

PEKING REVIEW

46

November 16, 1962

NEHRU'S "NON-ALIGNMENT" POLICY: A FRAUD

Renmin Ribao Observer analyses Nehru's further
sell-out to U.S. imperialism (p. 5).

The Tito Group's Shameful Role

As revealed on the Cuban question (p. 7).

Sino-Japanese Trade Outlook

Fruitful talks in Peking (p. 12).

All-Out Support for Agriculture

Policy guide (p. 13).

FOR CUBA!

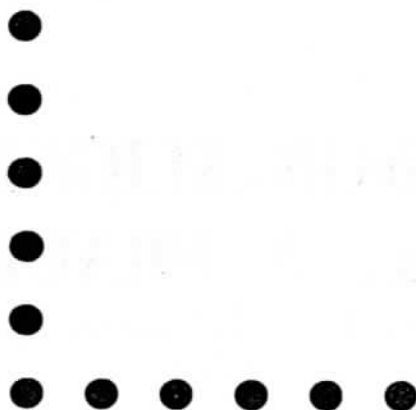
*Chinese artists and writers swing
into action*

北
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報

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

Steeled in Battles

A THREE-ACT PLAY
BY HU KO



The action of the play covers many eventful years of China's history from 1935 to 1948. The fate of a poor peasant family is depicted within the frame of the heroic struggles of the Chinese people against landlord oppressors, Japanese invaders and Kuomintang reaction.

When a landlord grabs his last plot of land, Chao Lao-chung, driven to despair, commits suicide. His son, Chao Kang, to avenge his father's death, sets fire to the landlord's house. He is forced to flee from the village, leaving his wife and young son behind. He joins the people's army and eventually becomes battalion commander. After thirteen years the Chao family is dramatically reunited.

This drama of one family is inseparably bound up with the history of the people's forces in their struggle to liberate the peasants from their oppressors. This play brings us the fighting men of the people, simple and heroic. We share their jokes and dreams, their eagerness to fight on to victory.

Preface by the author
Handy pocket format

133 pages
Cardboard cover

Sanliwan Village

by Chao Shu-li

Sanliwan is an out-of-the-way village in a mountainous area of north China. Water is scarce there. To lay the basis for a prosperous future, the local farmers' co-operative mobilizes the people to dig an irrigation canal. A struggle over land rights results and develops into a struggle between the new and old ways of thinking. Interwoven with this central conflict are the personal stories of three young couples and their loves. The whole village is involved in one way or another, go-ahead Yu-sheng, spritely Ling-chih, Muddlehead, Skinflint and many others. The ensuing events are depicted with sympathy and humour.

The building of the canal opens the eyes of the Sanliwan villagers to the tremendous prospects which socialism offers them. They strengthen and enlarge their co-operative.

Written in 1955 by one of China's outstanding novelists, *Sanliwan Village* gives a vivid picture of the agricultural co-operative movement at that time, and the socialist enthusiasm and creative spirit of China's peasant masses that carried it forward.

Illustrated

276 pages

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

November 16, 1962 Vol. V No. 46

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ROUND THE WEEK

Bright Rural Prospects

Members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, leaders of various democratic parties and well-known non-party democratic personages who recently toured the rural areas near Peking have brought back encouraging reports from the people's communes. They tell of the good harvests the commune members have gathered this year, the vigour with which they are completing the autumn ploughing and sowing, and their optimistic hopes of a still better harvest next year.

These tours, organized by the National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C. and undertaken in groups, lasted a whole month. More than five hundred prominent figures, including Vice-Chairmen of the C.P.P.C.C.'s National Committee Huang Yen-pei and Chen Shu-tung, joined them.

On the basis of their on-the-spot investigation they report that, after mobilizing their collective strength to overcome the difficulties caused by three consecutive years of serious natural calamities, the people's communes have become more solidly set on their feet than ever before. Agricultural production in the past two years has shown an upward trend, and the general situation in the countryside is getting steadily better.

The Beisizhuang People's Commune in Tunghsien County to the east of Peking gave a good example. One of its production brigades brought in 9 per cent more grain than it did last year in spite of the bad weather; and last year it succeeded in gathering 19 per cent more grain than in 1960. The people's communes in Shunyi County to the northwest of Peking also reaped a better harvest this year than they did in 1961, despite heavy rains in July followed by a long dry spell in August. The many water conservancy works built by their pooled efforts were successfully used by the communes to counter these adverse weather conditions. When the heavy rains sloshed down, the excess water was drained from the fields in good time and emptied into the nearby Chaopei River. During the dry spell that followed,

water flowed to the farmlands from a big reservoir built on the river.

In the many discussions held after the tours, it was clear that every one felt as deeply as did the commune members themselves that all these successes stemmed from the implementation of the Communist Party's policies on the people's communes. These policies, gradually perfected in practice, are stimulating the labour enthusiasm of the commune members and turning to fuller account the advantages of the people's communes in developing agricultural production.

Buoyed up by the general improvement in conditions in the rural areas in the last two years, the commune members are working eagerly to exploit the big possibilities they see ahead of them.

New Coal Pits

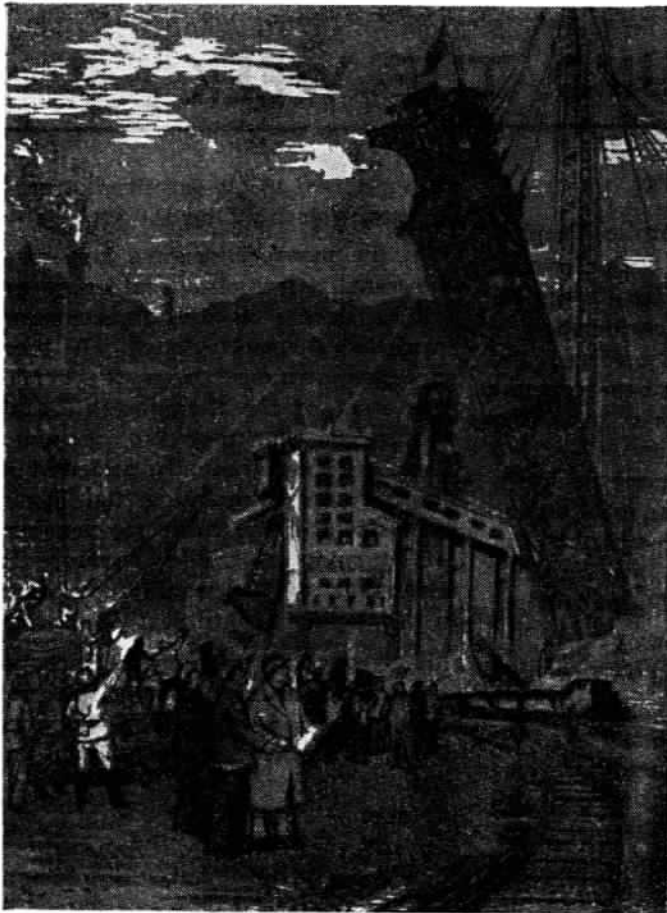
Four new coal pits have been completed and started production. Two of these are located in coal-rich Shansi Province, north China. One is a modern drift mine on the outskirts of Taiyuan. It was officially commissioned on October 1. Earlier, in June, a new pit was commissioned in the Tatung Coalfield.

The two other new pits are in Honan. One belongs to the Tsiaotso Colliery and the other is in the Hopi Mining Centre.

All production processes in these pits, from digging at the coal face to loading the coal trains, are fully mechanized. The pits were designed throughout by Chinese engineers and all their equipment is made in this country.

While such modern new pits are being built, coal mines in existing collieries are being extended and modernized. Ten shafts opened new coal faces in the first eight months of this year. This brings the total number of pits which are being enlarged in various collieries to 73 pairs. When completed these extensions will bring a big increase in output.

Good progress is also being made in modernizing the smaller mines. In northeast China's Chihsi Colliery, for instance, 28 pairs of small pits have



At a Pit-Head

Woodcut by Wu Lien-fu

completed their modernization programme and resumed production. Modernization has doubled or tripled their annual capacity.

The readjustment programme in China's coalmines includes both the opening up of new coal faces and the modernizing of smaller mines. The pits of the Chihsi Mining Administration have considerably increased their production capacity by extending the coal faces and speeding up their tunnelling. In the first nine months of this year they produced much more coal than their plans called for.

Like most collieries in the country, Chihsi registered a big rise in output in the past few years. In 1960 its output of coal was more than double what it was in 1958. But towards the end of 1960 tunnelling was found to be lagging behind extraction. The present readjustment programme has strengthened this weak link and ensured more efficient production.

Scientific Discussions

There have been some lively discussions among China's scientists recently. A number of scientific societies have held their annual symposiums

to review and exchange ideas on new developments in their own and related fields.

Among the latest such activities in Peking have been a symposium on cell growth, a convention of paleontologists and a seminar discussion on general mechanics.

The symposium on the growth and development of plant and animal cells was attended by 67 professors and research fellows from various parts of the country. The meeting was sponsored jointly by the Chinese Biological Society and the Chinese Zoological Society. Forty-six papers were read. Several dealt with the study of plant

and animal cells through the use of tracer atoms, radiation and ultrasonic waves. The scientists also discussed submicroscopic structure, tissue culture, cytochemistry and nucleocytoplasmic interactions.

To pool the nation's resources for the development of this branch of science the scientists proposed that research centres be set up in Peking and Shanghai.

The symposium was the first of its kind ever held in China. Practically no research in this field was done before the liberation. Considerable headway has been made in recent years.

The ninth convention of the Chinese Paleontological Society reviewed new developments in paleontology. Some 200 scientists attended meetings at which more than 130 papers were read. Those on the morphological states of certain vertebrates and plants, the relations between tetracoralla and hexacoralla and the evolution of graptolithoidea drew great interest. The paleontologists were more than satisfied with the progress made in research on algae, ostracoda, stromatopora, spore-pollen fossils and fresh water mollusca which began only a few years ago.

