

PEKING REVIEW

14

April 7, 1961

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Art, China and the World and
Other Features

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS



Selected Works
of
MAO TSE-TUNG

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

April 7, 1961 Vol. IV No. 14

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April 7, 1961

Round the Week

World Table Tennis Championships Open

The sport event of the week is the opening of the 26th World Table Tennis Championships in Peking.

Hours before the opening ceremony began at 3 p.m. on April 4, cars and buses carrying sports fans and enthusiasts streamed to the Peking Workers' Gymnasium on the city's eastern outskirts. The gymnasium is a brand-new, circular structure. Its outer walls are of glass and cream-coloured cement with an upper frieze of green glazed tiles. In brilliant sunshine, with scores of multi-coloured banners fluttering atop it in the light spring breeze, gay music from loudspeakers, colourful posters and burgeoning trees and flowers, it made a brilliant sight well calculated to give a lift to the spirits of the players and guests from all over the world who converged that afternoon to attend the opening ceremony.

By 2:45 p.m. the gymnasium was filled to capacity with 15,000 spectators. High above the rostrum was a huge replica of the five-petal flower emblem of the 26th World Championships, formed by five table tennis bats in five different colours, against a sky-blue backdrop with the letters in gold: "The 26th World Table Tennis Championships" in Chinese and English.

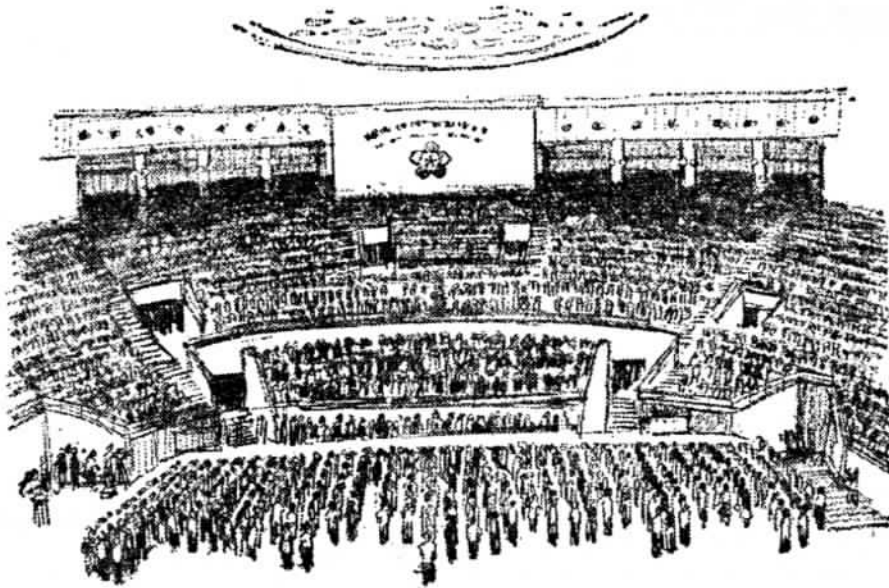
At 3 o'clock, there was a great burst of applause as Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premiers Teng Hsiao-ping and Ho Lung and other government leaders mounted the rostrum with President Ivor Montagu and other leading officials of the International Table Tennis Federation.

While the band played a grand march players and team officials, some in sports gear and others in team uniforms, entered the competition hall. Marching in the lead was the column of umpires selected from all parts of the country and given special training for the Championships. They were followed by players from the participating countries ranged in alphabetical order. The Chinese team, composed of more than 60 men and women players, brought up the rear. Every team got a big hand as it entered and paraded round the floor. Players from

Ecuador, who arrived in Peking minutes before the opening after overcoming all sorts of obstacles, got a special round of cheers. The Peking press these days has been full of table tennis news and assessments of the form of the various teams and players. Fans were eager to recognize the world-famous table tennis players whom they would soon see in action, and gave them a big ovation as they were spotted.

Following the playing of the National Anthem of the People's Republic of China, Jung Kao-tang, President of the Organizing Committee of the Championships, declared the tournament open. On behalf of the Committee and the sports circles of China, he extended a warm welcome to friends from all over the world. He attributed the successful fulfilment of the preparatory work for the present Championships to the support of the Chinese Government, the constant guidance given by the International Table Tennis Federation and the assistance of friends from various countries. Apart from the scale of the Championships and the high level of play which he was confident would be demonstrated, Jung Kao-tang particularly noted that the players had brought with them the friendship of the peoples throughout the world. He expressed the hope that all would work together to make the Championships a great success, carrying forward the art of table tennis and reinforcing friendship among sportsmen and peoples of all lands.

Ivor Montagu, President of the International Table Tennis Federation, in his address to the gathering, said that the eyes of table tennis players all over the world—in fact, the attention of all sportsmen and the general public—were on the Championships now being held in Peking. Saying that what they did in Peking and what they learnt from each other here would spread and benefit others in many lands, he urged all concerned to write a new chapter in the history of table tennis and promote the spirit of friendship. On behalf of the I.T.T.F., he ex-



Opening Ceremony of the World Table Tennis Championships

Sketch by Hsu Chi-hsiung

pressed deep appreciation of the splendid conditions the Chinese hosts had provided for the Championships, and he hoped that all would combine in friendly rivalry, make the best possible use of these excellent conditions and make the 26th Championships a success. Both speeches were greeted with warm applause. After a short intermission, Peking's stage artists gave theatrical performances to entertain the international audience.

That same afternoon, Premier Chou En-lai received and had a warm and cordial talk with President Ivor Montagu and other leading officials of the I.T.T.F., members of the Federation's Advisory Committee, representatives of the member table tennis associations who have come to attend the congress of the I.T.T.F., and leaders of the teams taking part in the Championships.

In the evening, Vice-Premier Ho Lung, who is also Chairman of the Commission for Physical Culture and Sports, gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People in honour of all the guests from foreign countries. Premier Chou En-lai and other government leaders also attended. The brightly lit banquet hall made an animated scene of good fellowship as players and representatives got to know each other or renewed old friendships. Both Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Ho Lung heartily welcomed all present on behalf of the Chinese people and Government and expressed the conviction that the Championships would further promote friendship among the players and contribute to strengthening the unity of the peoples of the world.

Competitions for both the men's and women's team championships are under way. (For detailed reports on matches, please see our next issue.) Participating teams have put much effort into their training. It is the consensus of opinion that the Championships will see a very high standard of play. Besides the Japanese, Hungarian, Swedish, Czechoslovakian, Chinese and other famous teams taking part, a feature of the present Championships is the participation of teams from Burma, Cuba, Ghana, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Nepal, the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, all newcomers to the World Table Tennis Championships — an unmistakable indication that table tennis is gaining in popularity throughout the world and extending its influence as a bridge for promoting mutual understanding and friendship among the peoples of all countries.

New Steel Success

The nation's steelworkers, over head and ears in a drive for more quality steel and a bigger range of special steels, have already reported some initial successes.

Anshan, China's leading steel centre in the northeast, is steadily increasing its output of rolled steel, including plates and sheets, heavy rails, silicon steel, seamless tubing and alloy steel products. Statistics released by the Anshan Iron and Steel Company show that its February output of eight major kinds of rolled steel surpassed

state plan quotas by one to seven per cent. In the first half of March, its output of heavy rails and silicon steel was roughly equivalent to the total amount produced in the preceding month.

Shanghai's cold rolling strip steel plant reports that it has produced 37 new kinds of rolled steel this year, and the output of these new products is already equivalent to 65 per cent of the total amount of new products turned out in the whole of last year.

The steel works in Kiangsu Province in east China have produced 42 new varieties of rolled steel since the beginning of the year. These include high-pressure seamless steel tubing for the chemical industry and steel products for the manufacture of agricultural equipment.

During the past three years of the big leap her steelworkers raised China to sixth place in the roster of the world's steelmaking nations. The target of their present drive—to make new conquests in the quality and variety of steels and steel products—is demanded by the growing needs of agriculture, industry, transport and communications.

To facilitate this new drive steelworkers have launched a campaign to check up and overhaul their equipment. This has already produced many new technical improvements.

Brain Trusts on the Farm

In working out this year's plans for sowing, managements of rural people's communes did not forget to tap the experience of their veteran farmer members. Seeking the views of the older generation is, of course, no novelty. But the method of doing it has been enriched steadily over the years. Before a new technical change is introduced into the fields, managements of many people's communes make it a rule to put the idea first before a group made up of veteran farmers, young farmers and local agro-technicians for study and advice before taking concrete action. The veterans are picked for their rich experience and knowledge of local conditions; the younger peasants are usually the most imaginative and the boldest in thinking; while the technicians bring to the pool their better knowledge of modern scientific methods. This combination makes a first rate advisory board. In the rape-seed

fields of Szechuan Province at this moment, many such three-in-one groups are making the rounds, checking up on the growth of the crops plot by plot and prescribing types and amounts of fertilizer currently needed.

On all the farms the veteran farmers play a key role. Their time-tested experience is essential whether in carrying out the "Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture" in the most effective way, or adopting whatever other new measures are needed to boost farm production. Many outstanding communes rate the advice of their veteran farmer members one of their "secrets of success."

The Communist Party committee of Pingshun County, Shansi Province, has earned itself a special fame in this respect. Since 1956, Party committees at various levels in the county have enlisted some 3,300 old peasants to serve on their "brain trusts." Getting advice from the veterans has been developed into a full-fledged working system. Each Party committee member has around him three to five "elder statesmen" serving as his "personal advisers." Some of the old hands recognized in the locality as being best versed in farm techniques have been attached as technical instructors to the production brigades of the communes. These old counsellors have been asked to put forward suggestions for improving farm work and report anything untoward they discover in the fields. They deal direct with the management either in a personal discussion, by correspondence or by telephone. Every season, they are invited by the Party organization to a round table discussion where they air their views on all aspects of farm work. Pingshun's Party committee has learnt from experience the benefits to be got from such consultations with its wise old farmers. They know that getting the views of the people, especially those who are in the know, is an important aspect of the Party's mass line, which has led the nation to success in revolution as well as in construction. Cultivation of the stores of knowledge and experience which their veterans have has paid off handsomely. During the past five years veteran farmers in this Shansi county have put forward more than 5,000 rationalization proposals. Most of them have been accepted and put into practice with good results. Inter-cropping, for which the county is now famous, was

introduced under the direct supervision of its old advisers.

Martyrs of Yellow Flower Hill

On the morning of March 29 flowers blossomed proudly and meadows stood luxuriantly green around Huanghua-kang (Yellow Flower Hill) in Canton. In solemn procession a crowd of leading cadres of the local Communist Party organizations, the local government, representatives of the various democratic parties and people from all walks of life came to lay wreaths at the tomb of the famous 72 martyrs who laid down their lives in the Canton revolutionary uprising of 50 years ago.

The memory of these martyrs was widely commemorated. Public meetings were held to discuss the significance of the uprising. Canton has now turned the house on Yueh-hua Road which was the headquarters of the revolutionaries during the uprising, into a memorial museum where documents, relics and pictures of the rising are preserved. The People's Government renovated the house and made it a memorial hall in 1958.

Fifty years ago China, bled white by the corrupt, feudal rule of the Ching Dynasty, was being bullied and dismembered by the imperialists. It was under these intolerable conditions that the people organized local uprisings against feudal rule. In 1910 some 80 local uprisings were recorded. On March 29, 1911, patriots organized by the China Revolutionary League led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen rose in a heroic armed attempt to seize Canton. The participants, mostly young patriots from various parts of the country and from among the overseas Chinese, planned to storm the Governor's House and attack and occupy Canton from eight directions. But unfortunately the plan leaked out, the reactionaries forestalled them, and the uprising was suppressed. Over a hundred patriots fell in the battle. The people recovered and buried the bodies of 72 of them. The heroism shown by the martyrs and their resolution displayed up to the last moment won the deep respect of the nation and became legendary.

