

PEKING REVIEW

20

May 17, 1960

CHAIRMAN MAO TSE-TUNG'S
TALKS WITH GUESTS FROM ASIA,
AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA

CHINESE AND JAPANESE PEOPLES,
UNITE! DOWN WITH
U.S. IMPERIALISM!

Nationwide demonstrations support the Japanese people's
struggle against the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty (p.7).

Provocation Against the Soviet Union Is
Provocation Against the Entire Socialist Camp

A Renmin Ribao editorial (p. 18).

Premier Chou En-lai in Viet Nam
And Cambodia

*Statement on the Forcible House Arrest of
Chinese Consul by Indonesian Authorities*

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

北
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THE SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN CHINA

by HSUEH MU-CHIAO, SU HSING and LIN TSE-LI

The book summarizes the rise and growth of China's socialist economy; it describes the whole process of the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts, capitalist industry and commerce and provides the theoretical background needed to understand these changes. Its first part discusses the development and advantages of the socialist state sector of the national economy, which was the material basis for the socialist transformation of all other sectors of the economy. The following two parts discuss the socialist transformation of the sector of individual ownership of the peasants and handicraftsmen and capitalist sector. The policies governing the advance of agricultural co-operation are explained as well as the peaceful transformation of capitalist industry and commerce and the forms of transition through which they passed. Part four describes the big leap forward in socialist construction which followed the basic completion of socialist transformation. The whole book shows how the Chinese Communist Party achieved these great victories in the socialist revolution by integrating the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. This is an important reference book for the study of a socialist political economy, particularly in the transition period from capitalism to socialism.

288 pp.



THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN FULFILLED IN TWO YEARS

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40 pp.

31 Illustrations

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PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

May 17, 1960 Vol. III No. 20

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ROUND THE WEEK

Small Plants Play Big Role

The building of thousands of new, small enterprises makes big news on the industrial front these days. Hopei Province in North China reports that it is now building about 1,400 such enterprises. Thousands more are under construction in Anhwei and other provinces in various parts of the country. When completed, these new plants will greatly augment the capacity of the many thousands of small and medium-sized industrial enterprises that have mushroomed in China since the great leap forward in 1958.

Most of these small enterprises are in the iron and steel, coal and machine-building industries. But they are proliferating so rapidly and in so many directions that they now embrace almost every branch of industry. Since they first came on to the scene two years ago, they have made a big contribution to China's industrial growth. For one thing, they have helped boost the nation's industrial output of pig iron to an all-time high, themselves producing more than 50 per cent of the total.

With the capital equipment, personnel and experience they have already acquired, many of these small industrial enterprises are now moving on to a new stage in their growth. Where conditions are favourable, they are gradually developing from isolated factories and mines into small integrated industrial complexes, centring on iron and steel, coal and engineering, with organizational set-ups adapted to their own specific needs and future growth. Hopei has had a certain amount of success along these lines which sets an example for other provinces to follow.

Hopei built its small industrial enterprises almost from scratch during the great leap forward in 1958. To date, it has more than 9,000 such factories and mines using indigenous or modern methods. They have played a big role in pushing up the province's industrial production. They accounted

for nearly 58 per cent of Hopei's total industrial output in the first four months of this year. Besides iron, steel and coal, they now produce lead, aluminium, petroleum, sugar and many other things never before produced in the province. They have evolved many new techniques and technological processes which can rival those used by the big metallurgical plants. As they perfect their techniques and expand production, they are gradually taking on the structure of small, modern industrial complexes centring on the steel, coal and machine-building industries. This has resulted in the appearance of industrial centres in places which were bare of industry before. These plants have naturally grown up where they could conveniently procure local raw materials; they also lay great stress on the multiple use of raw materials and by-products. This has led to great economies with consequent reductions in costs of production.

The way things are shaping up in Hopei serves as a pointer for similar enterprises in every part of the country. China's big, modern plants are thus being reinforced with strong auxiliaries that are growing fast. The establishment of small enterprises is quickening the pace of China's industrialization.

Rich Harvests Coming In

Hard on the heels of the first reports of this year's good harvest from Fukien comes news of big harvests of winter crops in several other provinces in South and Southwest China. By all accounts these are harbingers of rich harvests this coming summer and autumn that will keep the leap forward bounding ahead in agricultural production this year.

Besides Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kweichow and several other provinces report that rich harvests of wheat, rapeseed, sweet potatoes, peas and other winter crops have been gathered in from large tracts of land. Many places report greater yields,



Harvesters

Woodcut by Chao Jui-chun

ranging from 30 to over 100 per cent more than last year. In the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, Tsenchi County has reaped double last year's yield on the 12,000 *mu* of wheatfields already harvested—and the reaping goes on. In Kwangtung, the Yuncheng People's Commune of Hsinhsing County has also gathered in a bumper harvest of wheat, with an average per *mu* yield double that of last year.

Fukien followed up its rich harvests of wheat and barley with a record crop of rapeseed. Kuangtse County in the Wuyi Mountains reports a 30 per cent increase in rapeseed output from its 12,000 *mu* of land planted to this important oil-bearing crop. The Shuinan Farm here brought in a particularly good crop, with an average per *mu* yield of nearly 200 *jin*, nearly three times as much as last year.

More Spare-Time Schooling

As the movement for technical innovations gathers momentum, it is fostering an ever greater interest in new skills and techniques. An increasing number of workers are getting the necessary training in free spare-time schools. Compared with 1959, the first quarter of this year saw an increase of 35 per cent in the number of workers studying in such schools, which now have an enrolment of 22 million. Over 370,000 workers are attending spare-time colleges, twice as many as at the end of last year. The number of workers being trained in secondary vocational schools or senior middle schools has also risen by 40 and 50 per cent respectively.

While this big effort is being made to spread spare-time college education,

the big drive continues to wipe out illiteracy among the workers. China wants to end this hang-over from the old society in which workers were denied educational opportunities. The results achieved in the first three months of this year were impressive. More than two million formerly illiterate workers have learnt to read and write. In most of the provinces, more than 40 per cent of former illiterates have become literate. In Shanghai and several provinces—including Heilungkiang, Kiangsu, Shansi, Liaoning and Fukien—and in departments under the First Ministry of Machine Building, the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, the rate of literacy among the workers has already reached 95 per cent. The percentage of illiteracy used to be very high among coalminers; now it has dropped to around 20 per cent.

Spare-time education is always linked with production. This has been particularly so since the beginning of the year, giving a further boost to the mass movement for technical innovations. The needs of the workers are being met in many ways. Sometimes the teachers go right into the workshops to teach the workers what they need to know most urgently there on the spot. In this way, both teachers and workers co-operate to tackle crucial production problems. Sometimes, short-term courses are conducted to pass on specialized knowledge to the workers in the quickest and most systematic way possible. Many factories in Shanghai have set about the job of ending "science-blindness" among their workers. Special training courses have been set up to help workers get a knowledge of tool and instrument making, chemistry, electricity, optics, ultrasonics and other subjects. The workers are tremendously keen for such knowledge. In many places they have organized their own research groups to "take the science-bull by the horns."

Too Old for Nothing

In China today, no one feels too old to lend a hand in building socialism. Inspired by the nation's tremendous advances skilled workers, even though their years of work have earned them the right to retire on their pensions, are reluctant to sit back and idle away their "good, old days." They are anxious to pass on their technical know-how to the younger generation.

Every province has a big demand for skilled workers. Shanghai has been generous in sending reinforcements to many places; not a few of them are "retired" workers. Not long ago another batch of these veterans volunteered to go to Ningsia in the Northwest. Happy at their new jobs, they wrote letters back to the local newspapers which are brim-full of their zest in life.

Chien Hai-ken, an experienced bench-worker from Shanghai now in Ningsia, writes: "When my grand-niece and her husband were transferred to reinforce Yinchuan in Ningsia, I congratulated these young people for being lucky to be able to go and work where they are most needed. I wondered when I too could go and build up the Northwest. Early this year when the factory where I had worked for years finally accepted my repeated applications to go to Ningsia as a technical adviser, I was beside myself with joy. When I went to take leave of the comrades in charge in the factory, I walked with big strides, chest out, as I would in my younger days.

Chin Chin-sheng, a worker from a Shanghai shipyard, writes in similar vein: "Three days after I arrived at Yinchuan, I wrote a letter to my son back in Shanghai. Another veteran worker who came with me teased me, saying: 'Getting homesick, Old Chin?' I couldn't help laughing at this. 'Homesick? Nothing of the sort,' I replied. 'I'm just writing to tell my son how happy I am here.' Know what he told me before I left Shanghai? 'Dad,' he said, 'you must pass on everything you know to the workers in Ningsia without any reservations whatsoever.' Fancy telling me that! Now that I've a chance to do my bit for socialism, how in the world could I hold back anything that is within my power to give?"

Chairman Mao Tse-tung's Talks with Guests From Asia, Africa and Latin America

Following is a Hsinhua report from Wuhan dated May 14, 1960. — Ed.

CHAIRMAN Mao Tse-tung received Japanese, Cuban, Brazilian and Argentine guests in Wuhan on May 14. They were the Delegation of the Japan-China Friendship Association; the Delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan; the Japanese Medical Delegation; Minoru Takano, prominent in the Japanese workers' movement; a number of Japanese journalists; the Cuban Students' Delegation; the Broadcasting and Television Workers' Delegation of Brazil; and the Argentine Cultural Delegation.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung first expressed his welcome to the Japanese, Cuban, Brazilian and Argentine friends on their visit to China. He expressed his concern for the struggle of the Japanese people against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. The new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," he said, is intended to suppress the masses of the Japanese people and it is an aggressive military alliance treaty hostile to China and the Soviet Union and to the Asian peoples. It is a serious menace to Asian and world peace, and at the same time would inevitably bring grave calamities to the Japanese people. The peoples of China and Japan, the Asian peoples as well as peace-loving people all over the world should all oppose this treaty, he said.

U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Chinese and Japanese peoples, the common enemy of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, and the common enemy of the peace-loving peoples of the whole world, Chairman Mao said. Imperialism has fostered its lackeys in many countries. They are disliked by the people of their own countries. The Kishi government in Japan is such a government, he declared. Enlightened patriotic members of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party have also shown dissatisfaction with Kishi's reactionary policies. The Japanese people are now waging a gigantic struggle against the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty. In their struggle against the treaty, the Japanese people are daily raising their consciousness, and more and more people have become awakened. Chairman Mao said that the Japanese people have great prospects. The Chinese people have firmly supported, are now supporting and will continue to give firm support to the just patriotic struggle of the Japanese people. The peoples of Cuba and other Latin American countries are supporting the struggle of the Japanese people, who in turn are supporting the struggle of the peoples of Cuba and other Latin American countries.

Chairman Mao said that recently the United States has sent a U-2 plane to intrude into the Soviet Union and carry out espionage activity. It was shot down by the

Soviet Union. The Soviet people did the right thing. This event once again exposes the true colours of U.S. imperialism which is preparing for a war of aggression under the guise of a fake peace. It further confirmed to the world the following truth: no unrealistic illusions should be cherished with regard to imperialism. Some people had described Eisenhower as a man who loved peace very much. I hope, Chairman Mao said, these people will be awakened by these facts.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung said: We support the holding of the summit conference no matter whether this sort of conference makes achievements or not, or whether the achievements are big or small. But the winning of world peace should depend mainly on the resolute struggle waged by the peoples of all countries.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung also spoke of the ever growing national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. He said that imperialism is most afraid of the awakening of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the awakening of the peoples of all countries. We should unite and drive U.S. imperialism from Asia, Africa and Latin America back to where it came from.

The friends from Japan, Cuba, Brazil and Argentina thanked Chairman Mao for his reception and cordial talk. They said that they would unite as one in opposing imperialism and striving for victory in their national and democratic struggles.

At the end of the reception, Chairman Mao proposed a toast to the unity of the people of the world, to the victory of the Japanese people, to the victory of the Latin American people and to the victory of the people all over the world.

Present at the reception were Yang Shang-kun, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity.

Earlier in the month, Chairman Mao Tse-tung received other guests from Asia, Africa and Latin America. Following is a report on the talks he had with them published in "Hongqi," No. 10, 1960. — Ed.

IN the early part of May, Comrade Mao Tse-tung then in Tsinan and Chengchow received members of delegations and other friends from Latin America, Africa, Iraq, Iran and Cyprus who are currently visiting China. Comrade Mao Tse-tung had several talks in the course of these receptions.

On May 3, in Tsinan, Comrade Mao Tse-tung received trade union and women's delegations and delegates from

14 countries and regions in Latin America and Africa, now visiting China.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung had a cordial talk with these friends, expressed to them the firm support of the 650 million Chinese people for the national and democratic movements now being carried on by the peoples of Cuba and the whole of Asia, Africa and Latin America. He thanked them for their support and help to New China and pointed out that: Our common enemy is U.S. imperialism, we all stand on the same front and need to unite with and support each other. The people of the whole world, including the people of the United States, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said, are our friends. He also expressed support for the forthcoming conference of the heads of the four powers. The friends from these countries, on their part, described the present struggles against imperialism, and for gaining and preserving national independence and democracy in their respective countries; they expressed their determination and confidence in overcoming all difficulties and gaining final victory.

ON May 7, in Chengchow, Comrade Mao Tse-tung received public personages, workers for peace, trade union, youth and student delegations and delegates from 12 African countries and regions who are currently visiting China.

At the reception, guests and delegates spoke with deep feeling about the misery and distress they have suffered for many long years under imperialist oppression and exploitation, and described the struggles they have waged against imperialism and colonialism. They expressed their determination and confidence in winning complete victory. They spoke of their profound friendship for the Chinese people and respect and affection for Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, on behalf of the 650 million Chinese people, expressed full sympathy and support for the heroic struggle of the African people against imperialism and colonialism. He also expressed sympathy and support for the patriotic and just struggles now being waged by the south Korean people and the Turkish people against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. He held that the struggles of the south Korean people and the Turkish people indicated that the storm of the struggles waged by the oppressed peoples of the various countries in Asia against imperialism and its lackeys would witness an even greater upsurge. These struggles would constitute a support to the just struggles of the African people, the Latin American people and the people the world over. The just struggles of the people of various countries in the world support each other, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said. He thanked the African friends for their profound friendship for the Chinese people, hailed the great unity of the Chinese and African peoples and expressed firm confidence that ultimate victory will certainly be won in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

ON May 8, in Chengchow, Comrade Mao Tse-tung received friends from eight Latin American countries currently visiting China.

At the reception, he first extended a warm welcome to the friends from Latin America, and spoke to them about the experiences of the Chinese people in revolu-

tionary struggle and socialist construction. His Latin American guests gave him their impressions of China gained during their visit. They warmly praised the achievements of the Chinese people in their work, China's general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune, as well as the contributions made by the Chinese people to world peace and the cause of human progress. They also touched upon the historical ties and the ever-growing friendship between the peoples of Latin America and China. The Latin American people and the Chinese people, they said, have a common enemy, that is, U.S. imperialism. They spoke of the struggles waged by the peoples of Cuba and other Latin American countries against U.S. imperialism. They expressed the view that the Latin American people, with unity among themselves and unity with the Chinese people and the people of the rest of the world, could certainly win the final victory in the struggle against imperialism.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung thanked them for their friendship for the Chinese people. The Chinese people, he said, just like the Latin American people, had for long suffered from imperialist oppression and exploitation. Relying on their own unity and support from the people of various countries, the Chinese people had carried on hard and prolonged struggles and ultimately overthrown the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism in China. They are now building their own country and changing its appearance of "poverty and cultural blankness." The Chinese people are fully confident that they can build their country well and therefore they need time, peace and friends. The Cuban people, the people of Latin America and the people of the whole world, he said, are all friends of the Chinese people; and imperialism and its lackeys are our common enemy but they are a tiny minority. The winning of world peace, he said, depends primarily on the struggles of the people of the various countries. Comrade Mao Tse-tung expressed admiration for the heroic struggle of the Cuban people against U.S. imperialism. The struggles of the people of Cuba and other Latin American countries have helped the Chinese people, he said, and the struggle of the Chinese people has also helped the people of Cuba and other Latin American countries. The people are the decisive factor. Reliance on the unity and struggle of the people is bound to bring about the defeat of imperialism and its lackeys and achieve lasting world peace.

ON May 9, Comrade Mao Tse-tung received, again in Chengchow, members of the Iraqi Cultural Delegation, the Iraqi Workers Delegation, the Iranian Trade Union Delegation and the Delegation of the Cyprus Confederation of Workers now visiting China.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the friends from Iraq, Iran and Cyprus talked about the situation and experience of the struggles waged by the people of the various countries against imperialism and its lackeys.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: The biggest imperialism in the world today is U.S. imperialism. It has its lackeys in many countries. Those backed by imperialism are precisely those discarded by the broad masses of the people. Chiang Kai-shek, Syngman Rhee, Kishi, Batista, Said, Menderes and their ilk have either been overthrown or will be overthrown by the people. The risings of the people in these countries in opposition to the lackeys of

U.S. imperialism and other imperialism are also a fight against the reactionary rule of imperialism. The Japanese people are rising in action, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said. The broad masses of the Japanese people are now holding demonstrations on a bigger scale than ever to fight against the aggressive military alliance treaty signed between the Kishi government and U.S. imperialism. The Chinese people resolutely support this struggle waged by the Japanese people. The just struggles of the people of the various countries in the world, he said, have received and will continue to receive firm support from the 650 million people of China. The days of imperialism are numbered, he said. The imperialists have done every kind of evil and all the oppressed people of the whole

world will never forgive them. To defeat the reactionary rule of imperialism, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said, it is necessary to form a broad united front and unite all forces, excluding the enemy, that can be united with and continue to wage arduous struggles.

The friends from Iraq, Iran and Cyprus thanked Comrade Mao Tse-tung for his reception and talk. They said that they would fight imperialism together with the Chinese people and the people the world over. Finally, Comrade Mao Tse-tung proposed a toast to the further unity of the people of the world, to the victory of the struggle of the Japanese people and to the victory of the people the world over in their struggles against imperialism and its lackeys.

China's 650 millions Say:

Support Japanese People's Patriotic Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

ALL China is astir. A wave of popular support for the Japanese people's fight against U.S. imperialism, for their 16th round of united action against the aggressive Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, is engulfing the nation. Millions are taking to the streets in militant rallies. Province by province, city by city, from the metropolises of Tientsin and Canton along the coast to the bustling industrial Taiyuan and Chungking in the hinterland, the Chinese people are proclaiming solidarity with their Japanese brothers and shouting: "Oppose the revival of Japanese militarism!" "Down with U.S. imperialism!"

The Chinese people are devoting every ounce of their energy to socialist construction; but they are also vitally concerned with the defence of international peace, with the worldwide struggle of the oppressed nations against imperialism and for national independence. The latest round of popular demonstrations declares to the world: the Chinese people will not tolerate the U.S. imperialist scheme of sabotaging Asian and world peace by reviving Japanese militarism.

Million-Strong Rally in Peking

Peking led the nation on May 9 with a mammoth, million-strong rally on Tien An Men Square. Hours before the gathering, contingents of demonstrators were already pouring into the streets. People came from the outskirts by bus and lorry. As the marchers, in swelling numbers, converged on Tien An Men, shouting slogans and singing popular revolutionary songs remembered from the days of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, the entire city was in a ferment. By noon, the giant square and the entire three-kilometre stretch of adjoining Changan Boulevard were packed. It was a sea of people, of flaming red streamers and inscribed placards.

