

# PEKING REVIEW

# 51

December 22, 1961

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*Theatre, Music and Other Features*

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

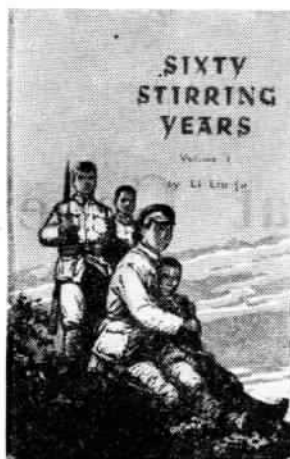
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# SIXTY STIRRING YEARS

*A Novel in Three Volumes*

Volume I

by LI LIU-JU



The tumultuous events of the Chinese revolution from the late nineteenth century down to the mid-twentieth form the background of this new historical novel. It is a trilogy of which the first volume has appeared. In this volume the author, through the personal experiences of its hero, pictures Chinese society of the day and the events leading to the failure of the 1911 Revolution. The political and social changes that took place in China at that time are described as they affected the men and women who people the pages of this story. It throws a vivid light on the plight of China under the rule of the imperialists and feudal forces; it recounts the stubborn revolutionary struggle waged by the masses for national freedom and democratic rights.

Illustrated.

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## Unfading Flowers

by MA CHIA

**UNFADING FLOWERS**, a short and exciting novel set in the spring of 1946, in which a group of Eighth Route Army cadres, on their way to the Northeast to open up new Liberated Areas, are attacked by a band of reactionary forces in Inner Mongolia. After a hard-fought battle, in which the initiative, courage and sense of discipline of the Eighth Route Army cadres plays a telling role, the brigands are finally defeated. In this novel, which is permeated with the fresh winds of the Inner Mongolian steppes, the author holds the suspense well all the way through.



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# PEKING REVIEW

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NEWS AND VIEWS

December 22, 1961 Vol. IV No. 51

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## ROUND THE WEEK

### Good News from the Countryside

News of good harvest continues to come in from various parts of the land. Chekiang Province on the east coast reported last week that eleven production brigades under nine people's communes in Kashing County had brought about a fundamental change in their economic conditions after a year's hard work. All these were relatively poor brigades which were either short of arable land or lacked enough manpower. Several are in low-lying areas susceptible to flood and drought. During the past year, in answer to the Communist Party's call to develop agriculture in a big way, commune members redoubled their efforts with the aid of the People's Government. The result is that all eleven brigades this year produced 24 per cent more grain than last year, raised 88 per cent more pigs and 32 per cent more sheep; and the output of vegetables and fish farming also hit a new high. These successes increased the income of the commune members by more than 100 per cent. Well satisfied, the peasants are building new houses, purchasing new furniture and more farm tools for an even bigger effort next year.

Up in the northeast, in Kirin Province, members of the Tahsingkou People's Commune repaired the damage inflicted by a big flood that inundated one-fourth of their farmland last year, and managed to gather a harvest that yielded them a net surplus of 700,000 *jin* of grain. This has gone a big way in strengthening the commune's economy and improving its members' livelihood.

These and many other examples reflect the generally encouraging situation in the countryside today. The peasants have responded with great spirit to the call of the Party for a big farm effort. With the exception of certain areas which suffered serious damage from natural calamities, there is a steady rise in agricultural output, as well as sideline products and the output of handicraft goods in general. This is accompanied by a steady improvement too in the life of the peasants.

Commenting on these reports *Renmin Ribao*, the nation's leading paper, points out in its editorial of December 2 that these are fresh victories for the Party's general line for building socialism, the big leap and the people's communes. "The new successes," it says, "have provided not only rich experience but a material foundation for striving for a still greater output next year."

### Pardons to War Criminals

Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, last week issued an order granting pardons to a group of war criminals of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and the puppet "Manchukuo" regime who have really turned over a new leaf. (The "Manchukuo" puppet regime was established by the Japanese invaders in China's northeastern provinces in 1932-45.) The order was issued in accordance with a decision made by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on December 16.

According to the order, war criminals of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and the puppet "Manchukuo" regime who have been imprisoned for ten years and who have really shown a change of heart are to be released; those who were given death sentences with a two years' suspension, of which one year has passed, and who have shown a change of heart, may have their sentences reduced to life imprisonment or imprisonment for 15 years or more; those who were sentenced to life imprisonment and have served seven years, and have really shown a change of heart, may have their sentences reduced to imprisonment for ten years or more.

This is the third group of such war criminals who have been granted pardons. The first and the second groups were pardoned in 1959 and 1960 respectively.

In discussing the measure at the N.P.C. Standing Committee session many members praised the policy of

the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung towards criminals — that is, the policy of integrating punishment and leniency, and of combining reform through labour and ideological education. Members of the Standing Committee pointed out that the fact that these negative elements of society can be turned into positive shows the great power of the proletarian dictatorship; they described it as an expression of true revolutionary humanitarianism. Those who have committed a crime against the people, they pointed out, will be pardoned so long as they show a true change of heart and turn over a new leaf.

### More Relieved of Rightist Designation

More than 370 rightists who have truly remoulded themselves and turned over a new leaf have recently been relieved of the rightist designation by the central organs of the state and the various democratic parties. This is the third group whose rightist designation was removed. Two other groups had their "rightist cap" removed in 1959 and 1960 respectively.

This has been done in accordance with the decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council on measures regarding rightist elements who

have reformed, adopted on September 16, 1959.

Among those who have been relieved of the rightist designation are: Chien Tuan-sheng, Feng Hsueh-feng, Huang Yao-mien, Hsu Mao-yung, Wu Ching-chao, Ma Sung-ting, Wu Shao-shu, Wu Tsu-kuang, Ai Ching, Pai Lang and Lo Feng.

### Shenyang Engineering: Year's End Report

As the year draws to a close the country's big plants and industrial centres are reporting on their achievements in fulfilling their 1961 plans. Shenyang, the important engineering centre of northeast China, reports that for most of its major products its machine-building industry has overfulfilled the year's targets one month ahead of schedule. It has manufactured a bigger range of high-quality equipment for agriculture, mining and the light industries, the three branches of the economy which currently claim the main attention of the nation.

Shenyang has provided the rural communes in the past 11 months with more than 30 kinds of equipment, including machinery for irrigation, grain processing, power generation and transport. More than 20 provinces and suburban farming districts have received some 15,000 Shenyang pumps,

diesel engines, disc-harrows, ploughs, insecticide sprayers and about 367,000 spare parts for all kinds of machinery.

Shenyang also sent equipment of 35 types to the nation's coalmines which are being expanded on a big scale and are in the midst of a process of technical transformation. These included items needed for every phase of coal production. Rock drills, pneumatic picks, mine cars, scraper chain conveyers, air compressors, pumps and items in five other categories alone added up to 36,000 pieces.

More than 100 new Shenyang machines have been supplied to the newly developed artificial fibre industry. Transport, oil, timber and steel-rolling enterprises also got their share of new equipment.

Shenyang's engineering plants worked hard to meet the orders sent in to their plants. The Mining Machinery Works was asked to turn out twice as many scraper chain conveyers as last year for the expanding mining industry. To do this and maintain the high standards of quality set last year was no small task. By giving it top priority, by improving the dies used, devising a new forging machine and raising all-round efficiency, the works succeeded in completing more than 90 per cent of its quota by early December.

No effort was spared in supplying top-notch machines to customers. A couple of months ago, the Shenyang Farm Machinery Plant produced a batch of pumps for the countryside. They worked well but consumed more electricity than the stipulated norm. The pumps were not dispatched until this defect was righted.

Mutual help between the city's engineering plants has made a big contribution to their joint success. When the Shenyang Compressor Works' representative, speaking at a meeting called by the city's engineering plants to co-ordinate their efforts, reported that it did not have enough equipment for quenching, i.e., rapid cooling, of crankshafts, the Shenyang Machinery Works readjusted its own production plan so that it could do this job for the Compressor Works. With this help, the latter was able to complete in time an urgent delivery of machines for the light and chemical fertilizer industries.



Installing a Generator

Woodcut by Yang Chun-hui

# Important Progress at Geneva Conference

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE enlarged Geneva Conference, after seven months of tortuous progress, finally adopted a Draft Declaration on the Neutrality of Laos and a Protocol at its 43rd restricted meeting held on December 18.

These two documents will be signed and come into force only when the national coalition government of Laos is formed and sends its united delegation to the conference. At the same time, a very important question is still pending settlement, namely, the withdrawal of SEATO "protection" from Laos. Nevertheless, agreement on the two documents marks important progress towards the settlement of the Laotian question by peaceful means. It was brought about by the combined effort of the Laotian patriotic forces, the socialist countries and other countries which respect Laotian independence and neutrality. It was a major defeat for the U.S. plan to place Laos under international trusteeship.

If these agreements remain unchanged and finally come into force, and if the remaining question is settled in a reasonable way, the necessary international conditions will be provided for the Laotian people to realize their aspirations for independence and neutrality and the task of safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia will be facilitated.

## The Neutrality Declaration

The main task of the Geneva Conference is the signing of a 13-nation declaration undertaking to respect Laotian independence and neutrality. The United States has, however, made repeated attempts to reduce the value of this declaration, alleging that it has little significance. Nevertheless, the December 18 agreement confirms that the declaration is a major document of permanent application whereas the protocol is a document supplementary to the declaration with a specified time limit. The declaration confirms the principles of respect for the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Laos and non-interference in its internal affairs; it emphasizes the principle of respect for the neutrality of Laos; it also confirms that all these principles constitute a basis for the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question. It is, besides, a document that confirms the importance of an independent, neutral Laos for the strengthening of peace and security in Southeast Asia. The declaration also lays down a series of explicit and important undertakings which the participating countries will pledge themselves to observe. The history of the last seven years shows that the civil war in Laos was brought about precisely because the United States violated these principles and undertakings. It can be said that the independence and neutrality of Laos and peace and security in Southeast Asia can be reliably safeguarded only

when these principles and undertakings are faithfully observed.

## The Protocol

The main points of the protocol appended to the declaration include: (1) explicit arrangements for ending foreign military intervention in Laos, and, specifically and mainly, for enforcing the withdrawal of all foreign troops and military personnel; (2) reasonable provisions concerning the functions of the International Commission; and (3) reasonable provisions concerning the functioning of the International Commission, with particular reference to the voting procedure in the commission and the relations between the commission and the 14-nation conference.

As is known the conference long ago reached agreement on the withdrawal of foreign troops and military personnel but there has been a fierce struggle concerning the procedure and time limit for withdrawal. The socialist and neutral countries advocated speedy withdrawal and a definite time limit for it; they held that the routes and points of withdrawal should be decided by the Laotian Government. The United States, on the contrary, insisted that operating centres should first be set up on a big scale in Laos before the withdrawal and that the routes and points of withdrawal should be decided by the International Commission. In a nutshell, it intended to use this withdrawal of foreign troops as a pretext for imposing an international trusteeship on Laos. The December 18 agreement, however, provides a specific time limit for the withdrawal of troops thus ruling out the U.S. proposal for the widespread establishment of operating centres. It also stipulates that the routes and points of withdrawal be decided by the Laotian Government in consultation with the International Commission.

In addition, the article in the protocol on French military personnel and military bases in Laos provides that France may maintain in Laos for a limited period of time a strictly limited number of military personnel only as long as the Laotian Government considers it necessary. French military installations must be handed over to the Laotian Government. This ruled out the French plan to keep its military personnel and military bases in Laos permanently.