Though it failed to achieve its aim, the uprising added further fuel to the raging national hatred against Ching rule. The whole nation stirred and seven months later, on October 10 of that year, with the gunshots of the

Wuchang uprising, the Ching government was finally overthrown.

Since those days, the Chinese people, led by the Communist Party, after years of struggle, finally defeated the imperialist-backed Kuomintang reactionaries who succeeded the Ching rulers as the oppressors of the people; they have carried the democratic revolution to completion and are now energetically building China into a prosperous, strong socialist country. China has undergone world shaking changes since those martyrs shed their blood on Yellow Flower Hill.

Tibetan Trail Blazers

Tibet last year witnessed not only the successes of the democratic reform, but great strides in all fields of economic and cultural construction. More and more Tibetans joined the ranks of those pioneers who are devoting themselves heart and soul to the building of a new, democratic Tibet. These men and women met recently in Lhasa to review their work and swap experiences. Their eight-day conference was attended by more than 350 activists of the Tibetan, Han and Hui nationalities.

Among these trail blazers was a young woman by the name of Rabtan Droma who was the first Tibetan woman to master the skill of using a plough, shattering the superstition that prevailed in Tibet that women cannot and shouldn't plough. Dazhen Droma, another activist present, is a young peasant of Gyantse who led the local peasants in successfully diverting a river to bring irrigation to hilly lands. Near her sat the young peasant Pintso-wongdi of Shigatse who succeeded in growing crops on sandy soil — a rare achievement in Tibet.

Both Panchen Erdeni, Acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region, and Chang Kuo-hua, Deputy Secretary of the Working Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in Tibet, spoke at the conference. They encouraged these ardent young men and women to go on being "promoters of revolution." Chang Ching-wu, the representative of the Central People's Government in Tibet, and Secretary of the Working Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in Tibet, addressed the conference at its concluding session. He called on the activists of Tibet to be model workers in production and other fields of work as well.

New Stage in Sino-Indonesian Friendly Relations

Following is a translation of "Renmin Ribao's" editorial of April 4. Our subheads. — Ed.

MARSHAL Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of China, paid a visit to Indonesia from March 28 to April 2 at the invitation of Dr. Subandrio, Second Deputy Chief Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Indonesian Government. He was warmly received by the Indonesian Government and people. During the visit, Vice-Premier Chen Yi held friendly and cordial talks with President Sukarno, Chief Minister Djuanda and Second Deputy Chief Minister Subandrio on relations between the two countries and important international questions. Identical views were reached during the talks, a Joint Communiqué of the Foreign Ministers of the two countries (see p. 7) was issued and a Treaty of Friendship and a Cultural Co-operation Agreement between the two countries were signed. All this has brought the friendly relations between the two countries to a new historical stage. The Chinese people warmly greet this new development in the relations between the two countries.

Friendship Sealed in Treaty Form

The Sino-Indonesian Treaty of Friendship is a crystallization of years of development in the friendly relations between the two countries. It not only embodies the desire of the two countries to uphold and enhance their co-operation and friendly ties, but is also an important achievement in further developing the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference. Indonesia was the host country of the Bandung Conference and has made consistent efforts to uphold the ten principles of the Bandung Conference and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. China was one of the initiators of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and a participant in the Bandung Conference; it has consistently and steadfastly abided by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference in its international relations. The fact that our two countries have sealed in the form of a treaty their friendly relations based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference is not only of tremendous significance for the further strengthening of the friendly relations between them, but will also exert an extremely beneficial influence on the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the ten principles of the Bandung Conference have become

important criteria in international relations. The socialist countries and many Asian and African nationally independent countries have based their mutual relations on these principles, thereby greatly strengthening the cause of the people of various countries for friendship and world peace. During these years, China has made unswerving and tireless efforts to strengthen its friendly co-operation with other Asian and African countries on the basis of these principles. In the year 1960, China signed treaties of friendship and mutual non-aggression or of friendship with Burma, Afghanistan, Nepal, Guinea and Cambodia respectively. Now, at the advent of the spring of 1961, China has signed a Treaty of Friendship with Indonesia. We believe that this is an excellent form of strengthening China's friendly relations with the Asian and African countries and also an excellent form of strengthening friendly co-operation and unity between the other Asian and African countries. We are willing to sign such treaties with all Asian and African countries as well as with all countries in the world which share with us this desire in order continuously to enlarge the peace zones in Asia and Africa and strengthen the cause of world peace.

The Cultural Co-operation Agreement signed between China and Indonesia will enrich still further the content of friendly relations between the two countries and their peoples. Our two countries have long-standing cultural traditions; our cultural co-operation will not only greatly strengthen mutual understanding between our two peoples but will also greatly benefit the cause of construction of our two countries.

Basic Interests Are Identical

The fundamental interests and stand of China and Indonesia are identical in their struggle to strengthen the unity among Asian and African countries, defend world peace and oppose imperialism and colonialism. In their Joint Communiqué, the Foreign Ministers of the two countries have pointed out that questions between the Asian and African countries should be settled in accordance with the ten principles of the Bandung Conference and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and through friendly negotiation. The Joint Communiqué has stated that the two Governments support all national struggles against imperialism and colonialism, including the struggles of the people of Algeria and other African peoples. The Chinese and Indonesian Governments have maintained that foreign interference in all its forms and manifestations in Laos and the Congo must cease. The two Governments have deemed it very necessary to convene a second Asian-

African Conference in the shortest time. The Foreign Ministers of the two countries have reaffirmed mutual support in their respective struggles for the recovery of West Irian and Taiwan. The identical views of the two countries on international questions and their mutual support in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism will greatly benefit the common cause of their peoples. The Indonesian people can fully trust that the Chinese people will always be their most reliable friend in their struggle to recover West Irian, oppose imperialism and colonialism and defend world peace.

Imperialist Intrigues Fall Through

The imperialists have always sought to create dissension between China and Indonesia and wreck the friendship and unity between the two peoples. To sow discord, they have also made use of the question of overseas Chinese between the two countries left over by history. However, their intrigues have fallen through one after another. There is no fundamental conflict of interests between our two countries. Thanks to the signing of the treaty on dual nationality, our two countries have found a good way to settle the question of overseas Chinese; and given continued efforts, it is entirely possible to reach a reasonable solution of this question. We believe that there is no

question between our two countries which cannot be settled through friendly negotiation, so long as both sides cherish a desire for friendship and are guided by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the spirit of the Bandung Conference.

We are very glad to know that President Sukarno has accepted an invitation of our Chairman Liu Shao-chi and will pay another visit to China. President Sukarno is an old friend of the Chinese people. Ever fresh in the minds of our people are his passionate words on the friendly relations between China and Indonesia which he spoke during his visit to China in October 1956 and the efforts he has made to fortify Sino-Indonesian friendship. We are eagerly looking forward to his coming again to our country. Undoubtedly, his visit will write new, beautiful chapters in the annals of Sino-Indonesian amity.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi visited Indonesia with a desire to strengthen the friendship between the two countries; now he has triumphantly returned home with this desire successfully fulfilled. We are convinced that the relations between our two countries will continue to be consolidated and develop steadily in the future. There is every reason for the Chinese and Indonesian peoples to keep relations between our two countries friendly for generations to come.

Chinese-Indonesian Foreign Ministers' Joint Communique

Following is the text of the joint communique of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. — Ed.

(1) At the invitation of His Excellency Dr. Subandrio, Second Deputy Chief Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, His Excellency Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, paid a visit to the Republic of Indonesia from March 28 to April 2, 1961.

Accompanying His Excellency Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, on this visit were His Excellency Keng Piao, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, and other high-ranking officials of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

(2) During the visit, His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China called on His Excellency IR. Sukarno, President and Prime Minister of the Republic of Indonesia; His Excellency IR. Djuanda, Chief Minister; His Excellency Dr. J. Leimena, First Deputy Chief Minister; His Excellency General A. H. Nasution, Minister of National Security; His Excellency

Roeslan Abdulgani, Minister and Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Advisory Council, and leaders of the Co-operation Parliament.

(3) At the same time, the two sides held special talks in which they exchanged views on the relations between China and Indonesia and on the international questions which both sides considered important at the present time. Taking part in these talks were, on the side of the People's Republic of China: His Excellency Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Keng Piao, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Huang Chen, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Indonesia, and other high-ranking officials; on the side of Indonesia: His Excellency Dr. Subandrio, Second Deputy Chief Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Suwito Kusumowidagdo, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Sukarni Kartodiwirjo, Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to the People's Republic of China, and other high-ranking officials.

His Excellency President Sukarno and His Excellency Chief Minister Djuanda participated in part of the talks.

The above-mentioned talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding.

(4) The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the two countries expressed their confidence in the eternal friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of China and Indonesia and they welcomed with joy the Treaty of Friendship and Agreement on Cultural Cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Indonesia which were signed on April 1, 1961 in Djakarta. The above-mentioned Treaty and Agreement will certainly further enrich the content of the friendly relations between the two countries and the two peoples.

(5) The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the two countries were of the agreed opinion that any questions which would obstruct friendly relations between countries in Asia and Africa should be settled in accordance with the ten principles of the Bandung Conference and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and through friendly negotiation.

(6) The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the two countries proclaimed the stand of their respective governments of supporting all national struggles against imperialism and colonialism, including the struggle of the Algerian people and other African peoples. In line with this, His Excellency Chen Yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, reaffirmed that the Government of the People's Republic of China fully supports the Indonesian people's struggle to recover West Irian, territory of the Republic of Indonesia. His Excellency Subandrio, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, reaffirmed that the Government of the Republic of Indonesia fully supports the Chinese people's struggle to recover Taiwan, territory of the People's Republic of China.

(7) The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the two countries were of the agreed opinion that, without the participation of the Asian and African countries which have over two-thirds of the world's population, it would be

impossible to solve the important problems now facing the world. Basing himself on this stand, His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia reaffirmed the following position of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, namely, the United Nations and its effort to solve the problems of the world will be greatly weakened if the rightful place of the People's Republic of China as a member of the United Nations is not restored.

(8) In exchanging their views on international questions such as the Laotian question and the Congo question, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the two countries came to the conclusion that, in effect, settlement of the above-mentioned questions was up against difficulties owing to foreign interference. Therefore, foreign interference in all its forms and manifestations in the above-mentioned two countries must cease, and further settlement should be left to the decision of the peoples of the respective countries.

(9) In discussing questions of the world in general, particularly the questions of Asia and Africa, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the two countries deemed it very necessary to convene a second Asian-African conference in the shortest time.

(10) His Excellency Sukarno, President of the Republic of Indonesia, accepted an invitation from His Excellency Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, to visit the People's Republic of China. The time of the visit will be decided upon later according to the convenience of both sides. At the same time, His Excellency Sukarno, President of the Republic of Indonesia, invited Their Excellencies Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Chairman Mao Tse-tung to visit Indonesia.

Djakarta, April 1, 1961.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi's Visit to Indonesia

Vice-Premier Chen Yi received a rousing welcome from the Indonesian Government and people when he arrived in Djakarta by special plane on March 28 for a friendly visit to Indonesia.

To greet him on his arrival, thousands of Djakarta citizens gathered, gay in the hot, tropical sunshine, on the spacious grounds outside the airport and in the streets. They waved the national flags of Indonesia and China and joyously beat drums and gongs. Their placards carried warm words of welcome.