The huge throng was in a militant mood. To the cheers and laughters of the onlookers, groups of students put on impromptu skits, caricaturing Uncle Sam and Kishi in ignominious flight before advancing Japanese demonstrators. There were renditions of songs of solidarity with the Japanese people, composed overnight especially for the rally. And there were groups of people's militia from every sphere of Chinese life — the people armed with rifles and tommy guns. All joined in the shouting of slogans which rolled and echoed across the square like thunder: "Oppose the revival of Japanese militarism!" "Support the Japanese people's fight to abolish U.S. military bases!" "U.S. imperialism, get out of Japan, south Korea, south Viet Nam, Turkey, the Philippines and our territory Taiwan!" and "Chinese and Japanese peoples, unite! Down with U.S. imperialism!"

Tumultuous applause swept the square when the rally opened at three o'clock in the afternoon. Cheers loud and extended greeted Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, as he and other Party and government leaders, representatives of the democratic parties and national popular organizations, several visiting Japanese delegations and guests from the socialist countries and from Asia, Africa and Latin America and members of the diplomatic corps mounted the rostrum over the Tien An Men Gate.

Kuo Mo-jo presided over the rally. Liao Cheng-chih, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, delivered the main address on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. (Texts of rally speeches appear on pp. 10-14.) Both speeches were interrupted time and again by prolonged applause and shouts of approval.

Representatives of the national trade unions, youth, and women's organizations and of democratic parties



Peking mass rally in support of the Japanese people's patriotic anti-U.S. struggle

followed each other in swift succession to the microphone. Speaking with great emotion, they expressed the common sentiment of China's millions—full support for the Japanese people's struggle and determined opposition to U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the Chinese and Japanese peoples. Among them were people the greater part of whose lives had been spent in direct struggle against Japanese imperialism; they knew it first hand and would never permit a repetition of past calamities.

There was no doubt that their every word struck a responsive chord in the vast throng. The Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Plant on the western outskirts of the city was represented by 5,000 workers. Iron smelter Chang Fu-chen, who had worked under Japanese occupation, recalled that 25 workers had been seriously injured and his own brother had died in a plant accident. "In the eyes of the Japanese militarists," he said, "the life of one Chinese worker was worthless as that of a dog. We will never allow the imperialists who forced us to lead such a miserable life to come back again." Miners of another formerly Japanese-controlled enterprise, the Chinghsi Colliery, also came to the rally in large numbers. Many of them carried letters of support to the Miike miners now on strike in Japan. Peasants of the Lukouchiao People's Commune, in the vicinity of the Lukouchiao (Marco Polo Bridge) from which the Japanese militarists launched their aggressive war against China in 1937, had held their own gathering before coming to Tien An Men. They carried with them a banner inscribed by Chi Wen-chou, a peasant who had lost a leg during a Japanese bombardment. At the head of a column of militiamen was Liu Chih-ming, a veteran guerrilla fighter now working in a machinery plant. "I'd take up arms again should the aggressors dare return," he said. Such experiences and sentiments multiplied by the thousands throughout the country could be recounted.

Yet throughout the meeting, the feeling prevailed that what had happened in the 30s and 40s could not happen again. The Japanese people are rising in struggle. The solidarity of the Chinese and Japanese people forged in common struggle is daily gaining in strength. With the support of the world's people, popular struggle against the revival of militarism in Japan is advancing from victory to victory. When Masuzo Akatsu, head of the

visiting delegation of the Japan-China Friendship Association, described to the rally the battle waged by the Japanese people to prevent ratification of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and when Nobugi Hagihara, head of a delegation from SOHYO (General Council of Trade Unions of Japan), affirmed the determination of the Japanese workers to press the struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Kishi clique, there were tremendous ovations. Again and again, members of the Japanese delegations joined the vast crowd in shouting slogans and after Hagihara had declared that "the Japanese people are determined never again to go to war against the Chinese people; they will fight to the end against those who are sabotaging peace, suppressing the workers and trampling on people's lives," they joined in a final crescendo of cheers.

The rally came to a climax when, following the adoption of a message of support to the Japanese people, the demonstrators surged forward to give the Japanese and other foreign guests a great ovation for more than twenty minutes and repeatedly sang the popular songs *The Hearts of the World's People Are One* and *Solidarity Is Strength*.

The Peking rally is representative of the mass demonstrations which like a prairie fire are sweeping the length and breadth of the country. As there was hardly a part of China, hardly a city or family which had not suffered directly or indirectly from the Japanese war of aggression, the rallies were at once scathing exposures of the crimes of the Japanese imperialists, past and present, a pledge of support for the valiant Japanese people in struggle, and a proclamation to the world that never again would aggressors be allowed to poke their nose into China. They served warning that should the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries start a war they would suffer a fatal blow.

Nationwide Demonstrations

In the North China metropolis of Tientsin, 800,000 people in various districts of the city paraded against the war plot of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. 100,000 dockers, fishermen and shipbuilders held their own rally in the new Tangku Harbour.

In **Changchun**, Northeast China, 350,000 came out on to the streets to demonstrate against the revival of Japanese militarism. Japanese fascist enslavement under the so-called "Manchoukuo" is still fresh in the memory of people there.

In the port city of **Lushun-Dairen**, held 40 years under Japanese occupation, 160,000 braved the rain to parade the streets in high spirits.

In **Chengtū**, Southwest China, 200,000 people assembled in support of the Japanese people's struggles.

In the ancient city of **Lhasa**, 30,000 Tibetans and Hans marched shoulder to shoulder condemning the aggressive Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance.

In the industrial city of **Shenyang**, from which the Japanese militarists launched their 1931 attack leading to the seizure of all Northeast China, 700,000 people poured into the streets in the biggest and most militant demonstration the city has ever witnessed.

In **Sian**, capital of Shensi Province, Northwest China, 250,000 people ignoring a violent downpour packed a mass rally in support of the Japanese people's just struggle.

Tsinan, capital of the coastal Shantung Province and scene of the May 3 Massacre perpetrated by the Japanese imperialists in 1928, held 14 separate rallies in support of the Japanese people. A prominent participant among

the 300,000 was Liu Lien-jen. Abducted by the Japanese occupationists in 1944 for slave labour in Hokkaido, he escaped from the brutalities of a Japanese mine and then endured 13 years of hardship, trial and total isolation hiding in caves and not even aware that the war had ended. Only in 1958 was he able to return to China with the help of the Japanese people. He came especially from his home village to add his voice to the general protest against the U.S. imperialist attempt to return Japan to the old path of aggression.

In **Nanchang**, Kiangsi Province, 120,000 people gathered in a mammoth display of support to the struggle against the Japan-U.S. military alliance.

In **Yinchuan**, capital of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region, 40,000 people of various nationalities demonstrated.

In the upper-Yangtse city of **Chungking** where thousands had been killed by wanton Japanese bombings during the war, 800,000 paraded.

In **Taiyuan**, Shansi Province, marching in the van of the 150,000 demonstrators were former guerrilla fighters from the old anti-Japanese bases in the Taihan and Luliang Mountains and one time witnesses in the trial of Japanese war criminals.

In the coal city of **Fushun**, Northeast China, 400,000 miners and others proclaimed their solidarity with the striking Miike miners.

The beautiful garden city of **Hangchow** witnessed 160,000 people rallied along the banks of its renowned West Lake.

In the southern city of **Nanning**, capital of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, 60,000 demonstrated despite sweltering heat.

Sining, provincial capital of Northwest China's Chinghai, witnessed a great rally of 150,000 people of various nationalities.

On the Yangtse, in the triple city of **Wuhan**, 700,000 turned out in separate meetings.

In **Nanking**, scene of the shocking Japanese massacres of 1937 which took a toll of 300,000 lives, 400,000 people shouted "Never again" to Japanese militarists and U.S. imperialists.

Lanchow, Kansu Province, saw 200,000 people demonstrate against U.S.-fostered Japanese militarism.

And in **Kunming**, capital of multi-national Yunnan Province in the Southwest, Han and minority peoples from the surrounding mountains joined in a 70,000-strong protest.

In the southern metropolis of **Canton**, 600,000 people held rallies and demonstrations in the city centre and outskirts to protest the attempts of U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to revive Japanese militarism.

In **Huhehot**, capital of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, which was under the iron heel of Japanese occupation for 14 years, 150,000 residents of various nationalities paraded in an angry demonstration against Japanese militarism.

In **Harbin**, Northeast China, half a million people pledged resolute support in a solemn city-wide gathering before the memorial to the people's martyrs of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression.

Urumchi, capital of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, witnessed 100,000 Uighurs, Hans, Kazakhs and



PEKING MASS RALLY MESSAGE

Following is the text of the message sent from the Peking rally. — Ed.

More than one million people from all walks of life in the capital are gathered here today at this grand rally to oppose the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance and support the Japanese people in their 16th nationwide united action against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. We express wholehearted support and pay high tribute to the Japanese people in their persistent and unflinching struggle.

The U.S. imperialists have directed the reactionary Kishi government to hurry and push through ratification of the aggressive treaty of military alliance, spear-headed against the peoples of China, the Soviet Union, Korea, Viet Nam and of all the other Asian countries, by every means, however low and base, in disregard of the strong opposition of the Japanese people and people throughout the world. In so doing, the U.S. imperialists aim to legalize their protracted occupation of Japan and revival of Japanese militarism and turn Japan into a hotbed of aggressive war in Asia, thereby casting the Japanese people once again into the fire-pit of aggressive war and realizing the criminal U.S. plan of using Asians to fight Asians and the expansionist ambitions of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Ratification of this treaty will surely increase the threat to peace in Asia and throughout the world.

We, the Chinese people, note with pleasure that, after winning repeated victories in the struggle against

the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, the Japanese people have now launched the sweeping 16th nationwide united action in resolute opposition to the Kishi clique's attempt to force the Japanese Diet to ratify the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. This is another demonstration of the firm will and mighty strength of the Japanese people in opposing U.S. imperialism, opposing the Japan-U.S. military alliance and demanding a road of independence, peace, democracy and neutrality. It is true that the Japanese people's struggle is an arduous and even a protracted one, but, we firmly believe that, supported by the people of the world, the Japanese people will surely win the final victory as long as they persist in the struggle with redoubled efforts.

The Chinese people have always supported the just, patriotic and anti-U.S. struggle of the Japanese people against the Japan-U.S. military alliance, and have regarded this struggle of the Japanese people as our own. U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism are the common enemies of the Chinese and Japanese peoples. Chinese and Japanese peoples unite, and fight together to the end to smash the plots for a new war hatched in collusion between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and to safeguard peace in Asia and the world!

The Rally of People from All Walks of Life in the Capital in Support of the Japanese People's Opposition to the Japan-U.S. Treaty of Military Alliance

May 9, 1960, Peking

people of other nationalities demonstrating in support of the Japanese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The mass campaign rolls on. By May 15 as we go to press, news comes that more than ten million people have taken part in these demonstrations.

Kuo Mo-jo's Speech at the Peking Rally

Following is the speech made by Kuo Mo-jo who presided over the mass rally held in Peking on May 9. — Ed.

Comrades and Friends,

The Japanese people, having successfully carried through 15 rounds of sweeping nationwide united actions to oppose the signing of the aggressive treaty of military alliance by the Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi and the U.S. imperialists, namely the so-called "Treaty of Mutual Co-operation and Security" between Japan and the United States, will, starting from today, initiate another high tide in their struggle which with greater vigour will surge even higher than before. This 16th round in the nationwide united actions marks the opening of an important new stage in the Japanese people's struggle to resist U.S. imperialist aggression and oppose the war plots of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. More than three months ago, we people of all circles in the capital held a solemn rally firmly support-

ing the Japanese people in their just struggle against this treaty. Now, when they are beginning the 16th round of their nationwide united actions, let us here once again pledge the firm support of the Chinese people to the Japanese people and pay high tribute to the fighting spirit they display in their unremitting resistance to U.S. imperialist aggression.

In the past year and more, the Japanese people have successively staged a number of vigorous nationwide united actions against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. Each time the number of people taking part in the struggle surpassed the previous one, and in the 16th round of the nationwide united actions, the number will reach 20 million. All over Japan, from Hokkaido to Kogoshima and from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific Ocean, the Japanese people are thundering forth their indignation. The scope and depth of this just struggle and the perseverance and persistence of the Japanese people are unprecedented in the history of Japan and exceptional in world history. In their struggles, the



Part of the Peking rally

Japanese people have fully demonstrated their might, powerfully exposed the double-faced tactics of the U.S. imperialists in juggling with peace phrases while stepping up arms expansion and war preparations, thoroughly laid bare the U.S. imperialists' criminal act of reviving Japanese militarism, and administered heavy blows at the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries' plots to engineer a new war. At the same time, the struggles of the Japanese people have also inspired other peoples in their struggles against U.S. imperialism and colonialism, and made great contributions to the cause of safeguarding Asian and world peace. The just patriotic struggle of the Japanese people against the United States and their achievements have won widespread support and universal acclamation from the peoples throughout the world. The Chinese people firmly support the struggles of the Japanese people and rejoice at their achievements.

We live in an era in which the East wind increasingly prevails over the West wind. The current situation is very favourable to the struggle of the Japanese people and the peoples of all the other countries. The 16th round of nationwide united actions of the Japanese people has added significance because it is taking place at a time when U.S. imperialism is being dealt heavy blows everywhere. The struggle of the people in south Korea against U.S. imperialism and the fascist dictatorial rule of the traitorous clique of Syngman Rhee, like a chain reaction in atomic fission, has shaken the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in the Far East. The Japanese people's struggle has been a source of inspiration to the south Korean people, and now in turn, the south Korean people's achievements in forcing Syngman Rhee to step down and their continuous valiant struggle give renewed inspiration to the Japanese people. Following the Japanese and south Korean peoples, the Turkish people too are far and wide igniting the flames of combat, vigorously storming the dictatorial rule of Menderes

which is sustained solely by U.S. imperialism. The nooses around the neck of U.S. imperialism are being tightened one after another. The powder kegs beneath its feet are everywhere exploding. The broad and intense struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and of all the peace-loving peoples of the other countries against colonialism and in defence of national independence have converged into an incomparably powerful and irresistible torrent pounding against imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism—the common enemy of the peoples of the whole world—stands more and more isolated. This paper tiger is ever more clearly revealing its true features.

The Japanese people have friends all over the world. In the past, U.S. imperialism and the Kishi government, for all their acts of sabotage and suppression, failed to prevent the continuous advance of the Japanese people's just struggle. Today they control even fewer means to obstruct this struggle. Only by fighting imperialism and reactionaries resolutely to the end can they be compelled to bow their heads in submission. This is a truth borne out by numerous facts.

Peace-loving peoples the world over are watching the Japanese people, who are advancing continuously along the path to victory. Standing on the side of the Japanese people are all the peoples of the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union and all the peoples of the world who are struggling against U.S. imperialism. Justice is with the Japanese people; so will victory be. There is no doubt that the U.S. imperialists who have been riding roughshod on Japanese territory will surely be driven out. There is no doubt that Kishi and his kind, who trail after U.S. imperialism in their crimes, will come to no better end than Syngman Rhee and Li Ki Boong. There is no doubt that final victory will go to the industrious and heroic Japanese people whose unity is growing with each passing day.

I want to declare once again that the Chinese people resolutely support the Japanese people in their just patriotic struggle against the United States, and will continue to do so until they win final victory. The mass rally held here today by more than one million people of our capital is a manifestation of the determination and might of the Chinese people in support of the Japanese people. The friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples is developing daily in our struggles against our common enemies—U.S. imperialism and Nobusuke Kishi. No force on earth can disrupt this friendship which has grown in times of trial. Let us unite ever more closely and strive jointly and persistently to shatter the Japan-U.S. military alliance, frustrate the schemes of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for a new war, defeat U.S. imperialism and realize lasting world peace!

Chinese and Japanese peoples, unite! Down with U.S. imperialism!

Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, unite! Down with U.S. imperialism!

Peoples of the world, unite! Down with U.S. imperialism!

Long live the great solidarity of the peoples of the world!

Long live world peace!

Liao Cheng-chih's Speech at the Peking Rally

Following is the speech made by Liao Cheng-chih, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the China Peace Committee, on May 9 at the Peking mass rally. — Ed.

Comrades and Friends,

Today, the Japanese people in their struggle against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance are starting their 16th round of united actions on an unprecedented scale. We, more than one million people of the capital, are gathered here in a great rally to give solemn expression to the firm will of the Chinese people to oppose the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, to resolutely support the Japanese people's struggle and to pay heartfelt tribute to the heroic and indomitable Japanese people.

CENTRING on opposition to the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, the Japanese people have time and again in the past year and more launched just and patriotic actions of an ever broadening and nationwide scope against the United States. It is inspiring that in the series of more than ten rounds of struggle, the fighting spirit of the Japanese people has mounted ever higher and the number of people participating has continually increased, from several hundred thousand at the outset to several million and even more than ten million. Ever wider sections of the population, embracing workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and even capitalists, have been drawn into the struggle. The Japanese people's fight against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance has taken the form of a broad, nationwide patriotic united front against the United States; the National Council for the Prevention of the Ratification of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty has organizations ranging from central to basic levels, with branches in cities and villages throughout the country. Resolute opposition to the Kishi government's efforts to obtain ratification of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance — this has become the core of the Japanese people's present struggle. This fight against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance has educated and tempered the Japanese people, strengthened their unity and confidence in the certainty of victory in the battle for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality. It has thoroughly exposed and isolated the reactionary Kishi clique which has now become so unpopular that sober-minded people in the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party are also expressing dissatisfaction with Kishi's reactionary policy of selling out the country. The nationwide actions of the Japanese people against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance have developed over the past year like a surging tide, each wave higher than the last, upsetting the time-table of the Kishi government in its attempt to obtain ratification of this treaty in the House of Representatives and dealing a blow at the scheme of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for a new war. Thus they have made an important contribution to the defence of peace in Asia and the world.

Under the continuous exposure and blows of the peoples of the world, U.S. imperialism — the common enemy of the Chinese and Japanese peoples — is becoming ever more isolated; more and more, it is losing its bearings and is shown for the true paper tiger it is. However, the nature of U.S. imperialism will never change; it will never agree to relinquish its fantastic dream of world domination. At present, U.S. imperialism is forcibly occupying our territory Taiwan, and shamelessly scheming to create "two Chinas." Behind the signboard of peace which it has craftily erected, U.S. imperialism is stepping up arms expansion and war preparations and hatching plots for a new war. One of the basic aspects of U.S. imperialist arms expansion and war preparation is its contrivance of military blocs. In accelerating the arming of West Germany and the revival of Japanese militarism, U.S. imperialism is turning Japan into a U.S. nuclear weapon base in the Far East and setting up a Bonn-Tokyo axis with Washington as the starting point — the key link of the aggressive military blocs it is patching together. Has not Kishi already blurted out the agreed upon designs of the Japanese reactionary monopoly capitalists and militarists and the U.S. imperialists? Kishi has recently brazenly declared that he "could not remain indifferent" should the Chinese people liberate Taiwan. The Japanese militarists dream of once more annexing our territory Taiwan with the support of the United States. And what did Kishi say on the Korean question? He said that the task of Japan and south Korea is to push the "38th Parallel" right up to the banks of the Yalu River. Following the recent overthrow of Syngman Rhee by the people in south Korea, Japanese special agents taking advantage of the situation have become very active there; the Japanese imperialists seek to turn Korea once more into a Japanese colony. As to the aggressive aims of the Japan-U.S. military alliance, the Kishi clique openly declared: The scope of application of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" runs from the north of the Philippines to Quemoy, Matsu, the Chinese coastal areas and even inland China, up to the maritime territory of the Soviet Union. They also said: Japan must have its outlet towards Southeast Asia with American capital and Japanese technique. Isn't this clear enough? The ambition of the Japanese militarists and U.S. imperialists is to occupy our territory Taiwan and wait for the opportunity to attack the coastal areas of our country, the Soviet Union, Korea and Viet Nam. Southeast Asia is at present the first target of the economic expansion of the Japanese militarists and U.S. imperialists in collusion. The U.S. imperialists want the Japanese militarists to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them and the Japanese militarists, relying on the United States, attempt to revive their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." The Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, directed against China, the Soviet Union and all the other Asian countries, is the product of collusion between U.S. imperialism, the master, and its servant, the reactionary Kishi clique. The aggressive treaty of military alliance signed between U.S. imperialism

and Japanese militarism poses a grave menace to peace in Asia and the world, but, in the last analysis, the gravest disasters will inevitably descend on the Japanese people. The cruel and inhuman atrocities perpetrated by Japanese militarism are still fresh in the minds of the Chinese people and the peoples of the other Asian countries. They will never forget the aggressive wars unleashed by Japanese militarism during the past century, particularly after 1937, which inflicted such grave disasters on them and had such a dire aftermath for the Japanese people.