## The Functions of International Commission

Provisions in the protocol on the functions of the International Commission have nothing in common with the U.S. plan to give omnipotent powers to the International Commission. These provisions categorically restrict the functions of the International Commission to four aspects: supervision and control of the ceasefire; supervision and control of the withdrawal of foreign troops and military personnel; investigation of cases of violation of the article prohibiting the entry of foreign troops and

military personnel into Laos; and assistance to the Royal Government of Laos in investigating cases of violation of the article restricting the introduction into Laos of foreign armaments. These provisions clearly differentiate between those cases which have already occurred and those that have not yet occurred, and they explicitly lay down that decisions with regard to the investigation of the latter cases shall be made mainly by the Laotian Government, thus preventing the realization of U.S. schemes to abuse the functions and powers of the International Commission in order to encroach upon Laotian sovereignty.

The struggle over the functions of the International Commission is actually the core of the entire struggle against the U.S.-French formula for putting Laos under international trusteeship, a formula that attempted, in the first place, to arrange for control of the neutrality of Laos, "freedom" of inspection and the ferreting out of Laotian national defence secrets. These absurd proposals were once much noised about in Geneva. Thanks to the resolute opposition of the Laotian patriotic forces, the socialist and neutral countries, they have all been thrown out.

The articles on the work of the International Commission mainly concern voting procedure in the commission and the relations between the commission and the 14-nation conference. The article concerning voting procedure provides that decisions of the International Commission must be unanimously adopted when they concern questions relating to violations of articles on the withdrawal of foreign troops, the procedure of withdrawal, the ban on the introduction of foreign troops, restrictions on the introduction of arms or on the question of the ceasefire. It also provides that the conclusions on major questions and all recommendations of the commission shall be adopted unanimously. It is noted that originally the U.S.-French formula provided that all decisions of the International Commission should be adopted by majority vote. Later, they again attempted to make adoption by majority vote the main voting principle of the International Commission and make adoption by unanimous vote an exception. The December 18 agreement, however, confirms the principle of unanimity in adopting decisions as the main voting principle of the International Commission. The U.S. scheme to use a numerical majority to impose its will on others was thus defeated.

On the role of the co-chairmen, the protocol clearly lays down the relationship between the conference co-chairmen and the International Commission and provides that the co-chairmen may at any time make recommendations to the commission exercising general guidance. The United States has thus failed in its scheme to make the International Commission independent of the Geneva Conference so that it can use the commission to intervene in the domestic affairs of Laos.

### **Remaining U.S. Stumbling-Blocks**

The enlarged Geneva Conference has in the main finished its work. Today the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question no longer hinges on the Geneva Conference as it did before; the Laotian situation itself is again the main centre of attention. In the last few months, however, new complications have arisen in Laos. The Washington-backed Nosavan clique is arrogantly and stubbornly obstructing the formation of a government of

national unity in Laos. Much strenuous effort is still needed before a national coalition government headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma is formed that will truly adhere to a policy of peace and neutrality and send a united delegation to participate in the final stage of the Geneva Conference and sign its agreements.

At the same time, serious difficulties still confront the Geneva Conference. The United States, which has suffered many reverses, is now putting up a last-ditch fight. In the first place, although it has been compelled to accept the undertakings to respect Laos' independence and neutrality and to refrain from interfering in its internal affairs, and particularly the undertaking not to bring Laos in any way into any military alliance, it has up till now refused to put an end to the "protection" imposed on Laos by the SEATO bloc. If the SEATO bloc is allowed to continue this "protection," this will be tantamount to admitting that a solemn international agreement is just a farce. This is absolutely impermissible. This SEATO "protection" over Laos is diametrically opposed to the declaration on Laos' neutrality and must be abolished.

Secondly, although the United States was compelled to withdraw some of its proposed articles on international trusteeship over Laos, it has chosen this very moment when an all-round agreement is about to be reached at the conference, to propose even more pernicious articles concerning so-called control of the reintegration of the Laotian army. This is precisely the core of the U.S. plan to control Laos' neutrality. The purpose is to utilize the International Commission to wipe out step by step the patriotic armed forces led by the Neo Lao Haksat. The devil of international trusteeship has not yet been exorcized. But it is not easy for the United States to achieve at the international conference what it failed to achieve on the Laotian battlefield. In his speech at the plenary session of the enlarged Geneva Conference on December 18, Chang Han-fu, China's delegate, warned the United States that it had better renounce this illusion completely. No country, however powerful it is, he said, can control the destiny of another nation. The destiny of Laos, in the last analysis, is in the hands of the Laotians themselves. "No matter to what year or month our conference may be dragged, we will never agree to discuss this question, or, for the sake of this question, to change in the agreed documents a single sentence, a single word or a single punctuation mark," he stressed.

It still remains for the Geneva Conference to remove the obstacles set up by the United States. There will be a hard fight before agreement is reached on the question still remaining. The Chinese delegation has made big efforts to achieve a peaceful solution of the Laotian question and it will continue these efforts to the end. At the meeting on December 18, Chang Han-fu said that the Chinese delegation had come here with a sincere desire for a peaceful settlement of the Laotian question and its patience in seeking agreement during the conference had been witnessed by all. He said: "Our good faith can stand the test of time. It is so in 1961 and will be the same in 1962. This is because we are convinced that the Laotian question has no other way out except through a peaceful settlement. Blackmailing by means of delaying tactics or threats of renewed fighting will have no effect on us."

## Draft Declaration on Neutrality of Laos

Following is the text of the Draft Declaration on Neutrality of Laos adopted at the enlarged Geneva Conference on Laos at its 43rd restricted meeting on December 18, 1961. — Ed.

THE Governments of the Union of Burma, the Kingdom of Cambodia, Canada, the People's Republic of China, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, the Republic of France, the Republic of India, the Polish People's Republic, the Republic of Viet-Nam, the Kingdom of Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, whose representatives took part in the international conference on the settlement of the Laotian question, 1961;

[Taking note of the Statement on the Neutrality of Laos made by the Royal Government of Laos on . . . which provides as follows: . . .]

Confirming the principles of respect for the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Laos and non-interference in its internal affairs which are embodied in the Geneva Agreements of 1954;

Emphasizing the principle of respect for the neutrality of the Kingdom of Laos;

Agreeing that the above-mentioned principles constitute a basis for the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question;

Profoundly convinced that the independence and neutrality of the Kingdom of Laos will assist the peaceful democratic development of the Kingdom of Laos and the achievement of national accord and unity in that country, as well as the strengthening of peace and security in South-East Asia:

(I) Solemnly declare, in accordance with the will of the Government and people of the Kingdom of Laos, as expressed in the Statement on the Neutrality of Laos made by the Royal Government of Laos on . . . that they recognize and will respect and observe in every way the sovereignty, independence, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Laos.

(II) Undertake, in particular, that

(a) they will not commit or participate in any way in any act which might directly or indirectly impair the sovereignty, independence, neutrality, unity or territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Laos;

(b) they will not resort to the use or threat of force or any other measure which might impair the peace of the Kingdom of Laos;

(c) they will refrain from all direct or indirect interference in the internal affairs of the Kingdom of Laos;

(d) they will not attach conditions of a political nature to any assistance which they may offer or which the Kingdom of Laos may seek;

(e) they will not bring the Kingdom of Laos in any way into any military alliance or any other agreement, whether military or otherwise, which is inconsistent with

her neutrality, nor invite or encourage her to enter into any such alliance or to conclude any such agreement;

(f) they will not introduce into the Kingdom of Laos foreign troops or military personnel in any form whatsoever, nor will they in any way facilitate or connive at the introduction of any foreign troops or military personnel;

(g) they will not establish nor will they in any way facilitate or connive at the establishment in the Kingdom of Laos of any foreign military base, foreign strong point or other foreign military installation of any kind;

(h) they will not use the territory of the Kingdom of Laos for interference in the internal affairs of other countries;

(i) they will not use the territory of any country, including their own, for interference in the internal affairs of the Kingdom of Laos.

(III) Appeal to all other states to recognize, respect and observe in every way the sovereignty, independence and neutrality, and also the unity and territorial integrity, of the Kingdom of Laos and to refrain from any action inconsistent with these principles or with other provisions of the present declaration.

(IV) Undertake, in the event of a violation or threat of violation of the sovereignty, independence, neutrality, unity or territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Laos, to consult jointly with the Royal Government of Laos and among themselves in order to consider measures which might prove to be necessary to ensure the observance of these principles and the other provisions of the present declaration.

(V) The present declaration shall enter into force on signature and together with the Statement on the Neutrality of Laos made by the Royal Government of Laos on . . . shall be regarded as constituting an international agreement. The present declaration shall be deposited in the archives of the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which shall furnish certified copies thereof to the other signatory states and to all the other states of the world.

In witness whereof, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have signed the present declaration.

Done in two copies in Geneva this . . . day of 1961 in the English, Chinese, French, Laotian and Russian languages, each text being equally authoritative.

(According to the explanation given by the drafting committee in presenting the text of the declaration, "the square brackets in the second preambular paragraph of the text of the declaration provide for the insertion in the final text of:

a) the Statement on the Neutrality of Laos made by the Royal Government of Laos;

b) an expression of the attitude of the 13 other participants in the International Conference for the Settlement of the Laotian Question to the Statement on the Neutrality of Laos made by the Royal Government of Laos.")

# Protocol to the Declaration On the Neutrality of Laos

Following is the text of the Protocol to the Declaration on the Neutrality of Laos adopted by the enlarged Geneva Conference on Laos at its 43rd restricted meeting on December 18, 1961. — Ed.

THE Governments of the Union of Burma, the Kingdom of Cambodia, Canada, the People's Republic of China, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Republic of France, the Republic of India, the Kingdom of Laos, the Polish People's Republic, the Republic of Viet Nam, the Kingdom of Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America;

Having regard to the Declaration on the Neutrality of Laos of . . . 1961;

Have agreed as follows:

## Article One

For the purposes of this Protocol

(a) The term "foreign military personnel" shall include members of foreign military missions, foreign military advisers, experts, instructors, consultants, technicians, observers and any other foreign military persons, including those serving in any armed forces in Laos, and foreign civilians connected with the supply, maintenance, storing and utilization of war materials;

(b) The term "the Commission" shall mean the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos set up by virtue of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and composed of the representatives of Canada, India and Poland, with the representative of India as chairman;

(c) The term "the Co-Chairmen" shall mean the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference for the Settlement of the Laotian Question, 1961, and their successors in the offices of Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics respectively;

(d) The term "the members of the Conference" shall mean the governments of countries which took part in the International Conference for the Settlement of the Laotian Question, 1961.

## Article Two

All foreign regular and irregular troops, foreign para-military formations and foreign military personnel shall be withdrawn from Laos in the shortest time possible and in any case the withdrawal shall be completed not later than thirty days after the Commission has notified the Royal Government of Laos that in accordance with Articles Three and Ten of this Protocol its inspection teams are

present at all points of withdrawal from Laos. These points shall be determined by the Royal Government of Laos in accordance with Article Three within thirty days after the entry into force of this Protocol. The inspection teams shall be present at these points and the Commission shall notify the Royal Government of Laos thereof within fifteen days after the points have been determined.

## Article Three

The withdrawal of foreign regular and irregular troops, foreign para-military formations and foreign military personnel shall take place only along such routes and through such points as shall be determined by the Royal Government of Laos in consultation with the Commission. The Commission shall be notified in advance of the point and time of all such withdrawals.