More than 80 physicists from various parts of the country attended the seminar discussion on general mechanics. The 71 papers and five special reports read dealt with such topics as analytical mechanics, dynamical stability, dynamics of controlled systems and dynamics and technology of gyroscopes. More than half of the papers submitted were written by the younger generation of Chinese scientists.

The principles and applications of analytical mechanics, theory of stability, theory of regulation and non-linear vibration, theory of gyroscopes and flight mechanics were among the topics discussed at the meeting.

The nation's scientists attach great importance to these and other seminar discussions in the promotion of research. Last year, 32 national scientific seminars were held; and more than 2,000 papers were discussed at them.

Sun Yat-sen Anniversary

The 96th anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's birth, which fell on November 12, was commemorated in Peking at a meeting held by the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang.

In his opening address Chang Chih-chung, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, said that in commemorating Dr. Sun Yat-sen everyone should learn from his ardent love of his country and his people, and from his revolutionary spirit of constantly seeking the truth and resolutely opposing imperialism. In that spirit, he said, "we must firmly oppose U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war. We are determined to liberate our sacred territory of Taiwan."

Cheng Chien, also Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, delivered the main speech of the meeting. He recalled the militant life of Dr. Sun Yat-sen as a revolutionary, and called on all members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang to unite still more closely and, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, work for fresh victories in the cause of socialist construction.

Commemorative meetings were also held in Nanking, Canton and Shanghai.

On November 12, *Renmin Ribao* published a special article by Soong Ching Ling, Dr. Sun's widow, entitled "Dr. Sun Yat-sen and His Co-operation With the Chinese Communist Party."

The Pretence of "Non-Alignment" Falls Away

by OBSERVER

Following is a translation of an article in "Renmin Ribao" (November 11). Subheads are ours.—Ed.

WITH war fever in New Delhi steadily heating up in the past few days, Nehru's non-alignment policy is fast heading towards final and total bankruptcy.

"Prepared for a Cold-Blooded Long War"

In the past two weeks, Premier Chou En-lai has twice appealed to Nehru for a cessation of conflict on the Sino-Indian border and reopening of peace talks. Nehru, however, in his statements to the parliamentary group of the Congress Party on November 7 and to the Lok Sabha on November 8, explicitly declared that India "has to be prepared for a cold-blooded long war," that India "must harness itself for a mighty effort to push out the ruthless Chinese aggressor," and that "we will not negotiate with the aggressor" until China accepts India's terms.

At the same time, on both the eastern and western sectors of the Sino-Indian border, Indian troops subjected Chinese frontier guards to intense artillery bombardment, pouring thousands of shells on them.

No Prestige Involved. The world has seen once more that it is Nehru and no one else who has flatly refused to settle the border conflict by negotiation and it is also Nehru who insists on keeping up and expanding the Sino-Indian border conflict. It is obvious that this cannot be explained by considerations of "prestige" or "decency," because according to the Chinese Government's proposals, should the Indian Government agree to the establishment of a disengagement zone along the entire Sino-Indian border, both the Chinese frontier guards and the Indian troops would undertake the same obligation to withdraw. What is more, on the eastern sector, the Chinese frontier guards would withdraw a far greater distance than the Indian troops would be required to.

In addition, the Chinese side has proposed talks between the Prime Ministers of the two countries and welcomes Nehru to come to Peking. Should Nehru think it inconvenient for him to do so, Premier Chou En-lai would make another trip to New Delhi. In view of the fact that Indian troops invading Chinese border areas have sustained one defeat after another, China has obviously taken the prestige and decency of the Indian side into full consideration in making these conciliatory proposals.

Why Nehru Refuses to Negotiate

How then is one to explain the Nehru government's stubborn refusal of the Chinese Government's fair and reasonable proposals, and its determination to expand the

Sino-Indian border conflict? The answer may be found in the series of actions recently taken by the Nehru government.

Softening Up Discontent. The Nehru government, it may be noted, has been raising a hysterical hue and cry about India being subjected to "a naked aggression like one saw in the 18th or 19th century" and that "today we are facing a regular and massive invasion of our territory by very large forces." With the aid of such a humbug, Nehru calls on every peasant and worker to make sacrifices as a soldier does. Speaking plainly, all this is intended to divert the growing discontent of the Indian people with their rulers and to intensify (and is actually intensifying) the exploitation of the working people so as to alleviate the political and economic difficulties of the Nehru government.

Suppressing the Progressive Forces. The Nehru government, it may also be noted, has proclaimed a state of emergency throughout the country. By this means it can suppress the progressive forces. In fact, recently, many Communists and other progressives who are opposed to the Nehru government's policies of ruining the Indian nation and people have been thrown into jail. It may be predicted that a massive wave of persecution will sweep over the whole of India and the Nehru government will use violence to strangle the progressive movement.

Going Cap in Hand. In the past two weeks, it may be further noted, the Nehru government no longer feigned reluctance, but has come out openly cap in hand to beg for aid from the United States, Britain, West Germany and France. U.S. planes are rushing arms to India. In the week ending November 7, a total of 5 million dollars' worth of U.S. military aid supplies was airlifted to India.

The Essence of the Matter

Special Significance of U.S. Military Aid. Nehru's acceptance of U.S. military aid is the most significant of all the recent developments mentioned above. It is well known that the Nehru government has so far received more U.S. economic aid than any other country in recent years. And U.S. aid is the very factor which has exercised a decisive influence on the foreign policy of the Nehru government. It is no accident that in the past few years U.S. aid to India has increased in direct proportion to the extent to which the Nehru government has served U.S. imperialism and opposed China.

Non-Alignment — A Fraud. Since the Nehru government is relying more and more on U.S. aid, its non-alignment policy is increasingly becoming just a signboard to deceive

others. In the eyes of all those who judge things by their essence, it is perfectly clear that **because it suppresses the people at home and fawns on imperialism abroad, the Nehru government must necessarily follow a line which runs counter to the national interests of India and to the cause of the Asian and African peoples opposing imperialism and colonialism and defending world peace.** The Asian and African peoples have noticed that at the conference of non-aligned countries last year, Nehru took the lead in opposing the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist stand taken by the heads of the majority of the countries attending, and also that over a number of questions such as the Congo, south Viet Nam and Cuba, the Nehru government has invariably helped U.S. imperialism and hampered and undermined the just anti-imperialist struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples. The Nehru government, in effect, has long since stood opposed to the large number of young countries which take an active part in the struggle against colonialism and for world peace. The growing isolation of India among the neutral countries of Asia and Africa, a cause of much lament lately in the Indian press, is a logical result of the Nehru government's sell-out to imperialism and its betrayal of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist stand of the Asian and African peoples.

Flimsy Pretence Swept Aside. Now the Nehru government is receiving U.S. military aid in addition to economic aid. This is a development of historic significance. It points to the fact that the Nehru government has finally shed its cloak of non-alignment policy. Even the British *Daily Telegraph* has noted: "Nehru has been anxious to preserve the fiction, for appearance's sake, that India is buying arms only 'on a commercial basis'. . . . This flimsy pretence has now been swept aside, at least by the Americans."

Washington Pulling the Wire

It is no longer a secret that U.S. imperialism, for its part, has been making every effort to back up and embolden the Nehru government in its manoeuvres against China. Especially in the past two years since Indian troops stepped up their encroachments on China's border areas, the Kennedy Administration's efforts in this regard have become more undisguised. In early August this year, when the Chinese Government proposed speedy negotiations on the Sino-Indian boundary question, U.S. Ambassador to India, John Kenneth Galbraith openly expressed Washington's "full sympathy" with India on the Sino-Indian boundary issue. The Indian paper *Tribune* has revealed that "American advice is that India should be firm, and, if necessary, enter into hostilities, in the belief that China's power of resistance today is at its lowest." Consequently, the Indian Government rejected the Chinese Government's proposal of August 4 that negotiations be held at an early date on the basis of the report of the officials of both sides, and insisted on the withdrawal of Chinese frontier guards from vast tracts of Chinese territory as a pre-condition for the start of negotiations.

Full U.S. Sympathy and Support. The Indian Government's decision to start a massive invasion was also taken with the vigorous encouragement of the United States. When U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk met Madame

Indira Gandhi, daughter of Nehru, in New York early in October, he made it clear that the United States would consider all specific requests of India for aid. On the eve of India's massive general attacks, the U.S. Ambassador to India conferred again with Nehru and others on the supply of equipment urgently needed by India. When India's massive general attacks were repulsed, the U.S. State Department and the U.S. President himself hastily came out with "full sympathy and support" for India, declaring that the United States recognizes the illegal McMahon Line as an international boundary, and the United States rushed to airlift military equipment to India.

Unwritten Alliance. It is clear that in the course of the Sino-Indian border conflict provoked by India, U.S. imperialism, from giving open encouragement and support to the Nehru government in rejecting negotiations and expanding the border clashes, has gone a step further by shipping large quantities of arms and munitions and sending military personnel to India to help the Nehru government strengthen its military power; and the Nehru government, from receiving enormous U.S. economic aid, has gone a step further by receiving substantial U.S. military aid. This shows that in effect, the United States and India have for a long time now been in an alliance though it has not been definitely formalized.

A Vicious Circle

The more Nehru depends on U.S. imperialism, the greater the need is there for him to meet the needs of U.S. imperialism and persist in opposing China. And the more he persists in opposing China, the greater the need for him to depend on U.S. imperialism. Thus he is caught in a vicious circle. His gradual shedding of his policy of "non-alignment" is precisely the inevitable result of his sell-out to U.S. imperialism and his persistent hostility to China.