THE revival of Japanese militarism affects the vital interests of the peoples of the world, in the first place the interests of us Asian peoples. The same Japanese militarist forces which 15 years ago carried out bloody massacres in China, Korea, Viet Nam, Burma, Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaya and Singapore, today constitute once more a living menace to all Asian peoples. This cannot but arouse the grave vigilance of the peoples of China, Japan and the other Asian countries as well as the people of the world. We must constantly keep in mind the fact that it is none other than U.S. imperialism—the most vicious enemy of the people of the world at the present time—which is solely responsible for fostering the revival of Japanese militarism.

But, it is clearly evident that times have changed. The days are for ever gone when the imperialists could do whatever they liked. Now, a mighty socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union has established itself firmly on the globe. The unbreakable unity of the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is being strengthened and consolidated with each passing day. Socialist China has sufficient strength to smash any aggression. If U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism dare attack our country, they will only be beating their heads against a stone wall. The Chinese people solemnly declare that they regard any imperialist provocation against the great Soviet Union as a provocation against the entire socialist camp. It is the conviction of the Chinese people and all the other peace-loving peoples of the world that the awakened Japanese people will no longer be deceived, and they will never allow Japanese militarism to draw them once again into the abyss of war. The Asian countries, once trampled upon by Japanese militarism, are now on guard against it, and the people of these countries will likewise never allow Japanese militarism to ravage them once again. Unlike the people's forces, the imperialist forces have already been greatly weakened, and moreover, they are beset with countless internal contradictions and crises, and are heading for disintegration. Under these circumstances, should the U.S. imperialists or the Japanese militarists dare launch a world war, they will surely be totally consumed in the flames of war. The result will be victory for socialism and doom for capitalism throughout the world.

The Japanese people's struggle is taking place in a very favourable situation. At a time when they are starting the 16th round of united actions in their fight against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, we are very glad to note that the flames of struggle against U.S.

imperialism and its lackeys are burning everywhere. In Asia, in those countries and areas which have been under the military occupation and tight control of the U.S. imperialists since the Second World War, just patriotic struggles against the United States have been launched one after another. After bringing down the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, the most faithful lackey of the United States, the south Korean people's struggle continues to develop in depth, and the U.S. imperialists are hard put in finding a way to cope with the situation. In Turkey—the link between NATO and CENTO—the just patriotic struggle of the people against the dictatorial Menderes regime is developing vigorously. Although the U.S. imperialists have directed their running dogs to impose bloody suppression by every brutal means, they have been unable to stem the raging tide of the people's struggle which rises higher and higher. In Africa, from Algeria to the Union of South Africa, from Kamerun to Kenya, the storms of national independence rage everywhere. In Latin America, the national and democratic movements have become broader and deeper with each passing day. The heroic struggle of the Cuban people, in particular, has dealt heavy blows at the U.S. imperialists. Supported by the socialist camp, the struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, encouraging and interacting on each other, have become an irresistible torrent, violently assailing the disintegrating colonial system and the tottering imperialist colonial rule. The colonial system is fast approaching its complete collapse, and the day is not far off when imperialist colonial rule headed by the United States will finally be buried.

THE Japanese people's just patriotic struggle against the United States is winning ever greater support from the people of the world. People the world over who love peace and uphold justice stand by their side. The Chinese people have always regarded the struggle of the Japanese people as their own, and have given it firm support. The peoples of China and Japan have formed a militant friendship in their joint struggle against their common enemy—U.S. imperialism. The Chinese people have always considered it their sacred duty to support the Japanese people's struggle. The Japanese people have always looked upon their struggle for the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations and the further development of friendship between the two peoples as a part of the just patriotic struggle against the United States. The solidarity of the peoples of China and Japan will surely be further strengthened. No matter how unbridled Japanese militarism may be, friendly relations and contacts between the Chinese people and the Japanese people, who love peace and oppose militarism, will not be interrupted, but, instead, will become even closer. Our rally today is attended by Japanese friends who have come to China from Japan to demonstrate together with us the militant determination to oppose the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. We extend to them our hearty welcome.

Recently, the Kishi clique shamelessly declared that Sino-Japanese relations would be adjusted after the problem of security and defence had been solved. This is an out-and-out hypocritical, barefaced and cheap lie.

The Chinese people solemnly declare that now, when Japanese militarism has already been revived, so long as Kishi does not thoroughly relinquish his hostility towards China, the scheme of creating "two Chinas" and his reactionary policy of obstructing and sabotaging the restoration of normal relations between China and Japan, all his lies about "improving" and "adjusting" relations are of no avail, and will deceive no one.

A bright future lies ahead for the Japanese people. We are firmly convinced that however tortuous the path may be and however arduous their struggle, so long as the Japanese people strengthen their unity and fight persistently with redoubled efforts, then, with the support of the people throughout the world and with the unwavering support of the 650 million Chinese people, they will surely be able to smash the aggressive Japan-U.S. military alliance and completely drive the forces of U.S. imperialism out from Japan. Final victory will certainly go to the Japanese people.

人民日报

RENMIN RIBAO

Chinese and Japanese Peoples, Unite! Down with U.S. Imperialism!

Following is a translation of an editorial of "Renmin Ribao" published on May 10, 1960. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

THE 16th united action in the struggle of the Japanese people against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance started yesterday on an unprecedented scale. At this moment when the Nobusuke Kishi clique is trying by every base means to force ratification of the treaty through the Japanese Diet, this mighty, militant movement of resistance organized by the Japanese people is of extremely great significance in thwarting the policy of war and aggression of U.S. imperialism and the Kishi clique. Yesterday, more than one million people of our capital held a rally of unprecedented proportions to express their resolute opposition to the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance and their warm support and high respect for the Japanese people's persistent and tireless struggles and indomitable spirit in face of U.S. imperialism, the most truculent enemy of the people all over the world, and its followers, the Japanese reactionaries.

Broadest Participation

The Japanese people's fight against the treaty has continued for more than a year, during this time it has surged up in successive waves each one bigger than the one preceding. This struggle is not only unprecedented in the history of Japan but exceptional for any place in

Let us proclaim:

Oppose the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance!

Oppose the revival of Japanese militarism!

Oppose the schemes of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for a new war!

Support the Japanese people's struggle for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality!

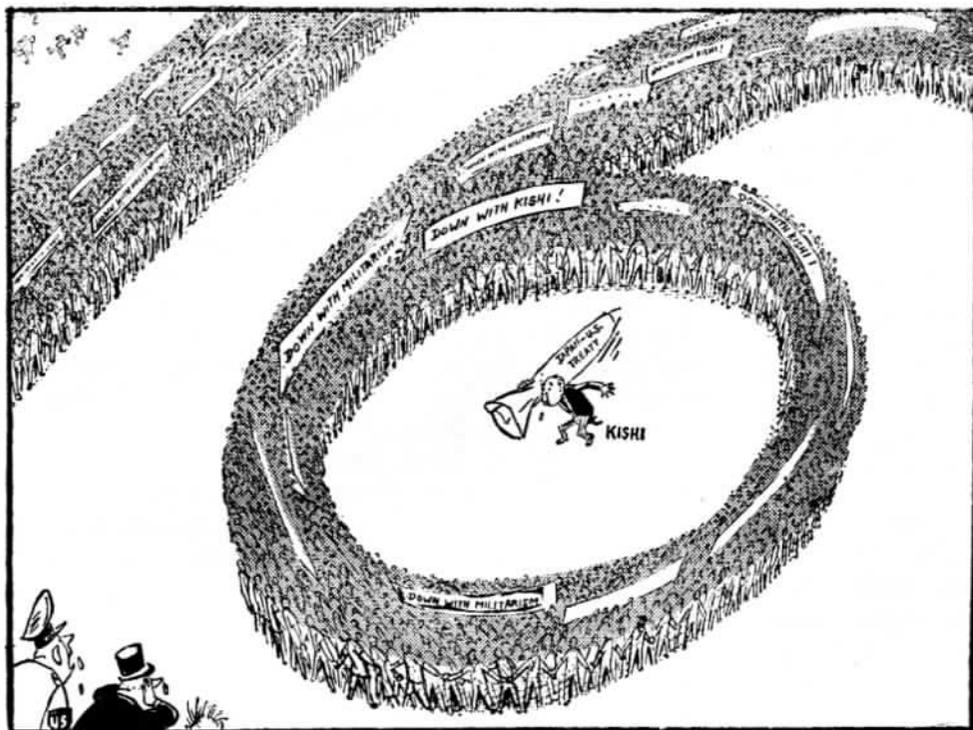
Support the Japanese people's struggle for the removal of U.S. military bases!

U.S. imperialists, get out of Japan! Get out of south Korea! Get out of south Viet Nam! Get out of Turkey! Get out of the Philippines! And get out of our territory Taiwan!

People of China and Japan, unite! People of the world, unite! Down with U.S. imperialism!

Long live world peace!

the world in scale, duration and the broad masses it encompasses. In the past 15 united actions, the number of participants has steadily increased. There were one million people in the first united action. Four million took part in the seventh united action and by the 15th united action the number of participants had increased to more than ten million. The number of people taking part in the past 15 rounds of united actions has reached an aggregate of 50 million. Ever broader strata of the population have joined in it, with the broad masses of workers, peasants, students, professors, scientists, lawyers, writers, artists and owners of small and medium enterprises forming a mighty torrent of struggle. Even Buddhists and Christians who are usually not very much interested in politics, have joined the ranks in increasing numbers. The Japanese people's anti-U.S. patriotic united front against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance is rapidly growing larger and increasing in strength. The National Council for the Prevention of the Ratification of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" now has more than 2,000 branches throughout the country. It embraces the Japanese Communist Party, the Japanese Socialist Party, the Japanese General Council of Trade Unions and people from various social strata. These branches are not only established in metropolitan areas, districts and prefectures of the whole nation but in towns, villages and even among some remote tribes. The struggle against this treaty has become a nationwide mass movement in Japan and is closely linked with the Japanese people's struggle for the removal of U.S. military bases, against



Encircled!—the 16th round of united action

Cartoon by Chiang Fan

nuclear weapons and the revival of militarism and for the restoration of diplomatic relations with China, as well as the struggle waged by all strata of the population for safeguarding the people's right to live and enjoy democracy. These struggles promote each other and are advancing like a mighty, surging tide.

A Treaty of Aggression and War

It is by no means fortuitous that the will of the Japanese people to fight this treaty of military alliance is so firm despite the sanguinary suppression and intimidation by U.S.-Japanese reaction, that the people joining in the united actions come from so broad a section of the population and the growth of the struggle is so rapid. This is so because the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance, aimed at preparing for new aggression and war, runs diametrically counter to the interests of the various strata of the Japanese people. It is so because the Japanese people, who have suffered untold calamities brought about by militarism, can no longer tolerate Japanese reactionaries tagging along behind U.S. imperialism and precipitating them once again into the disastrous abyss of a new war.

The Japanese people know well that the forces of Japanese militarism, which had waged wars of aggression in the East for half a century, had not only engulfed the people of China and other Asian nations in an unparalleled holocaust of war, but also brought great disasters to the Japanese people themselves. During the Second World War alone, two million Japanese in their youth or middle-age died or were disabled, leaving millions of war widows and orphans. Japan is the only country in the world that suffered from the atomic bomb. The atomic bombs dropped by the United States on Hiroshima and Nagasaki caused the death of hundreds of thousands of Japanese and left another million people to continue to live under the threat of death and

sufferings of disease. The Japanese people have tasted more than enough of the bitter consequences of aggressive war; how could they sit back and wait for the revival of Japanese militarism!

However, ever since the end of the Second World War, U.S. imperialism, scheming for hegemony in the Far East and throughout the world, has openly scrapped the relevant international agreements, and has been actively engaged in securing control over Japan and reviving Japanese militarism. Through the unilateral peace treaty with Japan signed in San Francisco in 1951 and the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," U.S. imperialism, in violation of the Potsdam Agreement, has stationed its armed forces for the long-term occupation of Japan, established military bases throughout the country and accelerated its re-arming. This semi-military occupation by the United States has subject-

ed the Japanese nation to a state of humiliation unprecedented in its history, while U.S. policy for the revival of Japanese militarism has brought a further enormous weight of misery to the Japanese people.

The United States has plundered huge amounts of Japanese wealth. From the end of the war to last March, Japan has paid out close on 6,000 million U.S. dollars only for expenditures on the U.S. army of occupation. The U.S. military bases dotting all over Japan not only infringe on Japanese sovereignty, but occupy by force the paddyfields on which the broad masses of the Japanese peasants depend for a living. They are also centres of such criminal activities as smuggling, the trade in narcotics and prostitution. Extraterritoriality has enabled the U.S. armed forces to infringe wantonly on Japanese sovereignty and endanger the lives of Japanese people. Japanese people have even become living targets for trigger-happy U.S. soldiers. During the period from the end of the war to 1957 alone, incomplete statistics show that U.S. army personnel in Japan had committed 100,000 crimes and outrages.

Hitching Japan to U.S. War Chariot

To meet the needs of the United States in its preparation for new aggression and war, Japan has founded its armed forces under the name of "self-defence"; key Japanese industries have been switched to arms production. Now as a result of the conclusion of the Japan-U.S. military alliance, the United States has hitched Japan even more firmly to its war chariot. It has always wanted openly to equip Japan with nuclear arms, include Japan in its network of nuclear strategy and make Japan one of its bases for nuclear war. In addition, it wants to rig up a Northeast Asia military alliance with Japan as its nucleus, thereby completing its network of military blocs in Asia for the purpose of menacing the socialist countries and sup-

pressing the national independence movement. Under this treaty, Japan will have to be subjected militarily, politically and economically to the requirements of the global strategy of U.S. imperialism and will be deprived of its national sovereignty, and what is more, it will serve purely as an instrument of war and aggression in the hands of the United States.

While helping the United States retain its military bases in Japan, the forces of Japanese militarism have, in addition, to assist the United States in its aggression and expansion beyond Japanese territory and act as pawns of U.S. imperialism. Nobusuke Kishi made no bones about it when he declared that Japanese forces may be dispatched overseas "to attack enemy bases." According to official Japanese definition of the area covered by the treaty, it is even clearer that the aggressive spearhead of the Japan-U.S. treaty is directed against China, the Soviet Union, Korea and Viet Nam. At the same time, it is also directed against many other Asian countries. Obviously, the conclusion of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance poses a grave threat to all peace-loving countries and people in Asia and the world as a whole. It means for the Japanese people the beginning of a serious, new catastrophe. It is precisely because of this that only by resolutely smashing the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance can the Japanese people avoid being dragged onto the path of war, death and calamity.

A Struggle of Historic Significance

The surging nationwide struggle of the Japanese people in the past year and more has upset the time-table of the Kishi government for getting the treaty ratified by the House of Representatives and has dealt a blow to the conspiracy of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries plotting a new war. The Japanese people have steeled themselves and united together in the course of their struggle against their vicious enemies, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. The united will of the people is as strong as a mighty wall; the firm resolve of the tens of millions of Japanese people to oppose the Japan-U.S. military alliance and the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries' conspiracy for a new war and to strive for independence, peace, democracy and neutrality, has merged into an invincible force. The destiny of Japan is by no means decided by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, but by the Japanese people. The Japanese people's struggle against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance is a struggle of historic significance which concerns the destiny of the Japanese nation; it is a great struggle. Victory in this struggle will result in the thorough smashing of the criminal plan of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to turn Japan into a base for aggressive war, and in the uprooting of this U.S. imperialist source of war in Asia. It is precisely because of this that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries will not retreat easily but will put up a desperate fight for the continued suppression of the Japanese people's struggle. Therefore, a very arduous struggle confronts the Japanese people. But this acute and intense struggle is a serious one in defence of peace in Japan, Asia and the world. Every step forward in it will exercise a positive influence on the cause of world peace and will be a powerful support

to the struggle of the people of all countries against U.S. imperialism. It is also precisely because of this that the Japanese people's struggle is not an isolated one but will have the firm support of all the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world, first and foremost those in Asia.

To realize its ambitions for world hegemony, U.S. imperialism has been carrying out aggression and expansion, setting up military bases everywhere and ganging together the national traitors of various countries while fostering all the most reactionary and decadent forces in the world as accomplices in its policy of colonialism, aggression and war. With the assistance of these traitors, U.S. imperialism has turned Japan, south Korea, south Viet Nam, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey into its outposts for unleashing war.

But this criminal policy of U.S. imperialism has brought disasters to the peoples of these countries and has gradually awakened the oppressed peoples to their sufferings and roused them to embark on the road of resolute struggle. Now, the people of Japan have risen and so have the peoples of south Korea and Turkey. They are determined to fight for independence and democracy. The struggle in every place is spearheaded against U.S. imperialism. Victory in each of these struggles will upset the strategic arrangements of U.S. imperialism for a new war. All struggles waged by the peoples of countries under U.S. imperialist oppression are just struggles for the cause of world peace.

Japanese People Will Triumph

The Chinese people have in the past been subjected for a long time to aggression by U.S. and Japanese imperialism; they have suffered untold calamities brought about by imperialist wars of aggression. In the eight years of the war of Japanese aggression against China alone, Japanese militarism inflicted on this country a loss of more than 10 million lives and the destruction and burning of property worth at least 50,000 million U.S. dollars. The Chinese people will never allow the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to engage in new aggression against China by means of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. At the same time, U.S. imperialism is still occupying China's territory of Taiwan and constantly carrying out military provocations and war threats against China. Therefore, the Chinese people have all along regarded the struggle of the Japanese people against the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance as a support to the Chinese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism, as a common struggle of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and as our own struggle. We wholeheartedly hope that the fraternal Japanese people will soon shake off U.S. control and build an independent, peaceful, democratic and neutral new Japan. We are deeply convinced that though there may be twists and turns in the course of the struggle and the task is arduous, final victory will belong to the great Japanese people. The Japanese people's firm resolve not to cease struggle until their aims are attained, as well as the indomitable, militant spirit which they show in the fight, is a guarantee of victory. This cannot be suppressed by U.S. imperialism or any reactionaries. The future of the Japanese people is bright and full of hope.

Firmly Oppose U.S. Military Provocations

The following statement was made on May 13 by a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China on U.S. military aircraft's intrusions into China's territorial air.—Ed.

IMEDIATELY after the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China issued on May 11 its 95th serious warning against the intrusion of a U.S. naval patrol aeroplane into China's air space over Yungshing Island in the Hsisha Islands, Kwangtung Province, the U.S. Government tried to defend its military provocation of intruding into our country's territorial air. Spokesman for the U.S. Department of State White said that the U.S. Government had no information as to whether a U.S. navy plane had actually intruded into the air over the island. At the same time, White went so far as to declare openly that the Hsisha Islands were not the territory of our country. Other U.S. officials further said that the U.S. Seventh Fleet had a security responsibility in the South China Sea. Following May 11, a U.S. naval patrol aeroplane on May 13 again intruded into China's air space over the Hsisha Islands. This is a naked demonstration of the fact that U.S. imperialism continues to be hostile to the Chinese people and is bent on aggravating tension in the Far East.