## Article Four

The introduction of foreign regular and irregular troops, foreign para-military formations and foreign military personnel into Laos is prohibited.

## Article Five

Note is taken that the French and Laotian Governments will conclude as soon as possible an arrangement to transfer the French military installations in Laos to the Royal Government of Laos.

If the Laotian Government considers it necessary, the French Government may as an exception leave in Laos for a limited period of time a precisely limited number of French military instructors for the purpose of training the armed forces of Laos.

The French and Laotian Governments shall inform the members of the Conference, through the Co-Chairmen, of their agreement on the question of the transfer of the French military installations in Laos and of the employment of French military instructors by the Royal Government of Laos.

## Article Six

The introduction into Laos of armaments, munitions and war material generally, except such quantities of conventional armaments as the Royal Government of Laos may consider necessary for the national defence of Laos, is prohibited.

## Article Seven

All foreign military persons and civilians, captured or interned during the course of hostilities in Laos shall be released within thirty days after the entry into force of this Protocol and handed over by the Royal Government of Laos to the representatives of the governments of the



countries of which they are nationals in order that they may proceed to the destination of their choice.

#### **Article Eight**

The Co-Chairmen shall periodically receive reports from the Commission. In addition the Commission shall immediately report to the Co-Chairmen any violations or threats of violations of this Protocol, all significant steps which it takes in pursuance of this Protocol, and also any other important information which may assist the Co-Chairmen in carrying out their functions. The Commission may at any time seek help from the Co-Chairmen in the performance of its duties, and the Co-Chairmen may at any time make recommendations to the Commission exercising general guidance.

The Co-Chairmen shall circulate the reports and any other important information from the Commission to the members of the Conference.

The Co-Chairmen shall exercise supervision over the observance of this Protocol and the Declaration on the Neutrality of Laos.

The Co-Chairmen will keep the members of the Conference constantly informed and when appropriate will consult with them.

#### **Article Nine**

The Commission shall, with the concurrence of the Royal Government of Laos, supervise and control the cease-fire in Laos.

The Commission shall exercise these functions in full cooperation with the Royal Government of Laos and within the framework of the cease-fire agreement or cease-fire arrangements made by the three political forces in Laos, or the Royal Government of Laos. It is understood that responsibility for the execution of the cease-fire shall rest with the three parties concerned and with the Royal Government of Laos after its formation.

#### **Article Ten**

The Commission shall supervise and control the withdrawal of foreign regular and irregular troops, foreign para-military formations and foreign military personnel. Inspection teams sent by the Commission for these purposes shall be present for the period of the withdrawal at all points of withdrawal from Laos determined by the Royal Government of Laos in consultation with the Commission in accordance with Article Three of this Protocol.

#### **Article Eleven**

The Commission shall investigate cases where there are reasonable grounds for considering that a violation of the provisions of Article Four of this Protocol has occurred.

It is understood that in the exercise of this function the Commission is acting with the concurrence of the Royal Government of Laos. It shall carry out its investigations in full cooperation with the Royal Government of Laos and shall immediately inform the Co-Chairmen of any violations or threats of violations of

Article Four, and also of all significant steps which it takes in pursuance of this Article in accordance with Article Eight.

#### **Article Twelve**

The Commission shall assist the Royal Government of Laos in cases where the Royal Government of Laos considers that a violation of Article Six of this Protocol may have taken place. This assistance will be rendered at the request of the Royal Government of Laos and in full cooperation with it.

#### **Article Thirteen**

The Commission shall exercise its functions under this Protocol in close cooperation with the Royal Government of Laos. It is understood that the Royal Government of Laos at all levels will render the Commission all possible assistance in the performance by the Commission of these functions and also will take all necessary measures to ensure the security of the Commission and its inspection teams during their activities in Laos.

#### **Article Fourteen**

The Commission functions as a single organ of the International Conference for the Settlement of the Laotian Question, 1961. The members of the Commission will work harmoniously and in cooperation with each other with the aim of solving all questions within the terms of reference of the Commission.

Decisions of the Commission on questions relating to violations of Articles Two, Three, Four and Six of this Protocol or of the cease-fire referred to in Article Nine, conclusions on major questions sent to the Co-Chairmen and all recommendations by the Commission shall be adopted unanimously. On other questions, including procedural questions, and also questions relating to the initiation and carrying out of investigations (Article Fifteen), decisions of the Commission shall be adopted by majority vote.

#### **Article Fifteen**

In the exercise of its specific functions which are laid down in the relevant articles of this Protocol the Commission shall conduct investigations (directly or by sending inspection teams), when there are reasonable grounds for considering that a violation has occurred. These investigations shall be carried out at the request of the Royal Government of Laos or on the initiative of the Commission, which is acting with the concurrence of the Royal Government of Laos.

In the latter case decisions on initiating and carrying out such investigations shall be taken in the Commission by majority vote.

The Commission shall submit agreed reports on investigations in which differences which may emerge between members of the Commission on particular questions may be expressed.

The conclusions and recommendations of the Commission resulting from investigations shall be adopted unanimously.

### Article Sixteen

For the exercise of its functions the Commission shall, as necessary, set up inspection teams, on which the three member-states of the Commission shall be equally represented. Each member-state of the Commission shall ensure the presence of its own representatives both on the Commission and on the inspection teams, and shall promptly replace them in the event of their being unable to perform their duties.

It is understood that the dispatch of inspection teams to carry out various specific tasks takes place with the concurrence of the Royal Government of Laos. The points to which the Commission and its inspection teams go for the purposes of investigation and their length of stay at those points shall be determined in relation to the requirements of the particular investigation.

### Article Seventeen

The Commission shall have at its disposal the means of communication and transport required for the performance of its duties. These as a rule will be provided to the Commission by the Royal Government of Laos for payment on mutually acceptable terms, and those which the Royal Government of Laos cannot provide will be acquired by the Commission from other sources. It is understood that the means of communication and transport will be under the administrative control of the Commission.

### Article Eighteen

The costs of the operations of the Commission shall be borne by the members of the Conference in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

(a) The Governments of Canada, India and Poland shall pay the personal salaries and allowances of their nationals who are members of their delegations to the Commission and its subsidiary organs.

(b) The primary responsibility for the provision of accommodation for the Commission and its subsidiary organs shall rest with the Royal Government of Laos, which shall also provide such other local services as may be appropriate. The Commission shall charge to the fund

referred to in sub-paragraph (c) below any local expenses not borne by the Royal Government of Laos.

(c) All other capital or running expenses incurred by the Commission in the exercise of its functions shall be met from a fund to which all the members of the Conference shall contribute in the following proportions:

The Governments of the People's Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America shall contribute 17.6 per cent each.

The Governments of Burma, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Laos, the Republic of Viet Nam and Thailand shall contribute 1.5 per cent each.

The Governments of Canada, India and Poland as members of the Commission shall contribute 1 per cent each.

### Article Nineteen

The Co-Chairmen shall at any time, if the Royal Government of Laos so requests, and in any case not later than three years after the entry into force of this Protocol, present a report with appropriate recommendations on the question of the termination of the Commission to the members of the Conference for their consideration. Before making such a report the Co-Chairmen shall hold consultations with the Royal Government of Laos and the Commission.

### Article Twenty

This Protocol shall enter into force on signature.

It shall be deposited in the archives of the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which shall furnish certified copies thereof to the other signatory states and to all other states of the world.

In witness whereof, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have signed this Protocol.

Done in two copies in Geneva this . . . day . . . 1961 in the English, Chinese, French, Laotian and Russian languages, each text being equally authoritative.

## Statement of the Chinese Government

*Following is the Chinese government statement issued on December 19, 1961, in support of India's recovery of Goa. — Ed.*

ON December 18, 1961 the Indian Government announced the dispatch of its troops into Goa to terminate Portuguese colonial rule over Goa. Goa is an inalienable part of India's territory. To oppose colonialism and safeguard national independence and the unity of their country, the Indian people have for a long time been demanding the recovery of Goa and have waged an

unremitting struggle for this purpose. The action of the Indian Government in recovering Goa reflects the just demand of the Indian people. The Chinese Government and people express their resolute support for it.

The colonial rule of the Portuguese colonialists over India's Goa has already lasted over 400 years. After India attained independence, the Indian Government has repeatedly proposed to settle the Goa question by peaceful means, but has each time met with the unreasonable refusal of the Portuguese authorities. Even now the Portuguese authorities are still attempting to use force

to prevent the return of Goa to India. All this proves that imperialism and colonialism will never of their own accord abandon their colonial rule and interests. Only by waging resolute struggles can the people in various countries drive out imperialism and colonialism from their own soil and win genuine independence and freedom.

What calls for serious attention is that the imperialist powers headed by the United States of America openly oppose and unjustifiably censure the Indian people's just demand for recovering Goa and support continued Portuguese occupation of Goa. Apart from taking separate diplomatic moves, the imperialist powers have lined up to use the United Nations Security Council to pressurize India in a strenuous attempt to obstruct India's effort to recover Goa. This shows that at the present time, when

the United Nations is controlled by the imperialist powers headed by the United States, it is sheer illusion to wish that the United Nations would make the old and new colonialists abandon their colonial rule in various parts of the world.

The Chinese people and Government have consistently given active support to the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their just struggles to oppose imperialism and colonialism and to win and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. Such struggles are not only an important factor in defence of world peace, they are also a very powerful support to the Chinese people who are resolutely opposing the occupation of China's territory Taiwan by U.S. imperialism.

## China Supports India's Recovery of Goa

*Following is a translation of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial published on December 20, 1961. — Ed.*

ON the morning of December 18, states an Indian government announcement, Indian troops entered Goa, Daman and Diu, Indian territories long occupied by the Portuguese colonialists. The next day the Chinese Government issued a statement declaring the firm support of the Chinese Government and people for this action of the Indian Government and people in recovering their territory.

Goa, Daman and Diu have always been a part of Indian territory. The Portuguese colonialists invaded and occupied these places some 400 years ago and turned them into bases for plunder and aggression in Asia. Even after India gained independence, the Portuguese colonialists, with the support of U.S. imperialism, continued to stick stubbornly to their colonialist stand, and attempted to hold these places permanently by force. Only recently, in a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Salazar government continued to defend its colonial rule in Goa. These facts show that the colonialists will on no account quit places they have occupied or relinquish their colonial interests of their own accord. The only way to overthrow colonial rule, to win genuine independence and freedom, and to preserve national sovereignty and territorial integrity is to wage a resolute struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The resolute action which the Indian people have taken to recover their territory of Goa was absolutely necessary and just.

What warrants attention is the hostile stand taken by the imperialists and colonialists headed by the United States with regard to India's recovery of Goa. They did their best to prevent India from taking military action to recover Goa. After India announced its march on Goa, the United States went so far as to support Portugal's charges against India in the U.N. Security Council. In accusing India, U.S. delegate Stevenson even described her action as a "departure from the U.N. Charter," declar-

ing that such "winds of change must not be allowed." U.S. imperialism and its followers are now plotting to use the signboard of the United Nations to interfere with and sabotage the Indian people's recovery of their own territory. All this fully demonstrates that the U.S. neo-colonialists and the old colonialists are birds of a feather. While they themselves are free to resort to military force, and even the use of the U.N. flag, to carry out aggression and repression, they will never allow the oppressed nations and the peoples suffering from aggression to wage a war of liberation. No oppressed nation or people suffering aggression can ever count on the U.S.-manipulated United Nations to back up their efforts for independence and liberation.