Selling Dog's Meat Under a Signboard of Sheep's Head. While U.S. arms are being rushed to India in one shipment after another, U.S. Ambassador to India Galbraith in a statement made in New Delhi on November 6 said, "the military assistance which the United States is giving India is not intended to involve India in a military alliance or otherwise influence her policy of non-alignment." Speaking in the Lok Sabha on November 8, Nehru also tried to justify himself by declaring that the military assistance received by India did not influence its non-alignment policy and that those countries extending such aid made it clear that they did not want India to change this policy. These vehement protestations from Galbraith and Nehru constitute the very proof that India's policy of "non-alignment" has become nothing but a deceitful signboard, and that it has become more and more difficult to continue this fraudulent practice—a practice well described by the Chinese saying "selling dog's meat by hanging up a sheep's head."

Blind to Glaring Facts

It is not surprising that U.S. imperialism and the Indian ruling clique, to suit their own needs, should have made such efforts to whitewash Nehru's policy of "non-alignment." But there are people who still seem blind to these glaring facts and continue to regard Nehru as an

embodiment of the policy of "non-alignment." Without looking into the rights and wrongs of the case, they even maintain that in order to enable Nehru to keep on his cloak of "non-alignment," China should make unlimited concessions and submissively offer its territory on a platter to India. It seems as if these people do not understand that Nehru's adoption or abandonment of the policy of "non-alignment" is determined by the Indian ruling clique in accordance with its own class interests; nobody else can alter it. What happened in the past three years and more shows conclusively that self-restraint and forbearance exercised time and again by the Chinese Government and people, instead of easing the tense situation on the Sino-Indian border, have whetted the insatiable greed of the expansionists. Hard facts have taught the

Chinese people that only by waging necessary struggles against these rabid adventurists will it be possible to make them a bit more sober-minded.

It seems that the Chinese Government's one-sided desire for peace can hardly make Nehru change his mind. Nevertheless, the Chinese Government and people's firm stand in seeking for a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question will never change. While Nehru is going further and further along the dangerous road of dependence on U.S. imperialism, we ardently hope that all friendly Asian and African countries which cherish Sino-Indian amity, Afro-Asian solidarity and peace in Asia will join in our efforts to bring the Indian Government back to the conference table.

On the Cuban Question

The Tito Group's Shameful Role

by JEN KU-PING

UNDER a camouflage of "peace," "neutrality" and the "supra-bloc" policy, the Tito group has lately made a number of sinister diplomatic moves and propaganda ballyhoos on the Cuban question. *Borba*, the Yugoslav paper in a commentary on November 8 entitled "Fishing in Troubled Waters," has attempted to disguise the vile features of the Tito clique by attacking the just stand of the Chinese people in resolutely supporting the Cuban people's struggle in defence of their revolution and white-washing its own infamous activities. Try as it may, however, the Tito group will not by such tactics be able to alter the record of what it has written.

Tito's "Logic of the Cold War"

Two months ago, when the Kennedy Administration in its effort to cook up a pretext for aggression against Cuba raised a hue and cry about the so-called "communist menace" to the Western hemisphere, the *Kommunist*, organ of the Tito group, echoed it with an article on the Cuban situation saying that "judging by the sequence of events, the difficulty started when the Cuban revolution stung the United States monopolies." That was how this article distorted the truth of the "crisis" in the Caribbean and purported to trace the cause of, and responsibility for, what it called the "U.S.-Cuban dispute." It went on to describe the tension in the Caribbean as a struggle between great powers, holding that the U.S.-Cuban dispute has "for a long time now been channelled into a conflict between the great powers"; and further that, as a result of the "close ties between Cuba and the Soviet Union," "this dispute, which at an earlier stage, could have been resolved with a little bit of goodwill, has now developed to a dangerous point and become an explosive issue of the cold war"; and that "the logic of the cold war" should be blamed for all this.

In the eyes of the Tito group, the tension in the Caribbean arose because the "Cuban revolution stung the United States monopolies." So, according to this Titoite

"peace" policy, for the sake of tranquillity in the Caribbean, the Cuban people should not have started any revolution, or if they had to have a revolution, they should have avoided stinging U.S. imperialism. Of course, the Tito group dare not come out openly against the Cuban revolution. Nor do they dare deny that it cannot but upset the Yankee boss. They admit rather reluctantly that the Cuban revolution "probably cannot help" doing just that.

According to this logic of the Tito group, when U.S. imperialism, pricked by the Cuban revolution, makes an outcry and wants to interfere in the Cuban revolution, it too "probably cannot help doing it." In other words, U.S. imperialism's interference and aggression against Cuba is excusable. This is the way the Titoites have tried to explain away all the U.S. imperialist crimes of intervention, subversion, sabotage and armed aggression against Cuba, and to hold the Cuban people responsible for U.S. aggression. This is a monstrous insult to the Cuban revolution, to the peoples of the various countries who are rising up and waging national and democratic revolutionary struggles. To such extremes has the Tito group gone in finding justifications for U.S. imperialist aggression against Cuba! If this isn't lending support to the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression against Cuba, then what is?

Slanders Against the Socialist Countries

The Tito group has also vilified the socialist countries as being responsible for the aggravation of the Caribbean "crisis." Basing itself on its so-called "neutral" and "supra-bloc" stand, the Tito group holds that the peace-loving peoples of the world should not have stood by the Cuban people, that, of all things, the socialist countries should not have supported the just struggle of the Cuban people. Because, according to the Tito group, it is this support which has channelled the U.S.-Cuban dispute — one that it claimed could have been settled easily — into "a conflict between the great powers" and "an issue of the cold war." According to this Titoite logic, if the socialist

CAMBODIA'S NATIONAL DAY

CAMBODIA'S National Day was warmly marked in China. Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi sent messages of greetings to the Cambodian leaders.

Speaking at the National Day reception given in Peking by Prince Norodom Monissara, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Cambodian Embassy, both Prince Norodom Monissara and Vice-Premier Chen Yi hailed the genuine friendship and co-operation between China and Cambodia as a good example of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems.

In his speech Vice-Premier Chen Yi strongly condemned the imperialists and their followers for their subversive activities and sabotage against Cambodia. But the Government and people of Cambodia, he said, under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk, had not given way before outside pressure, they had again and again foiled the enemy's aggression and intervention. The Vice-Premier reaffirmed that the Chinese people resolutely supported the Cambodian people in their just struggle.

Referring to the Sino-Indian boundary question, Vice-Premier Chen Yi reiterated that China's stand for settl-

ing this question through peaceful consultation and for safeguarding Sino-Indian friendship would never change. He expressed gratitude to friends and personages in many Asian and African countries who uphold justice, for their readiness to do their part to promote a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question. "We believe," he said, "that all those countries and people, particularly the friendly Asian and African countries, who treasure the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Ten Principles of the Bandung Conference and promote Asian-African solidarity and safeguard world peace, can use their influence to urge the Indian Government to make a positive response to the Chinese Government's proposals."

In his speech, Prince Norodom Monissara emphasized the profound friendship between Cambodia and China saying that nothing had ever disturbed the amicable relations between the two countries. It was in an atmosphere of friendship and trust that Chinese and Cambodians were working to make their co-operation effective and fruitful, he added.

countries back the Cuban revolution, U.S. imperialism is then justified in intervening against that revolution. This is why, they have declared, the "dispute" between the United States and Cuba has developed into a dispute between the two blocs.

The revolution of the Cuban people is their own business; they carried the revolution to victory by their own struggle. Nobody else has any right to interfere. It is also the business of the Cuban people to defend the gains of their revolution; in this too they have to rely mainly on their own strength and struggle. However, because the Cuban revolution is just, as is the struggle to defend it; and because a just cause has many helpers, they have every right to receive support and assistance from the socialist countries and all the peoples of the world who love peace and uphold justice. For the socialist countries and the peoples of the world, it is an inescapable international duty to support the Cuban revolution and its struggle against aggression. They are obligated to fulfil it. In describing this support of the socialist countries to the Cuban people as a "cold war move," the Tito group is not only making a vicious attack against the socialist countries but is also insulting the Cuban people.

Turning Black Into White

Long before the socialist countries began to give assistance to Cuba, U.S. imperialism openly demonstrated its bitter hatred of the Cuban revolution in endless acts of aggression and intervention. It is precisely the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism which have posed ever graver threats to peace in the Caribbean. Disregarding these facts, the Tito clique has attempted to turn black into white and lead public opinion astray. Its aim is obviously to prevent the socialist countries and the people of the world from helping the Cuban revolution. The Tito clique in fact wants to isolate Cuba; it wants the world's people

to stand by idle while the U.S. imperialists strangle the Cuban revolution. These criminal activities of the Tito clique are precisely designed to meet the desperate needs of U.S. imperialism, needs which it has always failed to satisfy. What else are these activities if not support for the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression?

Two months ago, the Tito clique called as loudly as it could for "restraint on both sides," alleging that "the most essential thing is to avoid all acts of provocation." It dressed itself up as if it really had the good intention of seeking "peace." But are these the real facts?

Playing the U.S. Game

Under the pretext of the so-called menace to U.S. security posed by the "offensive weapons" in Cuba's possession, the Kennedy Administration has brazenly enforced a military blockade of Cuba and is stepping up its preparations to attack that country. The sabre-rattling of U.S. imperialism has been severely condemned by just public opinion throughout the world. There have even been many bourgeois personalities and journalists in the West who disapprove of what Kennedy has done. But the Tito clique again plays its favourite game of criticizing in a small way but helping in a big way. While saying that the United States seems to have gone too far, the Tito clique tries its utmost to cover up the criminal imperialist acts of aggression and intervention against Cuba. It asserted that Cuba "has always been the arena of the cold war," (from *Politica*) and "is now the centre of the scramble between the two blocs for spheres of influence" (from *International Politics*). It slandered the socialist countries' support for and aid to Cuba as "the strengthening of foreign influences" and "expressed regret" about this (quotations from *International Politics*). By spreading these fallacies what is the Tito clique doing but actually supporting U.S. aggression against Cuba?