The Hsisha Islands are Chinese territory. The Chinese Government has on several successive occasions is-

sued solemn statements regarding this fact. Out of the 96 serious warnings issued by our country against the United States, 19 were made against U.S. air intrusions over our country's Hsisha Islands. Therefore, no matter how the spokesman of the U.S. Government may try to confuse public opinion, he cannot in the least hide the fact that the United States has been intruding into China's territorial air. By describing infringement of China's territorial sovereignty as a U.S. "security responsibility in the South China Sea," U.S. officials fully exposed the shameless features of the U.S. imperialists as aggressors. No sophistry can deny U.S. military aircraft's intrusions into China's territorial air.

It should be pointed out that repeated intrusions by the U.S. imperialists' military aircraft into China's territorial air constitute serious provocations against the Chinese people. They have long evoked the Chinese people's extreme indignation. These provocations by the U.S. Government are also full proof that the aggressive and warlike nature of the U.S. Government has not changed at all and will not change. The Chinese people must heighten their vigilance a hundred times and, together with the peace-loving people of the whole world, firmly oppose such military provocations by U.S. imperialism.

Warning to U.S. Aggressors

Chinese public opinion has sharply condemned the U.S. provocations. The Chinese people, declares *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (May 14), cannot but show great indignation over these criminal activities of U.S. imperialism.

Refuting the U.S. State Department spokesman's brazen-faced allegation that the Hsisha Islands are not part of Chinese territory, Commentator writes that indisputable historical facts and unchallengeable legal grounds confirm that the Hsisha Islands have always been China's territory. Although they had once been occupied by Japan during the Second World War, they were returned to the then Chinese Government on November 27, 1946, after Japan's surrender. It is impossible for the U.S. aggressors to obliterate facts recognized by the whole world. The Chinese people will never allow anyone to violate their sacred sovereign rights over the Hsisha Islands, Commentator adds.

After recounting the repeated violations of Chinese territorial waters and air by U.S. war planes and ships in defiance of warnings from the Chinese Government, Commentator serves notice on the U.S. aggressors that each intrusion has been recorded and accounts will eventually be settled. If the U.S. aggressors persist in their hostility towards the Chinese people and in their military

provocations, they will only be amassing debts and will definitely not be able to escape final retribution.

The fact that the U.S. Government has repeatedly sent military planes to violate China's territorial air at a time when U.S. air intrusions into the Soviet Union have just been exposed and when the U.S. Government is being roundly condemned by all peace-loving people of the world, Commentator points out, patently demonstrates that the U.S. Government's piratical policy can never be changed.

Commentator calls for vigilance in the light of the fact that the violations of China's territorial air by U.S. planes were not isolated incidents, but premeditated acts on the part of U.S. imperialism aimed at heightening world tension by war provocations in the Far East.

As long as the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism remain in the Western Pacific, the source of tension in the Far East will not be eliminated and peace in Asia and the whole world will constantly be seriously menaced. Therefore, Commentator concludes, it is the common duty of the peoples of China, Japan and other Asian countries in preserving world peace to strengthen their unity, intensify their struggles and drive U.S. imperialism out of the Western Pacific.

Provocation Against the Soviet Union Is Provocation Against the Entire Socialist Camp

Following is a translation of an editorial of "Renmin Ribao" published on May 9, 1960. — Ed.

THE fifth session of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union has ended. At the session, Comrade N.S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, delivered a report on the abolition of taxes on the workers and employees, other measures for increasing the people's welfare and the international situation. After animated discussion, the session approved Comrade Khrushchov's report. The Chinese people are overjoyed at the measures taken by the Soviet Government to further raise the people's living standards and they firmly support the Soviet Government's solemn and just stand on the international situation as enunciated by Comrade Khrushchov.

The Soviet Government has decided on measures to step by step abolish the tax on wages of workers and employees, issue a new currency and complete the transition to a 6-7 hour workday for all workers and employees in the country in 1960. This reflects the tremendous upsurge in the national economy of the Soviet Union and shows the boundless concern of the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union for the well-being of the people. Further rises in the Soviet people's living standards on the basis of continued growth of production is ensured by the fact that, in 1959, first year of the Soviet 7-Year Plan for the development of the national economy, goals in industrial production were greatly exceeded and tremendous achievements were registered in agricultural production. Measures are being introduced by the Soviet Government launching a nationwide movement to develop production still further, raise labour productivity, reduce costs, make full use of existing potential and increase accumulation of the socialist economy. The Soviet Government's decision to step by step abolish the taxes on the people is primarily aimed at increasing the wage income of workers and employees in the low income brackets. At the same time, the Government is also taking measures to raise the minimum wage level so that the broad masses of workers and employees with comparatively low incomes will be the first to improve their livelihood and to a greater degree, while the wage gap between workers and employees in the low and high income brackets will be narrowed.

All these advantages enjoyed by the Soviet people are unthinkable in capitalist countries where taxation mounts without limit and the working people are heavily taxed. In many capitalist countries, as a result of the policy of arms expansion and war preparations, the tax burden of the broad masses grows more and more onerous. The total tax revenue of the United States has, for instance, increased eightfold in the last 20 years. During the fiscal year 1960, the average annual tax burden on every American is 63 dollars more than the previous year. In contrast with the Soviet currency the prestige of which is being daily consolidated, monetary inflation and devaluation have become a commonplace in the capitalist world. Today one U.S. dollar has the equivalent value of 48 cents in 1940. In his report, Comrade Khrushchov, citing an abundance of material in various fields, vividly demonstrated the unrivalled superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system. The socialist system ensures that social production will develop at a high speed making it possible for the Soviet Union to shortly outstrip all capitalist countries in labour productivity, and catch up with and surpass the United States in average per capita output of the major industrial and agricultural products; at the same time, it also ensures that the living standard of the working people is constantly raised and working hours gradually reduced. As a result, socialism is becoming increasingly attractive to the people of various capitalist countries.

IN his report, Comrade Khrushchov made clear the solemn and just stand of the Soviet Government on the current international situation. He spoke about the forthcoming summit conference between the East and West and the attitude of the Soviet Government towards the conference, reaffirmed that the Soviet Union would continue to work for the relaxation of international tension and for an agreement on matured issues at the summit conference. In his report, Comrade Khrushchov strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists for persisting in the cold war and arms race and for even directly provoking the Soviet Union. He announced that on April 9 and May 1, U.S. planes on missions of military reconnaissance repeatedly intruded into the territorial air of the Soviet Union. The U.S. plane which intruded into the Soviet

Union on May 1 had been brought down by Soviet anti-aircraft forces. Comrade Khrushchov pointed out, "... the aggressive activities which the U.S.A. has again undertaken against the Soviet Union have been timed for the meeting of the heads of governments. This is done in order to put pressure on us in an attempt to frighten us with their supposed military superiority." He pointed out that on the eve of the Second World War Hitler's planes repeatedly intruded into the Soviet Union and later an attack on the Soviet Union was started but in the end Hitler personally experienced the might of the Soviet Union. Here is what Khrushchov said to the ruling clique in the United States: "The Soviet Union is well able to repulse all who wish by means of pressure to obtain a decision favourable to the aggressor."

THIS brazen act of aggression committed by the United States against the Soviet Union has aroused deepest indignation not only among all the Soviet people but among the Chinese people and the people of various countries in the socialist camp as well. The socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is a great, unbreakable entity. The U.S. imperialist provocation against the Soviet Union is a provocation against the entire socialist camp and also a provocation against the 650 million Chinese people. We fully support the Soviet Government and people in their protest to, and condemnation of, the U.S. authorities.

Such U.S. military provocations against the Soviet Union are by no means accidental; they are the continuation of the policy of aggression and war pursued consistently over a long period of time by the ruling clique in the United States. Such a policy reflects the very nature of U.S. imperialism. In the circumstances where the East wind continues to prevail over the West wind and the forces of peace surpass the forces of war, the U.S. ruling clique has been compelled to make certain "peace" gestures. But its policy of aggression and war remains intact; its imperialist nature has not changed and will never change. Behind its peace facade, U.S. imperialism continues to increase its military strength and prepare for a new war at a faster tempo. During the recent period when U.S. planes twice intruded into the territorial air of the Soviet Union, the United States has been aggravating international tension in diverse ways in various parts of the world and carrying out aggressive activities.

The United States has never for a day ceased its arms expansion and war preparations. On April 6, after a meeting with officials of the Defense Department, Eisenhower decided to speed up the development of "Atlas" inter-continental ballistic missiles and submarines for launching "Polaris" missiles. The United States is also stepping up the development of "Skybolt" missiles to be launched by aircraft and, beginning in 1965, will build successively 23 air squadrons carrying such missiles. In April alone, it carried out 17 tests for launching various kinds of guided missiles. At home, starting May 3, it conducted a three-day "civil defense" atomic war exercise.

The United States continues to strengthen its military blocs while stepping up deployment of its war forces and

carrying out military manoeuvres. On April 28, the United States held a conference with the member states of CENTO in Teheran, Iran, making plans to set up a joint command for that aggressive bloc. This was followed by the conference of the council of ministers of the NATO bloc in early May at which U.S. Secretary of State Herter asked the North Atlantic countries to work for a "ten-year plan" for arms expansion and war preparations with all their resources. In early May, the United States shipped large quantities of artillery, rocket guns and other weapons to Guantanamo, its naval base in Cuba. It was announced by the U.S. Defense Department that an airborne "pentomic division" would be dispatched to Okinawa in June. On May 5, the U.S. House of Representatives approved the establishment of "Mace" missile bases in Okinawa and West Germany. Between March 28 and April 8, the United States together with Thailand, the Philippines, south Korea and the Chiang Kai-shek clique, conducted a so-called U.S.-Asia air weapons annual exercise at U.S. military bases in the Philippines. On April 28, it conducted military exercises known as "Sea Lion" with the naval and air forces of the seven SEATO member states on the seas off Bangkok and Manila. On May 4, atomic war exercises were staged by U.S. occupation forces in West Berlin.

The United States also continues to exert itself greatly in promoting the militarist forces in West Germany and Japan, two hotbeds of war. Following the U.S. announcement that West Germany would this year be supplied with atomic rocket weapons valued at 800 million marks as a measure to speed up its atomic armament, West Germany planned to set up 33 atomic missile battalions within the year. On April 15, a formal agreement was reached between Washington and Tokyo to assist Japan in the manufacture of 200 "Lockheed" jet fighters. With U.S. support, the Kishi government, in defiance of the Japanese people, is forcing the Japanese Diet to ratify the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty." U.S. imperialism, working hand in glove with the Japanese reactionaries to revive the militarist forces in Japan, poses an ever more serious threat to peace in the Far East.

The ruling clique in the United States is, as usual, pursuing a policy of reckless interference in the internal affairs of other countries. U.S. activities against the Cuban revolution have not ceased but are on the increase. On April 29, the Cuban Government made public the fact that a counter-revolutionary organization receiving U.S. instructions and aid had been uncovered. At the end of that month the United States instigated the Guatemalan Government to break off diplomatic relations with Cuba and request the Organization of American States to investigate the so-called incident of Cuban "intrusion" into Guatemala, in an attempt to create pretexts for armed U.S. intervention in Cuba. On April 20, together with Trujillo, the dictator in the Dominican Republic whom it supports, the United States contrived an armed rebellion in Venezuela in the hope of subverting the Venezuelan Government. Recently, when the south Korean people rose against the reactionary rule of Syngman Rhee, the United States first supported Rhee in

his sanguinary suppression of the people, but when popular pressure forced him to resign it trundled up a new puppet, Huh Chung, to replace the old one, all the while continuing to call Syngman Rhee, public enemy of the south Korean people, "the father of his country." Towards the patriotic struggle of the Turkish people against the U.S.-backed dictator Menderes, Washington is also playing the two-faced game of simultaneously acting tough and talking soft, giving continued support to the sanguinary rule of the Turkish reactionaries in the hope of quenching the flames of the Turkish people's wrath.

UNITED States' attacks and provocations against the socialist countries are growing more frequent with each passing day. On May 4 U.S. Secretary of State Herter openly slandered the Soviet Union as engaged in a "struggle for domination under the guise of . . . peaceful coexistence." On April 15, U.S. Under Secretary of State Dillon wildly calumniated the Soviet Union, saying that it was becoming "increasingly anxious to realize their expansionist ambitions." On May 2, the U.S. House of Representatives went so far as to adopt a resolution urging Eisenhower at the forthcoming summit conference between the East and West to raise what they called the question of restoring "fundamental freedoms" to the East European socialist countries. Brucker, U.S. Secretary of the Army, on May 3 slanderously labelled China the "rampant Chinese tiger." The United States is carrying on its military provocations and war threats against China. Its Pacific commander-in-chief, Felt, even declared threateningly in the latter part of April that "there is always a danger" of a "limited war with Red Chinese over Taiwan." U.S. planes and warships constantly intrude into our territorial air and waters. Between September 7, 1958, and April 28 of this year, such provocations took place on 94 occasions. U.S. planes also continuously harass our country via the Sino-Burmese and Sino-Indian borders.

Such activities by the U.S. imperialists aggravating international tension on the very eve of the summit conference cannot but arouse people's vigilance. The U.S. Government headed by Eisenhower was originally opposed to the convocation of the summit conference. It was only after the U.S. policy of aggression and war were everywhere driven to the wall and it had lost its military superiority that the U.S. Government reluctantly agreed to convene the summit conference. But from the series of actions mentioned above, it is evident that the U.S. Government does not approach the summit conference with sincerity. Responsible officials of the U.S. Government have of late made repeated "cold war" utterances and clamoured for a "policy of strength" and against agreement on major current international issues. Both U.S. Secretary of State Herter and U.S. Vice-President Nixon flatly rejected the Soviet proposal for general and complete disarmament on April 4 and 25 respectively. Herter stressed the point that "the military strength of NATO and our other collective arrangements will remain a cornerstone of this country's policy." Eaton, leader of the U.S. delegation to the conference of the tenation disarmament committee, declared on April 29 that

"we shall maintain those forces, those arms, those weapons, which we deem necessary to the protection of ourselves and those countries which care to associate themselves with us as allies." Under Secretary of State Dillon on April 20 even raised the cry to "relegate" the whole idea of peaceful coexistence "to the scrapheap," declaring that the U.S. "will not accept any arrangement which might become a first step toward the abandonment of West Berlin. . . ." He further insisted that "free election" was the only feasible way of settling the German question. Since responsible officials of the U.S. Government adhere to such an intransigent view, they have been doing their utmost to disseminate pessimism on the summit conference. Herter, for instance, said on April 4 that "if anyone looks for dramatic achievements at the summit he may be disappointed"; on May 6 he again declared that "exaggerated hopes for agreement (at the summit conference) should not be entertained."

The stand against peace and the challenge to the people of the world presented by Herter, Nixon, Dillon and the like is not the stand of Nixon, Herter and their kind alone but is also the stand of U.S. President Eisenhower who disguised himself as a "man of peace." At a press conference on April 27, Eisenhower openly avowed that in their talks Herter and the others had enunciated the principles of the foreign policy of the U.S. Government. And it was none other than Eisenhower himself who on May 7 ordered that underground nuclear tests be resumed. He even declared that his participation in the summit conference could not exceed seven days and that if the talks extended beyond that limit, Vice-President Nixon would attend in his place. Just as Comrade Khrushchov said, there is very little reason to hope that the U.S. Government is really seeking concrete means of settlement. Obviously, the guiding principle of the foreign policy of the ruling clique in the United States, represented by Eisenhower, is not to seek a relaxation of international tension but to persist in the cold war and arms race and even direct provocations. Such a foreign policy is an exact reflection of the interests of U.S. monopoly capital.

ALL this is proof positive that the inherently aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism has not changed and will never change. Although now there has been a fundamental shift in the relation of world forces and superiority no longer rests with imperialism, but with socialism, with the people of all lands who oppose imperialism and the forces defending world peace, and although imperialism can no longer carry out its plans of aggression, plunder and war with impunity as before, imperialism is after all imperialism and a wolf remains a wolf. Sometimes a wolf may put on a sheep's clothing but it does so only to swallow the sheep. While people the world over long for a relaxation of international tension and world peace, the U.S. imperialists are intent on aggravating the "cold war," arms expansion and war preparations. In the past period, the Soviet Government has made a series of efforts to bring about relaxation of international tension. Assuming a patient, conciliatory and accommodating attitude towards the West Berlin question, at the disarmament con-

ference, at the conference for the prohibition of nuclear tests and on other occasions, it has done its utmost to create a favourable atmosphere for the summit conference. But all these efforts have been interpreted by U.S. imperialists, whose nature is as the wolf's, as signs of Soviet weakness. Responsible officials of the U.S. Government headed by Eisenhower, instead of displaying a similarly conciliatory attitude, have brought the cold war machine into full operation, stepping up arms expansion and war preparations and even repeatedly sending aircraft to intrude into the Soviet Union in direct provocations. As Comrade Khrushchov said, "The Soviet people and our Government have always shown and show their peace-loving and friendly relations with the United States. However, in answer to this we received black ingratitude."

Since the aggressive activities of U.S. imperialism have become ever more frenzied, peace-loving people the world over must redouble their vigilance to safeguard world peace. The ultimate aim of U.S. imperialism is to dominate the world and enslave the people of various countries. To this end, it inevitably suppresses the national and democratic movements in various countries and all progressive and peaceful forces, expands its aggressive influence everywhere and inevitably regards the socialist camp, mighty bulwark of world peace headed by the Soviet Union, as a thorn in its side. To this end, U.S. imperialism pursues its "position of strength" and "brinkmanship" policies and even openly launches wars of aggression. When its war policy encounters obstacles, it turns to talk of "peaceful evolution" and "victory by peaceful means" to gain time to accelerate its arms expansion and war preparations. People the world over, therefore, should neither be alarmed or discouraged by U.S. imperialism's armed threats and attacks, nor allow themselves to be deceived or lulled by its sweet words.

MARXISM-Leninism maintains that aggression and war is the very nature of imperialism. Recognition of this irrefutable and never out-dated truth has particularly great and practical significance in the current struggle to defend world peace. To relax international tension and preserve world peace, all people in the world who love peace must redouble their efforts to expose and fight all activities of aggression and arms expansion and war preparations by the imperialist bloc headed by the United States and its "peace" conspiracy. World peace is currently the most important international issue of vital interest to the people of all countries. The Soviet Union, China and all other socialist countries consistently adhere to a peaceful foreign policy and strive to preserve world peace. Today, in view of the unparalleled strength of the world forces in defence of peace, first of all, that of the socialist camp, there exists the possibility of preventing world war. As Comrade Khrushchov pointed out, "We want peace. But to strive for peace doesn't mean to beg for peace." It should be noted that imperialism has never desired peaceful coexistence and will, as always, never miss an opportunity for expansion and aggression and to bully and intimidate the people of all countries. Isn't the U.S. planes' provocation against the Soviet

Union fresh evidence of that? It is necessary to expose and repulse the imperialists' designs for aggression unless one is prepared to submit to their bullying and allow them to do as they please. The more thoroughly imperialist activities for aggression and war preparations are exposed, the firmer the struggle and the more isolated imperialism becomes, the greater the guarantee for winning relaxation of international tension and safeguarding world peace. On the other hand, to fight shy of the struggle can only add to the imperialists' arrogance and give rein to their aggressive activities. And to conceal crimes for imperialism can only lull the vigilance of the people of all countries and increase the danger of an imperialist war of aggression to the detriment of the people of all countries. That U.S. imperialism now finds it increasingly difficult to carry out its plans for aggression and war is precisely because more and more people in all countries of the world have gradually seen through the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and are waging a more determined struggle against it.

