, though not numerous, maintain a high artistic standard. Kwangtung artists, many among them amateurs, show varied aspects of fishermen's life; their works are characterized by a freshness of style and freedom from convention. The Szechuan group of prints shows a most rapid growth of art in this province. The majority of these are by young artists in Chungking. They have created many works of large size depicting the natural beauties of the mountainous southwest.

Lu Hsun, one of China's greatest cultural figures, gave a decisive impulse to modern woodcut technique in the 30s. He helped to introduce into China the woodcuts of leading Euro-



Milking Time

Woodcut by Li Chung-kuang, a peasant of Kwangtung Province

pean revolutionary artists. Chinese woodcut artists, learning from them and drawing upon China's rich tradition in this field, quickly turned the woodcut into a powerful weapon in the people's revolutionary struggle—and it has remained so. Woodcuts, therefore, take up a major part of this exhibition.

Besides woodcuts, the exhibits include a number of etchings and lithographs, which are growing in popularity as art forms.

The present exhibition is being held simultaneously in Peking, Chungking and Canton with a view in part to "providing more opportunities for graphic artists to exchange experience and learn from each other."

BALLET

"Daughter of Castile"

Peking watched with great interest the spirited performance of a four-act ballet by dancers who, before tackling this production, had previously had no regular, systematic ballet training. *Daughter of Castile*, presented by the Tientsin People's Song and Dance Company, played to packed houses throughout its two-week season which opened January 14.

This ballet was adapted by the noted Soviet composer R. Gliere from the great Spanish dramatist and poet Lope de Vega's *Fuenteovejuna* (*Sheep's Well*). It tells the story, dating back

to 1476, of the brave peasant girl Laurencia who led the people of her village to defy and destroy their oppressor, the local feudal lord.

The curtain rises on a Spanish country scene. A medieval castle and cathedral dominate the distance beyond the fields. The villagers of Sheep's Well, their day's work done, are on their way home carrying basketsful of grapes. Merrily they bid each other goodbye while the young people, lingering a moment, dance in light-hearted joy. From the very beginning the ballet shows its audience the gay, good nature and tough courage of the Spanish people.

Two young couples, Laurencia and Frondoso, Mengo and Jacinta, are in



Jacinta and Her Sweetheart
Sketch by Li Ke-yu

love. A dark shadow, however, overcasts their happiness. Fernan Gomez, the feudal lord, stands in their way. He tries to win the beautiful Laurencia but is angrily repulsed. In his frustrated lust, he ravishes young Jacinta. Jacinta, distraught, succeeds in escaping and returns home the night of Laurencia's wedding. Her suffering stirs the bitter wrath of the wedding guests. To overawe them, Gomez and his men kidnap the two young men. This only fans the flames of the popular anger and the villagers, led by Laurencia, storm and set fire to the castle to destroy the tyrant.

The critics have been warm in their praise and given a generally encouraging assessment of this bold effort on the part of the Tientsin company. In a matter of months, the dancers succeeded in learning some of the intricate techniques of classical ballet dancing. They delved into Spanish life and manners and have given pretty successful characterizations in the main roles. Tang Ying and Wang Pei-chuan, alternating in the role of Laurencia, present a brave, optimistic and lively heroine; Chu Hsueh-feng is a pure and tender Jacinta; Wang Kun is a warm and open-hearted Frondoso. They are well supported in the secondary roles and by the *corps de ballet*.

La Fille Mal Gardée, *Swan Lake*, *Corsair*, and *Giselle* from the classical repertoire are, of course, performed by the Experimental Ballet Theatre of the Peking Dancing School. But the Tientsin People's Song and Dance Company is the first local theatrical company to try its hand at a full-length classical ballet.

THEATRE

Honan Opera "Three Ladies Wail in the Throne Room"

Peking has recently seen several excellent new adaptations of traditional operas not only in the classical Peking opera style itself but in a number of the more than 400 local opera styles, brought here on tour from their native stages. As examples of earlier efforts in re-adapting traditional operas, there are *The White Snake* and *The Wild Boar Forest*, two Peking operas which have captivated audiences in many foreign lands.