It is well known that the United States, through the military agreement it signed with Portugal in 1951, has turned India's Goa into its military base in the Indian Ocean. In 1955, the late U.S. Secretary of State Dulles declared his open support for the Portuguese occupation of Goa. It is precisely by relying on U.S. support that the Portuguese colonialists have dared to show their hostility to the Indian people.

The Chinese people have consistently and actively supported the Indian people's struggle to recover Goa, and the struggles of the Asian and African peoples for independence and freedom. They have regarded these struggles as a powerful support to their own steadfast struggle to liberate their territory of Taiwan.

We have always maintained that the aggressive forces headed by U.S. imperialism are the common enemy of the Asian and African peoples. In face of this common enemy, the Asian and African peoples should handle their mutual relations in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, strengthen their co-operation and solidarity and intensify their joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism to defend national independence and world peace.

# The Way to Defend World Peace

by LIAO CHENG-CHIH

**To defend world peace, we must rely on the broad masses, on a blow-for-blow struggle against imperialism and on the unity of all the peace forces.**

*Following is the text of the speech made on December 16, 1961, by Liao Cheng-chih, head of the Chinese delegation, at the Stockholm session of the World Peace Council. Title is ours. — Ed.*

**Friends,**

We have listened with great interest to the report made by our friend, Professor Bernal. Permit me on behalf of the Chinese people to express our deep respects for our friends who devote themselves to the cause of peace. We of the Chinese delegation also wish to express our gratitude to our hospitable Swedish friends, the hosts of our meeting.

The situation unfolding before us is extremely favourable for the defence of peace.

The mass movement of the people of all lands in their fight against the imperialist arms drive and war preparations and in defence of world peace has broadened and penetrated into every corner of the six continents. The movement in defence of world peace is shackling the war maniacs, and making a great contribution to the preservation of world peace.

The national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America is a mighty force in the struggle against imperialism and in defence of world peace.

In Asia, the Laotian people, striving to achieve independence, peace, neutrality and unity for their country, are firmly resisting U.S. aggression and military encroachment. The broad masses of the people in south Viet Nam are successfully waging a struggle of self-defence against U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention. The struggle of the south Korean people against the United States and the militarist-fascist rule of its lackeys, the movement of the Indonesian people for the recovery of West Irian, the patriotic struggle of the Japanese people against U.S. imperialism and the struggle of the Arab people against the CENTO and Israel, the tool of imperialism, are all growing in strength with each day that passes.

In Africa, the heroic Algerian people have time and again smashed the imperialist conspiracies and machinations to force the Algerian revolution to stop in mid-course, and are persevering in their protracted armed struggle. The people of the Congo are continuing their forward march, holding high the banner of Patrice Lumumba. The armed struggles of the peoples of Angola and Kamerun are daily gaining momentum. The voice of the peoples in Central and East Africa demanding independence resounds louder than ever before. The mass movement of the South African people against racial discrimination is deepening. The people of the newly arisen independent African countries of

Ghana, Guinea and Mali are constantly achieving new successes in their struggle to consolidate their national independence and eliminate the vestiges of colonialism. Only a few days ago, Tanganyika too attained independence.

In Latin America, the Cuban people, safeguarding the fruits of their revolution, have valiantly defeated U.S. military invasion and successively frustrated its subversive activities. The Cuban revolution is a brilliant example to the people of the rest of Latin America. In Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic as well as in many other countries, the national and democratic movements against U.S. enslavement and its interference in the internal affairs of Latin American countries are spreading far and wide.

We, the Chinese people, resolutely support the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle against imperialism. Allow me on behalf of the Chinese people to express our militant salutations to our brothers in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The struggle being waged recently by the people of Britain and West Germany against nuclear weapons and foreign military bases is encouraging. So, in the name of the Chinese people, let me extend warm greetings to the peace partisans of Western Europe, North America, and Australasia.

Friends, world peace is still being seriously threatened and the danger of a new world war still exists. To defend world peace most effectively, we need to heighten our vigilance and continuously expose U.S. imperialism, the most vicious enemy of peace.

Facts prove that the United States has long since become the biggest militarist-imperialist country in the world. Even Eisenhower has admitted that the U.S. Government is under the control of an immense military establishment and a large arms industry exerting a force of hundreds of millions of dollars which is hard to visualize. The recent interview given by Kennedy to Adzhubei, Editor of the Soviet newspaper *Izvestia*, has exposed even more nakedly U.S. imperialism's unbridled ambitions for aggression and enslavement of the world.

In that interview Kennedy demonstrated that on many pressing international questions of today, he clings obstinately to the reactionary stand of imperialism and refuses to budge an inch. On the German question, he insisted on the unification of Germany on his own terms and the continued occupation of West Berlin by the Western powers. On the question of disarmament and cessation of nuclear tests, he insisted on so-called "effective inspection" before the question could be considered. On the Cuban question, he held fast

to the policy of intervention and aggression against Cuba. On the Laotian question, he sought to turn Laos into a protectorate of U.S. imperialism. He made it clear that only when all these demands were satisfied would the United States begin to consider the question of improving Soviet-American relations.

Furthermore, Kennedy set forth two terms for what he called "peace for 20 years." In essence, these terms mean: if you want peace, you must not carry out revolutions, nor support any revolution. This means that he wants to subject the peoples of the capitalist world, comprising two-thirds of the world's population, to permanent enslavement and domination by imperialism and colonialism; that he wants to change the social system of the socialist countries in Eastern Europe and, of course, also those in Asia; that he wants the total liquidation of the socialist camp so that the Soviet Union will stand completely alone in an imperialist encirclement as it did 20 years ago.

It is crystal clear that if these terms and Kennedy's wishful thinking were realized darkness would prevail in all countries and everywhere on earth, and world peace would disappear into thin air. What would be left then is not genuine peaceful coexistence but domination by U.S. imperialism.

It can thus be seen that U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious and most cunning enemy of the peace-loving peoples of the world, that the Kennedy Administration can only be worse and not better than the Eisenhower Administration. No peace partisan, no righteous person will harbour any illusions about such a ferocious enemy of peace.

The socialist countries have consistently striven for peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles. Despite the fact that the Kennedy Administration also talks about peaceful coexistence, the kind of peaceful coexistence it wants is one which would maintain intact and permanently the rule of imperialism and colonialism with U.S. imperialism as the world's supreme overlord. In order to compel the U.S. imperialists to accept peaceful coexistence, it is necessary to mobilize the masses, to arouse them to vigorous action and to wage a protracted, repeated and hard struggle against imperialism. Such beliefs as that agreement can be reached with the imperialists and peaceful coexistence can be realized without relying on the people and without struggle will only serve to demoralize the fighting will of the people and damage the cause of world peace.

Here, we want to point out emphatically that the struggle between the oppressed nations on the one hand and imperialism and colonialism on the other is a life-and-death struggle. It is difficult to bring about peaceful coexistence between the oppressed nations and imperialism and colonialism. So long as the imperialist and colonialist system is not completely smashed, the struggle of the oppressed nations for emancipation will not cease for a single moment.

We always maintain that international disputes should as far as possible be settled through peaceful negotiations and a resort to force avoided wherever possible. However, as is evident to all, Kennedy does not have the slightest sincerity for negotiation. On the one hand he has

expressed his desire for negotiations; on the other hand, he has openly asserted: "The hard facts of the matter are that the real roots of the Soviet-American conflict cannot be easily settled by negotiations. Our basic national interests and their basic national interests clash. . . . No negotiations can end those differences." These words of Kennedy's, as a negative example, are very instructive.

We are of the opinion that, in the struggle against imperialism, we should be prepared to use two methods. On the one hand, we should try our best to settle international disputes through negotiation; on the other hand we must mobilize the masses to wage all kinds of blow-for-blow struggles against imperialism.

The settlement of international disputes through peaceful negotiations by no means implies that major international problems can be solved by relying only on negotiations among a few big powers. Major international problems must be jointly solved by the peoples of the world and by the nations of the world, big or small, strong or weak. The idea of one country—the United States—dominating the world is extremely preposterous and can never be realized. The idea of a few big countries straightening out international problems without respecting the opinion of small countries is also wrong and can never be realized. Every nation, be it big or small, strong or weak, is independent and enjoys equal rights. The days when a few big powers could control the destiny of the world are gone.

Because of manipulations by the United States, China is still being deprived of its legitimate rights in the United Nations. Here I express gratitude to all friends who stand for restoring China's legitimate rights in the United Nations and expelling the Chiang Kai-shek clique from that organization.

Regarding the United Nations we are sometimes told that the conditions of American control over the United Nations have changed and that it is possible to solve all international problems through the U.N. The platform of the U.N. has been used by the socialist countries to play some part in exposing the imperialists, and in the past several years many newly independent countries have entered the United Nations. However, this does not change the fact that the United Nations is still manipulated by the United States. At this very moment the United States is actively utilizing the United Nations as a tool to carry out its neo-colonialist policies in Africa. It is precisely due to intervention by the United States and its vassals in the Congo conducted under the banner of the United Nations that the Congolese national hero, Lumumba, was criminally assassinated, that today the Congolese people are still divided, drenched in blood and suffering untold miseries. The General Declaration of the Executive Committee Meeting of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization held recently in Gaza points out: "So long as the United Nations Organization remains in its present structure and composition, it is incapable of fulfilling its responsibility, and is being used as an instrument of the imperialists." We fully endorse this statement.

General disarmament is a question which very much concerns our friends. It is also the common desire of all peoples. Although the peace-loving people have striven for the realization of general disarmament, we are still a

long way off from it. Why? The basic reason for this is that the imperialists can only maintain their rule by force.

Innumerable facts have shown that the United States, while preparing for an all-out world war, is also preparing for local and limited wars; it also wants to engage in reactionary civil wars of a subversive type. The U.S. imperialists have no sincerity for achieving disarmament; they are obstinately opposed to it. Hence, in order to realize general disarmament, it is necessary to wage an active and resolute struggle against the imperialist forces of aggression.

In order to defend world peace, we must mobilize the peoples of the world into the united front against U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression and for the defence of world peace. This united front is a very broad one. It includes workers, peasants, the petty bourgeoisie, the national bourgeoisie and all other peace-loving people, constituting over 90 per cent of the world's population. It is evident that the workers, peasants and the oppressed nations are the basic forces in this movement. If our peace movement does not rely on these basic forces and lacks the courage to reflect the demands of the basic masses, but, instead, continuously accommodates itself to imperialism, then our peace movement is bound to alienate itself from the broad masses and become powerless. It can thus be seen that there are two different paths in the peace movement: either to rely on the masses while uniting with personalities of the upper layers of society, or to rely solely on a small number of personalities of the upper layers of society while ignoring the broad masses of the people. It is obvious that the imperialists would only be too happy to see our peace movement alienated from the masses.

The socialist countries always sympathize with and support the peace movements of the people of various countries. The peaceful foreign policy of the socialist countries is conducive to the growth of the peace movement. However, the peace movement is a mass movement, a movement of the people. The peace movement should not be required to follow every step in the diplomatic moves of this or that country. This is a plain truth which calls for no further explanation.

Our peace movement is not an isolated one. It is closely linked with the national-liberation movement, the socialist camp and the international workers' movement. By relying on the combined efforts of these four forces, a world war can be prevented.