When we point out the aggressive nature of imperialism and the leading role of U.S. imperialism in arms expansion and war preparations throughout the world, this by no means signifies that the U.S. imperialist plan of aggression and war will succeed or that our stand on and confidence in the preservation of peace will be shaken. On the contrary, we are firmly convinced that the struggle waged by the people of all lands against U.S. imperialism, against the policies of aggression and war and for world peace has unlimited, bright prospects. This is due primarily to the existence of the powerful socialist camp, the unbreakable unity of socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union and the unity and solidarity of socialist countries with the oppressed nations, the exploited people and peace-loving people throughout the world. The imperialists and their lackeys have left no stone unturned in their efforts to undermine the unity of the socialist countries and the unity between socialist countries and the people in the Asian, African and Latin American countries. But their shameless, despicable tricks will never succeed. The Chinese people, standing firmly with the people of all fraternal countries, are constantly on guard against the aggressive designs of U.S. imperialism and are ever ready to strike back resolutely. We have on many occasions declared that we cherish a warm love of world peace but do not fear war. If U.S. imperialism thinks that we can be bullied and dares invade the socialist countries, it would certainly come to grief. Today is the 15th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite Germany. Should U.S. imperialism go so far along the path of Hitler as to start a war of aggression, it would end in a failure more miserable than Hitler's. We are firmly convinced that the great socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, together with the workers' movement, movements for national independence and peace in various countries and all peace-loving forces, will certainly be able to shatter the aggressive designs and war plans of the imperialist bloc headed by the United States and uphold world peace.

Premier Chou En-lai in Viet Nam

PREMIER Chou En-lai's visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the rousing welcome accorded to him and his party were a striking demonstration of the fraternal and unbreakable friendship of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples linked together by the lofty ideals of proletarian internationalism.

Premier Chou En-lai, accompanied by Vice-Premier Chen Yi and other members of his party, arrived in Hanoi on May 10. A huge, enthusiastic crowd was on hand giving a tremendous cheer and waving flags and flowers as their plane landed. Premier Pham Van Dong and other leaders of the Viet Nam Lao Dong Party and the Viet Nam Government were on the airfield to greet them.

Speaking at the airport, Premier Chou En-lai said that China and Viet Nam are close neighbours and brothers in the big socialist family headed by the Soviet Union. "Our friendship," he said, "is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and is indestructible." "In the great cause of world peace and human progress and in building socialism, our two peoples will march ahead for ever, hand in hand," he declared.

Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi were accompanied by Premier Pham Van Dong to President Ho Chi Minh's residence. They drove together in an open car and the route was crowded. Nearly a hundred thousand Hanoi citizens turned out to welcome the guests. Workers, peasants, students, government workers and other city residents who lined the streets cheered and waved them with the flags of China and Viet Nam, bouquets of flowers. Hanoi was gay with lanterns, flowers and decorated arches.

President Ho Chi Minh greeted his guests with hearty embraces. The crowd gathered in front of his house cheered again and again.

At the grand state banquet in honour of the Chinese visitors which he gave that same evening, Premier Pham Van Dong warmly praised the achievements of the Chinese people in socialist construction. The general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune movement, he declared, were furthering China's progress in all fields, and the Chinese people were now advancing at a speed unthinkable under any other system. These miracles created by China, he added, were important contributions to the strengthening of the might of socialism and to the treasury of experience of socialist construction; they were an inspiration to the oppressed nations and the underdeveloped countries to go ahead with confidence and enthusiasm and build their independent economies and a happy life. The Vietnamese Premier also praised the peaceful foreign policy pursued by China and the Soviet Union and condemned the U.S. imperialist policy of arms expansion and war preparations. The Vietnamese people, he said, resolutely opposed the occupation of Taiwan by U.S. imperialism.

In his speech, Premier Chou En-lai expressed full support for the stand of the Government of the Demo-

cratic Republic of Viet Nam that the United States must be stopped in the strengthening of its military forces in south Viet Nam.

The two Premiers held cordial and fraternal talks.

Cordial talks were held on May 12 between the Chinese Communist Party Delegation led by Comrade Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and the Viet Nam Lao Dong Party Delegation led by Comrade Ho Chi Minh, President of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Lao Dong Party. Completely identical views were reached on all current major international issues and common questions concerning both fraternal Parties discussed at the talks.

The same day they arrived Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi visited the Thang Long Cigarette Factory of Hanoi, the Sao Vang Rubber Goods Factory and the Hanoi Soap Factory, which were built with Chinese aid.

On May 12, Premier Chou En-lai visited an agricultural producers' co-operative in a Hanoi suburb. He got a hearty welcome. Addressing its members he said that unity is strength and the strength of the socialist camp is invincible, and that if imperialism should dare to encroach upon us, they would suffer a quick and bitter defeat. On the same day, a hearty welcome was given to Premier Chou En-lai when he visited the Hanoi Polytechnical University.

On May 13, 80,000 Hanoi citizens gathered at a mass rally of welcome in the gaily decorated Ba Dinh Square. President Ho Chi Minh attended. He, Chou En-lai, Pham Van Dong and Chen Yi mounted the rostrum together to a wave of cheers. In his address on this occasion Premier Chou En-lai denounced the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war, and expressed firm support for the Vietnamese people in their struggle for the reunification of their motherland. President Ho Chi Minh, in his address, called on the Vietnamese people to enter into friendly emulation with the Chinese, Soviet and Korean peoples in construction.

The success of his visit was warmly praised by the Chinese and Vietnamese press. The editorial of *Renmin Ribao* of May 15 commented: "The talks held between the Party and government leaders of the two countries have not only strengthened the unbreakable unity and friendship between the two countries and the two fraternal Parties but are an important contribution to peace in Asia and throughout the world."

The editorial of the Vietnamese newspaper *Nhandan* of May 14 said: "The solidarity of Viet Nam and China is an asset of the socialist camp, and is also one of the important guarantees of victory in defending peace in Asia and throughout the world. Premier Chou En-lai's visit to Viet Nam has further strengthened this guarantee and has greatly inspired the people in north Viet Nam who are building socialism and all the Vietnamese people who are striving for the reunification of the motherland."

Joint Communiqué of Premier Chou En-lai And Premier Pham Van Dong

AT the invitation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Chou En-lai paid a visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam between May 9 and 14, 1960. He was accompanied in this visit by Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs Chen Yi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chang Han-fu and others.

During the visit, Premier Chou En-lai and his party were received by President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam Ho Chi Minh. During his visit in Viet Nam, Premier Chou En-lai had the opportunity of holding intimate meetings with the leaders of the Viet Nam Lao Dong Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and made extensive contacts with various sections of the Vietnamese people. Premier Chou En-lai and his party in different groups visited Hanoi, capital of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Haiphong, Honquang and some enterprises, a co-operative as well as cultural institutions. Everywhere they went, infinitely profound and warm feelings for the representatives of the fraternal Chinese people were shown by the Vietnamese people.

Intimate talks were held between Premier Chou En-lai and Premier Pham Van Dong of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on international questions of common interest to the two countries and the question of further consolidating and developing friendly co-operation between the two countries, and completely identical views were reached.

Taking part also in the talks on the side of the People's Republic of China were: Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs Chen Yi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chang Han-fu, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Viet Nam Ho Wei, economic representative of the People's Republic of China in Viet Nam Fang Yi, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission Wang Kuang-wei, Deputy Director of the Office of the State Council in Charge of Foreign Affairs Chang Yen, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Chiao Kuan-hua, Deputy Director of the Secretariat of the Premier of the State Council Lo Ching-chang and Director of the Second Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Chen Shu-liang.

Taking part also in the talks on the side of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam were: Vice-Premier Phan Ke Toai, Chairman of the National Planning Board Nguyen Duy Trinh, Minister of Industry Le Thanh Nghi, Vice-Chairman of the National Planning Board Nguyen Van Tran, Minister of Foreign Trade Phan Anh, Minister of Culture Hoang Minh Giam, Vice-Chairman of the National Scientific Research Board Nguyen Xien, Minister of Agriculture Nghiem Xuan Yem, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Ung Van Khiem and Ambassador Ex-

traordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China Tran Tu Binh.

The two Premiers noted with satisfaction that recently the international situation had eased to a certain extent and was developing in a direction favourable to world peace and socialism. This was a result of repeated struggles waged by the forces of socialism headed by the great Soviet Union, the forces of the national independence movement and the forces of peace and democracy against the imperialist forces of war.

The two Premiers expressed warm welcome for the untiring efforts made by the Soviet Union to relax international tension. Chairman N.S. Khrushchov's visits to the United States and other countries had made positive contributions to the safeguarding and consolidating of world peace.

The two Premiers were of the common view that the East-West conference of heads of government of big powers to be held in Paris was an important event in international life. They expressed the hope that this conference would achieve results favourable to world peace. In the present age, the question of reduction of armaments has been given an important place, and the Soviet Government's proposals on this question conform to the vital interests of the broad masses of people of the world. The two Premiers reiterated that the Governments of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of China fully supported the proposals of the Soviet Government for general disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear weapons. The two Premiers considered that the German question required an urgent solution and declared their support to the stand of the Governments of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic for the conclusion of a peace treaty with the two German states and turning West Berlin into a free city.

The two Premiers pointed out that, although compelled by circumstances to make certain gestures for relaxation, the imperialists, first and foremost those in power in the United States, still persisted to the best of their ability in their policy of "positions of strength," implemented their policy of aggression, energetically undertook an arms drive, developed rocket bases, stepped up the establishment and consolidation of aggressive military blocs, vigorously revived West German and Japanese militarism and thus created again sources of war in Europe and Asia; they had again and again obstructed the settlement of important international questions and continued to intervene against and suppress the revolutionary movements of the peoples of various countries. Recently, U.S. imperialism again flagrantly created tension, acted in an arrogant and wanton way, and tried to sabotage the forthcoming summit conference. The U.S. imperialists dispatched military reconnoitring aeroplanes to cross the border of the Soviet Union and penetrate deep into its

interior; this constituted not only an act of aggression against the Soviet Union, but also a provocation against the entire socialist camp. The Vietnamese and Chinese peoples firmly support the resolute attitude adopted by the Soviet Union towards this aggressive act. The Vietnamese and Chinese peoples as well as other peace-loving peoples of the world must heighten their vigilance and strive tirelessly to strengthen their fight against all the schemes of the bellicose U.S. imperialists.

The two Premiers noted with pleasure that the socialist camp headed by the great Soviet Union had become mightier and more united than ever before. The tremendous achievements gained by the socialist countries in industry, agriculture, science and technology and their foreign policy of unswervingly opposing aggressive war and upholding peace have won them ever higher prestige, and are exerting ever stronger influence internationally. This constitutes the main factor relaxing the international situation. The scheme of the imperialists, the modern revisionists and the reactionaries in various countries to split the socialist camp has suffered disastrous defeat. The two Premiers emphatically pointed out that the solidarity and unity of the socialist countries loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism and Marxism-Leninism was the reliable guarantee of world peace and the victory of socialism. The two Premiers unanimously expressed the firm will that on the basis of the Declaration of the 1957 Moscow Meeting of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist Countries, the two countries would continue to strive energetically to increase the might and strengthen the unshakable unity of the socialist camp.

The two Premiers noted with pleasure that, in recent years, the movements to oppose imperialism and colonialism and to win and preserve national independence and democratic freedoms in Asia, Africa and Latin America had undergone an unprecedentedly vigorous development. The two Premiers warmly hailed the newly independent African states, and pledged resolute support to the just struggles of the African peoples under colonial domination. The two Premiers expressed strong opposition to the continued, obstinate pursuance by the French colonialists of their aggressive war against Algeria, and voiced sharp condemnation of the authorities of the Union of South Africa for their acts of racial discrimination, barbarous persecution and massacre against the South African people. The present age is that of the collapse of colonialism. The entire African continent is standing up. The African peoples will certainly wipe out the colonialists, and smash the scheme of U.S. imperialism to take over the positions of the other imperialist powers in Africa. The peoples of Viet Nam and China resolutely support the Cuban people's struggle to oppose intervention by U.S. imperialism so as to consolidate their national independence and democratic freedoms. The peoples of many other Latin American countries are launching broad national and democratic movements to oppose U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, the dictators. Recently, the peoples of south Korea, Japan and Turkey, in defiance of frantic suppression by the reactionary ruling groups have put up heroic struggles to win national independence and democratic freedoms. The Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance not only damages the national interests of Japan, but also threatens the peace and security of China,

the Soviet Union, Viet Nam and the whole of Southeast Asia. The peoples of China and Viet Nam who are still subjected to imperialist aggression and interference cherish a profound sympathy for the peoples of south Korea, Japan and Turkey who are in the midst of great distress and misery. The two Premiers expressed their all-out support for the just patriotic struggles of the peoples of south Korea, Japan and Turkey, and fully endorsed the various proposals put forward by the Korean Democratic People's Republic to the south Korean people. The two Premiers pointed out once again that the peoples of Viet Nam and China, who had been subjected to colonialist and imperialist aggression and domination and had now attained independence and sovereignty, would for ever remain the closest comrades-in-arms of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, and that the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of China firmly supported the struggles in these areas for national independence and democratic freedoms.

The two Premiers considered that the Bandung spirit and the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence had in the past five years demonstrated their great vitality. The hypocritical features of U.S. imperialism and its scheme to undermine the Bandung spirit and sow dissension have been more and more seen through by the peoples of Asia and Africa. The two Premiers warmly welcomed the good results achieved by the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference held in Conakry in April 1960. The signing of the Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and Agreement on the Boundary Question, and that of the Sino-Nepalese Treaty of Peace and Friendship and Agreement on the Boundary Question are great victories for the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Premier Chou En-lai's recent visits to Burma, India, Nepal and Cambodia have proved China's sincere desire for peace and friendship with other Asian countries and are an important contribution to the consolidation and cementing of friendly relations between Asian countries. The two Premiers expressed the firm conviction that in settling disputes between certain Asian countries, however complicated these questions left over from the past might be, appropriate solutions could be found provided all the parties concerned cherish the sincere desire to negotiate with each other in a friendly spirit and in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The two Premiers believed that continued promotion of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung spirit would be of great significance to the cause of Asian-African solidarity and to the defence of peace in Asia and the world. The proposal of the Government of the People's Republic of China for the conclusion of a peace pact of mutual non-aggression by countries of Asia and the Pacific region so as to make this area a zone free of nuclear weapons is an important peace initiative fully in the interest of the peace and tranquillity of Asia and the world. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam wholeheartedly supports the above-mentioned proposal of the Government of the People's Republic of China.

In discussing the situation in Indo-China, the two Premiers expressed concern over the current situation in Laos. The Geneva agreements on the question of Laos and the Vientiane agreements have continued to be subjected to serious violation and the United States has

continued to carry out gross interference in the internal affairs of Laos. At present, the patriotic people in Laos are still being suppressed and persecuted. Prince Souphanouvong and the other leaders of the Neo Lao Haksat Party are still imprisoned illegally. The reactivation of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos is being obstructed. The two Premiers pointed out with emphasis that continuation of the current situation in Laos would be dangerous. They reiterated that the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of China had always hoped to maintain good-neighbourly relations with the Kingdom of Laos on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, and considered that provided the parties concerned were willing to settle the existing questions by means of peaceful consultation, the situation in Laos could be restored to normal. The two Premiers held that the leaders of the Neo Lao Haksat Party headed by Prince Souphanouvong should regain freedom, that the International Commission should resume its activities, that the civil war in Laos should stop, and that the Geneva agreements should be truly respected and scrupulously implemented.

The two Premiers expressed satisfaction with the implementation of the Geneva agreements in Cambodia. They saw that, in spite of the wanton pressure and provocation by the imperialists and their lackeys, Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Royal Cambodian Government had actively striven to safeguard independence and sovereignty and resolutely followed the path of peace and neutrality. This endeavour is an important contribution to the cause of safeguarding peace in Indo-China and Southeast Asia.

At present, because the United States has engaged in ever-increasing disruptive activities to obstruct the unification of Viet Nam in an attempt to turn south Viet Nam into a U.S. military base and colony, the implementation of the Geneva agreements on Viet Nam is confronted with numerous difficulties. Nearly six years have passed since the signing of the Geneva agreements, yet Viet Nam remains divided, and the south Viet Nam authorities abetted by the United States not only have rejected reasonable proposals put forth by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, but are stepping up arms expansion and war preparations as well as their extremely brutal suppression of the south Vietnamese people. Of late, they further promulgated the fascist law No. 10 of 1959, and agreed with the United States on the unlawful increase of the number of military personnel in the U.S. Military Aid and Advisory Group in south Viet Nam. The two Premiers unanimously held that the Co-Chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indo-China and the member states of the international commission should, in fulfilment of their responsibility, adopt resolute and effective measures to check the acts of the United States and the south Viet Nam authorities in violation of the agreements and ensure that the Geneva agreements on Viet Nam be respected and fully implemented so as to contribute to the safeguarding of the peace and tranquillity in Indo-China and Southeast Asia.

During the talks the two Premiers exchanged views on socialist construction in their respective countries. Premier Chou En-lai expressed sincere admiration for the socialist transformation being carried out successfully and the tremendous achievements gained on the industrial,

agricultural, cultural, educational and other fronts of socialist construction by the fraternal Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Viet Nam Lao Dong Party headed by President Ho Chi Minh. Premier Pham Van Dong expressed great pleasure at the tremendous achievements scored by the fraternal Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and considered China's general line for building socialism, the great leap forward in industrial and agricultural production and the development of people's communes to be significant creations and valuable experience of the Chinese people in socialist construction. The two Premiers expressed infinite confidence in the bright prospects of the socialist construction of their respective countries.

The two Premiers expressed deep satisfaction with the development of friendly co-operation between the two countries. Since November 1956 when Premier Chou En-lai visited the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, this relationship has been further consolidated and developed in all aspects. It is in full conformity with the interests of the peoples of the two fraternal countries, and has played an important role in safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia and the world. The extensive co-operation between the two countries in socialist construction in the economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields has been continuously strengthened. This is an expression of the unbreakable relationship of friendship and mutual help among the brotherly countries in the socialist camp, which is based on the Marxist-Leninist principle of national equality and spirit of proletarian internationalism. Premier Pham Van Dong expressed the heartfelt thanks of the Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam for the assistance rendered to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam by the People's Republic of China. The assistance given to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam by the People's Republic of China in finance, materials, equipment, experience and experts has played an important role in Viet Nam's economic construction and cultural development, as well as the raising of its people's living standards, and has been a strong support to the Vietnamese people who are struggling for the reunification of their motherland. The two Premiers unanimously held that the friendly co-operation between the two countries based on Marxism-Leninism is a strong guarantee for the independence and prosperity of the two countries.

The two Premiers decided that the two countries would in the future exert every possible effort to further consolidate and develop their ever-flourishing great friendship. The two Premiers were of the firm belief that the present visit of Premier Chou En-lai to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the intimate talks between the two Premiers would not only further enhance the profound friendship between the two fraternal countries, but also contribute to the strengthening of the solidarity and unity of the socialist camp and conduce to the consolidation of a lasting peace in Asia and the world.

(Signed) **CHOU EN-LAI**
Premier of the State Council
of the
People's Republic of China

(Signed) **PHAM VAN DONG**
Premier of the
Democratic Republic of
Viet Nam

Hanoi, May 14, 1960

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Viet Nam State Banquet

Following is the full text of the speech made by Premier Chou En-lai at the state banquet given in his honour by Premier Pham Van Dong on May 10, 1960.—Ed.

**Dear Comrade President Ho Chi Minh,
Dear Comrade Premier Pham Van Dong,
Dear Comrades and Friends:**

We are greatly honoured and glad that Premier Pham Van Dong has given us this grand and enthusiastic banquet which provides us with the opportunity to meet with our dear Vietnamese comrades and friends. Allow me, in the name of Comrade Chen Yi and myself, to express heartfelt gratitude to the host of today's banquet, and extend hearty greetings to all comrades and friends here present.