After Khrushchov announced his decision to withdraw the so-called offensive weapons from Cuba, Kennedy, while publicizing his concern for peace, has continued to put pressures upon Cuba to accept his conditions which would encroach upon Cuba's sovereignty, even trying to deprive the Cuban people of their right to be masters of their own destiny. At this moment, however, the Titoites, beside themselves with joy, have the effrontery to brag about their "unprecedented efforts to save the world from disaster" in the course of eliminating the "Cuban crisis" (*Borba*). Besides doing its utmost to trumpet the alleged triumph of "wisdom and peace" (*Borba*), the Tito clique has tried energetically to make Cuba believe in Kennedy's peaceful "assurances," claiming that "the possibility of a general agreement to protect Cuba from the threat of any attack now exists" (*Politica*), and that "better conditions for the independent existence of Cuba have now been created and the attempt to change its system by force through foreign intervention no longer exists" (*Kommunist*). Clearly, the Tito clique is spreading these lies in the hope that the Cuban people will thus become benumbed and mentally disarmed before the U.S. imperialist threat and the people of various countries will slacken their struggle to defend the Cuban revolution.

The Tito clique also openly ignores Cuba's sovereignty by trying to force the Cuban people to resign themselves to the fate arranged for them by the United States and to accept U.N. intervention. It declared that the United Nations was "a tool which will play its role" in eliminating the "Cuban crisis" (*Tito*). It even went to the length of attempting to intimidate the Cuban people, asking them "to take a realistic attitude and participate in negotiations for a final settlement to get out of the predicament caused

by the circumstances as well as by their own policy" (*Politica*).

Accomplices of Imperialism

When Cuban Premier Castro put forward his five just demands to remove the threat of U.S. aggression against Cuba and rejected the outrageous proposal insisted upon by the United States for "international inspection and supervision" which would infringe upon Cuba's sovereignty, the Titoites fully revealed their vicious features as accomplices of imperialism. They rabidly attacked Premier Castro's just demands as being aimed at "saving personal prestige" and as having created "difficulties" in reaching "final arrangements and agreement." They vilified Premier Castro's just stand in rejecting "international inspection" as one of "preventing the reaching of agreement" and "complicating the present negotiations" (*Politica*). This handful of renegades have even become so utterly unbridled and shameless that they openly show contempt for the Cuban people. They declared: "It is inconceivable that the U.S.-U.S.S.R. accord should be brought into question as a result of the Cuban opposition to inspection," and "it is difficult to see how the Cubans can oppose this, even if they want to" (*Politica*). The Tito clique's nefarious designs to force the Cuban people to submit to U.S. imperialism at the expense of their independence, sovereignty and dignity have thus been thoroughly exposed.

However cunning the Titoites may be, they can conceal their ugly features no more than a fox can hide its tail. Their despicable activities, sinister and venomous as they are, can in no way shake the firm resolve of the heroic Cuban people to defend their revolution, independence and sovereignty.

Nehru Fans Anti-China Activities

Persecution of Chinese Nationals Protested

by CHOU PAO-JU

WITH Mr. Nehru declaring his resolve to fight China for a long time, the cooked-up, raucous anti-China campaign launched in India on a large scale has been ballyhooed like a circus throughout the country. Hoodlums have been gathered in front of the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi to stage demonstrations; more police pickets are dispatched to the doors of the Chinese consulates in Calcutta and Bombay to keep a strict watch on their personnel; papers spread a mass of shocking and vicious slanders against China; and a handful of Indian reactionaries hold meetings and clamour for the severance of diplomatic relations with China and for a real war with China. In line with this, the Indian Government has intensified its unwarranted persecution of overseas Chinese in India.

Chinese nationals have lived in India for very many years now. They have always behaved well, lived amicably with the local people, minding their own business and respecting the laws of the country they live in. However, in the past three years and more ever since the Nehru government, in accordance with its expansionist

policy, provoked the Sino-Indian boundary dispute in 1959, it has trumped up various charges against these innocent people. In order to fan up anti-Chinese feeling it has spread the slander that the Chinese nationals have engaged in "anti-Indian activities"—a charge more than once refuted by the Chinese Government as fabricated—and cruelly persecuted them. Many Chinese nationals have been summoned, fined, detained or interned by the Indian authorities. The safety of their lives and property is no longer assured. Thus far, more than 200 Chinese nationals have been compelled to leave India. These innocent overseas Chinese have become the victims of the Indian Government's anti-China policy.

Planned Persecution

Since October 20, when the Indian troops launched their massive armed attacks along the Sino-Indian border, the Indian Government has persecuted the Chinese nationals in India even more outrageously. These operations are being carried out in a planned way. To provide legal basis for this wanton and brutal persecution, the Indian

President on October 31 promulgated the "Foreigners Law (application and amendment) Ordinance, 1962." This is directed against Chinese nationals and was in fact put into force on October 26. While empowering the Indian Government to arrest, detain, confine, or intern any foreigner, it also stipulates that all persons of Chinese origin who have become Indian citizens will be considered foreigners and treated as such.

The Indian authorities have imposed an all-embracing supervision and control over the overseas Chinese and deprived them of freedom to engage in their normal activities. An order previously promulgated by the Indian Ministry of Home Affairs stipulates that no Chinese national "shall leave the local limits of the city, town, or village in which he resides or absent himself from his registered address for a period of 24 hours" without obtaining permission beforehand.

The Indian authorities are also persecuting Chinese nationals under the pretext of a census check-up. According to figures published in the Indian press alone more than ten Chinese nationals have been unjustifiably arrested and many others beaten up. The Indian authorities continue to compel Chinese nationals to leave India and are even unscrupulously attempting to force them to oppose their motherland.

While the Indian Government is openly discriminating against and persecuting Chinese nationals, Indian ruffians are also being given a free hand to bully them. There have been quite a few incidents in which hooligans have beaten up Chinese nationals and smashed and looted shops run by them. When such outrages were perpetrated in New Delhi, the police simply looked on. This clearly shows that these outrages are encouraged and inspired by the Indian authorities. And these outrages are tending to increase and get worse.

Condemnation and Protests

This persecution of Chinese nationals by the Indian Government cannot fail to arouse the deep indignation of

the Chinese people and the broad masses of overseas Chinese. On November 8, the Chinese Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Indian Embassy in China protesting against this intensified persecution of Chinese nationals by the Indian Government. The Commission for Overseas Chinese Affairs of the People's Republic of China also issued a statement of protest in the strongest terms.

The Chinese people, the Chinese Foreign Ministry's note pointed out, have always been friendly to the Indian people and the Chinese Government has always protected law-abiding Indian nationals in China. Despite the fact that the Indian Government has in recent years persisted in a policy of persecuting Chinese nationals, the Chinese Government has continued as before to allow Indian nationals to lead a peaceful life in China. Even when Indian troops have launched massive attacks against China, Indian nationals still enjoy all the rights which foreign nationals enjoy in China, yet now the Indian Government has engaged in a ruthless persecution of Chinese nationals; with its connivance ruffians have assaulted them and damaged their property. The Indian Government openly violated the recognized principles of international law and practice. "This policy of hostility to friendship between the peoples of China and India" the note says, "is obviously in contravention of the will of the Indian people. The Chinese Government firmly condemns and emphatically protests against such unlawful activities of the Indian Government of open discrimination against and rude persecution of Chinese nationals. The Chinese Government reserves the right to ask for compensation for all the losses incurred by the Chinese nationals."

The note, in conclusion, urges the Indian Government immediately to cease all discrimination against and persecution of Chinese nationals, to release all Chinese nationals who have been unjustifiably arrested; to punish the ruffians who have committed outrages against Chinese nationals; and truly ensure the safety of the lives and property of Chinese nationals and protect their proper rights and interests.

Socialist Solidarity

Chinese C.P. Delegate Greets Bulgarian Party Congress

At a time when efforts should be redoubled to strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement, the vicious practice of one Party publicly attacking, at its own congress, another Party is deeply regrettable.

A THREE-member delegation of the Chinese Communist Party attended the 8th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party in Sofia. Wu Hsiu-chuan, head of the delegation, addressed the Congress and read out a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

The message conveyed the salutations of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people to the fraternal Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian people and congratulated them on their successes in socialist construction. It declared: "The friendship between our two peoples is unbreakable. The Chinese people will

continue, as they have always done, to strengthen the friendship and unity between the Chinese and Bulgarian peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and on the basis of the Moscow Declaration of 1957 and the Moscow Statement of 1960."

Wu Hsiu-chuan, in his speech, hailing Bulgaria's socialist advances, said: "The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people rejoice to see these achievements of the fraternal people of Bulgaria. Your achievements, like the achievements of every other fraternal socialist country, are a contribution to our common cause."

Dealing with the international situation, Wu Hsiu-chuan stressed that it was developing "in a direction ever more favourable to the peoples of the world" and that "by rallying together to form a broad united front against U.S. imperialism, other imperialisms and their stooges in various countries, and by waging a joint struggle, the socialist camp, the international working class, the national-liberation movement and all peace-loving peoples and countries can certainly stop imperialism from launching a new world war, safeguard world peace and promote the progress of mankind." However, he said, the nature of imperialism would never change; U.S. imperialism was carrying out in a still more frenzied way its counter-revolutionary global strategy; its war provocations against Cuba proved once again that it was the most vicious enemy of world peace, of all oppressed nations and of the people of the whole world.