The main thoroughfares of Djakarta were gaily decorated. Everywhere the national flags of China and Indonesia fluttered together in the breeze. Huge streamers hoisted over the streets read: "Long Live Indonesian-Chinese Friendship!" "Long Live Sukarno!" "Long Live Mao Tse-tung!" and "Welcome the Arrival of His Excellency Chen Yi!" Along the route from the airport to the presidential palace, colourful arches had been erected.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi was met at the airport by Dr. Subandrio, Indonesia's Second Deputy Chief Minister and Foreign Minister.

In its expressions of welcome Indonesian public opinion warmly described Vice-Premier Chen Yi as "an old friend," recalling that he first visited Indonesia when he accompanied Premier Chou En-lai to attend the historic Asian-African Conference held in Bandung in 1955. It also expressed the confidence that his second visit would strengthen still more the long-standing friendship between China and Indonesia.

Medal and Gifts

President Sukarno showed the most friendly concern about arrangements for the visit. He personally received China's Vice-Premier. When Vice-Premier Chen Yi made his formal call on him, President Sukarno awarded him the Medal of the Indonesian Republic, Second Class, and

Vice-Premier Chen Yi Answers Burmese Correspondent's Questions

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi answered in writing the questions put to him by a correspondent of the "Ludu" (the People's Daily) of Mandalay when he stopped over in Rangoon on his way to pay a friendly visit to Indonesia. Following are the questions and Vice-Premier Chen Yi's answers. — Ed.

Question: Is it true that Macmillan will visit the People's Republic of China when he is touring Southeast Asia?

Answer: In this respect, we have not heard any formal, official news.

Question: What is your opinion on the convocation of a second Asian-African conference?

Answer: The Chinese Government supports the convening of a second Asian-African conference. It will play a positive role in the struggle against colonialism. We hope that the five countries of the Colombo Conference will sponsor a second Asian-African conference.

Question: What is the main cause of danger in the Southeast Asian countries?

Answer: The main danger is that colonialism has not yet entirely withdrawn: in some Southeast Asian countries, there are still foreign military bases; in some places, after the colonialists withdrew, they have again intruded. In this respect, we should heighten our vigilance. If this question is not settled, it will inevitably undermine peace in Southeast Asia.

Question: If SEATO openly invaded Laos, what will be the result?

Answer: The civil war in Laos will be prolonged, the suffering of the Laotian people will be increased. If SEATO, which is now holding a meeting, does not restrain itself, it will eventually eat the bitter fruit of its own sowing. The Chinese Government has always held that the Laotian question should be settled by the Laotian people themselves and foreign military intervention should be withdrawn.

warmly hailed him as "a fighter for freedom and for social justice and also a great friend of Indonesia." During the farewell banquet given by Vice-Premier Chen Yi on the evening of March 31, President Sukarno presented him with gifts which included an exquisitely made Balinese creese. President Sukarno told Marshal Chen Yi: "I present this weapon of ancient Balinese soldiers to you, fighter against colonialism."

President Sukarno also attended the ceremony marking the premiere in Djakarta of the Chinese Art Troupe accompanying Vice-Premier Chen Yi on his visit to Indonesia and saw the performance. On the eve of the conclusion of the visit, Vice-Premier Chen Yi was invited to the presidential villa in Bogor, West Java. Together with President Sukarno and his wife, Madame Hartini, he saw performances by the Chinese Art Troupe then touring there and spent a pleasant evening with his hosts.

Bridge of Friendship

After two days of cordial talks, the Treaty of Friendship between China and Indonesia, the Agreement on Cultural Co-operation between the two countries and the Joint Communique of the Chinese and Indonesian Foreign Ministers — three documents of great importance — were signed in Djakarta on April 1.

In his speech at the signing ceremony Marshal Chen Yi said that the Chinese and Indonesian peoples have been on good terms for thousands of years. He noted that the common struggle of the two peoples against imperialism

and their friendly co-operation based on the ten principles of the Bandung Conference and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence had built between the two countries a great bridge of friendship, a bridge that could stand tests, linking together the nearly 100 million Indonesian people and the 650 million Chinese people. The Marshal expressed the conviction that neither hurricane nor turbulent waves could upset or destroy this great bridge of friendship.

Dr. Subandrio said at the signing ceremony that though Marshal Chen Yi's visit was brief, his talks with President Sukarno and other leaders of the Indonesian Government were most helpful and promoted understanding between the two nations. The Indonesian Second Deputy Chief Minister and Foreign Minister pointed out that the three documents testified to the close relations between the Chinese and Indonesian peoples; and that the letter and content of these documents gave expression to the friendship between the two countries.

On the evening of the day preceding the signing ceremony, Vice-Premier Chen Yi gave a grand farewell banquet in the Negara Palace of the presidential palace where he stayed during his visit. More than 400 distinguished guests, including President Sukarno and many other Indonesian leaders, were present at the banquet, a most happy and friendly celebration that vividly reflected the success of the Marshal's visit.

At the banquet Vice-Premier Chen Yi expressed his sincere thanks and high respects for President Sukarno,

the great leader of Indonesia and a great world leader against colonialism, and all other leaders of the Indonesian Government for their considerate care and thoughtful arrangements for his visit. After stating that China and Indonesia had reached a unanimity of views on important current international issues, Vice-Premier Chen Yi went on to say: "China and Indonesia are not only co-operating with each other in dealing with international affairs concerning world peace, our two countries are also willing to engage in mutual help in the building-up of our respective countries. Our common principles are to exchange experience, supplement each other's wants and engage in mutual help. The situation in this respect is good and we should celebrate the present new development in this direction. We warmly welcome the Indonesian industrial delegation which will visit China next month; at that time specific consultations can be entered into to settle questions of economic mutual help. In the course of the great economic construction of Indonesia, should you be willing to accept Chinese technique and machinery and equipment, China will be happy to supply them and will look upon it as an honour, just as we want to thank you for your help to us in supplementing each other's wants. A correct method of dealing with the question, left over from the past, of the one million and more overseas Chinese residing in Indonesia has been found by us in the Agreement on the Arrangement for the Implementation of the Treaty on the Question of Dual Nationality. I would like to see the overseas Chinese play a beneficial role in your economic construction. I would like to express thanks here for your kind concern for the overseas Chinese and protection of their proper interests."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi also announced that President Sukarno had accepted an invitation from Chairman Liu

Shao-chi and the Chinese Government to pay a second visit to China.

China and Indonesia Support Each Other

President Sukarno also spoke at the banquet. He said his heart "is full of feelings of friendship and gratitude towards brother Chen Yi, the Chinese people and the Chinese Government." He pointed out that Marshal Chen Yi's visit has drawn closer and further strengthened the friendship between Indonesia and China.

President Sukarno noted that, viewed fundamentally, there was no big divergence between Indonesia and China and that the Chinese and Indonesian peoples stood on the same basis. He also declared that "the Chinese people are carrying out a life-and-death struggle to shake off the remnants of colonialism and imperialism, on this point I am referring to Taiwan, and I can tell Comrade Chen Yi that on the Taiwan question we Indonesian people will give our all-out assistance." President Sukarno expressed thanks for the invitation to visit China again.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi also explained on several occasions during his visit China's attitude towards Indonesia's struggle to recover its legitimate territory of West Irian. He said in his written statement issued at a press conference before he left Indonesia: "I would like to assure our Indonesian friends that the support of the Chinese Government and people to the Indonesian people in their struggle to recover West Irian is firm and unshakable. We have done so in the past, are doing so at present and will continue to do so in the future."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi concluded his visit to Indonesia and left for home on April 2, bringing with him the profound friendship of the Indonesian people.

The Recent SEATO Council Meeting

by "RENMIN RIBAO" COMMENTATOR

The following commentary appeared in "Renmin Ribao" on April 1. Subheads are ours.—Ed.

THE Southeast Asia Treaty Organization held a council meeting in Bangkok from March 27 to 29 amid reports of intensified intervention and expanded aggression by U.S. imperialism against Laos. According to the plan of the U.S. Government, the meeting was to prepare for the carrying out of further military intervention against Laos and even against the entire Indo-China Peninsula. The resolution which was finally passed by the meeting threatens that if the war situation in Laos continues to develop, "members of the SEATO are prepared, within the terms of the treaty, to take whatever action may be appropriate in the circumstances."

What is worthy of attention is that the participants of the meeting even pretended to "defend" the Geneva agreements and claimed that they "desire a united, independent and sovereign Laos" and "approve" of the efforts

"for a cessation of hostilities" in Laos and "for peaceful negotiations." These words in the resolution of the meeting, are, in a sense, a true reflection of the failure of the policy of intervention and aggression pursued by the U.S. Government against Laos over a long period in the past. But this should in no way be held as an indication that the United States really desires to respect the Geneva agreements and ensure the independence, sovereignty, peace and neutrality of Laos.

As is generally known, the 1954 Geneva agreements on the Indo-China question clearly stipulate that the participants of the conference must respect the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the three Indo-Chinese states and must not interfere in their internal affairs. But, although the U.S. Government was compelled to declare that it would refrain from "the threat or use of force" to hinder the implementation of the Geneva agreements, it refused to sign the Geneva agreements and immediately after the conference, started to

rig up an obviously aggressive "Southeast Asian Collective Defence Treaty Organization." From the very outset, the purpose of the United States in rigging up this aggressive bloc was to undermine the Geneva agreements.

Who Tears Up the Geneva Agreements?

In the six years and more, following the signing of the Geneva agreements, the Laotian people, under the leadership of the legal Laotian Government headed by Prince Phouma, twice realized peace and neutrality in Laos in accordance with the Geneva agreements. But twice this was disrupted by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. As everybody remembers, the latest disruption took place in December 1960 when the United States single-handedly supported the Phoumi-Boun Oum rebel clique, and openly brought Thai and south Vietnamese troops into Laos to occupy Vientiane, the capital of Laos, and extend the civil war there. Facts in the past six years show that the tension in Laos has been entirely caused by the United States and its lackeys who are determined to prevent Laos from pursuing a peaceful and neutral policy.

However, the development of the Laotian situation has upset all the calculations of the U.S. Government. The legal Phouma government has not "disappeared" because of its evacuation from Vientiane. On the contrary, it has won the support of the broad masses of the Laotian people and become more consolidated. The Laotian Government forces and the Pathet Lao fighting units have not been "wiped out." On the contrary, they have expanded the liberated areas, won a big victory in the battle to repulse the attacks of the rebel troops on Xieng Khouang and the Plain of Jars, and liberated Xala Phukhun, Kham Keut and other important strongpoints. The panic-stricken rebel troops are in flight. An emergency situation is developing in Luang Prabang and Vientiane. It is only after U.S. imperialism has suffered a double defeat, political and military, in Laos that it is now trying to invoke the Geneva agreements which it has been persistently opposing and undermining over the past seven years, in order to show that it appears to approve of peaceful negotiations. But, if the United States really desires to respect the Geneva agreements and favours peaceful negotiations, it should, first of all, support the convening of an enlarged Geneva conference as proposed by Prince Sihanouk to ensure the independence, sovereignty, peace and neutrality of Laos; it should not threaten action, "within the terms of the (SEATO) treaty," to continue interfering in the internal affairs of Laos and undermining its independence. Obviously, Laos is not a member of SEATO and the Geneva agreements specifically stipulate that it should not join any military alliance. To speak of taking action "within the terms of the treaty" at this moment indicates that it is intended to go on undermining the Geneva agreements and extend the Laotian war.