The national-liberation movement of the oppressed nations is shaking the very foundations of imperialism

and disintegrating the colonialist system. The greater the victories of the national-liberation movement, the more will the imperialist forces be weakened and the more difficult will it be for the imperialist camp to carry through its policies of war and aggression; consequently, world peace will become more secure. It is clear then that the national-liberation movement is of enormously great significance for the relaxation of international tension and the defence of world peace. To regard the national-liberation movement as running counter to the peace movement is obviously wrong and extremely harmful. There is no doubt that all who cherish peace do give their praise and support to the national-liberation movement.

Friends in Asia, Africa and Latin America have been considering and discussing the convening of a people's solidarity conference of the three continents. The recent Executive Committee meeting of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization in Gaza has decided unanimously that the anti-imperialist organizations of these three continents should jointly sponsor such a conference so as to broaden the struggle there against imperialism and colonialism and for complete independence and the defence of world peace. The Chinese people warmly support this proposal of the Gaza meeting. We appeal to all who cherish peace to join in support of this proposal.

The socialist camp, comprising 12 socialist countries, is the powerful bulwark for the defence of world peace. The unity of the socialist camp, the unity between the peoples of the socialist countries and the oppressed nations, the unity of the peoples throughout the world are the fundamental guarantees for the realization of lasting peace. Imperialism, the enemy of peace, has always hated our unity and is doing everything possible to disrupt this unity. U.S. imperialism, confronted with mounting opposition from the people all over the world, is finding itself in an increasingly difficult situation. That is why it is trying harder than ever to sow dissension and split the unity among the peoples. We must take the strengthening and consolidating of unity as our inescapable duty. We are confident that all who sincerely cherish peace will approve the idea of strengthening unity.

Friends! The Chinese people ardently love peace; they wish to join hands with all peace-loving peoples of the world in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, the biggest enemy of world peace, and for lasting world peace.

Friends! Let us unite still more closely and carry forward our struggle with redoubled efforts. Lasting peace will triumph!

## The Way to Deal with Imperialism

# BLOW FOR BLOW

*The Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization recently met in Gaza, Palestine. The Chinese delegation headed by Liao Cheng-chih and Liu Ning-I, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, was among the hundred-odd delegates and observers present from 40*

*countries. Youssef Sebai, Secretary-General of the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, presented the main report. The questions of intensifying the struggle against imperialism and doing away with colonialism were discussed as well as organizational matters. A general declaration and several relevant*

resolutions were adopted. Following is a report of the speech delivered by the head of the Chinese delegation, Liao Cheng-chih, at the session on December 9, 1961. — Ed.

**I**N the name of the Chinese delegation, Liao Cheng-chih indicated agreement with the report given by Youssef Sebai on behalf of the Secretariat and expressed satisfaction with the work done by the Secretariat since the council session in Bandung in April 1961. He said that all the problems examined at the current session of the Executive Committee were problems of great urgency and importance.

### **All Imperialists and Colonialists Are Our Enemies**

"We people of Asia and Africa," Liao Cheng-chih said, "have long been exploited and oppressed by imperialism and colonialism. Colonialists, whether new or old, and imperialists, whether powerful or weak, whether resorting to piratical armed aggression or hypocritical deceit and coaxing, whether carrying out direct intervention in their own name or in the name of the League of Nations in the past or the United Nations of today — all aim at bullying us people, trampling upon our sovereignty, interfering in our internal affairs, plundering our riches and even imposing colonial rule upon us. All imperialists and colonialists are therefore enemies of the Afro-Asian peoples.

"Although the powerful national-liberation movements have dealt them blow after blow, they are still putting up a frantic and desperate struggle. Old colonialists like Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal and the Netherlands, while carrying out armed suppression of the national-liberation movements, are playing all kinds of new tricks. The U.S. neo-colonialists are also sharpening their double-dealing tactics of deceit and suppression. All of them pursue the same aim: to prevent the national-liberation movements from surging ahead."

### **U.S. Neo-Colonialism — Sworn Enemy of the Peoples**

Pointing out that U.S. neo-colonialism is the most vicious enemy of the peoples of all countries, Liao Cheng-chih stressed that "events of the last eight months have further shown that the Kennedy Administration is doing evil everywhere in Asia and Africa and is stubbornly hostile to the peoples of these two continents. It spares no effort in carrying out its policies of war and aggression and creating tension. It harbours bitter hatred towards the national-liberation movement in Asia and Africa where it is trying hard to supplant the old colonialists."

"At present," he continued, "the U.S. imperialists' aggressive and grasping hands are reaching out to every corner of Asia and Africa, seriously menacing peace and security on these two continents. It has stepped up its aggression and intervention in Laos and in the southern part of Viet Nam, continues to occupy China's territory of Taiwan and eggs on the reactionaries of south Korea and Japan to organize the so-called Northeast Asia military alliance. It has penetrated into and is trying to seize the Congo, supports the old colonialists in suppressing the national-liberation movements in Algeria and Angola and is actively preparing a new invasion of Cuba. A look at these U.S. activities is enough to show that the Kennedy Administration is in no way better, but is worse than the Eisenhower Administration — it is more cunning, more aggressive and more adventurist."

"Only by joining hands and waging a blow-for-blow struggle against its policies of war and aggression can we, the oppressed peoples of Asia and Africa and the world, win national liberation and achieve complete independence," the speaker emphasized.

### **True and False Friends**

Dealing with the question of distinguishing between true and false friends, Liao Cheng-chih said: "In order to push through its neo-colonialist policies, U.S. imperialism has been taking into its service such notorious traitors of Asian and African countries as Ngo Dinh Diem, Mobutu and Ikeda, to name but a few. But these old running dogs have long become discredited and are so unpopular that they are becoming ever less effective in their role. U.S. imperialism is now eagerly buying up and making use of new agents to serve its aggressive policies. In our struggle against imperialism and new and old colonialism, it is of the utmost importance to find out through practice who are our true friends and who are our false friends."

He pointed out that U.S. imperialism resorts to intimidation through its policy of war, attempting to prevent people from supporting the national-liberation movements and force them into compromises with or concessions to imperialism. "We must be vigilant against these U.S. imperialist intrigues," he emphasized. "We Chinese people share the same destiny as the other peoples of Asia and Africa; we share the same joys and sorrows. We are resolutely opposed to the imperialists' policies of war and aggression and consider it our sacred internationalist duty to support the oppressed people and nations in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. We regard their struggle as an immense support to the socialist construction of our country. In the long years of past struggle, our people have never entertained any illusions about imperialism and we shall never do so in the future either. Against imperialism, we must wage a blow-for-blow struggle. This is the conclusion drawn from the common experience of our revolution and those of many other Afro-Asian countries."

### **Successes Through Struggle**

"We are happy to note that the national-liberation movements of Asia and Africa have scored great successes and many countries have achieved independence," Liao Cheng-chih went on to say. "It is obvious that none of these successes were bestowed upon us by imperialism nor were they obtained by begging. Every one of these successes has been won by the Afro-Asian peoples themselves, through heroic struggle and the shedding of their blood and the sacrifice of their lives. Imperialism will never grant us independence, nor will it give any genuine aid to the countries which have already gained independence. To achieve their own liberation and to build up their own countries, the Afro-Asian peoples must rely mainly upon themselves. This is an incontrovertible truth. Whoever attempts to deny or to emasculate this truth will find his efforts completely futile."

"The struggle of the Afro-Asian peoples is by no means isolated," Liao Cheng-chih declared. "They have the active support of the people of the socialist countries and throughout the world. Unity is strength. Unity is the fundamental guarantee for our triumph over the imperialists and the colonialists. To defeat imperialism and

new and old colonialism completely, we must not only unite the people of our own country and the peoples of Asia and Africa, we must extend this solidarity to include the more than 90 per cent of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and of the world as a whole, excepting the imperialists and the reactionaries of various countries."

He stated: "We are wholeheartedly in favour of taking positive steps which will help to bring about the successful convening of an Afro-Asian and Latin American People's Solidarity Conference in the not too far distant future. Such a conference can only be sponsored and have its preparatory work done by the anti-imperialist mass organizations of Asia, Africa and Latin America and not by those in other regions. Naturally the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization will play an important role in the preparatory work. We suggest that this session of ours adopt positive decisions to actively promote the early undertaking of this preparatory work."

### **Proposed Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference**

On the question of convening a Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference, Liao Cheng-chih said: "To strengthen the anti-imperialist struggle and to give impetus to the development of the national-liberation move-

ments both in depth and in breadth, we deem it correct and opportune to convene a Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference in the first half of next year. The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization needs to throw itself wholeheartedly into this task and concentrate its efforts on preparations for the successful convening of this conference."

Referring to the proposed solidarity conference of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, he declared that the Chinese people had consistently advocated that the oppressed brothers of Asia, Africa and Latin America should strengthen their support for and solidarity with each other. "We hold that the success of the Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference will lay a good foundation for the convening of the Afro-Asian-Latin American people's solidarity conference. The strength of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization is growing daily and will continue to grow with the development of the Afro-Asian national-liberation movement."

At the beginning of his speech, Liao Cheng-chih expressed heartfelt thanks to the brothers of the United Arab Republic and Gaza for their warm hospitality. "We wish you new successes in the struggle against the ruling clique of Israel which is a tool of U.S. imperialism, and for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people in Palestine," he declared.

# **Chinese Military Mission in Viet Nam**

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

**T**HE Military Goodwill Mission of the People's Republic of China, led by Marshal Yeh Chien-ying, with Air Force General Liu Ya-lou and General Hsiao Hua as deputy heads, arrived in Hanoi on December 15.

The Chinese visitors who came at the invitation of Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, were enthusiastically welcomed in Hanoi. They were received by President Ho Chi Minh and Premier Pham Van Dong of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic. Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap entertained them at a banquet.

December 22 is the 17th anniversary of the Viet Nam People's Army. The Chinese mission's visit on the eve of this great day will strengthen the close unity and friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

### **Glorious Viet Nam People's Army**

The Viet Nam People's Army, child of the heroic Vietnamese people, grew up in the long struggle against imperialist colonial rule—in the fight for the independence and freedom of the fatherland. It was 17 years ago in 1944 that the Viet Nam Workers' Party-led "Propaganda Corps of the Viet Nam Liberation Army" was set up. From then on the guerrilla war spread like a fire through the country. The imperialist powers time and again tried to stamp out that flame; but the Vietnamese people were not to be cowed by them. They rallied together and responded to President Ho Chi Minh's call to "take up whatever arms they could lay their hands

on—guns, swords, hoes, spades, or sticks—and vigorously resist the colonialists and save the fatherland." After nearly nine years of steadfast resistance, the Vietnamese people annihilated the main force of the U.S.-supported French army in the famous Dien Bien Phu campaign. The French imperialists were forced to sign the Geneva agreements restoring peace in Indo-China.

"History will continue to testify to the fact that imperialism and all reactionaries will certainly be foiled and the cause of the people's revolution will be crowned with victory," wrote the Chinese Military Goodwill Mission in the visitors' book after visiting the Vietnamese Revolutionary Museum. The imperialists should have learnt a lesson from the great victory won by the Vietnamese people.

The imperialist bloc headed by the United States has refused to be reconciled to their defeat. U.S. imperialism has consistently violated the Geneva agreements and obstructed the sacred cause of the Vietnamese people—the peaceful unification of their fatherland. It is using the Ngo Dinh Diem regime to wage a real war against the people in the southern part of Viet Nam. The Kennedy Administration has recently been sending large numbers of military personnel and equipment into south Viet Nam and is brazenly engaging in direct aggression. This is not all. It is actively instigating the armed forces of its satellites in the aggressive SEATO bloc to intervene further in the southern part of Viet Nam. When visiting the Fourth Military Area in Vinh on December 19, Marshal Yeh Chien-ying declared that the Chinese people absolutely cannot remain indifferent to these U.S.



adventurist activities. At the banquet given by Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap, Marshal Yeh Chien-ying pledged the resolute support of the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army for the just struggle waged by the Vietnamese people against U.S. intervention and aggression and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland.