In coming once again on a friendly visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam after our visit to four friendly countries, I and Comrade Chen Yi are moved particularly by feelings of close affection and joy. We are moved by feelings of close affection because we are meeting old friends whom we have not seen for a long time, and because we are together with the fraternal Vietnamese people. Coming to Viet Nam, we feel as if we have returned home. We feel joyous because the industrious and courageous Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Viet Nam Lao Dong Party and President Ho Chi Minh, have not only completed the task of economic rehabilitation but also achieved a series of successes in carrying out the Three-Year Plan to develop and transform the economy and for cultural development. These successes have laid the foundation for building socialism in the northern part of Viet Nam and demonstrated the great initiative and creativeness of the Vietnamese people under a socialist system. Our present visit is being made at a time when the Vietnamese people have successfully completed the Second National Assembly elections, and are enthusiastically carrying out socialist emulation to welcome the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic. This visit takes place also on the eve of the 70th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh—the beloved leader of the Vietnamese people. It is indeed a precious occasion for us to be together with the Vietnamese people in such vibrant and felicitous days. Here, on behalf of the Chinese people, I wish President Ho Chi Minh eternal youth and long life, and the fraternal Vietnamese people more brilliant achievements in the cause of socialist construction.

Since my previous visit to your country, three and a half years have elapsed, in which tremendous progress have been made by our two countries in construction, and great changes favourable to world peace, national independence and socialism have taken place in the entire international situation. The socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union has become more powerful, the national and democratic revolutionary movements are surging in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the struggle of the people throughout the world for peace and democracy continues on the upswing, and the imperialist camp is daily sinking into a state of disintegration and overwhelming

difficulties. Thanks to the common efforts of the socialist camp and all peace-loving forces the world over, there has appeared a certain degree of relaxation in the international situation. This is an encouragement to our two countries and all other peace-loving countries and peoples of the world. But the imperialist bloc of aggression headed by the United States has not laid down the butcher's knife. On the contrary, taking advantage of this situation, they have continued with arms expansion and war preparations, continued to strengthen their military alliances and establish military bases, worked actively to revive West German and Japanese militarism, obstructed general disarmament, by all ways and means, and even made flagrant military provocations in many areas of the world. After all, imperialism is imperialism; its fundamental nature will never change. On the other hand, however, so long as there exist the threat, oppression, exploitation, plunder and intervention of imperialism against the peoples of the world, the struggle of the peoples against imperialism and its stooges will never end. The recent struggle of the south Korean and Turkish people is convincing proof of this. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out a few days ago, the struggle of the south Korean and Turkish people indicates that the storm of struggles waged by the oppressed peoples of the various countries in Asia against imperialism and its lackeys would witness an even greater upsurge. The life of the imperialists has become increasingly difficult and the prospects of the struggle for a lasting world peace have never been so favourable as today. Together with the Vietnamese people, the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and all other peace-loving countries and peoples of the world, the Chinese people will make steadfast efforts to strive for a lasting world peace and promote human progress.

U.S. intervention in the southern part of Viet Nam, which has become increasingly flagrant, is one aspect of the intensified U.S. efforts to expand armaments and prepare for war in all parts of the world. We clearly remember the solemn pledge made by the U.S. Government at the 1954 Geneva Conference that they will not use armed force to impair the Geneva agreements. But recently, abetted by the south Vietnamese authorities, the U.S. Government has gone so far in further aggravating the situation as attempting to increase the personnel of the military assistance advisory group, which it has unlawfully introduced into south Viet Nam, so that south Viet Nam may be turned even further into a U.S. military base and colony. This is the latest of a series of U.S. violations of the Geneva agreements in the past six years. We fully support the stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam that the United States must be stopped in the strengthening of its military forces in south Viet Nam. The increasingly flagrant intervention of the United States in south Viet Nam can only serve to arouse the people's resistance in the southern part of Viet Nam and will in the end result in the opposite of the wishes of the United States. We are of the firm conviction that the sacred aspirations of the Vietnamese

people to reunify their motherland will certainly be fulfilled.

The friendship between China and Viet Nam is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and is indestructible. Since the 1957 Moscow Meeting of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist Countries, the friendly relations between our two countries have further developed on the basis of the Moscow Declaration. Mutual aid and co-operation between our two countries in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields have become even closer. We have all along supported each other in the struggle to oppose imperialist aggression and war and to safeguard peace in Asia and the world. We have extended greater help to and learnt more from each other in the cause of socialist construction, and friendly contacts between the Governments and people of our two countries have become increasingly frequent. Last year, President Ho Chi Minh, whom the Chinese people love and respect, led personally the Delegation of the Viet Nam Lao Dong Party and Government to take part in the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's

Republic of China. This was a great encouragement to the Chinese people striving to accelerate their socialist construction. The mutual aid and co-operation between us has not only promoted the common upsurge of our two countries' economy and strengthened the unity of the socialist camp, but served also to preserve peace in Asia and the world. The Chinese people will always march hand in hand with the industrious and gallant Vietnamese people in pursuance of the lofty cause of building socialism, striving for human progress and safeguarding world peace.

I now propose a toast,

To the prosperity of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam,

To the everlasting fraternal friendship of the Chinese and Vietnamese people,

To the great unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union,

To peace in Asia and the world,

To the health of Premier Pham Van Dong, and

To the health and long life of President Ho Chi Minh!

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Hanoi Mass Rally

Following is the full text of Premier Chou En-lai's speech made at the Hanoi mass rally on May 13, 1960. — Ed.

**Respected President Ho Chi Minh,
Dear Comrade Premier Pham Van Dong,
Dear Comrade Tran Duy Hung, Chairman of the
Administrative Committee of Hanoi,
Dear Comrades and Friends:**

After three and a half years of parting, we are very happy to meet again with the representatives of people from all walks of life in the capital of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic. We are particularly glad because our meeting takes place at the advent of a series of major events, bringing happiness to the Vietnamese people. Not long ago, you celebrated the 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Viet Nam Lao Long Party, and successfully completed the Second National Assembly elections. You will soon celebrate the 70th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh, the beloved leader of the Vietnamese people, and the 15th anniversary of the founding of the great Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. We are highly honoured to share your joy at such a moment. I have the honour, on behalf of the Chinese people to extend heartiest congratulations to all the people of Viet Nam.

Three and a half years is but a brief moment, yet, the Vietnamese people have made in this period such brilliant achievements and changed to such a great extent the features of your country! You healed very quickly the wounds of war. You entered in 1958 the new stage of socialist revolution and socialist construction. You are successfully carrying out the three-year plan to develop and transform the national economy and for cultural development. The socialist transformation of agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce will

soon be completed in the main. The output value of industry and handicrafts has risen by leaps and bounds at the annual average rate of nearly 30 per cent. New state-owned industrial enterprises have mushroomed. New products, never manufactured before, are being mass produced. In agriculture, the output rose sharply, thanks to a series of measures to increase production, particularly the building of water conservancy projects. 1959, a year in which the northern part of Viet Nam suffered from extremely great natural calamities, was turned into a year of unprecedented bumper harvests by the Vietnamese people who have just started to organize themselves. The gross output of rice in 1959 reached 5,194,000 tons, which more than doubled that of the peak prewar year. At present, the rice output of the Viet Nam Democratic Republic has leapt forward to take first place in Southeast Asia, whether calculated in terms of per hectare or per capita yield. The Vietnamese people, industrious, wise and frugal, have every reason to take pride in such great achievements. The Chinese people and all other peoples of the socialist camp hail your tremendous gains.

In contrast with the prosperity of the northern part of Viet Nam, the southern part of Viet Nam is a scene of misery. The southern part of Viet Nam has been known as a "rice granary." Its rice output before the war was about twice as much as that of the northern part, but in 1959 only amounted roughly to half that of the north. Its light industry, hit by a flood of foreign goods, especially the so-called "aid" materials from the United States, is in a recession. Bankruptcy in the countryside and worsening conditions in industry have resulted in serious unemployment and starvation, and the masses of people in south Viet Nam living in abysmal misery. This striking contrast testifies to the great creativeness of the people in north Viet Nam who have taken their destiny

into their own hands, to the correct leadership of the Viet Nam Lao Dong Party headed by President Ho Chi Minh and to the incomparable superiority of the socialist system. As time goes on, through their struggles for national independence and for democracy and freedom, more and more people in south Viet Nam will draw the proper conclusion. This will have far-reaching effects on promoting the peaceful reunification of your motherland.

In the past three years and more, the Chinese people have also made rather remarkable achievements in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and relying on the "three wondrous master keys" of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune, the Chinese people in 1959 fulfilled, three years ahead of schedule, the targets for major products of the Second Five-Year Plan. At present, in order to fulfil and overfulfil the 1960 national economic plan, our people are engaged in a vigorous movement to increase production and practise economy, centred round technical innovations and technical revolution. While consolidating and developing rural people's communes, we have also started to set up people's communes in the urban areas. The Chinese people are determined to catch up with and surpass Britain in the output of major industrial products in less than ten years and set up in the main an integrated economic system; we are determined to fulfil ahead of schedule the 1956-67 National Programme for Agricultural Development and basically realize agricultural mechanization and extensive building of water conservancy works, and to realize to a considerable extent electrification; we are determined to continue the cultural revolution, make elementary, secondary and spare-time education universal in the main, and fulfil ahead of schedule the 1956-67 programme for scientific and technical development. We firmly believe that so long as we continue to hold high the three red banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's communes, we will surely be able to build our country relatively quickly into a socialist country with highly developed modern industry, modern agriculture and modern science and culture.

In the past three and a half years, not only has the internal situation of our two countries improved day by day, but the world situation has also become increasingly favourable to socialism and world peace. The socialist camp led by the Soviet Union has become even stronger and more united. The tempo of construction in all socialist countries has speeded up. The peace efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have become ever more popular. At the same time, national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the struggle for democracy and socialism by the people in the capitalist countries have developed on a new and greater scale. The inner contradictions of the imperialist camp continue to widen, and the imperialist countries are in a more and more difficult and isolated position. The situation of the East wind prevailing over the West wind, as Chairman Mao Tse-tung pointed out more than two years ago, is becoming more obvious day by day. The days of imperialism are numbered.

Under the circumstances in which the balance of world forces is increasingly unfavourable to imperialism and

war, the imperialists, especially the U.S. imperialists, have tried to adopt more cunning and deceptive tactics to carry out their policy of war and aggression. By spreading the "smokescreen of peace" to create the false impression that imperialism also loves peace, they hope to put the people of the world off guard, and demoralize them in their revolutionary struggles and in the fight for world peace. At the same time, they are continuing as before, to obstruct a settlement of major international questions, to expand arms and make war preparations, to expand their overseas military bases, to strengthen the aggressive military blocs and to foster impatiently the growth of West German and Japanese militarist forces, so as to turn the two countries into hotbeds of a new war. On the eve of the forthcoming East-West summit conference, the U.S. imperialists have made flagrant military provocations against the Soviet Union by time and again sending aircraft to intrude into its air space with the deliberate intention of aggravating international tension. This has thoroughly exposed the true vicious countenance of U.S. imperialism. We firmly support the staunch attitude taken by the Soviet Government in dealing with this serious provocation. Any provocation against the Soviet Union is a provocation against the entire socialist camp. We resolutely demand that the United States stop these provocative acts against the entire socialist camp and the peace-loving people of the whole world. No amount of whitewash will cover the fact that the basic nature of imperialism can never change. From their own experience, the peoples of China and Viet Nam clearly understand this fact. It is precisely U.S. imperialism which has occupied China's territory of Taiwan, even to this day. Again, it is precisely U.S. imperialism which has ceaselessly sent military personnel into south Viet Nam and tried its utmost to prevent the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan, and they firmly support the Vietnamese people in their just struggle for the peaceful reunification of their motherland. Puppet regimes, slavishly obeying every dictate of the imperialists and running counter to the will of their own people, cannot last for long even though bolstered by the bayonets of their foreign masters. The ignominious downfall of Syngman Rhee in south Korea is a vivid example.

Viet Nam is a single country extending from Lang Son to Ca Mau. The Vietnamese people is a gallant people with a tradition of prolonged struggles against imperialism. We are convinced that with the all-out support of the mighty socialist camp and all peace-loving peoples, the people of Viet Nam will surely win final victory in their just cause for the peaceful reunification of their motherland.

China and Viet Nam are neighbours closely related like the lips and the teeth; our two peoples are brothers sharing the common weal and woe. We are both socialist countries; our solidarity is cemented and developed under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism, and is therefore indestructible. The peoples of our two countries have sympathized with and supported each other and formed a militant friendship ever since our struggles for national liberation and against imperialism. After taking the common road of socialism, our two countries are united in the big family of socialism headed by the Soviet Union.

Our two countries are supporting, assisting, co-operating and co-ordinating with each other to bring about a common upsurge in our socialist construction. In international affairs, our two countries are waging a common struggle to oppose imperialism, support the revolutionary as well as national liberation movements of the people of various countries and for world peace. Our achievements in construction are great. The international situation in general is in our favour. Our prospects are infinitely bright. Let us unite even closer, work hard, persist in struggle, and we will certainly win final victory

in our lofty cause of socialism and world peace, in spite of all desperate struggles by imperialism.

Long live the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam!

Long live the unbreakable fraternal friendship of the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples!

Long live the great unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union!

Long live the Viet Nam Lao Dong Party!

Long live President Ho Chi Minh!

Premier Chou En-lai's Visit to Cambodia

THE visit by Premier Chou En-lai to Cambodia between May 5 and 9 had been remarkable for its demonstrations of friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples. The Cambodian people cheered their Chinese guests wherever they went—in Phnom Penh, Kompong Cham, Kampot, or Siem Reap. There was a festive mood everywhere. Premier Chou En-lai held talks with Prince Sihanouk and Premier Pho Proeung, and a joint statement was signed.

In our last issue, we reported on the first two days of Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi's itinerary. On the third day, May 7, the Chinese Premier and Vice-Premier, accompanied by Prince Sihanouk, flew to Kompong Cham to attend the opening ceremony of the Cambodian Royal Textile Mill built there with Chinese help. Kompong Cham city has 20,000 residents but they were warmly welcomed by 40,000 people from all over Kompong Cham Province. Shouts of "Long live Sino-Cambodian friendship!" rang out as Premier Chou En-lai and Prince Sihanouk drove from the airport to the textile mill. Premier Chou En-lai stressed in his speech at the ceremony that the completion of this mill showed that the Cambodian people, under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk, had not only the determination but also the ability to develop their own national industry. The Chinese and Cambodian peoples, he continued, were determined to rely on their own diligent hands and on mutual aid and co-operation among friendly countries to build up their countries step by step. He stressed that "whatever the Western countries can do, surely we Asian and African countries can do also."

After the opening ceremony at the mill, Premier Chou En-lai, accompanied by Prince Sihanouk, went on a visit to Kampot. When they drove from Pong Tuk airport to Prince Sihanouk's seaside villa, they were cheered by crowds on both sides of the road all along the 20-kilometre route. Many villagers greeted their distinguished Chinese visitor holding up portraits of Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, and Chen Yi. Floral arches erected on the road carried "Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung!" and other slogans. In the afternoon, when Premier Chou En-lai visited the Lampon Reservoir near Kampot and personally opened the sluice gate of the reservoir, he was again warmly cheered by thousands

who had come from surrounding villages and waited for him for three or four hours.

On May 8, a grand reception was given in honour of Premier Chou En-lai's visit by Wang Yu-ping, Chinese Ambassador to Cambodia. This was followed by a banquet given by the Chinese Premier himself to thank his Cambodian hosts for their warm reception and enthusiastic welcome. In his speech at the banquet, Premier Chou En-lai expressed great admiration for the achievements made by Cambodia in construction, the unity of the Cambodian people, the development of the youth organization, the success of Prince Sihanouk's leadership and the victory of the policy of peace and neutrality untiringly pursued by the Cambodian Government. The Chinese Premier declared: "We 650 million people of China extend full support to Prince Sihanouk's leadership and the policy of peace and neutrality adopted by him."

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Chen Yi and other members of their party concluded their visit and left Phnom Penh on May 9. Prince Sihanouk, who was at the airport to see them off, said that the new Joint Statement confirmed the unreserved support of the Chinese nation to small peaceful countries facing disaster through the schemes of imperialists and annexationists. He affirmed that the relations between China and Cambodia constitute an example and an encouragement to all peoples and countries which are resolutely striving for peace with the sole object of working for their own happiness and prosperity. Prince Sihanouk expressed satisfaction with the attitude of Chinese nationals in Cambodia, who, he said, "faithfully observe our laws and our policy of neutrality and on their own initiative, take part in the work of developing our national economy." He also expressed thanks for the "precious and disinterested aid from China." "This aid," the Prince continued, "is helpful both now and in the future to the complete fulfilment of our country's construction." In his farewell speech, Premier Chou En-lai said: "Cambodia's policy of peace and neutrality is a correct one. Cambodia's construction is achieving results. You are united from top to bottom, and your people are industrious and courageous. Such a country and people is invincible." Their speeches were punctuated by thunderous applause.

Commenting on the state visit, the May 10 editorial of *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily) declared that the Sino-Cambodian Joint Statement demonstrates that Premier Chou En-lai's visit has further strengthened the relations of friendly co-operation between China and Cambodia. Prince Sihanouk, in a leading article of the Cambodian weekly *The Nationalist* on May 7, writes: "The Chinese Government and people have shown the whole world that New China treats such a small country as Cambodia with

as much respect as it does the big powers. What is also highly gratifying to us is that Mr. Chou En-lai's second visit to our country will have a favourable influence on our future, while certain neighbouring countries want to see our destruction."

Following is the text of the Joint Statement issued by Premier Chou En-lai and Premier Pho Proeung on May 8, 1960, in Phnom Penh.

Sino-Cambodian Joint Statement

At the invitation of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, paid a state visit to Cambodia from May 5 to 9, 1960. They were accompanied by Chang Han-fu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other members of the delegation of the People's Republic of China.

As in November 1956, the Cambodian people welcomed Premier Chou En-lai and other members of the Chinese delegation with exceptional enthusiasm.

Premier Chou En-lai and Marshal Chen Yi expressed heartfelt gratitude to the Cambodian Government and people for their warm hospitality and enthusiastic welcome.

On the afternoon of May 5, 1960, Her Majesty the Queen and the Council of Regency received Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premier Chen Yi and members of the Chinese delegation at the Plahap Bevea Vinichha'i in the Royal Palace.

Premier Chou En-lai and members of the Chinese delegation then went to Plahap Mohamondi to pay homage at the bier of His Majesty the late King.

During his visit in Cambodia, the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China noted with satisfaction the achievements in economic and social construction gained by the Cambodian people under the leadership of His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk, and wished them new achievements in all fields hereafter. He participated in the inauguration ceremonies of the Stung Meanchey Radio Station and Kompong Cham Textile Mill and visited the Dey Et Plywood Factory which were built with Chinese economic aid.

Premier Chou En-lai held talks with His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk and Premier Pho Proeung of the Royal Cambodian Government.

In the talks, both sides exchanged views extensively on questions relating to the two countries and current international questions in general. The talks were held in an atmosphere of sincerity and frankness.

On behalf of the Royal Cambodian Government and the Cambodian people, His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk expressed gratitude to the People's Republic of China for its valuable contributions to the social and economic development of Cambodia.

Premier Chou En-lai stressed that the fruitful co-operation between the Kingdom of Cambodia and the

People's Republic of China was an example of good international relations between countries with different political systems. He held that the Royal Cambodian Government's policy of strict neutrality served the cause of world peace, and he fully agreed with the peaceful approach of the Royal Cambodian Government. He once again encouraged the overseas Chinese in Cambodia to abide strictly by the laws and regulations of the country in which they reside.