U.S. Aggression in Laos

From the above-mentioned facts, one cannot escape the conclusion that the U.S. Government is the arch criminal in violating the Geneva agreements and the ring-leader of the Laotian civil war. About this, there is a lot of comments in the Western press. The French paper

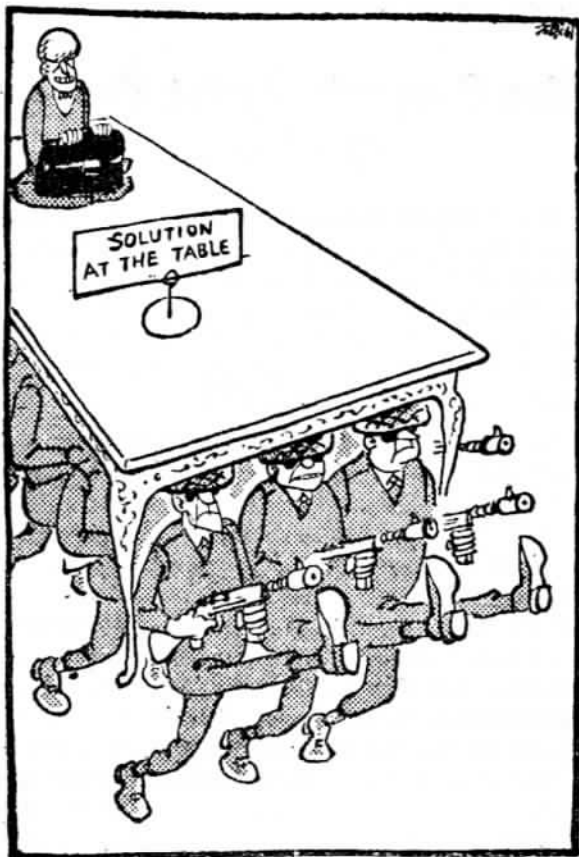
China Supports Soviet Proposal On Laos

The Chinese Government and people actively support the April 1 Soviet proposal on the Laotian question and consider it to be the correct way to solve that question peacefully on the basis of the Geneva agreements, declared Vice-Premier Lu Ting-yi when speaking at the Hungarian National Day reception held in Peking on April 4.

In its *aide memoire* dated April 1 in reply to the British Government, the Soviet Government put forward the reasonable proposal for the holding of an enlarged meeting of the Geneva Conference in Phnom-Penh in early April, for the two Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference to issue an appeal for a cease-fire in Laos and suggest that the interested parties of Laos hold talks on questions connected with cease-fire, and for the convening of the International Commission in Laos as soon as possible. "The proposal of the Soviet Government," Vice-Premier Lu Ting-yi said, "is in the interests of world peace as well as those of the Laotian people." "If the Western countries really have the sincere desire to settle the Laotian question peacefully," he continued, "they have no reason to oppose the proposal of the Soviet Government and to refuse to enter into a definite agreement on the early convocation of an enlarged meeting of the Geneva Conference. This is the key to a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question."

The Vice-Premier said that the Chinese people resolutely oppose U.S. imperialism's acts of playing with fire and are deeply convinced that any plot to expand the war in Laos can only end in the complete defeat of the aggressors. He reiterated China's consistent stand for the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question on the basis of the Geneva agreements.

Le Monde commented on March 25 that "the Laotian drama has developed in two acts: one, the torpedoing by the United States of the neutral policy established by virtue of the Geneva Conference; two, the fiasco of the active American anti-communist policy." The British paper *Reynolds News* commented on March 26 that "the situation in Laos has been largely brought about by the West, particularly America." Even William Fulbright, Chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was compelled to admit in a statement of March 26 that the United States erred a year and a half ago by "encouraging the removal" of the Phouma government. It is thus clear that the attempt made by the U.S. Government and SEATO to pose as defenders of the Geneva agreements and accuse the "communist powers" of "disregarding the Geneva agreements" will deceive nobody. They can in no way escape their criminal responsibility for having torpedoed the Geneva agreements, disrupted the neutrality



U.S. President Kennedy says that all he wants in Laos is "a settlement concluded at the conference table and not on the battlefield"—but the movement of U.S. forces towards Laos continues.

Cartoon by Fang Cheng

of Laos, provoked the Laotian civil war and undermined the peace there.

In fact, up till now U.S. imperialism has still not abandoned its policies of aggression and war in Laos. On March 23, U.S. President Kennedy openly threatened that the Laotian people must stop their just struggle against U.S. intervention; otherwise, the United States and SEATO would consider counter measures. After that, the United States let out a barrage of war cries, moved sea, ground and air forces to Southeast Asia on a large scale, increased its military aid to the Laotian Phoumi-Boun Oum rebel clique and let it be known that it was "drawing a semi-circle of firepower tighter around Laos" and it was ready "to go to the brink of war."

Military Deployments

On March 24, General White, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army in the Pacific, threateningly declared in Honolulu that the U.S. airborne battle group on Okinawa was ready to move to the Laotian area at two hours' notice, and the 225th Infantry Division stationed in Honolulu could get on the move within 12 hours whenever necessary. U.S. military circles disclosed that the U.S. armed forces in the Western Pacific were also ready to take action at any moment in the imminent Laotian crisis. According to a report of UPI on March 29, about 6,000 of the First Brigade of the Marine Corps stationed at the Kanoche Airborne Station, Hawaii, had left Hawaii in

two transport ships and been put in a state of combat readiness. The aircraft carrier *Kearsage* has also left Pearl Harbour. The United States has concentrated three aircraft carriers and other vessels of the Seventh Fleet near Laos. The aircraft carrier *Midway* which is reported to carry tactical atom bombs and six squadrons of fighters, and two destroyers have entered the Gulf of Tonkin and will take Port of Hué in south Viet Nam as their base. Other U.S. warships are also on their way to the Gulf of Tonkin and the Gulf of Siam. According to what has been disclosed by U.S. press reports alone, scores of U.S. warships, hundreds of aircraft and thousands of troops have completed such redeployments and been put into a state of combat readiness.

The U.S. Government has also stepped up the shipment of military equipment to the Phoumi-Boun Oum rebel clique. Fifteen helicopters of the U.S. Seventh Fleet are being handed over to the Laotian rebel clique through Thailand. Long-distance cargo planes are also being constantly dispatched from the United States to the Far East. On March 26 alone, at least 15 U.S. air force planes transported military equipment to the Laotian rebel clique. These planes, as revealed by Western news agencies, carried large quantities of napalm bombs. With a view to rescuing the Phoumi-Boun Oum rebel clique and expanding the Laotian war, the United States has built an air base capable of handling big aircraft in Thailand's Udorn, only 50 miles away from Vientiane across the Mekong River. A contingent of U.S. marines has arrived at this base.

What deserves particular mention is that despite the repeated announcements made by the United States and the Chiang Kai-shek clique under protests from countries

Remnant Chiang Kai-shek Troops Intrude into Yunnan Border Area

On March 14, at 1:00 p.m. five soldiers of the remnant Chiang Kai-shek troops staying in the area north of Muong Xin in Laos under the direction of the U.S. imperialists, intruded into China's border area southwest of Mengla in Yunnan Province, with the connivance of the troops of the Phoumi-Boun Oum traitorous clique. Using sub-machine guns, carbines and rifles, these Chiang Kai-shek troops attempted to capture some local inhabitants who were collecting firewood and catching fish. These civilians tried to get away but the Chiang Kai-shek troops fired scores of shots at them, followed them closely, and robbed the local people of some of their belongings. Only when neighbouring inhabitants rushed to the spot, did the remnant bandits flee to the area controlled by the Phoumi-Boun Oum traitorous troops in Laos.

The criminal activities of the troops of the U.S.-fostered Phoumi-Boun Oum traitorous clique in conniving with the Chiang Kai-shek remnant troops to harass China's border areas have roused the indignation and the alerted vigilance of the local people.

concerned and the pressure of world opinion, on the evacuation from Burma and Laos of the remnant Chiang Kai-shek bandit troops, people in the know are aware that only the old and weak who are unfit for combat purposes have been evacuated, while the able-bodied have remained. Moreover, the United States has instigated the remnant Kuomintang bandit troops which fled into Laotian territory to move southward into Vientiane and Luang Prabang, standing ready to help the Phoumi-Boun Oum rebel troops fight the Laotian Government forces. This is an extremely serious development in the situation in Laos.

Can it be said that all these arrangements made by the U.S. Government are intended to bring about a cease-fire in Laos? Is it not more true to the facts to say that it is adding fuel to the fire to expand the war in Laos?

What's Behind SEATO's "Concern"?

The recent meeting of the SEATO council of ministers not only planned further intervention and aggression against Laos, but also expressed particular "concern" over the situation in south Viet Nam. The resolution of the meeting referred to "efforts of an armed minority, again supported from outside in violation of the Geneva accord, to destroy the Government of Viet Nam," and [the SEATO council] declared "its firm resolve not to acquiesce in any such takeover of that country." What does this mean?

What "outside force" has been obstructing the implementation of the Geneva agreements in the southern part of Viet Nam? Who has been instigating and supporting the Ngo Dinh Diem clique to reject all proposals put forward by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to hold free elections throughout the country and to unify Viet Nam, with the result that though more than six years have passed since the restoration of peace in Indo-China, the provision of the Geneva agreements on restoring Viet Nam's unification by July 1956 has remained unfulfilled and the country has continued to be divided for a long period?

Who has, by illegally sending its Military Assistance Advisory Group to south Viet Nam, controlled all military departments of south Viet Nam and trained hundreds of thousands of troops and police forces?

Who has, under the pretext of giving "assistance," illegally brought large quantities of new types of weapons and ammunition to the southern part of Viet Nam and has newly built or expanded dozens of strategic air bases and naval bases there?

And who has been backing the Ngo Dinh Diem clique in every way to set up and strengthen its fascist rule in the southern part of Viet Nam and, in violation of the Geneva agreements, to arrest, jail and torture and murder hundreds of thousands of former members of the Resistance and innocent people there?

As is well known, the one who did all this is none other than the United States itself. These facts fully demonstrate that it is precisely aggressive U.S. policy which has forced the oppressed peoples to rise and launch struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. For the sake of survival and freedom, the people in south Viet Nam have unfolded a heroic struggle against the U.S.-

Diem clique, opposing hunger and persecution and demanding the immediate removal of Ngo Dinh Diem from power. Large-scale demonstrations have been held in various places. To resist brutal repressions by the Ngo Dinh Diem clique, the masses of people have had to take up arms and engage in guerrilla warfare. Even within the upper ruling classes of the south Vietnamese regime, there are also anti-Ngo Dinh Diem activities. The anti-Ngo Dinh Diem military coup d'etat in Saigon last November was an obvious example. If the patriotic struggle of the south Vietnamese people is called "sabotage" by "an armed minority supported from outside," then this outside force is none other than U.S. imperialism itself. Last year, struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys by the oppressed peoples of Asian countries broke out not only in Laos and the southern part of Viet Nam but also in Japan, south Korea and Turkey. This is the inevitable result of U.S. imperialism setting up military bases in various places, installing puppet regimes, fostering its lackeys and imposing a colonialist rule on the peoples of various countries.

The Only Way Out

It is now clear to everybody that whether in Laos or south Viet Nam, U.S. imperialism is the most vicious interventionist and aggressor. It is precisely its intervention and aggression that have obstructed the implementation of the Geneva agreements and are threatening the peace in Indo-China and Southeast Asia. This has been the case in the past and it is still so at present. If Kennedy took his own words seriously when he declared that what the U.S. Government wants "in Laos is peace and not war, a truly neutral government and not a cold war pawn, a settlement concluded at the conference table and not on the battlefield," then the U.S. Government must first of all respect the Geneva agreements, stop brandishing the "brink-of-war policy," bring an end to all its activities to muster the SEATO countries and use the remnant Kuomintang bandits for expanding the Laotian war, evacuate from Laos all troops and arms of the United States and its vassal countries as well as the remnant Kuomintang bandits, and truly respect the independence and sovereignty of Laos. Otherwise, all talk about peaceful settlement of the Laotian question will be empty words which nobody will believe.