Essential Task of Marxist-Leninist Parties

Wu Hsiu-chuan called attention to the fact that in pursuing its counter-revolutionary dual tactics, U.S. imperialism "needs the help of all reactionary forces." He said: "The betrayal of the cause of international communism by the modern revisionists represented by the Tito group meets these very needs of U.S. imperialism." He quoted the Moscow Statement of 1960 which pointed out that the Yugoslav revisionists "... betraying Marxism-Leninism . . . carry on subversive work against the socialist camp and the world communist movement . . . engage in activities which prejudice the unity of all the peace-loving forces and countries. Further exposure of the leaders of the Yugoslav revisionists and active struggle to safeguard the communist movement and the working-class movement from the anti-Leninist ideas of the Yugoslav revisionists, remains an essential task of the Marxist-Leninist Parties."

Wu Hsiu-chuan stressed the vital importance of the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement. He declared: "The great unity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement is the nucleus of all broader unities in the world; it is a guarantee for the victory of the people of the world in striving for world peace, democracy, national liberation and socialism. The relations between the fraternal parties and the fraternal countries are based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The cause of every Communist Party and every socialist country is an integral part of the international proletarian revolutionary cause; they must support each other, help each other and carry out common struggles. At the same time, all Communist Parties and all socialist countries are in-

dependent and equal and they must respect each other's independent and equal status and rights. Historical experiences show that only by strictly observing the common principles guiding mutual relations between fraternal Parties and fraternal countries, which were affirmed by the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement, can the unity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement be unceasingly consolidated and strengthened. Any words or deeds contrary to these principles and detrimental to unity will not be countenanced by the people of the socialist countries and the people of the world."

Regrettable Behaviour

"It is deeply regrettable," Wu Hsiu-chuan went on to say, "that at this congress of your Party, we have heard statements which have one-sidedly and groundlessly censured the Albanian Party of Labour. We hold that at a time when we need to redouble our efforts to safeguard the unity of the socialist camp and of the international Communist movement, it is fundamentally contrary to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the common principles guiding mutual relations between fraternal Parties and fraternal countries, affirmed by the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement, that one Party should have, at its own congress, publicly attacked another fraternal Party, thus repeating a vicious practice which destroys the international solidarity of the proletariat. This is absolutely not a serious Marxist-Leninist attitude. Such behaviour can only gladden our common enemy, the imperialists. We sincerely hope that all of us will treasure unity and that fraternal Parties and fraternal countries which have disputes and differences will resolve all their problems through consultation in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and according to the principle of mutual respect for each other's independence and equality. Whether in the interests of one Party or the common interests of all fraternal Parties, whether for immediate or long-term interests, there is no reason whatsoever why we should not unite."

On behalf of the Chinese Communist Party, Wu Hsiu-chuan declared: "We Chinese Communists have always faithfully adhered to the common principles guiding mutual relations between fraternal Parties and fraternal countries unanimously affirmed in the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement. We have always stood for the strengthening of the international solidarity of the proletariat, the solidarity of the socialist camp comprising twelve countries and the solidarity of the ranks of international communism. We hold that to safeguard the unity of the socialist camp and of the international communist movement as the apple of our eye is an internationalist obligation which we Communists must fulfil. Chinese Communists wish to observe strictly, together with the Marxist-Leninist Parties of other countries, the common stand of the Moscow Declaration and the Moscow Statement and wage resolute and unremitting struggles against modern revisionism, which is at present the main danger in the international communist movement, and at the same time against dogmatism and sectarianism in defence of the purity of Marxism-Leninism and the international solidarity of the proletariat."

Sino-Japanese Peoples' Friendship And Co-operation

IN the struggle against their common enemy — U.S. imperialism, friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples have been steadily strengthened in the past few years. The recent signing of a Sino-Japanese trade memorandum, and the publication of the minutes of talks between Chinese and Japanese trade union leaders indicate the way things are shaping up.

New Prospects for Sino-Japanese Trade

Liao Cheng-chih and Tatsunosuke Takasaki, Diet member of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party and former Minister of International Trade and Industry, signed a memorandum on Sino-Japanese trade on November 9 in Peking. This memorandum, stemming from the talks held between Premier Chou En-lai and Mr. Kenzo Matsumura in September this year concerning the expansion of Sino-Japanese trade, is intended to promote development of non-governmental trade between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and by gradual and cumulative methods.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi were present at the signing ceremony.

The memorandum states that the two sides agree to develop long-term, comprehensive trade by an exchange of goods, with 1963-67 as the first five-year period for trade arrangements, during which the average annual total of import and export transactions shall reach about 36 million pounds sterling. The major goods to be exported by China are coal, iron ore, soya beans, maize, miscellaneous beans, salt and tin. The major goods to be exported by Japan are rolled steel (including special types of rolled steel), chemical fertilizers, insecticides, agricultural machinery and farm implements, and complete sets of equipment. Each transaction, in accordance with the terms of the memorandum, will be concluded by an individual contract between the party concerned on the Japanese side and the China National Foreign Trade Corporation. This memorandum and the agreements and contracts resulting from it shall not be annulled unless both parties concerned agree; they can be revised and readjusted after consultation between the two parties.

Equality and Mutual Benefit

Speaking at the farewell banquet given by Tatsunosuke Takasaki, both Premier Chou En-lai and his host emphasized the significance of the trade memorandum.

In his speech Tatsunosuke Takasaki pointed out that the document was not only of economic significance, but represented an important link in efforts for the normalization of Japanese-Chinese diplomatic relations.

Tatsunosuke Takasaki thought that there would certainly be difficulties in fulfilling the provisions of the memorandum. But he stressed: "We must have courage to brave and overcome the storms."

Trade between the two countries, he said, would be conducted with respect for economic principles. That was

to say, the prices of commodities sold by both sides would be neither lower nor higher than the prices on the international market.

Premier Chou En-lai in his speech said that Mr. Tatsunosuke Takasaki and the delegation he led had contributed to the development of trade between China and Japan and to the improvement of Sino-Japanese relations and that equality and mutual benefit was the principle of the trade agreement reached on this occasion. Trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, the Premier pointed out, was possible only between a liberated China and a post-World War II Japan. This trade was conducted by the two sides on an equal footing, each exchanging what it had for what it did not have in accordance with their respective needs. This was in the interests of the development of trade between the two countries, of friendship between the two peoples, and of the normalization of relations between China and Japan.

In conclusion, Premier Chou expressed the conviction that Mr. Tatsunosuke Takasaki and the more than forty Japanese friends of the delegation would overcome the difficulties they would meet in carrying out this agreement.

Tatsunosuke Takasaki and his party, after a two-week visit in China, left Peking for home on November 10. The Japanese guests came to China at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi.

Fraternal Trade Union Relations

On November 9, the same day the trade memorandum was signed, minutes of talks were made public in Peking by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the Trade Union Council of Wuhan and the visiting delegation from the Trade Union Council of Fukuoka Prefecture of Japan.

In their talks the workers of the two countries expressed their common views on major international questions. They held that the current world situation was developing in a direction favourable to the struggles of the people of the world and unfavourable to imperialism and the reactionaries.

The Chinese trade unionists expressed firm support for the Japanese workers and people in their struggle for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality, and the improvement of their livelihood. The Japanese delegates expressed their support for the Chinese workers' and people's efforts to liberate their territory of Taiwan and for the restoration of China's legitimate seat in the United Nations.

Both sides agreed that the Trade Union Council of Wuhan and the Trade Union Council of Fukuoka Prefecture of Japan would develop their fraternal trade-union relations and strengthen their contacts.

On the day the minutes of these talks were published, the Japanese trade unionists were received by Vice-Premier Chen Yi.

All-Out Support for Agriculture

Following is an abridged translation of an editorial published by "Renmin Ribao" on October 22, under the title of "Concentrate the Strength of the Whole Party and the Whole Nation on Aiding Agriculture." Subheads are ours. — Ed.

TO consolidate further the collective economy of the people's communes and develop agricultural production, it is necessary, on the one hand, to rely on the resources of the people's communes themselves and, on the other, to increase the support the state gives to agriculture and the collective economy of the people's communes. As the communique of the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China points out: "It is necessary to mobilize and concentrate the strength of the whole Party and the whole nation in an active way to give agriculture and the collective economy of the people's communes every possible material, technical and financial aid as well as aid in the fields of leadership and personnel, and to bring about the technical transformation of agriculture, stage by stage and in a manner suited to local conditions." We are confident that the whole Party and the whole nation will work energetically to realize this great task put forward by the Party's Central Committee.

The Correct Road for Agriculture

What is the correct road for the development of China's agriculture? It is the road that leads to the gradual transformation of our agriculture into a large-scale, modern, socialist agricultural economy. There is no other way. This transformation comprises two aspects: social reform — agricultural collectivization; and, technical reform or transformation — agricultural modernization.

How shall we transform our agriculture and how shall we handle correctly the relations between the social reform and technical reform of agriculture? In the light of existing conditions in China the Central Committee of the Party has laid down a correct line of policy, that is, first to carry out agricultural collectivization and then carry out, on this basis, the technical reform and modernization of agriculture step by step.

In 1955 Comrade Mao Tse-tung, in *The Question of Agricultural Co-operation*, gave a comprehensive explanation of this line adopted by the Party. He said: "We are carrying out a revolution not only in the social system, changing from private ownership to common ownership, but also in technology, changing from handicraft production to mass production with up-to-date machinery. These two revolutions interlink. In agriculture, under the conditions prevailing in our country, co-operation must precede the use of big machinery. (In capitalist countries agriculture tends to develop along capitalist lines.)"* He also said in the same report: "The economic conditions of our country being what they are, tech-

* *The Question of Agricultural Co-operation*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1959, pp. 23-24.

nical reform will take longer than social reform. It is estimated that it will take roughly four or five five-year plans, that is, twenty to twenty-five years, to accomplish, in the main, the technical reform of agriculture on a national scale. The whole Party must work to carry out this great task."*

That is to say, we oppose the mistaken view that agricultural collectivization is impossible without big farm machines, and hold that the road to the use of big farm machines and the realization of agricultural technical reform can only be paved by first carrying out agricultural collectivization. On the other hand, we lay special emphasis on the point that the steps we take in carrying out agricultural collectivization and technical reform of agriculture have to be closely linked up; that technical reform of agriculture needs to be carried out in a swift and systematic way following agricultural collectivization; and that only after agricultural collectivization and the technical reform of agriculture are completed, can we have a large-scale, modern, socialist agricultural economy and so transform the entire face of China's agricultural economy.