A scene from "Three Ladies Wail in the Throne Room." Kneeling in foreground are Tsan Kuei Fei (left) and Princess Yin Ping

Among more recent efforts, there is the much talked about *Man Jiang Hong* (name of a melody, literally meaning "red all over the river"), a new Peking opera based on that perennially favourite historical stage figure General Yueh Fei, the patriot-defender of the Sung Empire in the 12th century, and *Young Phoenix Soars High*, a new version of an old Peking opera which had its premiere only last New Year's Day. This latter is about a brave bondsmaid who, despite her humble station, repelled the invaders threatening to overthrow the House of Sung. Now we saw *Three Ladies Wail in the Throne Room*, a comedy adapted from the traditional opera *Chin Shui Bridge* and staged recently by the visiting Honan Opera Theatre's Second Company.

The serenity of the throne room is broken by loud lamentations: Chin Ying, grandson of the Emperor Tai Tsung (Tang Dynasty, 7th century), has caused the death of a high-ranking official, the father of Tsan Kuei Fei, one of the emperor's concubines who demands justice of the emperor. The accused grandson's mother, Princess Yin Ping, aided by his grandmother, the empress, implores the emperor to pardon the accused. A daughter laments her father; a mother wails for her son. What is the emperor to do?

The feudal code says: "The killer must repay the killed with his own life." But there is the security of the state to consider: Chin Ying's father, a high-ranking general, is leading a campaign against foreign aggressors.

On the other hand, an easy pardon for his grandson would go ill with the reputation of the ruler who is founder of the great Tang Empire. The sagacious emperor, however, finds a way out that turns lamentation to reconciliation and rejoicing and keeps the audience laughing. Calling this new version a "crystallization of the people's wisdom," *Renmin Ribao's* reviewer has compared the varied treatments of this theme and characters in several different types of local

opera and pointed out: "In short, while adhering to the common principle of being true to artistic logic, we see a hundred flowers blossoming and each excelling in its own way."

SHORT NOTES

New Films. *A Revolutionary Family*, describing how an ordinary woman gradually accepts revolutionary ideas and grows into a staunch fighter after her husband gives up his life in the struggle against the Kuomintang regime, is among the eight new Chinese films showing to packed houses in Peking in the past weeks.

This film was adapted, in colour, from the best-selling revolutionary reminiscences, *My Family*, by Tao Cheng. It is one of ten features produced by the Peking Film Studio in 1960. The latter included *In the Name of the Revolution*, the first Chinese-made film on Lenin based on the play of that name by the Soviet dramatist M. Shatrov and seen by millions throughout China, and *Keep the Red Flag Flying* from the novel by Liang Pin.

The other seven new films on view in the capital were produced by the Shanghai, Changchun and August First Studios. They are varied in subject covering present-day life in the rural areas and in factories as well as past and contemporary revolutionary struggles.

Turbulent Flow, a product of the Shanghai Film Studio and reflecting the success of the mass line in the management of a factory, is set against

the background of the big leap forward in Shanghai's industry. The scenario was written by worker-writer Fei Li-wen. Shanghai, one of China's film centres, produced many films on contemporary themes last year.

Five Red Clouds is the title of a colour film portraying the liberation struggle of the people of Li nationality on Hainan Island. This film by the army's August First Film Studio is based on a dance drama which won high critical and audience acclaim. The August First Studio produced eight new features last year dealing with revolutionary struggles of the past decades.

* * *

National Minority Literature. Two 600-odd-page volumes of selected short stories, poems and folk songs authored by national minority writers between 1949 and 1959 were published in 1960 in the Han language by Peking's People's Literature Publishing House, one of China's biggest.

Rich in national flavour, they give an authentic picture of the life and struggles of the people of the national minorities during the periods of the new-democratic and socialist revolutions.

Altogether, 159 works by national minority writers have been published in the Han language in post-liberation years, but these constitute only a small part of the roughly 800 works published in the written languages of the writers' own nationalities.

Some national minorities have a long tradition of both written and oral folk literature and its enormous artistic value is receiving full recognition and appreciation. Prior to liberation, these works were almost completely unknown outside the areas where they originated.