### A Militant Friendship

China and Viet Nam are fraternal countries whose friendship is deep-seated and who rely on each other like lips and teeth, sharing the same joys and sorrows.

Speaking at the banquet, Marshal Yeh Chien-ying declared: China and Viet Nam are close brothers in the big family of socialism comprising 12 countries. An everlasting and unbreakable unity has been further forged on the common basis of Marxism-Leninism and the common objective of building socialism. We not only learn from and help each other in socialist construction, but also co-operate closely and march forward shoulder to shoulder in the common struggle against imperialist aggression, in defending world peace and for human progress. The Chinese people have always received firm support from the Vietnamese people in the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and in defence of national sovereignty and territorial integrity. Our country has always received enthusiastic assistance from the Vietnamese people in its socialist construction.

The peoples of China and Viet Nam have all along regarded the strengthening of the unity of the socialist camp and the unity of the international communist movement as their lofty internationalist duty. Unity is life, unity is strength and unity is victory. In the face of the frenzied attacks by imperialism headed by the United States and its lackeys, the modern revisionists, the safeguarding and strengthening of this unity has particular significance. Standing always together with the fraternal Vietnamese people and the people of all other countries of the socialist camp, the Chinese people will continue to make unremitting efforts for the common cause of further safeguarding and strengthening the unity of the socialist camp and the unity of the international communist movement and of defending world peace and human progress on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the 1957 Moscow Declaration and the 1960 Moscow Statement. No force in the world can hinder the cause of Marxism-Leninism from advancing from victory to victory.

In 1959, the Military Mission of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam headed by Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap visited China and made valuable contributions to enhancing the fraternal friendship between the peoples and armies of our two countries. We are confident that the present friendly visit of the Chinese Military Goodwill Mission will add a new page to this friendship which flows on eternally like the Yangtse and the Red River.

## Navigation

# Shanghai Harbour Pilots

by CHANG SHIH-CHOU

THE Yangtse estuary was shrouded in dense fog. The British ship *Pakhoi's* (North Sea) captain watched anxiously as his ship was piloted through the tortuous approach and heavy traffic of Shanghai Harbour. Even without a fog, this harbour is reckoned one of the trickiest in the world, but the vessel slipped in smoothly without a hitch. The pilot was Chinese, young and smart in his white uniform with a five-starred red flag embroidered on his cap.

After the ship had docked safely the captain shook the pilot's hand warmly and said: "Thanks! You did a fine job!"

The pilot was Kung Ah-liu, one of seven ordinary seamen and dockers who have recently been appointed pilots by the Shanghai Harbour Administration. Conscientious and skilled, these men have not only earned respect and admiration but they represent the rapid progress of pilotage in China since liberation.

### Discrimination Against Chinese Pilots

Provision of a pilot by a sovereign country for foreign ships entering and leaving its harbours is normal practice. But for more than a century the imperialist powers usurped this right in China and used it to serve their aggressive purposes.

In 1842, when Shanghai was opened as a treaty port for trade after the Opium War, all pilots were Chinese. But in 1844, by the "Treaty of Wanghia" (also known as

"The Sino-American Treaty on the Opening of Five Ports for Trade") which the U.S.A. forced on the Ching, the last dynastic government in China, a precedent was established allowing foreign ships to hire their own pilots. Later, the imperialists gradually took control of the surveying of navigational courses, the setting up of buoys, signals and lighthouses and the mapping of the littoral sea. They therefore had a complete knowledge of China's harbours which was denied Chinese pilots. They further prejudiced the work of Chinese pilots by stipulating, through the imperialist-controlled Pilots' Association, unreasonably stiff terms regarding "seniority" and health. Prohibitive "bonds" had to be put up. As a result of this discrimination, there was not a single Chinese pilot working in the Shanghai Harbour between 1870 and 1936, and only a handful got a chance to serve after that.

In this way the ships of the imperialists, conducted by their own pilots, freely entered and left Chinese ports and inland waterways, and used their privileges to engage in smuggling, opium trafficking and all sorts of illicit activities. British and American pilots played a notorious role in guiding Japanese warships into Shanghai when Japan attacked China in 1932.

All such violations of China's sovereignty ended with liberation and the last foreign pilot was dismissed in June 1951. Since then all ships entering and leaving Shanghai Harbour have been conducted by Chinese pilots. The work of piloting ships, like everything else in China

in the past 12 years, has made rapid progress. There were few pilots to begin with, but recruits were found and trained by the Shanghai Navigation School from among experienced sea captains of the Chinese merchant fleet. The number of pilots was soon increased and at the same time techniques steadily improved.

### Seamen and Dockers Become Pilots

It was in 1958, the year of the big leap, that a heartening new development began—the training of pilots from among ordinary seamen and dockers. These men had all worked for years on the Whangpoo River and knew the Shanghai Harbour fairly well. The hard life they had been forced to live prior to liberation made them the keenest builders of the new, socialist society.

Kung Ah-liu's evident competence proves the wisdom of this policy. But learning to be pilots has not been all smooth sailing for them. They had had no chance of getting a formal education before liberation. But while this was a handicap, it did not prevent them from becoming competent pilots. Chang Yu-heng's case is typical. He came from a peasant family in north China, served in the People's Liberation Army and later became a docker. During this time he learnt to read and write but that was all. When he was assigned for study to become a pilot, he was nonplussed and wondered if there had not been some mistake about his recommendation. "There's no mistake at all," said the cadre in charge of training. "We're revolutionaries and have a lot of unfamiliar things to learn. We threw out Chiang Kai-shek and the imperialists, why can't we learn to be good pilots?"

With the same kind of will and stamina with which the Chinese people liberated their country, Chang and the others set about acquiring a general education and a pilot's ticket. Memories of past humiliations strengthened their will to make good. Kung Ah-liu recalls how the security guard at the shipyard where he worked before liberation "inspected" his lunch box with a rusty iron rod. Once he was ejected from a launch simply because a foreigner on board didn't like his ragged looks. Pi Fen-tou had eked out a living collecting flotsam on the Whangpoo and sorting out half-burnt coal from coal dumps. The contrast between their past existence and the present solicitude for their welfare shown by the Communist Party and the People's Government is a striking, unforgettable fact and urge to them to study hard.

A knowledge of English is a must for pilots who conduct foreign vessels. These men who only a few years back couldn't even write their own language properly have cleared that hurdle too, and today command a working vocabulary of spoken English more than sufficient for the job.

Help from the veteran pilots proved invaluable in enabling the trainees to master swiftly the practical



Pilot Wang Yueh-ming, a former seaman

techniques of piloting a ship. During their training period from 1958-60 each trainee made 300 practice runs into and out of Shanghai under the personal supervision of veteran pilots. By handling the ship themselves as much as possible and having the essentials of each operation pointed out they made quick progress. Well before their time was up all seven of them were very familiar with Shanghai Harbour, the periodicity of rising and receding tides, the navigational course on the Whangpoo, the direction and velocity of its flow and all knowledge necessary for them to pilot a ship safely into port.

### Greater Efficiency

Be they worker-pilots, graduates from the Navigation School or veterans, all are constantly improving their technique. Present-day pilots are handling three times as many ships in a month as did pilots in the old days. This is because they are more efficient. Formerly, ships were never brought in or out of Shanghai Harbour at night and when the tide was rising or receding rapidly. Today's pilots can handle ships of all tonnages under any conditions.

The achievement of Chien Yu-chia in piloting a 10,000-ton freighter out of the port testifies to the skill of Chinese pilots. That night the tide was ebbing fast and a fine rain was falling. The captain of the Greek freighter *Pontoporos* was in a hurry and did not want to wait till morning. But to go out that night it was necessary to make a U-turn in the Whangpoo River. To do this comfortably a vessel of this size—about 150 metres long—ordinarily needs a channel 800 metres wide and more than 1,000 metres long. But the only area available for the U-turn was just 200 metres wide and a little over 700 metres long. The Whangpoo was flowing at about 100 metres per minute which meant that the turn had to be completed in seven minutes or else there was a risk of crashing into a bank or being carried downstream onto the floats. Despite the risk the vessel's master elected to go. He had full faith in his pilot. Chien called for two tugs and got the harbour patrol to clear the area of junks. When they reached the place for the turn, taking his bearings from the lights on the banks, he ordered the tugs to push and pull at full speed. The vessel moved so fast the lights on the banks receded like shooting stars. With perfect teamwork, pilot, tugmen and sailors played their parts; the turn was accomplished in less than six minutes and the vessel was set right in the middle of the channel heading out to sea.

A feat like this was utterly impossible in the old days. Whatever knowledge a pilot had, he was chary of passing on to anyone else for fear of jeopardizing his own position. Nowadays when old-timers help keen beginners, when a carefully prepared training schedule is carried out by the Navigation School and really competent pilots are turned out, the tricky Shanghai Harbour is as safe as a mill pond.

# MODERN DRAMA

## **Training Worker and Peasant Actors**

Can a peasant girl, with four years elementary schooling, from a small island off the Pohai coast, be trained in four years to act classic roles from Chekhov or Shakespeare like a professional? After seeing Tsui Chu-fang, just such a girl, play the role of the shallow, hypocritical Popova in a production of Chekhov's *Bear* last month, few could have any doubts that it can be done, and done brilliantly.

Tsui's performance was one of the items at a recent show where students of the Peking Central Drama Institute's class for workers and peasants performed three one-act plays and excerpts from various dramas, both Chinese and foreign, classical and modern. The whole evening was hailed as an exceptionally successful one by the critics, and the three professors and three young assistants specially assigned to the 23-member class were warmly congratulated on the fine training they have given their students. Other students at the institute admit that they usually sit in on shows by fellow students with a professional calm and a critical, though sympathetic, eye but on this occasion, as one put it: "We were so carried away that we forgot and became ordinary, enthusiastic spectators!"

By general agreement it was Tsui Chu-fang in Chekhov's *Bear* that stole the show. Tsui comes from a Pohai Bay rural people's commune. Describing her experience in preparing for her part she recalled: "After our first rehearsal, our teachers told me that I looked more like a poor country widow than a well-off Russian lady of the 19th century. I realized that it would be a difficult task for me to play this role and that I would have to work hard to do it. With the help of my teachers I began to read Chekhov diligently; not only his one-act plays but also his short stories and notes on literature. I read other classics as well. In this way I got a better understanding of the special characteristics of Russian society and social relations and the mental attitudes of the Russian people at that time. But it was another question to give expression to this understanding on the stage. To

get acquainted with the movements and gestures of the character I was to portray, I studied as many pictures of Russian people as I could get hold of; I also studied 19th century Russian music. . . . All this helped to bring me nearer to the heart of the part."

Another highly praised item was the production of the one-act play *Our Family* by the contemporary Soviet playwright G.D. Mdivani. In this comedy, a veteran Soviet worker, his daughter and two sons have each volunteered unknown to the others to go to develop a remote Altai mountain region. Foreseeing possible objections from the mother of the family they resort to various subterfuges. One says that he is going off for a holiday; another has "urgent business to attend to." . . . But she finds out anyway what they are all up to and to everyone's surprise is the keenest of all to go pioneering. The whole cast of the playlet, individually and collectively, acted excellently to create a picture of this revolutionary family with their lively enthusiasm for the new and their unassuming socialist spirit of public service.