Practical implementation has proved that this line of the Party concerning agriculture is completely correct. Our agriculture has been collectivized and our rural people's communes have set their feet on the road of sound development. The questions ahead of us consist of swiftly pushing forward the technical reform of agriculture and gradually bringing about the modernization of agriculture, while continuing to implement the Party's policies concerning the rural people's communes and strengthening their collective economy. It should be understood that the basic solution of the agricultural question in China and the further consolidation and development of agricultural collectivization must depend on the technical reform of agriculture and the provision of new, modern technology and materials for the collective economy of the people's communes. We must make the gradual carrying out of the technical reform of agriculture a major item on the agenda of our socialist construction. We must do our utmost to carry out this great historical task.

Resources for Technical Reform

On what resources can we depend to carry out the technical reform of agriculture and provide the collective economy of the people's communes with new, modern technology and materials?

They are the strength of the collective economy of the people's communes themselves as well as the support given by the state. Our goal cannot be reached without having both of these.

The people's communes and their production teams must pay close attention to exploring the potentialities which exist inside their own collective economies.

However, it is not enough to depend on the strength of the collective economy of the people's communes alone.

* *ibid.*, p. 34.

There are many things which the people's communes alone cannot undertake or cannot undertake completely on their own. Hence the need of state assistance.

The Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung have on many occasions pointed out the need for state assistance to consolidate the collective economy of agriculture and develop agricultural production, and the heavy responsibility that lies on industry and other trades and professions to support the technical reform of agriculture.

In the past few years, guided by the Party's general line for building socialism, the country's industrial base has grown much stronger while the other trades and professions are also able to provide much more powerful aid to agriculture than before. Now it is time to mobilize and concentrate these resources further and make the most energetic use of the maximum strength available from all possible sources, so as to strengthen our aid to agriculture and the collective economy of the people's communes.

The most fundamental factor in the drive to give greater support to agriculture is continued implementation of the general policy of developing the national economy with agriculture as the foundation and industry the leading factor, as put forward by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and to give first importance to the development of agriculture. Our national economic plans must take the development of agriculture as their starting point and work along this line, so as to speed up our socialist construction. According to the decision of the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party, all government departments, in drawing up plans and working out measures, are required to take agriculture as the foundation of the national economy, turn their faces to the countryside and give first consideration to the question of how to aid agriculture and the collective economy of the people's communes.

Industrial Assistance

First of all, industry. It is necessary to make a resolute readjustment in the work of our industrial departments according to the policy of making agriculture the foundation of the national economy. In industry, and particularly heavy industry, the first thing to do is to carry forward the work of readjustment, consolidation, filling out and raising standards in accordance with the needs of the technical reform of agriculture. Only in this way can industry supply agriculture with a larger amount of more suitable means of production such as machines, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, building materials, fuel, power and means of transport and other materials which the rural market demands, thereby helping the gradual technical reform of agriculture. It is also only in this way that industrial development can be put on a reliable basis and that our industry will enjoy the largest domestic market and bases of supply of grain and agricultural raw materials which any country has ever had in the course of its industrial development.

In 1957 Comrade Mao Tse-tung delivered an address entitled "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," in which he emphasized that both heavy and light industries have to regard the countryside, embracing more than 500 million peasants, as their main market. He said: "As China is a great agricultural coun-

try, with over 80 per cent of its population in the villages, its industry and agriculture must be developed simultaneously. Only then will industry have raw materials and a market, and only so will it be possible to accumulate fairly large funds for the building up of a powerful heavy industry. Everyone knows that light industry is closely related to agriculture. Without agriculture there can be no light industry. But it is not so clearly understood that agriculture provides heavy industry with an important market. This fact, however, will be more readily appreciated as the gradual progress of technological improvement and modernization of agriculture calls for more and more machinery, fertilizers, water conservancy and electric power projects and transport facilities for the farms, as well as fuel and building materials for the rural consumers."*

This relationship can now be seen very clearly. The broad market in China's rural regions where agricultural collectivization has been completed is a market with extremely great potentialities, capable of absorbing an increasing amount of industrial goods. Take tractors for instance. If one tractor can handle 1,000 *mu* of cultivated land, the number of tractors needed for our agriculture amounts not to tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands but to more than a million. In the case of chemical fertilizers, if 30 *jin* of them are applied to every *mu* of cultivated land annually, our agriculture needs not hundreds of thousands or millions of tons but more than 10 million tons a year. The demand for other agricultural means of production and consumer goods for peasants is steadily increasing too. As long as industry firmly turns its face to China's vast rural market and agricultural needs, it will have the widest scope for future development.

As to the raw materials, marketable grain and manpower called for by industrial growth, they can only be produced in the process of gradually carrying out the technical reform of agriculture and through the growth of agriculture. We cannot regard industry and agriculture as two separate, isolated things. The various branches of industry should arrange their work according to the policy of making agriculture the foundation of the national economy, resolutely cater to rural needs, and gradually build an independent, comprehensive and modernized industrial system in the course of supporting the technical reform of agriculture and its modernization.

A National Task

To increase aid to agriculture and the collective economy of the people's communes is naturally not the concern of the industrial departments alone. It is a task that all other departments, the whole Party and the whole nation must also undertake. Special note should be taken of the need to make larger financial investments in a planned way in agriculture and in those industries and establishments that serve the technical reform of agriculture.

The trading organizations bear a big responsibility in supporting agriculture. Trade is a bridge linking agriculture and industry, production and consumption. If

* *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1960, pp. 67-68.

(Continued on p. 19)

FOR CUBA!

ACROSS the country, artists and writers have come out in force to support heroic Cuba. With pen, brush, graver and voice, with colour, music and drama, they joined the millions of demonstrators in defence of Cuba and against U.S. aggression. Poems and articles, songs and plays, posters and sketches carried to the masses the story of the struggle of the Cuban people in defence of their rights and against Yankee imperialism. That story became the central theme of the art columns of the national and local press and of the radio and television programmes during the past two weeks. Agit-prop plays in a wide variety of styles were rushed out by playwrights, directors and actors. Acted by theatrical groups in cities big and small, they added militant colour to the mass demonstrations that thundered through the streets of the cities of China.

In Peking, a galaxy of well-known artists have contributed tributes to the heroic Cuban people. Tsang Ke-chia, Emi Siao, Yuan Chang-ching, Yuan Shui-po and other eminent poets have written poems for Cuba. As soon as Yuan Shui-po finished writing his now popular verse *Cuba Si, Yanquis No!*, the composer Li Huan-chih right away set it to music; the song was immediately rehearsed by the Central Nationalities Music Ensemble and broadcast to the country over the national radio network. Millions are singing *Peking-Havana*. You will find the Chinese words of the third verse of this song and its music on a following page. It reads:

*Havana to Peking,
In China and Cuba,
The call resounds,
The torch of struggle is aflame.
Keep step!
Close ranks!
We are determined
To stay the bloody Yankee hand.
Latin America and Asia,
China and Cuba,
We are brothers
Of one family.
Shoulder to shoulder we march.
Rout U.S. imperialism,
Rout, rout, rout him!
Defeat him utterly!*

When teachers and students of the Central Conservatory of Music

marched past the Cuban Embassy in the great demonstrations last week they sang in chorus the revolutionary Cuban song *July 26*. The Cuban embassy staff took up the song in Spanish. These teachers and students have turned out more than 30 songs in praise of Cuba, and they are working on more.

At the Tien An Men Square, *China and Cuba Are Together, Defend Cuba* and other new songs were sung to crowds of people by Peking's leading singers Wang Kun, Liu Shu-fang, Chang Yueh-nan, Wei Chi-hsien, and others. An agit-prop group from the Peking People's Art Theatre and other companies performing *The United States Is Sure to Lose, Cuba Is Sure to Win* was the centre of attention of enthusiastic, applauding crowds waiting their turn to go on to the Cuban Embassy. This skit and *You Can Never Put It Under Lock and Key* by the Central Institute of Drama, and *Smash the Yankee Imperialist Paper Tiger!* by the Hopei Bangzi Opera Troupe, suited the mood of the demonstrators down to the ground. These shows were reinforced by a programme of more than ten items, all new works, performed on the square by 400 singers, instrumentalists and actors from the Cultural Troupe of the Political Department of the People's Liberation Army.

When the demonstration was at its height, many artists were seen sketching in front of the Cuban Embassy and the approaches to it to record the scene. Some of these sketches are reproduced on a following page. Hundreds of posters and political cartoons on Cuba and U.S. plots have been published.

The Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio has just completed its documentary film *Defend Cuba*. This vivid record of the fraternal, militant friendship between the Chinese and Cuban peoples is now being shown throughout the country.

No less busy have been people in the publishing field. The list of new books and reprints of old publications on Cuba which they are putting on sale is growing steadily: *The Havana Declarations, History Will Absolve Me* (by Fidel Castro), *Selected Poems of*

N. Guillén, No One Can Hold Back the Advance of Cuba, Heroic Cuba (Collected Press Reports), *An Anthology of Cuban Short Stories*, the 3-act drama *Sugar-Cane Field* (by Paco Alfonso), *Roar, Latin America* (an anthology of poems by Cuban and other Latin American poets), *A Short History of Cuban Literature* (written by José Antonio Portuondo and translated by Wang Yang-lo), *Cuba* (one of a concise geography series), posters and songs. . .