To unearth these inexhaustible literary treasures, groups of literary and art workers have been sent to the minority areas. In the multi-national province of Yunnan alone, more than one hundred thousand classical and folk works of literature have been rediscovered and collected. Five long narrative folk poems have already appeared in print in the Han language. They are among the series which the China Folk Literature and Arts Research Institute plans to bring out in the next few years.

Backing for Cuba!

Over 1,000 Peking citizens from various walks of life held a rally on January 31 to give a rousing welcome home to the Chinese Friendship Delegation headed by Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, which recently returned from Cuba. The rally expressed full support for the Cuban people in their patriotic and just struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi, in his speech at the rally, extended thanks to the leaders, the Government and people of Cuba for the warm reception accorded to the Chinese delegation during its visit. Praising the soaring national revolutionary enthusiasm of the Cuban people in their resolute opposition to U.S. imperialism, Vice-Premier Chen Yi declared that the heroic Cuban people are playing a great role in world affairs. "China and Cuba support each other. The Chinese people will always be on the side of the Cuban people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism," stated the Vice-Premier.

Lin Feng, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, who chaired the rally, said that the visit of the Chinese Friendship Delegation to Cuba has further promoted the traditional militant friendship between the Chinese and Cuban peoples and strengthened their solidarity in the cause of opposing their common enemy — U.S. imperialism, in building their own motherlands and upholding world peace.

Kuo Mo-jo gave a detailed report on the Chinese delegation's visit. He spoke of the heroic spirit of the Cuban people and their fearlessness in the face of U.S. imperialism. He gave a full account of their achievements in land reform and in industrial, cultural and educational reforms. He too spoke of the sincere friendship of the Cuban people for the Chinese people. He cited instances which he himself had seen showing how highly the Cuban people regard Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the great attention they pay to his writings.

In his speech, the Cuban Ambassador Oscar Pino Santos said: "It is

with a feeling of pride that the Cuban people express their warm feeling and respects to the people of China and their leaders." He expressed gratitude to China for the generous support given to the Cuban people at a critical time; he declared that "they are determined to answer this co-operation, not only by material production, but also by carrying forward the struggle against colonialism and for progress and peace with increased strength."

* * *

A 55-Member Cuban Ballet Company led by Fernando Alonso is performing in Peking. Chairman Liu Shao-chi, on January 31, received and had a cordial talk with Fernando Alonso and leading artists of the company. He attended their performance on the same evening.

* * *

Peking held a rally on January 27 to commemorate the 108th anniversary of the birth of the Cuban national hero Jose Marti.

Sino-Nepalese Joint Boundary Committee

The second session of the Chinese-Nepalese Joint Boundary Committee held four meetings in Peking from January 18 to 28. The two sides smoothly reached agreement on various questions concerning conducting investigations and surveys along the Sino-Nepalese boundary on the basis of the recommendations put forward by the experts of the two sides. The experts will hold further meetings before the next Joint Committee meeting.

On January 23, the Nepalese delegation to the Joint Boundary Committee, headed by Major-General Padma Bahadur Khatri, was honoured at a banquet given by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi.

At the banquet, referring to the establishment last August of the Chinese-Nepalese Joint Boundary Committee and its first session in Kathmandu, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said that the two sides, in a spirit of friendly co-operation, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, and nego-

tiation on an equal footing, laid a good foundation for an overall settlement of the boundary question between the two countries. The Vice-Premier expressed his conviction that the future work of the Joint Committee will advance still more speedily towards a final, satisfactory settlement of the boundary question.

Speaking about the friendship between the Chinese and Nepalese peoples, the Vice-Premier declared that the Chinese Government has a deep confidence in the policy of independence, sovereignty, peace and neutrality which is consistently pursued by the Kingdom of Nepal and in its concern and efforts for the strengthening of Sino-Nepalese friendship. The peaceful foreign policy of the Chinese Government is firm and unshakable and we will never swerve in our efforts to consolidate and strengthen Sino-Nepalese friendship, said the Vice-Premier.

Major-General Khatri, in his speech, expressed the confidence that the two sides will do their work speedily and achieve satisfactory results. In the international field, he said, the theory of Panch Shila is being very well maintained in its spirit and to the letter by China. The Major-General praised the peace-loving nature of the Chinese Government and people.