China, together with the Soviet Union, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and all peace-loving countries, has always firmly upheld the Geneva agreements, and resolutely supported the Laotian people in their just patriotic struggle to establish a neutral, unified, independent and peaceful state. We advocate the settlement by the Laotian people of their own problems and oppose all foreign intervention; we stand for the convocation of an enlarged Geneva conference as proposed by the Cambodian Head of State, Prince Sihanouk, to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question. We firmly hold that any scheme to extend the Laotian war will definitely end up only in one way—in utter failure for the interventionist and aggressor, and that the convocation of an enlarged Geneva conference constitutes the only way to a peaceful solution of the Laotian question. There is no other way out.

For the Independence and Freedom Of All Africa

Following is a translation of "Renmin Ribao's" editorial of April 2. Our subheads. — Ed.

THE Third All-African People's Conference, convened in Cairo, the U.A.R. capital, ended victoriously on March 30. Sixty-seven delegations from 32 African countries came together and held spirited discussions centring around the major question of checking neo-colonialism and eradicating the last roots of imperialism. They adopted a number of resolutions: "on the liberation of dependent countries," "on neo-colonialism and the UNO," "on the reorganization of structures and liquidation of the remnants of colonialism," "on democratic, economic and social development," and "on African unity and solidarity." These resolutions strikingly reflect a new situation — an unprecedented upsurge in the African national independence movement. The increasingly awakened African peoples are becoming more united; they are determined to unite with all the forces of freedom and liberation in every part of the world to intensify their struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism and root thoroughly out the survivals of imperialism.

Tremendous Changes in Africa

Only one year and two months have elapsed since the Second All-African People's Conference, but in this period tremendous changes have taken place in Africa. The past year witnessed the African national liberation struggles sweeping across the whole continent like a thunderstorm. The heroic Algerian people continue to hold high the great banner of national liberation and carry on their fight, steadfast and indomitable. The national liberation war started in Algeria six years ago has powerfully supported and inspired the struggles of the peoples of various African countries for national liberation. The Congolese people led by their legal Government headed by Acting Premier Antoine Gizenga have taken as their own the behests of the African hero, Patrice Lumumba, and are unfolding an unflinching struggle in defence of their national independence and the unity of their country. During the past year and more, in the midst of the raging flames of the African national independence movement, 17 countries have proclaimed their independence. In their struggle against the remnant forces of colonialism, a number of countries which have already acquired independent status are striving to develop their national economies, oppose imperialist and neo-colonialist aggression and implement an independent and sovereign policy in foreign affairs. This year, two British colonies in West and East Africa,

Sierra Leone and Tanganyika, will acquire independent status in April and December, respectively. In Nyasaland and the Northern and Southern Rhodesias, the African people have seen through the trick of "constitutional reform" pulled by the British colonialists; they are demanding severance from the so-called "Central African Federation" and realization of their independence. The struggles of the masses in Uganda, Kenya and Zanzibar for immediate independence are spreading like a prairie fire. The indomitable Africans in the Union of South Africa are putting up a more extensive and intensified fight against racial discrimination and to win basic human rights. Meanwhile, national liberation struggles have recently broken out one after the other in Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea suffering under the darkest and most barbarous rule of the Portuguese colonialists. The Angolese people have valiantly taken up arms and launched guerrilla warfare.

As the general resolution adopted by the All-African People's Conference on the liberation of dependent countries has pointed out, "the time has come for intensifying the struggle against imperialism," "[the Conference] demands the immediate withdrawal of all colonial governments from Africa." The colonialist system of imperialism in Africa is collapsing ever more swiftly. The day is not far off when imperialism will be finally driven out of the African continent!

U.S. Neo-Colonialism Exposed

At this Conference, delegate after delegate exposed and condemned U.S. neo-colonialism as the most cunning and dangerous enemy of the present-day African national movement for independence and freedom. This cunning neo-colonialist is putting on a mask of sympathizing with "African national independence" and using "aid to underdeveloped countries" as a camouflage to cover up his aggressive nature. In his recent tour of Africa, G. Mennen Williams, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, posed as a "friend" of the Africans everywhere he went, and trumpeted U.S. "friendship" for the African countries and its interest in the self-determination and progress of Africa and so on. But, as a popular proverb in Africa goes, "a monkey is still a monkey even if it cuts off its tail." The African peoples, from their own experience, particularly from Congolese events, have seen ever more clearly the true colours of U.S. neo-colonialism.

At the Conference delegates of the Congolese people indicted neo-colonialism for its crimes, pointed out the

serious menace of the neo-colonialists to Africa and appealed to all the African peoples for closer unity to cope with this threat. The delegates of Algeria, the Kamerun, Kenya, Zanzibar, Somali and other countries all condemned the new U.S. conspiracy against the Congo and listed the facts of suppression of the African peoples by the United States in collaboration with the old colonial powers. They pointed out that U.S. neo-colonialism directs its spearhead not only against the Congo, but also against all African countries. The resolution of the Conference points out that "moribund colonialism resorts to intervention by remote-control through the United Nations behind a legality created by neo-colonialists. They will either try to balkanize the newly independent states or systematically split active political and trade union forces, and, in case of frustration as in the Congo, they will even go so far as to resort to political plotting, repression by police or army, the use of force, or assassination and physical liquidation." The resolution of the Conference further points out that "the United Nations has become an instrument of neo-colonialism under the cover of which the colonial powers return to the independent countries." The resolutions of the Conference also expose the diverse manifestations of the neo-colonialists and express the determination to continue mobilizing the masses to check the aggression of neo-colonialism in the most effective way and remove the last traces of imperialism.

Complete End of Colonialism Demanded

The Conference called on the African peoples to be vigilant against the use by the governments and businessmen of the imperialist countries of "economic cooperation" to enslave their countries, impose military treaties and bases on them and obstruct their industrialization and endeavours to raise their living standards. The resolution of the Conference on the reorganization of structures and the liquidation of the remnants of colonialism puts forward the targets of economic liberation and calls on "all African independent countries to proceed without delay to the full de-colonialization of all structures" and to subordinate effectively the economies of their countries to the requirements of the national interests.

The series of resolutions adopted by the All-African People's Conference fully demonstrates the same vigorous spirit of the African peoples against the common enemy in their struggle against imperialism and for national liberation. The resolution of the Conference on the Congo severely condemns the plot of imperialism to split and carve up the Congo through its puppets, and appeals to the African countries for active support to the legal Congolese Government headed by Antoine Gizenga. The Conference unanimously demanded immediate punishment of the murderers of Lumumba and solemnly declared Lumumba a "hero of Africa." The Conference's resolution on Algeria calls on "the African states to increase all kinds of support to the Algerian people at this phase of their struggle." The Conference also adopted resolutions of support for the struggles of the peoples of Angola, Kenya, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Mozambique and other colonies against colonialist rule and for national independence. These resolutions are bound to

give great inspiration to the fighting will of the African peoples.

In human history, all the reactionary forces which are doomed to extinction will invariably launch frenzied attacks on the revolutionary forces. The struggle of the African peoples for liberation has not only met with stubborn resistance from the British, French, Belgian, Portuguese and other old colonialists, but also with the frenzied attacks from U.S. neo-colonialism. The African peoples, therefore, still face an extremely arduous struggle. To defeat the new and old colonialists, they must rely on their own strength based on firm unity. The resolution of the Conference on African unity and solidarity will energetically promote the strengthening of this unity.

China Stands By Africa

The world situation now is favourable to the African peoples. No matter what dangers and difficulties the African peoples may encounter on their path of advance, "the destiny of Africa," as Chinese Premier Chou En-lai said in his message of greetings to the All-African People's Conference, "can only be determined by the African peoples themselves. The united African peoples will eventually defeat the shameful plots of all the new and old colonialists to invade Africa, carve it up and interfere with the African peoples' national liberation struggles."

The increasingly awakened and united African peoples are invincible. The Chinese people will always stand by the African peoples and resolutely support their just struggle to win and uphold their independence.

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China's Sports—Past and Present

by SHU FU

A VETERAN in sports, after visiting the newly built Peking Workers' Gymnasium where the 26th World Table Tennis Championships are being held, said in a deeply moved voice: "Thirty years ago I cherished the wish that our country would build a big gymnasium like this one and organize a world tournament on the scale of the 26th World Table Tennis Championships. But in the twenty and more years I devoted to promoting sports in the old China, my wish remained a dream. Who cared about promoting sports to improve the people's health in the past when the country was torn by successive years of war and the people could hardly make a living? But my dream has come true today. Now we have this big gymnasium and a grand stadium as well just a few steps away. The world's best table tennis players have come to our country to take part in the 26th World Championships. To be able to witness this gala gathering is indeed a most happy and a most memorable event in my life."

Many veterans who have devoted the best part of their lives to sports share this feeling when they compare their bitter memories of the past with the happy reality of today.

The Chinese people, known for their hospitality and gaiety, are fond of sports. Three thousand and more years ago, there were already various kinds of popular sports in China. Chinese *wu shu* (literally meaning "military arts"), particularly Chinese boxing, which has been handed down to the present day, has for long years served as a unique means with which the Chinese people train and keep themselves fit. Other sports, such as wrestling, archery and horse-racing, have always been extremely popular among China's many nationalities. The modern sports, such as football, swimming and skating, are also gaining popularity among the masses. In fact, as historical records show, these sports existed a long time ago in China though, as can be expected, in quite different forms from what they are now.

China with its vast territory possesses extremely favourable conditions for popularizing all kinds of sports. In the northeastern provinces where the land is covered with snow for some three to five months in a year, there are ideal conditions for skiing and skating. The subtropical provinces to the south, with their warm seashores and many rivers criss-crossing the land, offer excellent conditions for aquatic sports. Before liberation, however, the broad masses of China's working people were denied the opportunity to take an active part in any sports. Oppressed and exploited, they had their hands full just struggling for a bare living. The sport traditions of the people could not come into their own.

The older generation of workers in the field of sports can still remember how, before the founding of the People's Republic, sport was something that concerned only

a few people. In some of the larger cities, such as Shanghai, Tientsin and Canton, the rich had control over sport, regarding it as their pastime and often using it for such abuses as gambling. There were only a few gymnasiums and swimming pools in the old China; they were practically all owned by foreigners or the so-called "high-class Chinese," and were out of reach of the masses. In Peking, before liberation there was only one stadium accommodating a little over 10,000 spectators, and there was not a single public gymnasium or swimming pool which could be used for competitions.

The standards of play or performance at that time were also low. Chinese sportsmen seldom, if ever, made their mark in big international tournaments. This, of course, was not due to any lack of talent in sports but because the old society gave them hardly any opportunity to bring their latent capabilities into full play.

Improving the People's Physique

Immediately after the founding of the People's Republic, the Communist Party of China and the People's Government took energetic efforts to promote physical culture and sports as an important means of improving the people's physique and enhancing their general health, enabling them to live a fuller and richer life and to play a bigger role in the building of socialism. In spring last year, the Party again urged the people to go in for setting-up exercises during rest intervals, running or mountain climbing, swimming or Chinese boxing and other kinds of sports. Chairman Mao Tse-tung himself not only strongly advocates physical culture and sports but goes in for them himself. A few years ago, he several times swam across the Yangtse River. With the love and respect which the Chinese people hold for him, this is a tremendous example that has inspired tens of millions of China's youngsters and oldsters to take to swimming or other sports.

Doing setting-up exercises to music broadcast over the radio is one of the most widespread forms of physical culture undertaken by the Chinese people today. In factories, schools and government offices, with the help of broadcast music and instructions, millions do these exercises during the regulation breaks every day. Easy to master and of proved benefit to general physical well-being and health, these exercises have taken firm root among the masses as a daily habit. With experts in physical training helping, various sets of setting-up exercises have been developed with due consideration to the characteristics of various trades. Textile workers, steelworkers, coalminers, and workers in other vocational groups all have their own special setting-up exercises.