Both sides reiterated their belief that the preservation of peace lay in respecting without reservations the agreements already concluded, and in carrying out sincerely the Five Principles and settling international disputes through peaceful means by large and small countries alike. Both sides denounced the attempts to occupy the territory of neighbouring countries by armed force.

Both sides expressed the hope that concrete results would be obtained at the forthcoming summit conference, and, in particular, agreements should be reached on the questions of banning nuclear weapons and general disarmament.

Both sides reiterated that in international relations, the principle of complete equality among large and small countries should be strictly adhered to.

Both sides pledged firm support to the people of Asia and Africa in their just cause to oppose colonialism and racial discrimination and to strive for and defend national independence.

The Governments of the two countries were happy to see the extremely satisfactory achievements made by the two countries in the field of economic and cultural co-operation, and in view of the continuous growth of friendly relations between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Cambodia since 1956, the two Governments decided to develop further their co-operation in all fields.

On behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of China, Premier Chou En-lai invited His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk and His Excellency Pho Proeung, Premier of the Royal Cambodian Government, to pay a friendly visit to China at their convenience, and this invitation was gladly accepted by Prince Sihanouk and Premier Pho Proeung.

(Signed) **CHOU EN-LAI**
Premier of the State Council
of the
People's Republic of China
Phnom Penh, May 8, 1960

(Signed) **PHO PROEUNG**
Premier of the
Government of the Kingdom
of Cambodia

Premier Chou En-lai's Press Conference In Phnom Penh

PREMIER Chou En-lai held a press conference at the Hotel of the Foreign Ministry of the Royal Cambodian Government in the evening of May 8 and answered questions from Cambodian and foreign correspondents.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi, Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Han-fu and Chinese Ambassador to Cambodia Wang Yeping were present at the conference. Present also were Hing Kun Thell, First Vice-President of the National Assembly, Tep Phan, Second Vice-Premier and concurrently Foreign Minister of the Royal Cambodian Government, and Chau Seng, Minister of Information.

Premier Chou En-lai: The Sino-Cambodian Joint Statement has been released. I do not intend to say anything more. If you gentlemen have any questions, please go ahead.

A.P. correspondent Frank Wilder: Can you accept an invitation from President Eisenhower to visit the United States?

Premier Chou En-lai: This is a very new and strange question to me. Since the United States Government has no intention so far of recognizing the People's Republic of China, how is it possible for me to be invited by His Excellency your President? *(Laughter.)* Thank you, however, for your good will, or, perhaps, it represents the goodwill of the American people.

A.P. correspondent Don E. Huth: Do you think Indonesian President Sukarno's suggestion that representatives of Asian countries be invited to the summit conference can be realized? Do you think there is a need now to convene a second conference of the Asian and African countries?

Premier Chou En-lai: You are asking about two different things. It is for the countries taking part in the forthcoming summit conference at Paris to decide whether representatives of Asian and African countries are to be invited.

As to whether there is a need to convene a second conference of the Asian and African countries, it was decided at the first Asian-African Conference that this question must first of all be discussed by the five Colombo countries which sponsored the conference. As to my personal opinion, if all Asian and African countries agree, we of course will also agree.

Reuter correspondent R.B. Russell: You mentioned in your speech at a Cambodian youth rally that the 650 million Chinese would support Cambodia if its independence was threatened. Was it moral support you had in mind or was there something more concrete? If so, would you kindly point it out?

Premier Chou En-lai: The Cambodian people, under the leadership of His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk, have striven to uphold their national independence and policy of peace and neutrality. This stand deserves the appreciation of all those who love peace and uphold justice throughout the world. The people of New China support this stand of the Royal Cambodian Government. If the Kingdom of Cambodia is aggressed upon from whichever direction, the Chinese people—the 650 million people to whom you refer—and the Chinese Government—a government supported by the same 650 million people you have mentioned—will stand on the side of the Royal Cambodian Government. As to the kind of support, undoubtedly moral and political support, as there has always been. As to support in other aspects, we will take into consideration the needs of the Royal Cambodian Government, the possibilities at our disposal and the conditions prevailing at the time. *(Warm applause.)*

The correspondent of *La Depeche du Cambodge*, Eap Kim Chorn: 1) If the big powers ask China to participate in the disarmament conference while not accepting you in the United Nations, would you accept the proposal?

2) Could you tell me the practical result achieved by the visit of Algerian Provisional Government Delegation to your country?

3) Would you kindly comment on the south Vietnamese demand on our islands?

Premier Chou En-lai: I thank you for your questions.

For the first question. If China was invited to take part in the big power disarmament conference while the People's Republic of China was not recognized, we, of course, cannot consider the matter. How can one who is not recognized go to attend a conference with those who do not recognize him? This is inconceivable. It was more than three years ago, I think, when I was told by a friend that President Eisenhower also said that this was illogical. *(Applause.)*

The second question is about Algeria whose Government Delegation is currently visiting China. We support Algeria in its struggle for national independence. As to the questions to be discussed by the two Governments we will learn about them only when we get back. I can state, however, that the people of the Chinese People's Republic have and always will support the Asian, African, Latin American and all other countries fighting for national independence, and for democracy and freedom. (Applause.)

Now, for the third question. The territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia is being threatened by aggression from its neighbour who has raised territorial demands on Cambodia. These demands are unjust. Yesterday, I had the honour to view from the air together with His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk the harbours along the southern coast of the Kingdom of Cambodia, from Kep to Sihanoukville Port. Today, I and Marshal Chen Yi again had the honour of viewing together with His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk from a naval vessel several islands off the southern coast of the Kingdom of Cambodia. These harbours and islands belong to the Kingdom of Cambodia, and invasion from any neighbour would be unjust and should be condemned.

The 650 million Chinese people stand on the side of Cambodia. We ourselves are striving to liberate the Chinese off-shore islands and Taiwan, and we fully understand and sympathize with the sentiments of the Cambodian people struggling to uphold their territorial integrity. (Applause.)

Correspondent Khieu Sam Phan of *L'observateur* of Cambodia: 1) What were the objective factors for your national unity in your resistance to Japanese aggression?

2) What were the objective factors for the big leap forward in China's economy?

3) What are your views on the Sino-Indian border dispute?

Premier Chou En-lai: The first question. The Chinese people had for a long time suffered from the oppression of Japanese imperialism. For a period of 50 years since the Sino-Japanese war of 1894, the Chinese people had long been oppressed by Japanese imperialism and militarism. It taught the Chinese people that they must oppose Japanese imperialism, and in this way the entire Chinese people were united. After the 1931 Shenyang (Mukden) Incident, particularly after the Lukouchiao (Marco Polo Bridge) Incident of 1937, the Chinese people were united under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. They persisted in the protracted war of resistance against Japan and finally drove out the Japanese imperialists. After that, the Chinese people learnt a lesson, namely, they will not allow any imperialism to ride on their backs. Chiang Kai-shek ushered in the U.S. imperialists who wanted to ride on the backs of the Chinese people, and this, too, the Chinese people would not allow. So the Chinese people won their nationwide victory in 1949, overthrew the Chiang Kai-shek regime, drove out the U.S. imperialists, and founded the People's

Republic of China. This was the objective development of history.

The second question, the objective conditions for China's construction. The Chinese people were long oppressed by imperialism and by feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism at home. China became, as we often put it, a country "poor and blank." By "poor," we mean poverty. Being poor, the Chinese people want to emerge from poverty and become rich and prosperous. By "blank," we mean being backward, that is, lagging behind the industrially advanced countries in the West. Being backward, they want to surge ahead, to catch up with the industrially advanced countries. This has given the Chinese people an impetus, an urge to change their situation. Therefore, after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, wanted to build up their motherland and rid themselves of poverty and backwardness. Consequently, after our economic rehabilitation, we wanted to build up our motherland step by step through several five-year plans. At present, we are carrying out our general line for socialist construction, namely: going all out, aiming high and getting greater, faster, better and more economical results to build socialism, which means to accelerate our tempo in construction. We have made some achievements. Of course, time has been very short, and we want to strive, in a period of ten years, or less, to catch up with Britain, an industrially advanced country, in the output of major products. One of our aims in so doing is to provide an example to economically backward countries like ourselves in Asia, Africa and Latin America that what the West has achieved, we, in the East, can also do. All countries in the world should become prosperous and strong. We want to be prosperous and strong, and we hope others will also become prosperous and strong. China wants to build herself up, so does the Kingdom of Cambodia, and this desire is shared by all the other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Hence, the need for world peace, for friendship and equality among nations, for opposition to aggression and to aggressive war. These are some of the objective factors which have enabled China to speed up its construction.

The third question, on the Sino-Indian boundary dispute. As you know, some agreements were reached in our recent talks with the Indian Government in Delhi, but we were not yet able to achieve the kind of agreement we have reached with Burma and Nepal. Boundary disputes, being questions left over from history, require time, mutual understanding and accommodation before friendly, reasonable and equitable agreements on them can be reached. In this respect, the Chinese Government has expressed this sincere desire and we have personally gone to Delhi for the negotiations. We hope that further agreements can be reached in the future on the Sino-Indian boundary question. (Applause.)

Correspondent Huynh The Khai of the Phnom Penh Vietnamese language paper *Trung Lap* ("Neutrality"): 1) The Geneva agreements are being violated by south Viet Nam and Laos, and peace in Indo-China is thereby

endangered. In the opinion of the Chinese Government, what measures should be taken by the countries concerned to make these signatories abide by the Geneva agreements?

2) During your visit to Cambodia, what, in your opinion, are the main changes in Cambodia?

Premier Chou En-lai: The first question. Peace in Indo-China is being undermined by certain countries, particularly by certain forces standing behind them. But, taking the situation as a whole, the undermining forces cannot but take into consideration the voice of peace raised by the people of the Indo-China states and throughout the world, as well as the voices raised in the world protesting the undermining of peace in Indo-China. Therefore, the undermining activities, though they may go rampant for a while at a given time and place, will always result in the definite consequence of the forces of peace reasserting themselves, contrary to the wishes of the undermining forces. If you have any doubt, please take a look at south Korea! Therefore, as the Chinese representative who took part in the conference on peace in Indo-China, I am of the opinion that the forces undermining peace in Indo-China will ultimately meet with defeat. Their defeat depends on the struggle of the people in the countries of Indo-China and on the struggle of people who love peace and uphold justice in the world. The Chinese people stand for ever on the side of those struggling to preserve peace in Indo-China. Although certain forces undermining the peace in Indo-China will continue to carry out subversive and wrecking activities, they will always end in defeat.

The second question. Concerning the changes in Cambodia during the past three years and more. It can definitely be said that these changes have been very great. In these three years and more, many successes have been achieved in the construction work of the Kingdom of Cambodia, in the unity of the people, and especially in organizing the youth. All this should be attributed to the leadership of His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk and the unity of the entire people of Cambodia. This has made a deep impression on me, and an even deeper impression on Marshal Chen Yi, in particular, who is visiting Cambodia for the first time. It is our belief that a people so united will surely have a beautiful and bright future, and any aggression from outside is doomed to failure.

The correspondent of the *Ekapheap* ("Unification") Sim Pheng Hai: From your understanding of the Cambodian people, what is your view on the charges of the imperialists and their agents that the Cambodian people are aggressors?

Premier Chou En-lai: This is a new question to me, because Cambodia, being a country which values its own national independence and an adherent of peace and neutrality, should be supported by the people the world over. If the imperialists and Cambodia's neighbours condemn Cambodia as an aggressor, this, in my view, precisely shows that these countries and the imperialists are the aggressors, because it is they who have made

territorial claims on Cambodia or have committed aggression. The Chinese people and peace-loving people the world over have no doubt on this point.

Michael G. Field of the English-language magazine *Cambodian Commentary* of the Cambodian Ministry of Information and the English programme of the Cambodian National Radio: I would like to ask two questions. First, there has been great progress in the economic and cultural co-operation between Cambodia and China in the past four years. The Cambodian people are deeply grateful to the Chinese people for such economic assistance. In what respects do you think the traditional friendship between the two countries can be further strengthened? Second, do you consider that the overseas Chinese in Cambodia are getting fair and equal treatment?

Premier Chou En-lai: Thank you for your questions. China's economic assistance to the Kingdom of Cambodia is insignificant to speak of because our strength at present is still quite limited. It is our hope to provide the Kingdom of Cambodia, when it is needed, with more assistance free of any political conditions and demands for privileges when New China achieves greater results in its construction. As to the political, economic, cultural interflow and friendly contacts between the two countries, they can go through many channels and we believe that they will be better developed hereafter. As it was put in the Joint Statement, we have invited His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk and His Excellency Premier Pho Proeung to visit China. We hope to have more Cambodian delegations visiting China. We wish to do all we can to show them our hospitality, in order to repay the Royal Cambodian Government for according us such a friendly and warm reception.

With reference to the policy of the Kingdom of Cambodia towards the overseas Chinese, we consider it to be friendly and proper and we are very grateful. That is why when we met the representatives of the overseas Chinese, we asked them repeatedly to respect the laws of the Kingdom of Cambodia, to study the Cambodian language properly, to invest in industry and to be on good terms with the Cambodian people. Only thus can they contribute to Cambodia's economic construction and live and work happily in Cambodia. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Royal Cambodian Government for its friendly policy towards the overseas Chinese. The friendly policy of the Royal Cambodian Government towards the overseas Chinese can serve as an example to Southeast Asian countries in their policies towards overseas Chinese. (*Warm applause.*)

Minister of Information Chau Seng: On behalf of the correspondents here and on behalf of the Ministry of Information, I thank Premier Chou En-lai for holding the press conference. Although Premier Chou En-lai is very tired, he gave very clear answers to the many questions put by the correspondents.

Premier Chou En-lai: I should thank you instead, because you have given me this opportunity to meet the press. Good-bye!

Statement by Chinese Embassy in Indonesia On Forcible House Arrest of Chinese Consul

A spokesman of the Chinese Embassy in Indonesia held a press conference in Djakarta in the afternoon of May 13 and made a statement on the serious incident of the forcible house arrest of the Chinese Consul at Bandjarmasin Chiang Yen by the military authorities in Samarinda. Following is the full text of the statement.
— Ed.

THE spokesman of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China to the Republic of Indonesia made the following statement on the serious incident of the forcible house arrest of Chiang Yen, Chinese Consul at Bandjarmasin, by the military authorities in Samarinda, East Kalimantan Province, on April 27, the hindrance of the execution of normal functions of the consul, the crude encroachment upon the personal freedom of the consul and the obstruction of the return of the overseas Chinese to their homeland:

The Government of the Chinese People's Republic, as is well known, has sent to Samarinda S.S. Hoi Wong which arrived there on April 26 to bring back to China the overseas Chinese from various places in East Kalimantan who have lost their means of livelihood after having suffered from the compulsory evacuation and been affected by the decree No. 10. Chiang Yen, Consul of the People's Republic of China at Bandjarmasin, also arrived in Samarinda from Balikpapan on the same day. Before the arrival of the ship to take back the overseas Chinese, formalities for returning to China had, in the main, been completed by the displaced overseas Chinese who had gathered in Samarinda. On April 27, they began to fulfil the last formality, that is, to make finger-prints. According to an agreement reached between Consul Chiang Yen and the local authorities concerned, the formality was to be finished before 4 p.m. so as to facilitate the returning displaced overseas Chinese to board the ship that day. But because of the deliberate delay by the personnel of the local procuratorate office, up to 5 p.m., only over 100 persons had finished making finger-prints, and still 500 more displaced overseas Chinese including both the old and the young needing care were awaiting their turn. Logically speaking, this formality should have been carried out speedily. But, unexpectedly the procuratorate office declared suspension of handling formalities, thus causing great apprehension among all the displaced overseas Chinese concerned. Consul Chiang Yen immediately consulted with the procurator Mr. Hamzah, and expressed the hope that formalities be carried on and completed. But even that suggestion was rejected with no reason whatsoever. After

that, Consul Chiang Yen went to meet Lieutenant Saidi, the war administrator of the Kutai County, who was in charge of handling the matters connected with the return to their homeland of this batch of the overseas Chinese and demanded completion of formalities be continued as formerly agreed. Then, Lieutenant Saidi expressed his willingness to come to the residence of the Consul on the same evening for consultations. However, he failed to keep this appointment. At 6 p.m., Consul Chiang Yen discovered that the motor car for his temporary use had suddenly disappeared. Immediately afterwards the electricity supply of the whole city was cut off. At 7 p.m. or a little later, the local authorities sent out armed soldiers and police to surround the Chunghua School where the displaced overseas Chinese had gathered to go through formalities, the harbour and the residences of the leading members of the local Chinese association. At that time, the city was in complete darkness, sentries were placed everywhere, overseas Chinese were forbidden to meet Consul Chiang Yen, telephone communications were blocked (the use of the Chinese language in telephone conversation with other places had been prohibited two days earlier). The atmosphere became extremely tense. Meanwhile, the armymen, who had been dispatched to the harbour, went so far as to mount machine-guns to intimidate the 200-odd students who were to carry baggages for the displaced overseas Chinese with the consent of the local authorities. The displaced overseas Chinese who had gathered in the Chunghua School waiting for the fulfilment of the formalities for embarkation were ordered to leave. The military authorities sent two armed staff-members to the residence of Consul Chiang Yen to convey a "decision" of Major Moetardji, the war administrator of that area and concurrently the commander of Battalion 601. Three unreasonable demands were made to the effect that Consul Chiang Yen should not leave his residence and receive overseas Chinese, and should leave Samarinda before the nightfall of April 28. Following this, sentries were placed at the residence of Consul Chiang Yen, and he was placed under forcible house arrest which lasted for 41 hours. Mr. Lu Yao-ta who was a group leader of the returning displaced overseas Chinese and Mr. Kuan Chu-ning who led the students to carry the baggage for the displaced overseas Chinese, on their arrival at the consul's residence to meet Consul Chiang Yen, were brought with no reason to the military police station for questioning. Consul Chiang Yen expressed his serious and just stand towards the unreasonable actions of the military authorities and twice sent letters to Lieutenant Saidi demanding a personal meeting with him. Lieutenant Saidi refrained from

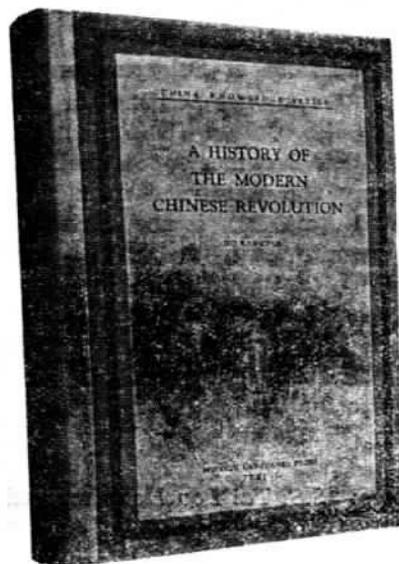
meeting with Consul Chiang Yen. It was not until the morning of April 29 that Lieutenant Saidi came to meet Consul Chiang Yen with his armed staff-members and stated that he had been ordered by commander of Battalion 601 Major Moetardji to send armed staff-members to "accompany" Consul Chiang Yen to Balikpapan. Consul Chiang Yen at once sternly refused. He pointed out that the forcible house arrest of the consul, the crude encroachment upon the functions, rights and personal freedom of the consul, the obstruction to the return home of the overseas Chinese and the menace to the lives and property of the overseas Chinese at Samarinda by the military authorities were extremely serious incidents. Consul Chiang Yen lodged a strong protest against these actions. On his arrival at Balikpapan on April 30, Consul Chiang Yen once again lodged a strong protest against these serious incidents with Major Prianto and Major Soebagio, representatives of the military authorities of the East Kalimantan Province. He returned to Bandjarmasin on May 1.