Indian National Day Greeted

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai sent messages of greeting to Rajendra Prasad, President of the Republic of India, and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on the occasion of India's 11th National Day. Chairman Liu expressed his sincere hope that the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples will continue to grow stronger and develop; he wished the Indian people well-being and their country prosperity. Premier Chou sent good wishes to the Indian people for new successes in building up their country and safeguarding Asian and world peace.

Speaking at the National Day reception given by the Indian Ambassador in Peking, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said that both China and India face tremendous tasks in economic construction and that nothing is more important to the two peoples than building up their respective countries. While striving themselves to build

their country, the Chinese people earnestly hope that their neighbour India and other Asian and African countries will also speedily gain in prosperity and strength. He wished the Indian Government and people success in their Third Five-Year Plan which would start soon.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: "The friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples is a profound one. Sino-Indian friendship is in the fundamental interest of our two peoples. Our two peoples have been on friendly terms for thousands of years, and will remain friends for generations to come."

"The Chinese Government consistently pursues a foreign policy of peace, strictly abides by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and wishes to live at peace with all countries in the world, and especially with its Asian neighbours, on the basis of the Five Principles. The Chinese Government has always held that a fair and reasonable solution can be found to any issues between nations through friendly consultations, provided the parties concerned have the sincere desire and are guided by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The Chinese Government will continue to work to uphold and consolidate Sino-Indian friendship," the Vice-Premier declared.

Chinese T.U. Delegation in Japan

A 10-member delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions headed by Li Chieh-po is paying a friendly visit to Japan at the invitation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO).

On the evening of their arrival in Tokyo on January 24, the Chinese delegation was welcomed at a party given by SOHYO. Akira Iwai, SOHYO Secretary-General, expressed sincere thanks to the Chinese working class for its support to the Japanese workers' struggle last year against the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty. He expressed confidence that the visit of the Chinese delegation would contribute to strengthening solidarity and friendship between the working class of the two countries. Li Chieh-po in his reply praised the Japanese workers' great contribution in combating the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war and in defending peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The Chinese delegation was also warmly welcomed at a meeting held by the Kyoto Council of SOHYO and attended by people of all sections. Li Chieh-po said on this occasion that the tremendous successes won by the Japanese people in their just and patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism are not only a victory for themselves, but also a support to the Chinese people's socialist construction. He expressed confidence that the Japanese people would certainly win the final victory and that an independent, peaceful, democratic and neutral Japan would emerge in the world.

While visiting Fukuoka, Li Chieh-po, in answer to questions raised by

Japanese pressmen concerning Sino-Japanese relations, said that from the press conference of Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda on January 28, it was apparent that the Ikeda government followed U.S. orders on the question of Sino-Japanese relations and was in no way different from the Kishi government in pursuing a policy hostile towards China. Referring to Ikeda's remark that relations between Japan and China could not be decided by Tokyo and Peking and that Japan should guard against going ahead of others with regard to relations with China, Li Chieh-po pointedly asked: What difference existed between this and the words of Kishi?

Looting of Chinese Art Treasures: Serious Warning to U.S.

A spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Culture in a statement issued on January 30 gave a grave warning to the U.S. Government to cease immediately its looting of Chinese cultural treasures from Taiwan.

The spokesman recalled that as early as February 12 last year, the U.S. State Department announced that a so-called agreement had been made with the Chiang Kai-shek clique on taking precious Chinese antiques from Taiwan to be exhibited in the U.S. This "exhibition," he pointed out, was being used to cover up the U.S. attempt to loot these relics which were taken by the Chiang Kai-shek clique to Taiwan before liberation.

On February 21, 1960, the Chinese Ministry of Culture was authorized to issue a statement seriously warning the U.S. Government and the Chiang Kai-shek clique. U.S. imperialism, however, has not halted its criminal activities and has prepared to transport to the U.S. the best of the Chinese art treasures in Taiwan. These are 253 items in nine categories. They include rare ancient scrolls of painting and calligraphy, unique bronzes, porcelains, exquisite brocades, other works in jade, enamel and carved lacquer and sculptures. All of them are rare works of high historical and artistic value.