With the advance of China's socialist construction, the material and cultural well-being of the people has steadily

improved and an ever increasing number of people are going in for sports. More than 40 kinds of sports are popular among the masses today. Basketball, football, table tennis, track and field, swimming, gymnastics and cycling are probably the most enjoyed. The number of people taking part in sports is so large in China today that the number of enthusiasts in every single main branch runs to eight figures.

Sports Facilities

The rapid development of China's sports is due to the great upsurge of mass activity generated under the leadership of the Communist Party and the People's Government and with their active support. Many stadiums, gymnasiums, swimming pools and countless other sports facilities have been built in various parts of the country in the years since liberation. Take Peking for example. In 1953, the Peking Gymnasium was completed. This is a huge building with a competition hall seating more than 6,000 spectators, an indoor 50-metre-long swimming pool and a practice hall as big as two basketball courts. In 1956, a large open-air swimming pool was completed at Taojanting in the city's southwestern suburbs, and in 1959 the Peking Workers' Stadium was built on the city's eastern outskirts. This is a huge stadium with modern facilities, capable of accommodating 100,000 spectators, with an indoor swimming pool close by. It was here that the First National Sports Meet was held that year. And now we have the Peking Workers' Gymnasium, built in 15 months specially for the 26th World Table Tennis Championships. Besides these, there are many smaller gymnasiums, basketball and tennis courts, swimming pools, football fields and running tracks built over the past few years. Some collect only a very small entrance fee while others are open to the public free of charge.

Other large cities, such as Shanghai, Canton, Wuhan, Shenyang and Chungking, as well as many smaller cities, including the provincial capitals, have built stadiums accommodating 30,000 to 50,000 people, and gymnasiums and swimming pools where competitions can be held. Incomplete returns show that there are at present no less than 4,000 large stadiums, gymnasiums, swimming pools, sports grounds, shooting ranges, etc., in various parts of the country. These play an important role in promoting sports among hundreds of millions of Chinese people.

Many physical culture institutes and secondary schools have been established throughout the country. Now almost every province, municipality and autonomous region has one such institute. The most famous ones are those in the cities of Peking, Shanghai, Wuhan, Chungking, Shenyang and Sian, where thousands of students are taking courses in physical culture and sports. The Peking Institute of Physical Culture, established shortly after liberation, is one of the best equipped, with an indoor track, an indoor swimming pool and other modern facilities. Many of China's well-known physical culture and sports experts are teaching and doing research here.

In addition to these regular schools and institutes, there are quite a large number of spare-time schools for young sport enthusiasts. Here at an early age they can get systematic and comprehensive training in their spare

hours; they constitute a strong reserve force from which will emerge the champions of tomorrow.

Chinese Sportsmen to the Fore

With the advance of physical culture in general, the standard of play in the various kinds of sports has improved rapidly. Since 1956, China's sportsmen have broken several world records in athletics, swimming, weight-lifting, parachuting and other events. In table tennis, China's Jung Kuo-tuan captured the men's singles title at the last World Championships at Dortmund. China's mountaineers, though with only five years of experience behind them, conquered almost insuperable difficulties to succeed in climbing to the top of Mt. Jolmo Lungma—the world's highest peak—from the hitherto unconquered north slope.

China's athletes are steadily making up leeway to catch up with the world's best. Particularly rapid progress has been made in the men's high jump. Two or three years ago, only two athletes could clear 2 metres. Now seven young up-and-coming athletes can do it, their best performance being 2.09 metres, far outstripping the pre-liberation record of 1.79 metres. Many athletes have shown promise in the long jump and in the hop, step and jump events. Men sprinters, too, have made much headway and succeeded in clipping 0.4 sec. off the pre-liberation record for the 100 metres, raising it to 10.3 secs. Women athletes have also greatly improved their standard: their best record for the 100 metres is 11.6 secs.; high jump, 1.77 metres; 80-metre hurdles, 10.2 secs.; discus, 51.10 metres.

China has produced several world-famous swimmers. Chi Lieh-yun, Mu Hsiang-hsiung and Mo Kuo-hsiung have successively set up world records for the men's 100 metres breaststroke. There are, besides, quite a few promising men swimmers in free-style and butterfly strokes. The national record for the men's 100 metres free-style now stands at 55.4 secs.

In other events, such as weight-lifting, gymnastics and speed skating, China's sportsmen have also scored notable successes in international competitions. The standard of play in basketball and football has also been raised conspicuously since liberation.

There is, of course, still much room for improvement for China's sportsmen. It is to be expected, however, that through friendly competitions and exchange of experience they will learn from their foreign colleagues and raise their own standards.

Friendly contacts between China's sportsmen and their colleagues abroad are being constantly expanded. China's sports organizations have established wide contacts with their counterparts in more than 40 countries throughout the world. Through mutual visits and competitions, mutual understanding and friendship are enhanced and standards are raised. Now players and representatives from more than 30 member associations of the International Table Tennis Federation are in Peking to participate in the 26th World Championships, one of the biggest international gatherings of sportsmen yet held in China. This grand gathering is not only a unique opportunity for them to exchange experience and to carry forward the art of table tennis, but will surely add to the precious fund of mutual understanding and friendship among the peoples of the world.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Hungarian Liberation Anniversary

Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Chairman Liu Shao-chi of the People's Republic of China, Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Premier Chou En-lai jointly sent a message of greetings to the leaders of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and Government on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary April 4.

The message reads in part: "In recent years, the industrious and courageous Hungarian people, under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Government, have achieved tremendous successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and at the same time made important contributions in opposing the imperialist policies of war and aggression and defending world peace. The Chinese people heartily rejoice at every success scored by the Hungarian people.

"The great achievements of the meeting of representatives of 81 Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow in November 1960, have further strengthened the unity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement and greatly inspired the world's people in their struggle against imperialism and for world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism. We are firmly convinced that on the basis of the Statement of the Moscow meeting, the friendship and unity between the Chinese and Hungarian peoples will certainly be further consolidated and developed."

Foreign Minister Chen Yi also sent a message of greetings on this occasion to Sik Endro, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic.

At the anniversary reception given by Hungarian Ambassador Martin Ferenc, Vice-Premier Lu Ting-yi, on

behalf of the Chinese people, the Communist Party and People's Government, extended warm congratulations to the Hungarian people, the Socialist Workers' Party and the Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Government.

Premier Chou En-lai was among the guests present.

At the reception, the Hungarian Ambassador hailed the continually developing fraternal friendship between China and Hungary and expressed support for the Chinese people in liberating Taiwan and their coastal islands, restoring her rightful place to China in international organizations and the proposal to establish an atomic weapon-free zone in the Pacific area which will serve the cause of Asian and world peace.

Vice-Premier Lu Ting-yi, in his speech, pointed out that in the struggle to build socialism, oppose imperialism and defend world peace, the Chinese and Hungarian peoples have carried on effective mutual assistance and co-operation, and have always supported and encouraged each other. He expressed the gratitude of the Chinese people for the help and support given them by the Hungarian people.

Greetings to Fraternal C.P. Congresses

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party sent warm greetings to the British Communist Party on the occasion of its 27th Congress, and to the Austrian Communist Party on its 18th Congress. Representatives of the Chinese Communist Party Chao Yi-min, Alternate Member, and Tseng Shan, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, addressed the respective Congresses and delivered to them the messages of greetings from the Chinese Communist Party.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party sent messages to the recent 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe and to the 6th Congress of the Communist Party of San Marino respectively extending warm greetings to the Congresses and wishing them success.

Chairman Mao Receives Cuban Youth Delegation

Chairman Mao Tse-tung received the members of the visiting Cuban Youth Delegation headed by Major Joel Iglesias Leyva on April 1. Present

on the occasion were Hu Yao-pang, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League; Wang Jen-chung, First Secretary of the Hupeh Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; and Chien Ta-wei, Deputy Director of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

Fraternal Co-operation

The Chinese Government and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have initialled a protocol on Chinese assistance to Korea in building a number of light industrial projects producing daily necessities.

Under the protocol the Chinese Government will supply whole sets of equipment and technical aid to fountain pen, knitted goods, and rubber products factories built by the Korean Government. China will also provide single items of equipment needed for the development of light industry.

A plan for the implementation of the cultural co-operation agreement in 1961 was signed in Pyongyang on March 31 by the Governments of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

* * *

The 1961-62 executive plan of the Sino-Hungarian scientific co-operation agreement was signed in Budapest on March 28 by the delegations of the Chinese and Hungarian Academies of Sciences. Under the plan, the Chinese and Hungarian Academies of Sciences will arrange visits and meetings for scientific workers of both countries and exchange scientific data.

* * *

Czechoslovak Ambassador Josef Sedivy gave a reception to celebrate the 4th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Czechoslovak Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation on March 27 in Peking. Vice-Foreign Minister Tseng Yung-chuan was among those present on the occasion.

General Ne Win Welcomed

General Ne Win, Chief of the General Staff of the Burmese National Defence Forces, and his entourage paid a friendly visit to Peking on their way to the Soviet Union.

Premier Chou En-lai gave a banquet to welcome the distinguished guests,

which he characterized as a festive gathering of Chinese and Burmese kinsmen. Premier Chou in his banquet speech reviewed the tremendous development of Sino-Burmese friendship since the signing of the treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression between China and Burma and the Sino-Burmese agreement on the boundary question when General Ne Win was Burma's Prime Minister. He mentioned in particular that the Burmese National Defence Forces, under the command of General Ne Win, had defeated and driven out remnants of the Chiang Kai-shek bandit clique which had entrenched themselves on the territory of Burma for eleven years. This was a great contribution made by Burma to peace in Southeast Asia, Premier Chou pointed out.

Speaking about the situation in Laos, Premier Chou reiterated hearty support for Prince Sihanouk's proposal for the calling of an enlarged Geneva conference. He pointed out that such a conference, if held, might safeguard not only peace and neutrality in Laos but also peace in the Southeast Asian countries and in all Asia.

General Ne Win left Peking for Moscow on March 30.

World Peace Council Meets

The World Peace Council meeting in New Delhi ended its five-day session on March 28. It was attended by more than 200 delegates from more than 60 countries.

The head of the Chinese delegation, Liu Ning-I, addressing the meeting, reviewed current international events. He condemned U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention in Laos, the Congo, Cuba and Algeria, and expressed the firm support of the Chinese people for the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggles against imperialism and colonialism.

Commenting on the U.S. imperialists' policy of hostility towards China, Liu Ning-I pointed out that U.S. imperialism has recently been stepping up its so-called "two Chinas" plot. The *Washington Post*, for instance, has brazenly propagated the idea of "recognition" of China's "suzerainty" over Taiwan and the "autonomy of Taiwan." This is the absurd scheme of creating "one and a half Chinas." U.S. imperialism is trying to inveigle China into entering the United

Nations while keeping the "representatives" of the Kuomintang in the U.N. and at the same time putting China's Taiwan under U.N. "protection" or "supervision" so as to attain its aim of perpetuating its occupation of Taiwan. This is an insult to the Chinese people and outrageous interference in China's internal affairs.

The "two Chinas" plot is a dream that can never be realized, said Liu Ning-I. All attempts to fabricate a so-called "independent state" of Taiwan, or a "neutralized" Taiwan, or a Taiwan "trusteeship" with a U.N. "guarantee" for its security or "self-determination by a plebiscite" in Taiwan under U.N. "supervision," are nothing but illegal acts designed to split China's territory; they are a violation of China's sovereignty, and will, therefore, meet with resolute opposition from the Chinese people, he declared.