When it was announced that several of Fidel Castro's speeches, including his famous television speech on November 1, would be made available in pamphlet form, many crowded to the bookshops to ask when these would be on sale. With the deepening of the nationwide movement to support the Cuban revolution, public interest in the Caribbean isle of freedom continues to mount.

Poetry Recital

At a poetry-reading in Peking sponsored by *Poetry* magazine and the Central People's Broadcasting Station, a galaxy of poets met on Thursday last week to read or hear their poems read to a full house at the Capital Theatre. It opened with Kuo Mo-jo's poem *Dedicated to the Pearl of the Caribbean Sea* written two years ago in answer to an appeal of the Cuban poets and recited by the actor Chou Cheng. The last two stanzas read:

*New Born Cuba,
We fully support you!
Our six hundred and fifty millions
stand at your side!
We have a common enemy —
We, in the East,
You, in the West,
And the same will to fight:
For national independence!
For the freedom of mankind!
Cuba,
This is but a poem I dedicate to you,
But the will of the masses it praises
Will be transformed
Into strength,
Into planes,
Into ICBMs,
Into new types of weapon
To bury the robber who bombs your
sugar fields,
That Yankee imperialism
That is digging itself its own grave.*

The 30 poems read at the meeting included Tien Chien's *Fidel*, Ping Hsin's *A Message From Far Away*, and Yuan Chang-ching's *If You Want to Inspect, Do It in the United States*. The audience particularly liked Yuan Shui-po's own recital of his new piece



Peking Demonstrates for Cuba
Sketch by Huang Chou



Fidel Castro—Leader of the Cuban Revolution
Woodcut by Mao Hual-su



Demonstrating China's Solidarity With Cuba. Outside the Cuban Embassy in Peking
Sketch by Shao Yu



Fearless Fighter
Cartoon by Ting Tsung

To Cuba written after reading Castro's November 1 speech to defend Cuba's sovereignty:

*The mountain may not be high—
With a fairy spirit it becomes famous.
The water may not be deep—
With a dragon it is sacred.*

*The words may not be many:
"Defend our sovereign rights!
Defend the revolution!" but
Justice and reason, and
All under heaven,
Are on your side.*

*The people may be few,
United,
They are harder than steel.
Missiles are formidable weapons,
But even more powerful
Are seven million hearts, united.*

*.....
A country may be small,
Dedicated to Marxism-Leninism,
It is sacred!
The Western hemisphere's
Highest, biggest, newest and most
beautiful red flag*

Flies from the top of Maestra Mountain.

Fidel's speech also inspired the well-known U.S. writer Anna Louise Strong. At the meeting, she read out herself the first stanza of her long poem *Fidel* — On Television November 1, 1962:

*Yesterday
You were the chief
Of a small, green island,
Leader of not quite*

北京——哈瓦那之歌

(Peking—Havana)

Words by Emi Siao
Music by Ma Ko

Moderato

alla marcia

北京 哈瓦
bei jing ha wa

那, 中国 和 古巴, 吹起 反抗 的
na zhong guo he gu ba chui qi fan kang di

号 角, 点起 战 斗 的 火 把, 整 齐 我 们 的 步
hao jiao dian qi zhan dou di huo ba zheng qi wo men di bu

伐, 斩 断 美 国 佬 的 魔
fa zhan duan mei guo lao di mo

乐, 拉 丁 美 洲 和 亚 洲, 中 国 和
le la ding mei zhou he ya zhou zhong guo he

古巴, 我 们 是 兄 弟, 我 们 是 一 家, 我 们 并 肩 前 进, 把
gu ba wa men shi xiong di wa men shi yi jia wo men bing jian qian jin ba

共 同 敌 人 打 垮, 把 美 帝 国 主 义 打 垮, 打 垮, 打 垮, 彻 底 打 垮!
gong tong di ren da kua ba mei di guo zhu yi da kua da kua da kua che di da kua!



Defend the Cuban Revolution

Poster by Yu Feng

Seven million people.
Today for you
The millions march in China
And in a hundred tongues
They hail your name.
Today you are the voice
Of the Three Continents,
The thunder of History
Down the Ages,

The fighting SHOUT
Of men against aggressors,
In all lands and times,
For the RIGHTS,
Inalienable
Of Man.

Cheers, handclaps, and ovation greeted Regino Pedrosa Aldama, Cuban Charge d'Affaires and poet who read two poems very well known to Chinese readers, *Ours Is the Earth* . . . and *Tomorrow*. Though written several years ago, the ideas in them are as fresh as ever, for he is a poet close to the hearts of the Cuban people:

.....
Leave them today to their golden
dropsy,
For that which is ours cannot be
snatched away!
And ours is the earth unbounded, full
And ripe with longings, and blossoming
in the morning twilight!
Ours is the scythe
Of the winds,



Kennedy: I want peace of this kind

Cartoon by Hsiao Ting

Which in the morning reaps the clusters of futurity!

This is just a glimpse of the quickening flow of art and literature in China in support of the Cuban revolution. Artists and writers have pledged themselves to stand by their Cuban brothers for ever with their arts as their weapon.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Better Look at Yourself in the Mirror, Macmillan!

British cabinet ministers have suddenly come to take a very keen interest recently on the Sino-Indian boundary question. British Foreign Secretary Home, in his speech at the U.N. General Assembly, slanderously accused China of committing "aggression" against India. The Minister for Commonwealth Relations Sandys declared that the British Government had always recognized the so-called McMahon Line as the "border of India." Prime Minister Macmillan has time and again expressed his government's sympathy and support for India and pledged "practical help." In his speech in the House of Commons on October 30, he accused China of "brutal and ruthless execution of policies based upon the most naked . . . concepts of power." This official British help to Nehru is eloquent proof of the close bond between the Indian expansionists and the British imperialists, notes Commentator in a recent article in *Renmin Ribao*.

At a time, adds Commentator, when reactionary Indian newspapers are deploring the growing isolation of the Indian reactionaries, and India "is finding it difficult to put forward her own point of view in a forceful and convincing manner" (*Times of India*), it is not surprising that British officials should have come out so hastily in open support of the Indian reactionaries. But these British gentlemen had better take a look at themselves in the mirror before they come out into the open.

It is well known that the Sino-Indian boundary question is a product of British imperialism's aggression against China's Tibet region. British imperialism used India during its rule there as a base for territorial expansion into vast expanses of China's Tibet and Sinkiang regions. The so-called McMahon Line, says Commentator, is evidence of these aggressive crimes.

The so-called McMahon Line was imposed by British imperialism on the local authorities of Tibet in 1914 through a secret exchange of letters and behind the back of the then Chinese Central Government. No Chinese Government has ever recognized this

line. For this reason, the British imperialists dared not disclose the secret letters till more than a decade later; nor dared they mark this line on their maps. It was not until 20 years later that India stealthily marked the line on its maps.

Those British political figures who have any respect for facts have to admit that the McMahon Line is illegal. Henry Twynam, who was British Governor of Assam, India, over 20 years ago, in his letter to the *London Times* on September 2, 1959, said that the so-called McMahon Line "does not exist and never has existed." Now the Macmillan government has reaffirmed that the illegal McMahon Line is "the frontier of India" and has slanderously called China an invader. This has once again revealed the vicious features of British imperialism, says Commentator.

"It would be a good idea, Mr. Macmillan, to have a look at the history of your British empire before you open your mouth on the Sino-Indian boundary question. It will tell you that on the Sino-Indian boundary question British imperialism is an out-and-out aggressor," concludes Commentator.

"Japanese-South Korean Talks"

The chief of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" Kim Jong Pil went to Tokyo on October 20 for "high-level political talks" with Japanese Premier Ikeda and Foreign Minister Ohira. Since then these U.S.-instigated talks have been proceeding at an accelerated pace. They harm the interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples and threaten Asian and world peace, writes Commentator in a recent article in *Renmin Ribao*.

The Kennedy Administration, Commentator points out, is putting pressure on both Japan and south Korea to get them to reach an early agreement. As a result, in mid-September Pak Jung

Heui, the south Korean puppet leader, who pretended to be firm on the question of the Japanese war indemnity to Korea, suddenly declared that the leaders of Japan and south Korea should come to agreement. Just a week or so later U.S. Secretary of State Rusk strongly urged Foreign Minister Ohira to bring the Japanese talks with south Korea to a successful conclusion.

It is no accident that U.S. imperialism is so impatiently pushing forward the "Japanese-south Korean talks." As is well known, these talks are an important part of intensified U.S. war preparations in the Far East. The U.S. imperialists are doing all they can to get Japanese militarist forces into south Korea. With that achieved, they hope to use the two reactionary groups — the Japanese ruling circles and the south Korean puppets — to help maintain U.S. colonial rule in south Korea, to prevent the peaceful reunification of Korea, and keep that country permanently divided. They also aim to form an aggressive "Northeast Asian military alliance" so as to step up their plans for a new war in Asia.

This U.S. imperialist plot has deeply angered the peoples of Korea, Japan and other parts of Asia. Repeated and powerful demonstrations against the "Japanese-south Korean talks" are spreading from Pyongyang to Tokyo, from south Korea to Okinawa.

The Chinese people resolutely support the Korean and Japanese peoples in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and to smash the "Japanese-south Korean talks." There is no doubt, concludes Commentator, that victory will go to the Korean people striving for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland and to the Japanese people striving for the independence, democracy, peace and neutrality of their country.



Return Visit

Cartoon by Mi Ku

(Continued from p. 14)

trading is well done, it will promote the growth of production; otherwise, the progress of production will be hindered. Therefore, every step taken by the commercial departments must help promote agricultural and industrial growth, consolidate the collective economy of the people's communes and realize the technical reform of agriculture.