The spokesman drew attention to the report that the U.S. Government had assigned the destroyer-tender *Bryce Canyon* of the U.S. 7th Fleet the task of shipping these treasures to the U.S. The ship will leave the Far East on February 12 and reach the U.S. in March. This has once again unmasked before the people of the whole world the ugly, shameless and predatory countenance of U.S. imperialism, the spokesman said.

He called on fellow-countrymen and all patriots in Taiwan to continue their struggle to stop this spiriting away of national cultural treasures by U.S. imperialism working hand in glove with the Chiang Kai-shek clique.

This Ministry, the spokesman declared, hereby serves another serious warning to the U.S. Government that it must put an immediate stop to all its present activities designed to loot China's cultural treasures now in Taiwan. Meanwhile, the Ministry seriously warns the Chiang Kai-shek clique to cease at once all its criminal acts of selling off our country's cultural treasures.

The Chinese cultural treasures now in Taiwan belong to the 650 million Chinese people, the spokesman said. The Chiang Kai-shek clique has absolutely no right to dispose of them. This Ministry, he continued, once again states solemnly that all "agreements" and "contracts" concluded illegally between the U.S. Government and the Chiang Kai-shek clique for looting China's cultural treasures are null and void. We are determined to restore all these cultural riches to our country, no matter where they are shipped to, the spokesman declared.

PEKING REVIEW

Subscribe NOW

"PEKING REVIEW" brings you news and views
of China every week by airmail

Place or renew your subscription at any of the following dealers (continued from back cover):