Support South African People's Struggle

The Chinese Government has severed all economic and trade relations with the colonial authorities of the Union of South Africa since July 1960. This information was made known in a letter sent on March 28 by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade to the United Front of South Africa supporting the people's just struggle in South Africa for fundamental human rights and against racial discrimination. The letter was in reply to a message dated January 25 this year sent by the South Africa United Front to the China Council, appealing to the Chinese Government to give full support to the South African people's struggle.

Condemning the criminal massacres of the South African people perpetrated by the colonial authorities of the Union of South Africa, the letter declared that the Chinese have consistently given their deep sympathy and resolute support to the just struggle against colonialism and to win and preserve national independence waged by the African peoples.

Senegal Independence Greeted

Chairman Liu Shao-chi in a message to President Leopold-Sadar Senghor of the Republic of Senegal greets him on the occasion of the celebration of

Senegal's independence. The message wishes prosperity of Senegal and happiness to its people.

Indian Official's Anti-Chinese Provocation

Indian Minister of State to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Culture Humayun Kabir took the opportunity in inaugurating a function in New Delhi in commemoration of the centenary of the birth of Rabindranath Tagore to attack and slander China. He said that "Tagore had a great love for China. But if he were still alive today he would without doubt have condemned China for the Chinese suppression of Tibet's personality and its aggression against India." Refuting on the spot this anti-Chinese statement, Chao Pu-chu, member of the Chinese delegation to the World Peace Council meeting, who had been invited to attend the function, pointed out that Tibet is an integral part of China. A few traitors there have committed numerous crimes, betraying the country and the people. If Tagore were still alive, it would not be the Chinese people who would be criticized, but those who wanted to put a finger in the internal affairs of China.

Referring to the Sino-Indian boundary issue, Chao Pu-chu said that the Chinese Government and people have continued always to hope that the boundary issue between the two countries can be solved through negotiations on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. If Tagore were still alive, it would not be the Chinese people who would receive his censure, but those who intended to drag out the question for ten or twenty years and to inherit the inglorious heritage of British imperialism.

The Chinese people have highly cherished friendship with the Indian people, said Chao Pu-chu. "We Chinese and Indian people should both be vigilant so that our friendship will not be obstructed or undermined by others," he emphasized.

After making his statement, Chao Pu-chu withdrew from the meeting hall together with the other Chinese delegates.

While the World Peace Council meeting was in session, certain anti-Chinese elements in India organized shameful anti-Chinese "demonstrations" on several occasions.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Salute the Heroic People Of Angola

The flames of the African national independence movement have spread to what the Portuguese colonialists have hitherto complacently described as "silent" Angola. "This is a new major development in the African peoples' struggle for liberation," declares *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (March 28).

Beginning in mid-March, the Angolese masses have been rising in struggle and putting up extensive armed resistance to the Portuguese colonialists in areas from Maquela do Zombo and Sao Salvador, on the northern Angolese border, to Ambriz; guerrilla warfare is in progress. There have also been mutinies among the African soldiers in the colonialist armed forces; they have killed a number of colonialist officers lording it over them and crossed over to the side of the people. Now the anti-colonialist struggle of the Angolese people has spread from the north to the south [the mining area around Nova Lisboa], as well as the vicinity of the Angolese capital, Luanda. Reviewing these developments, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator says that this struggle "has dealt telling blows to the Portuguese colonialists."

"Oppressed for centuries under the most barbaric rule of the Portuguese

colonialists, Angola has become a living hell, the darkest and the most abysmal in Africa," Commentator points out.

After World War II, Commentator notes, U.S. imperialism stepped up its penetration into Angola and worked in close collusion with the Portuguese colonialists to plunder its rich resources. This is why when peace-loving people the world over have condemned the Portuguese colonialists for their massacre of the Angolese people, the U.S. Government — always so lavish with its feigned sympathy for the African peoples — revealed its true, ferocious face. At a press conference on March 20, U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk slandered the just struggle of the people of Angola, calling it "rioting." He threatened those African nations which have yet to win independence, warning them not to take Angola's "path." During the U.N. Security Council's discussion of the Angolese situation, the U.S. delegate Adlai Stevenson, using the pretext of the need for so-called "political maturity" and "preparations for independence," openly maintained that Angola must not be allowed to take, as the Congo has, the path of independence.

Commentator also draws attention to the fact that for a long time now



the United States, through NATO, has been supplying the Portuguese colonialists with large quantities of arms for killing the Angolese people. He stresses that "like the old Portuguese colonialists, the U.S. neo-colonialists are the vicious enemies of the people of Angola."

Commentator concludes: "The Chinese people resolutely support the Angolese people's just struggle and appeal to all people in the world who cherish peace and uphold justice, to unite and make firm efforts to check the Portuguese colonialists' suppression and massacre of the Angolese people and put an end to the colonial rule in Angola and other Portuguese colonies."

Pen Probes

The "Heaven" of Angola

While Portugal's spokesman Garin at the recent U.N. Security Council debate on the situation in Angola was eulogizing the "heavenly life" in that African country, readers of the U.S. magazine *Time* could read this sum-up of "Portugal's formula for success" there: "Keep the natives illiterate, keep them working, keep them scared."

The Portuguese rulers certainly work hard to "keep the natives illiterate." Writing about the Portuguese colonies, Mozambique and Angola, the Indian weekly *Delhi Times* reports: "Young people begging for education are sent to concentration camps with cards marked: 'This ruffian wants to know too much.'" *Time*, too, reveals

that "in all Angola [pop. 4.5 million] there are only 200 Africans in high school; Mozambique [pop. 6.2 million] boasts just 50."

To "keep them working," the Portuguese rulers every year send about 400,000 Angolese to toil in mines and plantations as slave labourers. They work 14 hours a day and are paid 90 escudos a month — about three dollars. Up to 40 per cent of these men die as a result of the conditions under which they have to work, reports the West German paper *Welt der Arbeit*. It calls Angola a "huge concentration camp."

However unsuccessful they may be, judging from recent events, the Portuguese colonialists have nevertheless tried hard too "to keep the natives scared." In addition to "conventional" colonialist methods of repression like the Belsen-type death camp on Sao Tome Island off the west African

coast, Holden Roberto, a leader of the Union of the People of Angola, has exposed how electric perforating machines are used on the palms of jailed nationalists. And, as the British *Manchester Guardian* reported last November, Angolese prisoners were executed, "some by rifle fire in the prison yard of the main military jail in Luanda and others by the process of being dropped from aeroplanes flying at a great height over the South Atlantic Ocean." On February 5 this year, 3,000 Angolese were massacred at Luanda.

Defending this "heaven," Garin at the Security Council said to the Soviet and African delegates who condemned Portuguese colonialism: "You look after your affairs and we'll look after ours." His insolence was based on one of the most cynical political hoaxes of our time: the lie that Portugal has no colonies, that Angola

and other possessions are its "overseas provinces" and that the natives there have the right to become Portuguese citizens — known as "assimilados." According to this "argument," whatever transpires in these "provinces" is Portugal's "internal affair."

Having managed to keep alive in a country where the infantile mortality rate, according to the *Welt der Arbeit*, is 60 per cent, an Angolese, to become an "assimilado," has to speak Portuguese fluently, adopt a European mode of life, have a certain income, be "of good behaviour," etc., etc. There are now reportedly about 10,000 such "assimilados" in Angola after 500 years of Portuguese rule; the rest of the native population remain helot "indigenas."

Vast, rich Angola, with its 1,246,700 square kilometres of territory "packed with no man knows what wealth" in the words of the American writer John Gunther, is a "heaven" only for the colonialists. It has naturally attracted the trans-Atlantic neo-colonialists, too. Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is prospecting for oil throughout Angola; the Angola Diamond Co., dominated by American capital, has acquired monopoly prospecting rights to five-sixths of Angolese territory. The American journal *News Day* once described this company's 19th century methods of exploiting African workers. Its miners' wages are the lowest in Africa.

This indicates why, for all its loudly professed "sympathy" with the African peoples' "right to self-determination," Washington continues to supply Portugal, through NATO, with arms for killing the Angolese people. Viriato Cruz, General Secretary of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola, has condemned the U.S. imperialists for supporting the Portuguese Government by giving it financial and diplomatic aid to suppress the Angolese people who demand independence.

The colonialists naturally love the sweets of their "heavenly life" in Angola. A top Portuguese official in Angola was quoted by *Time* as declaring: "We have been here for 500 years. We will stay another 500 years, and we don't care particularly how we do it." Ridiculous as that prophecy may sound in face of the present tide of events, it is another proof that the colonialists will never quit of their own accord.

— SU MIN

A Chinese Writer Speaks

On Afro-Asian Cultural Renaissance

A new age of cultural renaissance is dawning in Asia and Africa, said Pa Chin in Tokyo, addressing the Emergency Meeting of the Permanent Bureau of the Afro-Asian Writers' Conference on March 28 as head of the Chinese Writers' Delegation. Pa Chin has been a noted novelist since the May Fourth New Literature Movement in 1919 and his masterpiece *Family* and many of his short stories written since liberation have been translated into many different languages.

"Asia and Africa are the cradles of human culture," Pa Chin said. "Because we have such splendid national cultures," he pointed out, "we will be able to carry on and further develop our cultural traditions, to create an even finer new culture. We do not doubt that this can be done. . . . The mighty advance of the awakened peoples cannot be stopped by any force of reaction. On the soil of Asia and Africa where freedom has been won, a vigorous new culture is shining with the splendour of the freshly risen sun, and a new age of cultural renaissance is going to begin."

Speaking of the duties of a writer, Pa Chin said that the peoples of Asia and Africa share one common wish, one splendid aspiration — that is, to wipe out all oppression, exploitation, crime and wanton destruction from the face of the earth, to fill the whole world with freedom, peace, friendship and happiness, and bring about an incomparably lovely spring in the life of mankind. The hearts of writers are most closely linked with those of the people; the people's aspirations are the writers' aspirations. "To realize the common aspiration of our people, to hasten the development and flowering of our literary cause are our most urgent tasks," he said.

The novelist recited stanza after stanza from the poetry of the heroic Asian and African peoples fighting for the realization of this common aspiration. He paid tribute to the heroic Japanese people and said: "In the wrathful words of a Japanese poet:

*Vent your anger, Fujiyama,
True anger from the heart,
Mountain of our nation!*

we feel the irresistible strength of an erupting volcano. The victory of the Japanese people and their bright future are at hand. Mount Fujiyama will always tower towards the Japanese sky in eternal splendour."

Pa Chin called on the conference: "while discussing peace, friendship and unity, discussing literature and cultural renaissance," not to "forget that the people of some Asian and African countries are shedding blood, while their culture is being trampled underfoot . . . to remember that in certain countries writers with a conscience and a sense of justice are suffering persecution, arrest, imprisonment, death or exile; their works are banned, their voices stifled, their life jeopardized. . . . These facts enhance our consciousness of the gravity of our responsibilities and the magnitude of our tasks; they give us a deeper understanding of the close relationship between our literary work and the destiny of the peoples of our different nations, enabling us to realize more clearly that only a united effort can ensure the victory of our cause and the prospering of our work, and at the same time increase our courage and confidence in our advance."

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The Tokyo Emergency Meeting which lasted from March 28 to 31 has been followed with deep interest by the Chinese people and writers in particular. The press carried day-to-day coverage of the meeting and its final communique. Unanimously adopted by the delegates of the 27 countries represented at the meeting, the communique stresses the role of Afro-Asian writers in the struggle of their peoples against imperialism and colonialism. Kuo Mo-jo, well-known peace fighter and outstanding poet, wrote a poem to greet the conference. It was published in *Renmin Ribao*. The last of its four stanzas reads:

*We raise a torch to fire the hearts
of the oppressed;*

*With the sweep of an iron broom
we clear away the monstrous
shadow of colonialism.*

*We use our pens, our blood, our
lives and hearts*

*So that flowers of friendship will
everywhere come to bloom*

And the white dove of peace will fly in freedom through all the vault of heaven.