Ever since it was established in 1950, the Central Drama Institute has thrown open its doors wide to workers and peasants. A steady and growing stream of students from the working people have been enrolled in its classes over the years, but this class is the only one so far composed entirely of students recruited from among factory workers and peasants active in amateur dramatic activities. They still have another year of study before them, but this recent performance leaves no doubt that they will graduate as really competent professionals.

## CINEMA

### **"Toads Without a Grandfather On the Mother's Side"**

The scientific and educational film *Toads Without a Grandfather on the Mother's Side* is the intimate record



Tsui Chu-fang as Popova and Chi Wen-hsiang as Semyonov in the "Bear"

of an astonishing and successful experiment recently completed by Chinese biologists.

Toads, as is common knowledge, reproduce by sexual propagation, or, in the word of the scientist, by amphigony. But in this film, made by the Shanghai Scientific and Educational Films Studio, we see how biologists got a toad's egg to mature into the world's first, full-grown female toad without the intervention of a father, i.e., parthenogenetically, and then mated her normally so as to produce toads without a grandfather on the mother's side. This experiment was the work of some Chinese biologists who, since 1951, have been doing research on the development of eggs through the agency of some stimulus other than fertilization by spermatozoa.

Biologists in France, America and other countries began experiments in this field as long as 50 years ago, the film shows us. They got some results, and fatherless toads, that is, toads produced by artificial parthenogenesis, were actually raised, but none lived to the stage where it generated eggs for propagation. Left unsolved therefore was a question of great interest to scientists: are such toads capable or not of bisexual reproduction? The answer, as now given by biologists of the Shanghai Institute of Experimental

Biology and shown in the film, is "Yes." The whole process of artificially induced parthenogenesis is clearly shown on the screen which records the experiment in detail. We learn that the first successful experiment was made in March 1959 when eggs were needled and a fatherless, female toad was obtained. In December 1960, this toad was put into an air-conditioned container to hibernate. When the time came for mating and a male toad was put into the container, the time was March 9, 1961. And the narrator adds with great exactness "half past one in the morning." Finally we see the happy results of this unprecedented marriage.

The needling of the eggs is cinematically the most exciting part of the experiment. The needle, we are told, is only one-tenth of the thickness of a human hair, and to get the right results, the penetration into the egg should neither be too deep, nor too shallow. The cameramen have done an astonishing job here showing under the magnifying glass how this intricate, delicate process was done, as well as the ovipositing, and process of the splitting of the eggs after needling.

## MUSIC

### **Soviet Musicians in Peking**

The virtuosity and artistry of the Soviet school of concert artists again impressed itself on our Chinese audiences at a series of five concerts given this month in Peking by four visiting Soviet musicians. They are Professor N. P. Anosov, Merited Artist of the R.S.F.S.R. and conductor of the Soviet State Symphony Orchestra; Professor P. A. Serebryakov, People's Artist of the R.S.F.S.R., the celebrated pianist; V. Klimov, violinist, and V. Yampolsky, pianist. Both Klimov and Yampolsky have many times been the recipients of international prizes.

Professor Anosov is no stranger to Peking concertgoers. He came to Peking with the Soviet State Symphony and conducted a number of memorable concerts in 1958. This time he was guest conductor of China's Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra. Under his baton, the young Chinese orchestra gave some of its best per-

formances to date; the strings were refined and movingly expressive; the winds sang sonorously and with greater accuracy. He led the orchestra with authority through Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony. His hand was particularly well felt in the long and difficult first movement. The *Andante Sostenuto-Moderato Con Anima* contains a wealth of musical ideas with intricately changing emotions. Without a profound understanding of the music, a performance of this movement can be inarticulate and groping. Professor Anosov guided his players in bringing out the fine nuances and phrased the difficult passages fluently. The intricate but close-knit organic unity of the whole movement was observed and projected.

His reading of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, that masterpiece of tone poetry, was also full of interest. He caught the agitated, dramatic mood of the first movement admirably and turned what sometimes seems mere figured accompaniment into truly expressive melody. When the kettle drum beat out the arresting rhythmic theme-pattern at the beginning of the *Molto Vivace* and when, in the fourth movement, the bass strings in an ethereal *piano* announced the choral theme of the Ode to Joy followed by the build-up till the choir bursts forth grandly in its glorification of joy and love . . . these were two of many magic moments.

Mention must also be made of the Song of the Forest, a tone poem by the Chinese violinist-composer Ma Ssutung (Sit-son Ma) performed at the opening concert. Professor Anosov did full justice to this lyrical piece with its many beautiful passages.

This was the first time Peking audiences had heard Professor Serebryakov and they were more than delighted. Each of his performances was followed by tumultuous and insistent applause that was satisfied only by four encores. Like such greats as Svyatoslav Richter, Emil Gilels and Lev Oborin, Serebryakov is an outstanding representative of the Soviet school of piano playing. His brilliant and flawless technique is seen to best advantage in the rich tracery of feeling in romantic and modern works. His speed and power in execution and variety of tonal colour were most manifest in his renditions of Liszt and Prokofiev. Peking music lovers have

recently heard quite a number of performances of Liszt's First Concerto both at concerts and over the radio, but Professor Serebryakov's rendering was in a class by itself. It was in authentic Lisztian style—puissant and splendid; he presided over the notes and chords with superb power. In another type of work such as Beethoven's *Appassionata Sonata*, Professor Serebryakov gave a highly individual interpretation which aroused great interest and carried conviction in its own way.

Klimov's playing strongly reminds one of his master, the celebrated David Oistrakh, who captured the hearts of Peking music lovers a couple of years ago. This young violinist (he is thirty) makes his instrument sing with a rich, lustrous tone; he gives the minutest attention to details. Some perhaps may have preferred a little bit more "fire" in his playing of Tchaikovsky's D Major Concerto and more serenity in Debussy's *Claire de Lune*, but this draws attention precisely to Klimov's strong point. It is the poetry and purpose of the work that he was seeking and never just a display of technique or "effect" for its own sake.

Klimov's accompanist was the same Yampolsky who accompanied Oistrakh on the latter's tour in China and once again Yampolsky impressed Peking audience as an accomplished artist. He has a very considerable technique and a fluent style. Always true to the content and intention of the music he is playing, he never sought dramatic effects *per se*. He excels particularly in chamber music, as amply exemplified in Beethoven's *Kreutzer Sonata* which he and Klimov played to near perfection.

This tour of the Soviet artists was a delight to the musical public and beneficial for Peking music circles in more ways than one. As experienced pedagogues, Professors Anosov and Serebryakov took time out to coach young members of the Chinese orchestra and piano students. The Red Scarf Orchestra of the Central Conservatory of Music, composed entirely of teenagers, were able to rehearse the Kabalevsky Concerto under Professor Anosov's direction.

The Soviet visitors are now concertizing in other Chinese cities. We wish them even greater success.

—Z.J.L.

# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## *Fine Example of Peaceful Coexistence*

The first anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Cambodian Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression on December 19 was prominently featured by the Chinese press.

A message of greeting from Premier Chou En-lai to Prince Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, hailed the treaty as a landmark in friendly relations between the two countries and a victory for the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Premier Chou greeted the new developments in the friendly intercourse, and economic and cultural relations between the Chinese and Cambodian Governments and peoples in the past year. The two countries have also co-operated effectively in safeguarding Asian and world peace, Premier Chou said. He expressed his conviction that traditional Sino-Cambodian friendship will continue to grow on the present basis.

In its editorial on December 19, *Renmin Ribao* acclaims Sino-Cambodian relations as "an example of peaceful coexistence between countries of different social systems."

During the past year, the editorial recalls, the Kingdom of Cambodia under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk has continued to adhere to its foreign policy of peace and neutrality and to safeguard its national independence. Not long ago, the U.S. and its satellites spread the myth that Cambodia is "a base for communist aggression"; they poured out blatant threats and abuse against Cambodia in a vain attempt to compel her to "modify her stand." To cope with this conspiracy, the Cambodian Government severed diplomatic relations with Thailand. The Cambodian Government and people's firm attitude in refusing to be cowed by brute force and upholding their foreign policy of independence, peace and neutrality, has won the wide sympathy and active support of the Chinese Government and people, the editorial points out.

At a time when U.S. imperialism is whipping up a new anti-Chinese campaign and venomously attacking China as being "warlike" and "aggressive," *Renmin Ribao* says, the fair attitude of

the Cambodian Government and public opinion towards China is especially treasured by us. The paper recalls the statement by Prince Sihanouk on November 3 that China had shown genuine friendship for Cambodia when the latter's peace and security were gravely menaced. The editorial goes on to quote a number of Cambodian papers which have refuted the humbug about China being "warlike." Such understanding and trust in China, expressed by the Government and people of Cambodia on the basis of the experience in their relations with China, are a powerful rebuff to the lies and slanders spread by imperialism and other reactionaries, *Renmin Ribao* declares.

Deeds are more eloquent than words, the editorial continues. The inspiring growth of China's friendly co-operation with Cambodia and many other countries in recent years has testified to the great vitality of the Five Principles. The imperialists and reactionaries, having their own axe to grind and persisting in their hostility towards China, are declaring that Pancha Shila is already "defunct and buried." This merely unmasks their faces as reactionaries. It will land them in increasingly awkward quandaries, the editorial concludes.

## *World Trade Union Congress*

*Gongren Ribao* (Workers' Daily), in an editorial on December 19, warmly

hailed the success of the recent Fifth World Congress of Trade Unions, which concluded in Moscow on December 15. It declared: "This congress had the widest representation in the history of the world trade union movement. It conveys in no uncertain terms the determination of the international working class to fight the imperialists headed by the U.S., old and new colonialists and their placemen. It shows that the international working class is daily consolidating its ranks in the course of this struggle."

The editorial emphasized the importance of the resolutions adopted. These included the programme of trade union action at the present stage for the defence of workers' interests and rights, the social insurance programme, the resolutions on the trade unions' support for and solidarity with the people's struggle for the abolition of colonialism, the appeal to men and women workers of the world and resolutions in support of the struggle of the peoples of Algeria, Cuba, Viet Nam, Korea, Laos and other countries. "These are important contributions which mobilize the international working class in the struggle to oppose the policies of aggression and war of the imperialists headed by the United States, to defend world peace, to eliminate the colonialist system, to counter the attacks of monopoly capital, to defend the interests of the working class and democratic freedoms, and to strengthen further its own unity and solidarity," the editorial stated.

## THE PASSING SHOW

### Dumb Friends

Following in the wake of the hundreds of American flyers, helicopters and "anti-guerrilla warfare experts" that are being rushed into south Viet Nam to bolster up the tottering Ngo Dinh Diem regime, Washington is now sending Diem 66 tracker dogs to "increase the effectiveness of the anti-guerrilla warfare there, particularly in the jungle areas."

As one running dog said to another: "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

### New York's King-Size Bag-Snatchers

We have long heard that you needed to beware of bag-snatchers in the crowded streets of New York, chosen site of the U.N. But we didn't know until recently just how careful you had to be. A diplomatic mailbag belonging to the Indonesian U.N. delegation was snatched from a car recently by political bandits right on Fifth Avenue. It weighed 70 kilogrammes.