- New Century Book House**
C-17 Majestic Circle,
Bangalore-9
- People's Book House**
Sukhdeo Pd.,
Verma Road, Patna-1
- People's Book House**
Near Sambhaji Bridge
Laxmi Road,
Poona-2
- P.P.H. Bookstall**
190-B. Khetwadi Main Road
Bombay-4
- Prabhath Book House**
Cannanshed Road
Erankulam,
Kerala State
- Visalaandhra Publishing House**
Buckinghampet P. O.
P. B. 383, Vijayawada-2,
Andhra State
- INDONESIA**
Toko Buku RADA
Pantjoran No. 12
Jakarta VI/3
- IRAN**
Bookstore Sako Hovsepian
48 Ave. Marshal Stalin
Teheran
- IRAQ**
Baghdad Publishing House
Al-Jihad Street,
Baghdad
- ISRAEL**
"Lepac" Ltd.
20 Brenner St.,
P. O. Box 1136
Tel-Aviv
"Haifilepac"
11, Arlosorov St.,
P. O. Box 1794
Haifa
Sifriat Poalim Ltd.,
73, Allenby St.,
P. O. Box 526
Tel-Aviv
Popular Bookshop
Ek-Khanonq St.,
P. O. Box 167
Nazareth
- ITALY**
Libreria Rinascita
Via delle Botteghe Oscure 1-2
Roma
- JAMAICA**
K. Hugh & Co.
76, Princess Street,
Kingston
- JAPAN**
Far Eastern Booksellers,
No. 2, 2-chome, Kanda-
Jinbocho,
Chiyodaku,
Tokyo
Nauka Ltd.,
No. 2, Kanda-Jinbocho,
Chiyodaku,
Tokyo
Daian Co. Ltd.,
No. 14, 2-chome, Kanda-
Jinbocho,
Chiyodaku,
Tokyo
Uchiyama Bookstore
3, 2-chome, Hitotsubashi
Kanda, Chiyodaku
Tokyo
- KAMERUN**
Librairie du Peuple Africain
B. P. 1183,
Yaounde
- LEBANON**
Dar El Farabi
B. P. 3181
Beyrouth
- MALI**
LETOILE NOIRE
Librairie-Papeterie-Journaux
Rue Soundiata Keito Angle 115
Bolibana-Bamako
- MAURITIUS**
Students' Book Club
23 Joseph Riviere St.,
Port Louis
- MEXICO**
Editora y Distribuidora
Nacional de Publicaciones,
S. de R. L.
Luis Gonzalez Obregon No. 17
Apartado No. 13709 Suc 45
México 1, D. F.
Fondo de Cultura Popular,
S. de R. L.
Av. Hidalgo 55-B
México 1, D. F.
Servicios Bibliograficos
Apartado Postal 8336
México 1, D. F.
- MOROCCO**
"SOCHEPRESS"
1, Place de Bandoeng,
Casablanca
Av. Landaís (Guéliz), Marrakech
Rue de la Corse (vn), Meknès
Place Mohammed V, Rabat
Rue Albert 1, Kenitra
22, Rue Bourdonneau, Fés
19-23, Rue Bonaparte, Oujda
- Librairie-Papeterie "Le Livre"
2, Rue du Président Berge
Rabat
- NEPAL**
N. G. Vaidya
Saugal Tole, Lalitpur
Kathmandu
- NEW ZEALAND**
Modern Books
48A Manners St.,
Wellington
The Progressive Book Society Ltd.,
14-16 Darby Street,
Auckland, C. 1
- NIGERIA**
Abdul Aziis Trading & Sons
G. P. O. Box 1291
Ibadan
- NORWAY**
John Grundt Tanum
Tidligere Aschehougs Boghandel
Kari Johans Gate 43,
Oslo
A/S Bokhjernet
Stortingsplass 7,
Oslo
A/S Oslo Bok-og Papirhandel
1, Vikjords EFTF
Schweigaards gt. 56,
Oslo
- PANAMA**
Cooperativa Escolar de Panamaña
Apartado 1951
Plaza de la Loteria
- PERU**
Unidad
Voz del Pueblo
Ritmo de la Epoca
Apurimac (Cuevo) 259-2
Lima
- SOUTH AFRICA**
H. A. U. M.
303 Monarch-House
58 Long Street
Cape Town
- SUDAN**
Al Mowatin Bookshop
P. O. Box 1130,
Khartoum
New Thought Library
P. O. Box 169
Atbara
- SWEDEN**
Forlagsaktiebolaget Arbetarkultur,
Kungsgatan 84,
Stockholm
- Svensk-Kinesiska Föreningen
Box 12007
Stockholm 12
Gleerupska Universitets,
Bokhandeln,
Lund
C.E. Fritzes Kungl.
Havbokhandel
Stockholm 16
Gumperts Aktie Bolag,
Sodra Hamngatan 35
Goteborg
Almqvist & Wiksell
Gamla Brogatan 26
Stockholm-C
- SWITZERLAND**
Librairie Rousseau,
36, rue JJ Rousseau,
Genève
Genossenschaft Literaturvertrieb
Feldstrasse 46,
Zürich 4
Pinkus & Co.,
Limmatbuchhandlung,
Froschaugasse 7,
Zürich 1
- TRIESTE**
Libreria Internazionale,
Licio Cappelli,
Corso, 12
- TUNISIA**
Librairie En-Najah,
Hedi Ben Abdel Gheni
58, Rue Djâmaâ Ez-Zitouna
Tunis
Branch: Succursale SOUSSE
6, Rue Ali Bellahouane
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC**
Dar El Shark Bookshop
8, Soliman Pasha Street,
Cairo
- URUGUAY**
Ediciones Pueblos Unidos Ltda.,
Tacuarembó 1494,
Casilla Correo 539
Montevideo
- U.S.A.**
Imported Publications & Products
4 West 16th Street,
New York 11, N. Y.
- VENEZUELA**
Distribuidora Magrija C. A.
Apartado de Correos No. 6705
Caracas
- ZANZIBAR**
A. R. Mohamed
P. O. Box 1188
Zanzibar

Or write directly to GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China

PEKING REVIEW

*Airmailed to subscribers the world over
every week*

For up-to-date, authoritative coverage on China
and Chinese views on international affairs read
"PEKING REVIEW," China's only weekly maga-
zine in English

Place or renew your subscription at any of the following dealers:

ARGENTINA

Norberto O. Martinez,
Av. Olivera 1556,
Buenos Aires

AUSTRALIA

A. Keesing
Box No. 4886, G. P. O.
Sydney, N.S.W.

AUSTRIA

Globus-Buchvertrieb
Salzgries 16,
Wien 1

BELGIUM

Du Monde Entier,
5 Place St-Jean,
Bruxelles

Librairie Romain Rolland
Place des Carmes, 12
Liege

BOLIVIA

Libreria y Papeleria
Altiplano Ltda.
Casilla No. 1208
Cochabamba

BRAZIL

Agencia Intercambio
Cultural
Rua Riachuelo, 342-Loja 2
São Paulo

Editorial Vitoria Ltda.
Rua Juan Pablo Duarte,
50 Sobrado,
Rio de Janeiro

Livraria Farrroupilha Ltda.
Rua Andrade Neves, 155
Ed. Itapiru-Sala, 32
Porto Alegre, Rio Gr. do Sul