The strengthening of scientific and technical research is of great significance in the technical reform of agriculture and the further development of agriculture. Scientific and technical research will be closely integrated with the technical reform of agriculture, and assistance to agriculture further strengthened by spreading the results of scientific and technical research and the training of technical personnel for agriculture.

There is also wide scope for culture and education to increase their aid to agriculture. In the senior section of primary schools and the junior section of middle schools, a knowledge of agriculture and the study of bookkeeping and general science must be emphasized. In cultural work too stress must be laid on the gradual spread of common scientific knowledge relating to the technical reform of agriculture and on assistance to the peasants to enable them to master modern agricultural techniques step by step.

It is necessary for us to give agriculture and the collective economy of the people's communes energetic and all possible aid not only in materials, techniques and finance, but also in leadership and personnel. In the past few years many fine cadres and technical personnel have gone to the countryside to take an active part in the work of the people's communes, production brigades and teams. They went there to implement the Party's policies, to help the rural cadres at the grass-root levels and the peasants to master general culture and scientific knowledge and to spread new techniques. They have made enormous

contributions in supporting agriculture and the collective economy of the people's communes and are warmly welcomed by the peasants. Now, in order to continue to consolidate the collective economy of the people's communes and develop agriculture and carry out the technical reform of agriculture, still larger numbers of fine cadres and other personnel are needed in the countryside. For all of our working personnel, "going to the countryside" is a glorious and highly significant act.

It is by no means an easy task to mobilize and concentrate still more the strength of the whole Party and the whole nation to support agriculture and the collective economy of the people's communes and to carry out gradually the technical reform of agriculture. This task calls for a prolonged effort and the solution of a series of problems. Starting with the things we can undertake right now, we should increase our timely support for agricultural production and strive for an overall increase in the output of grain, cotton, oil-bearing and other technical crops in the coming year. In addition, we should draw up reliable and practical plans to bring about the technical reform of agriculture stage by stage and in a manner suited to local conditions, and draw up plans in different spheres of activity to support agriculture.

This is a great and arduous task. As long as we concentrate the strength of the whole Party and the whole nation, go firmly ahead in the direction pointed out by the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, go all out and do our work by seeking truth from facts, the collective economy of our people's communes will certainly be further consolidated, our agricultural production further developed, the modernization of our agriculture will certainly be realized step by step, our industry and national economy as a whole will certainly show a still faster growth and become prosperous in the course of the gradual carrying out of agricultural modernization.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **CHU SHA WELL** Also known as *Fa Men Szu Temple*. The tale of a courageous girl who moves heaven and earth to clear her fiancé of a false murder charge. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

▲ **EIGHT BIG MALLETS** A Sung Dynasty story. Lu Wen-lung, son of a Sung general, is abducted and adopted by a Kin prince. Grown to be a brave warrior he helps the Kin defeat the Sung troops under Yo Fei. Wang Tso, a Sung scholar, succeeds in gaining his confidence, reveals the truth about his birth, and persuades him to come over to the Sung side. Peking Opera Company of Peking.

OPERA

▲ **BLOOD AND TEARS OF HATRED** A poor peasant family, suffering from natural calamities and the tyranny of the Kuomintang regime, is on the verge of starvation. Its members flee to the Northern Shensi Border Region where they are rescued by the Communist Party and find a way out of their bitter plight. Produced by the Modern Opera Group of the China Railway Workers' Cultural Troupe.

MODERN DRAMA

▲ **RED CRAG** A new play adapted from the popular new novel by Lo Kuang-pin and Yang Yi-yen. It describes the bitter struggle inside the notorious SACO prison between the political prisoners and the

U.S.-Chiang agents and gaolers on the eve of Chungking's liberation. Peking People's Art Theatre.

▲ **TARTUFFE (THE HYPOCRITE)** A play by the great French dramatist Moliere. Produced in Chinese by the Central Drama Institute.

▲ **TU SHIH-NIANG** The lovely courtesan Tu Shih-niang gives her love to Li Chia and leaves 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, before the eyes of her worthless lover, throws the valuable jewels from her jewel box—which he has not known about—into the river, then drowns herself. Produced by the Modern Drama Group of the China Railway Workers' Cultural Troupe.

FILMS

▲ **LI SHUANG-SHUANG** A new feature adapted from Li Chun's short story of the same title reflecting the great changes in China's countryside. It tells how Li Shuang-shuang, an able, bright and selfless woman, solves her differences with her conservative-minded husband. Shanghai Haiyen Studio.

▲ **DEFEND CUBA!** A new documentary recording how the heroic Cuban people, under the leadership of Fidel Castro, are defending their sovereignty and opposing aggression and how China's millions are demonstrating their all-out support for revolutionary Cuba. Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio.

▲ **RED SAILS** A Soviet widescreen film of how a girl's romantic dream comes true.

HIGHLIGHTS OF CURRENT ENTERTAINMENT, EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

▲ **THE GHOST GOES WEST** A British comedy. Directed by Rene Clair. Strange things happen when an American capitalist buys an ancient haunted castle in Scotland and takes it to the States—and its ghost goes with it.

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **VIET NAM LACQUER ART** 110 art works including lacquer paintings and lacquer objects for daily use. Daily (except Mon.), 8:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. till Nov. 24. At Wenhua Hall in Palace Museum.

▲ **POLAND'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN WATER CONSERVANCY** Daily, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Nov. 19. At the Shuixie in Zhongshan Park.

▲ **PHOTOS OF HUANGSHAN LANDSCAPES** Daily (except Mon.), 9:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m. till Nov. 20. At Summer Palace.

FLOWER SHOW

Don't miss the **ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW** now open at Beihai Park, Zhongshan Park and Tiantan Park! Many varieties displayed. Till the end of the month.

SWIMMING

The indoor Swimming Pool of the Peking Workers' Stadium is open to the public.

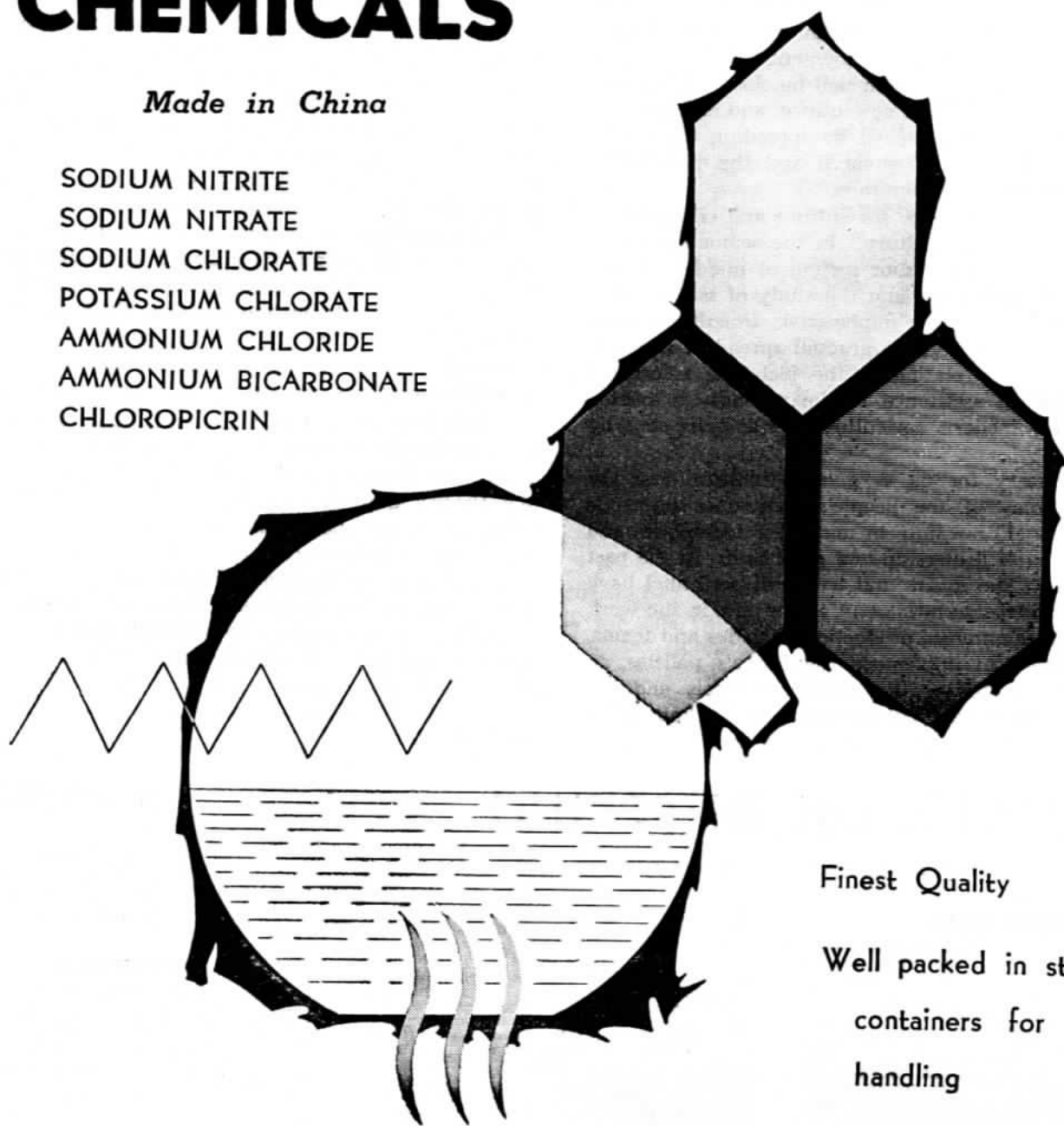
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