## Splendid Example of Economic Co-operation

A protocol to the Sino-Burmese agreement on economic and technical co-operation and a Sino-Burmese protocol on the purchase of Burmese rice in 1962 were signed in Peking on December 13.

Premier Chou En-lai, at the banquet he gave in honour of the visiting Burmese delegation headed by Thakin Tin, Minister of Finance, Revenue and National Planning, and U Thwin, Minister of Trade, Development and Civil Supplies, warmly greeted the signing of these agreements. He expressed thanks to Burma for its agreement to export 200,000 tons of rice to China next year although this year its agriculture was affected by natural calamities. Premier Chou praised the smooth development of economic and technical co-operation between China and Burma, which, he said, had set an example of economic co-operation between countries with different social systems on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. The economic relations between China and Burma are of a new and essentially different type from those formerly existing between the imperialists and their colonies and dependencies, or between the capitalist countries. For the colonies and dependencies, the old relations mean plunder and exploitation by the imperialists; while the capitalist countries squeeze one another out and conspire against each other. Premier Chou pointed out that the economic co-operation between China and Burma has a particularly great significance. Both countries achieved independence only in the recent past, and are therefore economically backward. There are many other countries like China and Burma in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. It is our hope, he said, that these countries will do as we are doing and co-operate with one another on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, to promote the independent development of their own national economies, conquer the peaks of economic construction, catch up with the industrially advanced countries and really shake off their economic backwardness."

"Of course," Premier Chou continued, "achievement of this aim requires protracted struggle. It may encounter many twists and turns and needs new factors. But this aim can certainly be achieved." "Only in this way," the Premier concluded, "can such countries as ours win truly equal status internationally and make even greater contributions to the wiping out of colonialism and the defence of world peace."

### Sino-Albanian Solidarity

The Chinese youth delegation headed by Liang Pu-ting, Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, returned on December 16 after its one-month visit to Albania. Speaking at a mass rally in Tirana, Liang Pu-ting said that during their visit to Albania, they had seen much of the work of construction being done throughout the country showing how the glorious Albanian Party of Labour and Comrade Hoxha, long-steeled leader of the Albanian people, are correctly leading the industrious and courageous people in rapidly changing their homeland from a backward country into a socialist country with a modern industry, a collective agriculture and a modern culture. "We heartily applaud your brilliant achievements. Your achievements are our achievements and also the achievements of the socialist camp as a whole," he said.

He strongly condemned imperialism and the modern revisionists represented by the Tito clique of Yugoslavia for smearing and attacking Albania. What the Chinese delegation had seen showed that things are contrary to the wish of the imperialists and revisionists, he said. Their attacks had further strengthened the Albanian people's confidence in and love for the Albanian Party of Labour and stimulated them to fresh and higher revolutionary fervour and labour enthusiasm. Their determination to strengthen their friendship with the Soviet people and the people of other socialist countries remained as firm as ever.

Liang Pu-ting said that the Chinese people cherish the friendship between the two countries like the apple of their eye. He pledged that "in storm and stress, the 120 million Chinese youth and the entire Chinese people would always stand shoulder to shoulder with the Albanian people through thick and thin, sharing the same breath, and in good days and bad."

### Guard Against Imperialist Penetration

The Third Afro-Asian Conference for Economic Co-operation closed on December 15 after a 5-day meeting in New Delhi.

In a speech warning against imperialist penetration, the Chinese delegate Chi Chao-ting, Vice-President of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade said: "We must guard against any attempts at control or intervention in the economic field, as well as in the political field, which imperialism may try to force on us by using 'foreign aid' as a bait." He exposed various tricks used by U.S. imperialism to push forward its neo-colonialist and aggressive aims, and stressed the importance of pursuing a policy of self-reliance when building up independent national economies. External aid could only play an auxiliary role, he said. "We are not against seeking foreign aid in the building of a country's own economy. In considering foreign aid, however, we must make a clear distinction between aid which is based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and aid which is not," he stressed.

His speech was enthusiastically applauded.

At the closing session China was elected a member of the council of the Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation.

### U.S. Military Provocations

Despite China's repeated serious warnings, a U.S. military plane again flew over the area of Yungshing and Shih Islands of the Hsisha group in Kwangtung Province between 15:12 and 15:16 hours on November 25. On December 16 between 10:59 and 14:08 hours, a U.S. warship intruded into China's territorial waters in the area of Swabue of Kwangtung Province.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman has issued the 180th and 181st serious warnings against these U.S. military provocations.

## BRIEFS

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi attended a concert jointly given by Soviet and Chinese musicians in Peking recently.

During the interval, the Premier and the Vice-Premier received the

Soviet artists Professor N.P. Anosov, Professor P.A. Serebryakov, V. Klimov and V. Yampolsky.

The Chinese version of *The Song of the Cart*, by the progressive Japanese woman novelist Tomoe Yamashiro, has been published in China. The author comes from a peasant family and lived and worked for many years among the Japanese peasants and workers. The heroine of her novel suffers under the double yoke of

feudalism and capitalism. The moving story of her trials develops into a damning condemnation of Japanese militarism.

The Chinese Government has made a gift to the Government of Ghana of the hall which was built in Accra to house the Chinese exhibition on economic achievements. The exhibition with a floorspace of over 2,000 square metres was seen by 330,000 visitors during its 51-day showing.

# WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

## HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

The following programme scheduled for the coming week is subject to change.

### PEKING OPERA

▲ **KAN LU MONASTERY** An episode from *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms*. Anxious to capture the city of Chingchou, the strategist-general Chou Yu of the Wu Kingdom inveigles Liu Pei to visit Wu on a promise that he will be given the hand of the younger sister of Wu's ruler. He plots to kill Liu Pei. Liu Pei's astute adviser Chuko Liang, turns the scheme to Liu Pei's advantage and Liu Pei keeps his city and marries the beautiful bride. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **THE HEROIC AND VIRTUOUS WOMAN** (*Ying Chieh Lieh*) A traditional opera. Chen Hsiu-ying heroically battles the perpetrators of a villainous plot and is finally reunited with her wrongly accused husband. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **WOMEN GENERALS OF THE YANG FAMILY** A Sung Dynasty story about the famous women patriots of the Yang family. When news comes that the youngest general of the family is killed on the battlefield, the 100-year-old great-grandmother of the Yang family volunteers to take command in the fight against the enemy. Together with the other women generals of the family, especially Mu Kuei-ying, widow of her grandson, she succeeds in driving out the invaders. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ **PEACH BLOSSOM VILLAGE** Also known as *Mistakes at the Flower Show*. Liu Yu-yen, charming daughter of a rich man, is given permission to choose her own husband at a flower show. But, instead of the handsome young man she falls in love with, the maid servant brings home one of the ugliest men alive. With the help of Lu Chih-shen, a famous gallant, the real bridegroom is found; all ends happily. China Peking Opera Theatre.

▲ **RETURN OF THE PHOENIX** A comedy of errors. A young man wins a bride despite the schemes of a wicked stepmother. Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

### PINGJU OPERA

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

▲ **MISSION TO THE ENEMY'S REAR** A thrilling tale of underground revolutionary activities of the Communist Party in an enemy-held city during the Japanese occupation. China Pingju Opera Theatre.

▲ **THE COURTESAN'S JEWEL BOX** The lovely courtesan Tu Shih-niang gives her love to Li Chia and returns home with him to become his wife. On the way a merchant offers to buy her and avaricious Li Chia, ashamed of his courtesan bride, agrees. Learning the truth, Tu Shih-niang, heartbroken, throws into the river before the

eyes of her worthless lover a king's ransom in jewels from her jewel box, then leaps into the water. China Pingju Opera Theatre.

### KUNQU OPERA

▲ **PRINCESS WEN CHENG** A historical opera. Emperor Tai Tsung of the Tang Dynasty consents to the marriage between Princess Wen Cheng and Tibetan king Sron-Tsan Gampo. Despite the plots of traitors, the Tibetan-Han union is consummated and fraternal ties strengthened between the two nationalities. North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

### MODERN OPERA

▲ **HSIAO ERH-HEI'S MARRIAGE** Adapted from Chao Shu-li's short story. A young couple in the countryside wins happiness in a struggle against feudal ideas. Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre.

### DANCE DRAMA

▲ **LEIFENG PAGODA** Adapted from *The Tale of the White Snake*. The White Snake Fairy falls in love with and marries a mortal. But her happy life is shattered by a misanthropic recluse who imprisons her in the Leifeng Pagoda. Many years later her son destroys the pagoda and sets her free. Central Opera and Dance Drama Theatre.

### CONCERT

The Central Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra presents:  
Rossini: Overture—*Barber of Seville*  
Beethoven: Violin Concerto in D major  
Soloist: Lin Ke-ting  
Dvorak: Symphony No. 9 (*New World*)

### MODERN DRAMA

▲ **A FISHERMAN'S FAMILY** A play by Albanian playwright Suleiman Pitarka. It tells how the Party of Labour leads the heroic Albanian people to victory in their fight against the fascists. Produced by the Art Ensemble of the Air Force of the People's Liberation Army.

▲ **THE PEACH BLOSSOM FAN** The story of the tragic love of a 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. The Experimental Modern Drama Theatre of the Central Drama Institute.

### FILMS

▲ **DAUGHTER OF THE PARTY** A peasant woman, a Communist Party member, overcomes many dangers to find the Party headquarters and warn them of a traitor in their midst. The story of a heroic martyr of the revolution in the 1930s. In colour. Changchun Studio.

▲ **UNDERGROUND SHIPPING LINE** Feature film about the underground activities of a group of Party members working on a coastal ship in 1947 during the Liberation War. Tienma Studio.

▲ **YOUTH IN THE FLAMES OF WAR** A teenage girl joins the People's Liberation Army in the disguise of a boy. She works well and fights bravely, winning the respect and trust of the whole platoon. Changchun Studio.

▲ **PEOPLE OF THE SAME CENTURY** A Soviet widescreen film in colour. Story of a Soviet worker in the Soviet automobile industry.

▲ **CHILDHOOD, MY APPRENTICESHIP AND MY UNIVERSITIES** Three Soviet films adapted from Maxim Gorky's trilogy.

▲ **OTHELLO** A Soviet ballet based on Shakespeare's great tragedy. In colour.

▲ **ST. PETER'S UMBRELLA** A Hungarian-Czechoslovak joint production based on a Hungarian novel of the same name. The comedy evolves around an umbrella which a poor good-hearted old Jew leaves unobserved to cover a baby girl he finds in a lonely alley during a storm. This umbrella, of "miraculous origin," becomes "St. Peter's umbrella" to the superstitious-minded local community. It later brings a fortune to the girl and a husband too.

### EXHIBITIONS

▲ **CHINESE WOODCUT EXHIBITION** More than 500 works made between 1931 and 1949. Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Dec. 24. At Artists' Union Gallery.

▲ **HUNGARIAN FOLK ART EXHIBITION** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Dec. 27. At Zhongshan Park.

▲ **EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS IN PEKING** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till January 4, 1962. At Beihai Park.

▲ **KWANGTUNG'S INDUSTRIAL ARTS EXHIBITION** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m. till January 3, 1962. At the main entrance of Beihai Park.

(Above exhibitions closed on Mondays)

### ACROBATICS

Thrills and laughs for your weekend!  
The China Acrobatic Troupe's circus is performing in the Peking Workers' Gymnasium on Saturdays and Sundays. New acrobatic features. Aerial equilibrists and gymnasts. Superbly trained animals: bears, dogs, monkeys, goats, etc.





# PEKING REVIEW

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