BURMA

Kyaw Linn Book Sellers and
Publishers
180, 51st Street,
Rangoon

People's Literature
Committee and House
546, Merchant Street
Rangoon

The International Publishing
House
No. 11 South Moat,
Sule Pagoda,
Rangoon

CAMBODIA

Librairie Papeterie
Vuong-Sanh-Lai
130, Phlaur Ang-Eng
Phnom-Penh

CANADA

Progress Subscription Service
42-48 Stafford Street
Toronto 3,
Ontario

People's Co-operative Bookstore
Association
307 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B. C.

CEYLON

People's Publishing House
249, 1st Division
Maradana,
Colombo-10

CHILE

Yuman Ley Wong
Santo Domingo No. 2310
Santiago

Umsa Int'l Co. Ltd.
P. O. Box (Casilla) 10221,
Santiago

Empresa Editora "Austral" Ltda.
Santo Domingo 1216
Casilla 13201,
Santiago

COLOMBIA

Ediciones Suramerica Ltda.
Apartado Aéreo 8971
Bogota

COSTA RICA

Importadora Y Distribuidora
de Literatura S. A.
Apartado 4665
San Jose

CUBA

Libreria Cubana, S. A.
Lagunas No. 10
Havana

Kwong Wah Po
Periodico Chino
Zanja No. 62 Altos
Havana

CYPRUS

Delta Trading Co.,
Ledra Street
Nicosia

DENMARK

Land og Føls Boghandel A/S
Bredgade 37
Kobenhavn K

Forlaget Tiden
Dr. Tvaergade 3
Kobenhavn K

ECUADOR

Libreria TODALUZ
Casilla de Correos 4957
Guayaquil

ENGLAND

Central Books Ltd.,
37 Grays Inn Road,
London, W.C.1

Collet's Holdings Ltd.
45 Museum Street,
London, W.C.1

Wm. Dawson & Sons Ltd.,
Cannon House, Macklin Street,
London, W.C.2

ETHIOPIA

International Press Agency
George. P. Giannopoulos.
P. O. Box 120
Addis Ababa

FINLAND

Kansankulttuuri Oy,
Simonkatu 8,
Helsinki

FRANCE

Centre de Diffusion du Livre et
de la Presse
140-142, Boul. Diderot,
Paris 12e

Librairie du Globe
21, Rue des Carmes,
Paris 5e

Association des Amitiés
Franco-Chinoises
28, Rue Monsieur le Prince
Paris, VIe

Maison du Livre Etranger
9, Rue de l'Eperon,
Paris 6e

Presses Universitaires
de France
17, Rue Soufflot,
Paris 5e

WEST GERMANY

Brücken-Verlag GmbH
Düsseldorf 1,
Franklinstr., 38

KAWE
Berlin-Charlottenburg 2,
Jebensstrasse

Kuban & Sagner
(13b) München 34
Schliesfach 68

GHANA

Presbyterian Book Depot Ltd.
P. O. Box 195
Accra

GUINEA

Librairie Africaine
B. P. 1035
Conakry

HOLLAND

Paekhandel "Pegasus"
Leidsestraat 25,
Amsterdam - C

ICELAND

Kaupfélag Reykjavíkur
og Nagrennis
Skolavordustig 12,
Reykjavik

Isleifur Hognason,
Austurbrun 33,
P. O. Box 1272,
Reykjavik

INDIA

People's Publishing House Ltd.,
5, Jhandewallan Estate,
M. M. Rd.,
New Delhi

National Book Agency Ltd.,
12 Bankim Chatterjee Street,
Calcutta-12

N.C.B.H. (Private) Ltd.,
6, Nallathambi Chetty Street
Ellis Road, Mount Road
Madras-2

(CONTINUED ON INSIDE BACK
COVER)

Or write directly to GUOZI SHUDIAN, P.O. Box 399, Peking, China