ART

Ten Ancient Masters

Peking's Palace Museum is now holding an exhibition of the works of ten of China's most famous classical painters: Ku Kai-chih, Li Szu-hsun, Wang Hsin, Mi Fei, Mi Yu-jen, Li Kung-lin, Ni Tsan, Wang Fu, Hsu Wei and Chu Ta. One current review describes them as "the most outstanding representatives of various periods in the history of Chinese painting," men "whose brilliant achievements have long ago earned them their well-established positions."

Their works give an unrivalled panorama of most of the main schools of traditional painting as well as the major styles, beginning with Ku Kai-chih whose works are the earliest Chinese paintings now in existence and ending with Chu Ta of the last Ching Dynasty.

The exhibition is part of a series of activities commemorating the anniversary this year either of the birth or death of one or the other of the ten masters, the year of which happens to end with a zero or is a multiple of five.

Figure painting occupied a major position in ancient Chinese painting and Ku Kai-chih (346-407 A.D.) was a first-class figure-painter. It was said that when painting figures, he often left the pupils of the eyes unpainted for years. When asked why, he replied: "To catch the spirit and give a really life-like portrait, the secret lies in the eyes." The earliest known copies of his works in China, one showing a group of girls and another illustrating a poem about the nymph of the River Lo, are now in the collections of the Palace Museum in Peking and in the Shenyang Museum in the northeast respectively. Both are on show at the current exhibition.

Early landscape painting is represented by the Tang painter Li Szu-hsun (651-716 A.D.), member of the imperial Tang family and usually referred to as "the Senior General Li." He was the founder of the school later designated as the *chin pi shan shui* (gold and green landscapes), an



"A Poet on a Donkey Recites Verses." Chinese ink painting by Hsu Wei (1521-1593 A.D.)

opulently rich and sometimes florid style of the Northern School of landscape painting characterized by its meticulous attention to detail and its outline technique. The exhibition includes some very well executed copies of his works.

Four of the ten masters are of the Sung Dynasty. Wang Hsin (mid-11th cent.) was a student of Li Szu-hsun's landscape painting. But his development of this style eventually led him to evolve his own very individual style. *Fishermen's Village in Snow* in the collection of the Palace Museum is his representative work.

Mi Fei (1051-1107 A.D.) and Mi Yu-jen (1086-1165 A.D.) were father and

son known to later generations as Mi Senior and Junior. In sharp contrast to the predominantly outline technique of their predecessors and contemporaries they used washes of ink skillfully to produce delicate renderings of mountains and trees wreathed in clouds and mist. Their landscapes had a unique, softly harmonious style of their own, and their manner had many imitators in later periods. At the current exhibition are representative pictures by the Junior Mi, *Wonderful Sight on the Hsiao and Hsiang Rivers* and *Cloudy Mountains Painted for Amusement* and also examples of the works of their followers made during the Yuan, Ming and Ching Dynasties.

The fourth Sung painter was Li Kung-lin (1049-1106 A.D.), an artist who during his life-time was hailed as the first of the Sung masters. Versed in figure and landscape painting and also noted as a painter of horses, he was renowned for his many-sided talent and for his draughtsmanship with the brush using ink without colour. His long scroll of over a thousand lively *Horses Brought Out to Pasture* from the collection of the Palace Museum is on show. The Shenyang Museum has his *Lotus Society* in its collection.

Ni Tsan (1301-1374 A.D.), known as the "virtuous scholar from Wusih" (Kiangsu), was one of the great landscape painters of the Yuan Dynasty. His favourite subjects were gnarled trees, bamboos, rocks and small landscapes of the open countryside. He is held to have pioneered the development of what is known as *wen jen hua*, or the gentleman scholar's paintings. More correctly, with his paintings, the characteristics of *wen jen hua* became more pronounced: the emphasis on craftsmanship or artistic skill; the integration of poetry, calligraphy and painting, and a diminishing interest in the type of realistic painting with sharply defined outlines which was so prominent in the previous Sung and earlier traditions. Museums in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and Shenyang have relatively more of his works than those of the other painters mentioned above. The present exhibition contains his *Old Trees and Bamboos*, his handscroll *Wutung Tree, Bamboo and Stone* and examples of his calligraphy.

Another great artist who lived between the Yuan and Ming Dynasties was Wang Fu, (1362-1416 A.D.) well-

known for his bamboo painting. He continued the tradition of the scholar's painting of the Yuan Dynasty. He did not leave us many works, but his *Eight Peking Scenes*, now preserved in the Palace Museum, and his *Study Amidst Lake and Mountains* in the Shenyang Museum, are both masterpieces.

The Ming master Hsu Wei (1521-1593) drew and painted a wide variety of subject matters. Quite a considerable number of his works are in existence today, the most outstanding of which are flower paintings in the *po mo* (spilt ink) manner, paintings in splashed washes of ink done with enormous skill. He treated the artistic conventions in a most cavalier manner and his creative ingenuity had far-reaching effects on later painting.

Chu Ta (Pa Ta Shan Jen, 1626-1705 A.D.) of the Ching Dynasty is a painter known to an even wider public. The fresh style of his brushwork made a sharp break with that of his predecessors. His influence on flower and bird painting of the late Ching Dynasty in the *hsieh yi* (idea writing) manner with the use of bold, sweeping strokes is very great. Many of his thought provoking works are extant today and have influenced numbers of painters including the late Chi Pai-shih.

The commemorative activities organized in connection with these ten masters have presented artists with an unrivalled opportunity to make a deeper study of the great tradition of Chinese painting. Symposiums, discussions and further research work are being organized. Since March 4, the 660th anniversary of the birth of the Yuan master Ni Tsan, the press has been carrying articles on the ten. They include "Commemorating Ten Old Masters of Our Country" in *Renmin Ribao* by Tso Hai, "You'll Find Your Teacher in Many People"—an appreciation of the Sung master Li Kung-lin in *Beijing Ribao* by Hsu Pang-ta, "On the Brushwork of Mi Senior and Junior" in *Guangming Ribao* by Chin Chung-wen, and "The Hsieh Yi Flower Paintings of Hsu Wei" by Sung Nien and "Ching-teng Studio—the Original Home of Hsu Wei," both in the evening paper *Beijing Wanbao*. This is only the beginning of a flow of articles, critiques and studies which is expected to grow larger as a result of the study of what artists call "the epitome of history of Chinese painting."

ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS

Peking's Current Choice



PEKING OPERA

BATTLE OF WITS An episode from *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, recording the battle of wits and strategy between the famous military strategists, Chuko Liang and Chou Yu of the third century A.D. Produced by the Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

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

THE RED-MANED STEED Some episodes from the classical story about Wang Pao-chuan, daughter of a wealthy official who defied the wishes of her father and chose love and poverty. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

April 12, 7:00 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*

THE PEACH BLOSSOM FAN The story of the tragic love of a patriotic courtesan for a scholar, who betrays his love and his allegiance to the Ming Dynasty for wealth and position in the service of the Ching. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre.

April 15, 7:00 p.m. *Wu Dao Kou Club*

PINGJU OPERA

MU KUEI-YING TAKES COMMAND A story of Mu Kuei-ying, the brave warrior-maid of Sung times. In middle-age, after years of retirement, inspired by her high sense of duty and her love for her country, she takes the field again. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.

April 12, 7:00 p.m. *Da Zhong Theatre*

KUNQU OPERA

PRINCESS WEN CHENG A historical play. Princess Wen Cheng, daughter of Emperor, Tai Tsung of the Tang Dynasty, is wedded to the Tibetan King Sron-Tsan Gampo. Upsetting the plots of trouble-makers this Tibetan-Han union strengthens the unity between the two nationalities. Produced by the North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

April 8, 7:00 p.m. *Yuan En Si Theatre*

SONG AND DANCE

Performance by the Central Song and Dance Troupe. Dances include *The Gay Grain Transport Team*, *Fishing Boat on Magnolia Stream*, *Phoenix Dance*. Also vocal solos, choruses, folk instrumental music, etc.

April 7 & 8, 7:00 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

CONCERT

Performance by the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.

Includes:
Sitsun Ma: *Voice of the Forest* (from the symphonic suite *Forest*)
Chaikovsky: *Symphony No. 5* in E minor
Violin Concerto *Liang Shan-po* and *Chu Ying-tai* ("Butterfly Lovers")
Conductor: Sitsun Ma, Li Teh-lun

April 9, 10:00 a.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

Soviet Soloists' Concert

Guselnikova - Soprano Sutyagin - Baritone
Merzhanov - Pianist Kuryev - Violinist

Programmes include music and songs by Shostakovich, Musorgsky, Chaikovsky, Khachaturian and others.

April 7-9, 7:00 p.m. *Cultural Palace of Nationalities*

DANCE DRAMA

MAID OF THE SEA An ancient Chinese fairy tale about the love between a sea maiden and a huntsman and how they defeat the machinations of a jealous demon. Produced

by the Experimental Ballet Troupe of the Peking School of Dancing.

April 10-11, 7:00 p.m. *Cultural Palace of Nationalities*

THE MAGIC LOTUS LANTERN Based on a Chinese fairy tale. How a brave warrior, son of the Nymph of Mt. Huashan, defeats his intolerant uncle in combat and sets his mother free. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

April 11-15, 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

MODERN PLAY

A SINGLE SPARK STARTS A PRAIRIE FIRE About the peasants' revolt against armed counter-revolutionary forces in Fukien Province in 1928. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

April 7-9, 7:00 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

CABAL AND LOVE Schiller's masterpiece staged in Chinese. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

April 7, 7:15 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

THUNDERSTORM A tragedy of the family written by the famous playwright Tsao Yu in the 30s. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

April 11-13, 7:00 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

HAPPY REUNION A play by Lao Sheh about the break-up of a family in the old society, and its reunion in the new. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

April 8-10, 7:00 p.m. *Wu Dao Kou Club*
April 12-14, 7:15 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

FILMS

TRACKS IN THE SNOWY FOREST A feature film produced by the August First Film Studio. Adapted from Chu Po's popular novel of the same title about how a P.L.A. detachment tracks down and routs a Kuomintang bandit force in the northeast.

RED GUARDS OF LAKE HUNGHU A colour film version of a modern opera of the same title. Jointly produced by the Peking and Wuhan Film Studios, it describes how the people of Lake Hunghu heroically support the revolution despite the White terror during the Second Revolutionary Civil War.

IRISTON'S SON A Soviet feature film in colour. The story of the struggle of a Russian poet against the reactionary rule of Tsarist Russia.

ROME 11 O'CLOCK An Italian feature film. A drama of the life of unemployed workers under capitalism.

SALT OF THE EARTH A U.S. feature film based on a heroic strike by U.S. zinc miners for democracy, freedom and the right to live.

EXHIBITIONS

PAINTINGS OF THE NEW COUNTRYSIDE Traditional Chinese and oil paintings, woodcuts, New Year pictures and sketches. Extended to April 16, open daily 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

At the Gallery of the Artists' Union

ART EXHIBITION IN COMMEMORATION OF TEN ANCIENT MASTERS Over one hundred paintings and copies of Ku Kai-chih, Li Szu-hsun and others.

At Palace Museum

OUTINGS

This is the season for outings. Fish, boat or enjoy the splendour of the peach blossoms in Peking's famous parks: Summer Palace, Zhongshan, Beihai, Shih Cha Hai and Tao Ran Ting Parks. See the Temple of Heaven and the lovely temples of the Western Hills.



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