The spokesman of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China holds that the incident of the forcible house arrest of Consul Chiang Yen which took place in Samarinda is very serious in nature. The forcible house arrest of Consul Chiang Yen, the crude encroachment upon the functions and rights, the personal safety and freedom of the consul, the obstruction of the returning home of the overseas Chinese and the menace imposed upon the lives and properties of the overseas Chinese by the Indonesian military authorities in Samarinda not only have violated the universally acknowledged international norms, broken the promises which have been repeatedly professed by the Indonesian Government that it would render assistance in facilitating the return home of the overseas Chinese who so desired, but also constituted an extremely unfriendly act towards the People's Republic of China.

The spokesman of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China must also point out that the occurrence of the incidents of the forcible house arrest in Samarinda, East Kalimantan Province, of the Consul of the People's Republic of China and the forcible seizure of *S.S. Tai Poo Hong* by the local army and police on April 27 in Selatpandjang, Riau Province, are absolutely neither fortuitous nor isolated.

As has been pointed out by the spokesman of the Consulate-General of the People's Republic of China at Djakarta in the statement issued on May 3, the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia had been informed before the *S.S. Tai Poo Hong* was sent by the People's Republic of China to Selatpandjang, Riau Province, to bring back home the displaced overseas Chinese who had been victims of a fire and affected by the decree No. 10, and thereby lost their means of livelihood. The Consulate of the People's Republic of China at Medan sent Consul Stagiaire Liu Ching-yu to Selatpandjang to attend to the matters. Consul Stagiaire Liu Ching-yu carried on smooth consultations and co-operation with the local military and administrative authorities at Pakanbaru and Selatpandjang on matters of simplifying formalities and of fulfilling all formalities of exit permit for overseas Chinese and so on. When *S.S. Tai Poo Hong*

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carried 702 displaced overseas Chinese on board and was bound for China, it not only completed all necessary formalities, but also obtained formal notification from the governor's representative plenipotentiary Mr. Aris. Only after that did it start sailing for China. It is also of no reason whatsoever that Mr. Harahap, procurator of Riau Province, ordered the procuratorate office of Selatpandjang to dispatch armed soldiers and police to fire on the ship and seize *S.S. Tai Poo Hong* on the pretext of the so-called incompleteness of formalities. The Antara News Agency on May 3 released a report on the statement made by Indonesian Attorney General Mr. Gunawan that a vessel of the People's Republic of China fled quietly out of Indonesian territorial waters. This statement is a sheer fabrication and slander against the People's Republic of China. As is known to all, after the arrival of *S.S. Tai Poo Hong* at Selatpandjang, the Attorney General Mr. Gunawan was visiting oil installations and oil wells run by U.S. Caltex Oil Company in the vicinity of Pekanbaru, Riau Province, upon the invitation by the U.S. oil company and conducted inspection in the Riau Province around April 26. It should have been possible for Mr. Gunawan to learn about the actual situation of *S.S. Tai Poo Hong* sent by the People's Republic of China sailing to Selatpandjang for bringing back displaced overseas Chinese. The spokesman of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China would like further to invite your attention to the irrefutable fact that on April 28 the harbour master of Selatpandjang sent to N.V. Djakarta Lloyd Shipping Company a cable, the full text of which reads as follows: "*S.S. Tai Poo Hong* arrived in Selatpandjang on April 24, and started sailing for Whampoa, Can-

ton, on April 27, carrying 700 overseas Chinese." The N.V. Djakarta Lloyd Shipping Company is an Indonesian state-owned company which is the agent responsible for all business transactions concerning the entry and exit of the ships sent by the People's Republic of China to and from Indonesian ports for carrying overseas Chinese, and the office of the harbour master at Selatpandjang is a government organ of Indonesia. This cable can fully prove the fact that the departure of *S.S. Tai Poo Hong* from Selatpandjang is proper and legal. It is not so difficult for a man with a little common sense to make a judgment as to whether such an ocean-going ship as *S.S. Tai Poo Hong*, carrying more than 700 overseas Chinese on board, could have "fled quietly" without any permission from a port under the strict control of the state apparatus of a sovereign country. Is not that ridiculous? The Indonesian local authorities have resorted to force in both the two above-mentioned incidents: the first is the forcible house arrest of the Consul of the People's Republic of China, and the second, the forcible seizure of the ship sent by the People's Republic of China to bring home overseas Chinese. Moreover, these two serious incidents occurred simultaneously within the same period. Therefore, they are definitely neither fortuitous nor isolated. It is obvious that certain people have been purposely engineering incidents, poisoning the atmosphere, obstructing the return home of overseas Chinese and sabotaging the relations between the two countries. The Embassy of the People's Republic of China has made clear its firm and just stand towards these serious incidents to the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

Liberation Anniversary Celebrated

China Greets Fraternal Czechoslovakia

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

THE 15th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation (May 9) was marked by warm and varied activities in many parts of China. It was a jubilant occasion for reviewing the remarkable achievements of the Czechoslovak people in socialist revolution and socialist construction, as well as the rapid growth of Sino-Czechoslovak friendly relations sealed in proletarian internationalism. The celebrations lasted for a whole week, from May 5 to 11. Here are some of the highlights.

Rallies and Reception. In one of Peking's big meeting halls, festively decorated and brightly lit for the occasion, more than 1,000 citizens from all walks of life assembled on the evening of May 8 to greet Czechoslovak National Day. Chu Teh and other leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and state were among those present.

Vice-Premier Ho Lung, on behalf of the Party, Government and people of China, paid high tribute to Czechoslovakia for its socialist gains. The Chinese people, the Vice-Premier said, heartily rejoice at the glorious achievements of the Czechoslovak people and look upon them as important contributions towards the cause of human progress.

By 1959, Vice-Premier Ho Lung pointed out, Czechoslovakia's industrial production had already risen to 3.6 times its highest prewar level. Czechoslovakia today is a highly developed industrial state, and the per capita output of its most important industrial products is expected to surpass that of the most developed capitalist countries by 1965. Meanwhile, Czechoslovakia has scored remarkable achievements in agriculture. In the field of ideological and cultural revolutions, too, it has won significant successes. The material and cultural standard of living of the Czechoslovak people has also been vastly improved.

Vice-Premier Ho Lung hailed the growing stature and high prestige of Czechoslovakia in international affairs, as well as its steadfast foreign policy of peace. The Czechoslovak Communist Party and Government have, together with other fraternal Parties, waged a resolute struggle against Yugoslavia's modern revisionism, and consistently upheld the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the unity of the international communist movement, the Vice-Premier said. The Chinese people, he went on, firmly support the just

Vice-Premier Ho Lung Condemns U.S. Provocation

Vice-Premier Ho Lung expressed the full support of the Chinese Government and people for the just stand of the Soviet Government with regard to the summit conference, and indignantly condemned the repeated violations of Soviet territorial air by U.S. aircraft.

In his speech at the Peking rally marking Czechoslovakia's liberation anniversary, the Vice-Premier said: "The four-power summit conference is soon to be convened. At the recent fifth session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Comrade Khrushchov explained the just stand of the Soviet Government towards the summit conference, and powerfully exposed and condemned the true features of U.S. imperialism which has persisted in waging the 'cold war,' carrying on the arms race, and, in an attempt to disrupt the summit conference, even conducted direct provocations against the Soviet Union. The Chinese Government and people give all-out support to this just stand of the Soviet Government."

"We express unparalleled indignation at the repeated violations of the Soviet Union's territorial air by U.S. aircraft," the Vice-Premier said, "we regard the provocations of the U.S. aggressors against the Soviet Union as provocations against China and the entire socialist camp. We are deeply convinced that such gangster actions by U.S. imperialism can only serve to expose once again its bellicose, brutish features before the eyes of peace-loving people throughout the world."

"Together with the peoples of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries, the Chinese people are determined to unite and ally with all peace-loving countries and people throughout the world, heighten their vigilance, and intensify their struggle against the policy of aggression and plots of war of the imperialist bloc headed by the United States, and for a relaxation of international tension and the preservation of world peace," Vice-Premier Ho Lung stated.

struggle of the Czechoslovak people to defend world peace, oppose West German militarism and safeguard European security.

Vice-Premier Ho Lung also related the rapid growth of Sino-Czechoslovak friendship and expressed gratitude for the strong support and enthusiastic help which the Czechoslovak Government and people have consistently given to the Chinese people in their struggle against imperialist aggression and their cause of socialist construction.

Jan Busniak, Czechoslovak Ambassador to China, and J. Opavsky, head of the visiting Czechoslovak Delegation of Friendship, also spoke at the rally, reviewing the tremendous socialist achievements of the Czechoslovak people and conveying their warm greetings to the Chinese people.

Similar rallies or celebrations were held in Shanghai, Canton, Sian, Harbin and a number of other cities.

A grand National Day reception was given by Ambassador Jan Busniak in Peking on the evening of May 9.

Gala Gatherings. The China-Czechoslovak Friendship People's Commune in the outskirts of Peking made a gala occasion of its May 7 celebration of the Czechoslovak anniversary. The atmosphere of a folk festival, marked by the sounding of drums and cymbals and the explosion of firecrackers, prevailed. Coloured streamers and arches of pine and cypress leaves, bearing the inscriptions "Long Live the Unbreakable Friendship Between the Peoples of China and Czechoslovakia" and "Long Live the Great Unity of the Socialist Camp Headed by the Soviet Union," greeted Ambassador Busniak, the Czechoslovak Friendship Delegation and staff of the Czechoslovak Embassy as they arrived in the commune. Thousands of commune members waving bunches of flowers attended a celebration meeting. In his speech, the Party secretary of the commune referred to the 1,400 fine grape vines presented recently to the commune by Chairman Fierlinger of the Czechoslovak National Assembly in this figurative image: "In the near future, these plants of friendship will bear very fine fruit in the commune's China-Czechoslovak friendship orchard."

Similar gatherings took place in many parts of the country wherever there are Czechoslovak experts working or other Czechoslovak friends present. Varied forms of celebrations were held in many factories, farms, schools and Young Pioneers' palaces. In Canton, there was a get-together of Chinese and Czechoslovak seamen.

Cultural Events. An even larger number of people were drawn into the celebrations through various cultural events. Czechoslovak Film Week attracted large audiences in eight major Chinese cities. Special concerts were given in Shanghai and Peking. Publishing houses offered a wide variety of Chinese translations of Czechoslovak novels, dramas, poetry and other works.

All this testified to the broadening cultural contacts between the two peoples which, in turn, are a good gauge of their growing mutual understanding and close ties. Figures cited by Hsia Yen, President of the China-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association, in an article in *Renmin Ribao*, are illuminating. By the end of 1959, 127 Chinese cultural missions totalling 1,621 persons had visited Czechoslovakia and 104 Czechoslovak cultural missions totalling 1,077 persons visited China; Czechoslovakia had viewed 12 Chinese cultural troupes totalling 830 persons and China, nine Czechoslovak troupes totalling 619 persons. During the past decade, China sent 85 films to Czechoslovakia and received 78 Czechoslovak films.

Varied Activities. The Chinese press for days on end printed articles on Czechoslovakia's progress, travel notes on that country and reminiscences of days spent with Czechoslovak friends. A photographic exhibition of Czechoslovakia's socialist achievements in the past 15 years was attracting many visitors in the scenic Zhongshan Park in Peking. Messages of greeting were sent by Chinese people's organizations to their Czechoslovak counter-parts. Many workers, peasants and students, too, wrote their own letters of greeting to their Czechoslovak comrades.

All these activities added up to an impressive demonstration of the deepening fraternal solidarity between China and Czechoslovakia as members of the great family of socialism.

U.S. and Japanese War-mongers Exposed

Eisenhower Exposes Himself

On May 11, in a press conference statement, Eisenhower said that "since the beginning of my administration I have issued directives to gather, in every feasible way, the information required to protect the United States and the free world against surprise attack and to enable them to make effective preparations [for] defence." So the U.S. President unmask himself before the people of the world and shows his truculent features, comments *Renmin Ribao* in its editorial (May 13). In other words, the editorial adds, it is admitted that the violation of Soviet territorial air by U.S. planes collecting military intelligence is carried out on Eisenhower's instructions.

For some time past, *Renmin Ribao* writes, Eisenhower did his best to disguise himself as an "angel of peace." Even when U.S. criminal acts in sending planes to intrude into the territorial air of the Soviet Union were exposed, the Washington authorities still did their best to show that Eisenhower was ignorant of such activities.

Demolishing the arguments Eisenhower advanced to defend himself and his government, *Renmin Ribao* denounces his statement as an aggressor's testimony and his logic a gangster's logic. The more Eisenhower tried to make lame apologies, the clearer he showed his true colours as an imperialist, the paper says.

Renmin Ribao points out that Eisenhower has all along been carrying out an imperialist policy of aggression and war although for some time past he has been making peace gestures as a cover. This can be detected without much difficulty. How could people believe that Eisenhower, as the head of the U.S. Government, had nothing to do with the war preparations and aggressive activities that the United States has been speeding up? *Renmin Ribao* asks.

Even if Eisenhower's "peace" tricks did succeed to some extent in de-

ceiving others, this could only be temporary because they could be seen through without much difficulty. Now the whole world knows that Eisenhower who once pretended to be ready to improve relations between East and West and ease international tension has actually directed U.S. planes to intrude into Soviet territorial air to carry out provocations on the eve of the summit conference. The wolf has been stripped of his sheep's clothing, *Renmin Ribao* adds.

The U.S. planes' open provocation against the Soviet Union and Eisenhower's self-exposure have further proved to the people of the world the truth that there should be no illusions whatsoever in regard to Eisenhower and U.S. imperialism. The aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism represented by Eisenhower has not changed and will never change. Today the forces of peace and socialism have greatly surpassed those of war and imperialism, and the United States has lost its military superiority, but U.S. imperialism will not give up its aggressive plans merely for that reason, no more than its plans for war against the socialist countries. Eisenhower has sent planes to intrude into the territorial air of the Soviet Union and carry out provocations, knowing full well that the Soviet Union is in possession of the most advanced rocket weapons capable of repulsing any aggressor.

Eisenhower further indicated that such provocations would be carried on even though the previous ones had been frustrated; this further proved that "disrupt, fail, disrupt again, fail again till their doom" is the law of imperialism, and of U.S. imperialism in particular, *Renmin Ribao* says. Whenever the opportunity arises, the imperialists will always go in for aggression and expansion. Of course, *Renmin Ribao* points out, this does not mean that people of all lands need not work for world peace. Far from it. We must firmly and indefatigably strive to preserve world peace and

work harder for it. The question is that the winning of world peace depends on the struggles of the masses of people of various countries, on firm, complete and full exposure of all the aggressive designs of the U.S. imperialists and on the universal awakening of the masses of people of all lands and the strengthening of their unity. Only when the peoples of all lands are mobilized to wage a resolute struggle can the U.S. imperialists' plans of aggression and war be smashed and world peace preserved.

The Chinese people, *Renmin Ribao* declares, have in their protracted revolutionary struggle long since realized clearly that U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the Chinese people and the people the world over. The Chinese people have never had any illusions concerning the U.S. imperialists. In the last ten years and more, U.S. imperialism has consistently carried out a policy of hostility towards the Chinese people, and vainly hoped to strangle our new-born People's Republic by force, subversion and economic blockade. Up to now, the United States is still occupying by force our territory Taiwan and islands off the coast. Quoting Eisenhower's own words about Taiwan in his May 11 statement, *Renmin Ribao* says: Eisenhower has once again unmasked the fierce visage of the United States which absolutely refuses to withdraw from our territory Taiwan and offshore islands and continues in its hostility to the Chinese people. Moreover, U.S. warships and planes, in defiance of China's warnings, are still constantly intruding into China's territorial waters and air. On May 11, a U.S. plane again intruded into our territorial air over the Hsisha Islands. This is the 95th time that the U.S. gangsters have committed the crime of invasion against China since September 1958, and this time, the U.S. imperialists even openly endeavoured to deny China's sovereignty over the Hsisha Islands, declaring that the U.S. Seventh Fleet had a

"security responsibility in the South China Sea."

"The U.S. imperialists must know this: every violation of Chinese territory and sovereignty you make can only arouse still greater indignation among the Chinese people and strengthen their will to fight. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan, the Penghu Islands, Quemoy and Matsu! The Chinese people will never pardon the U.S. imperialists who have committed towering crimes against China. Every single debt of blood the U.S. aggressors owe the Chinese people must be paid back!" *Renmin Ribao* concludes.

Black Jets from Japan

Following the news of U.S. spy planes' provocative intrusions into the territorial air of the Soviet Union, the Japanese press and opposition members of the Diet have brought to light the fact that U.S. U-2 jet planes are also stationed in Japan to spy on the Soviet Union and China. The opposition parties in Japan are demanding that the Kishi government take measures to get the immediate withdrawal of all the U.S. U-2 jet planes from Japan.

In its editorial entitled "Stop the Criminal Activities of the U.S.-Japanese Reactionaries" (May 12), *Renmin Ribao* warns the Kishi government that if it continues to allow U.S. planes to use Japanese bases for carrying out espionage activities in China, it will be held responsible for all consequences.

"Although Kishi tried his best to excuse his masters from blame, declaring that such planes in Japan belonged to the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration and were used for weather observation," *Renmin Ribao* writes, "the plane that penetrated into the territorial air of the Soviet Union and was brought down there has given the lie to Kishi." Kazuo Asukada, a socialist member of the Japanese Diet, recently revealed that the aeronautical map prepared by the Japanese "Defence Agency" based on data supplied by the U.S. forces includes detailed delineation of the following areas: Yunnan Province, Kweilin, Quemoy, Matsu and the Northeast in China and Kamchatka in the Soviet Union. This not only shows that the United

States is unscrupulously engaged in high altitude espionage work but also that the militarists in Japan are actually working on plans of aggression against China and the Soviet Union.

The shameless talk given by Lincoln White, spokesman of the U.S. State Department, on May 10 was another tissue of nonsense. He made the special point that the U.S. Government has assured Japan that its U-2 flights from American bases in Japan have been made "only for legitimate and normal purposes." But since the State Department in its May 7 statement described military reconnaissance by U.S. planes over Soviet territory as "justified national defense measures," it is easy to understand what White meant by "legitimate and normal purposes." *Renmin Ribao* also points out that since Khrushchov has declared that the Soviet Union would strike at those bases whence U.S. planes intruding into the Soviet Union take off, the Japanese people's demand for the withdrawal of U.S. planes from their country is absolutely necessary.

Analysing why U.S. planes are able to carry out espionage activities in China and the Soviet Union, *Renmin Ribao* states that this is basically due to conclusion of the U.S.-Japan treaty of military alliance resulting from collusion between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. According to that treaty, the United States is not only entitled to station U-2 planes in Japan but also to station, and it has in fact stationed, bombers carrying nuclear weapons there.

The Japanese people are now unfolding their 16th united action against the U.S.-Japan military alliance. It is beyond doubt, *Renmin Ribao* says, that the exposure of U.S. air espionage activities against China and the Soviet Union from Japanese bases will further arouse the will to struggle of the Japanese people.

"The U.S. imperialists and Kishi government have already committed heinous crimes; the people will never forgive them," it concludes.

No "Misunderstanding" Whatsoever

Speaking in the Japanese Lower House on May 12, Kishi alleged that

"China and the Soviet Union do not fully understand the essence of the security treaty," and that the big demonstrations of the Chinese people against the Japan-U.S. military alliance are "an expression of misunderstanding about the security treaty." In a May 14 editorial entitled "There Is Not the Slightest 'Misunderstanding,'" *Renmin Ribao* subjects the treaty, as well as its interpretation by Kishi and company, to a point by point analysis to expose its true character.

It is not difficult to see the aggressive nature of the "treaty" even though it is embellished with such attractive words as "peace" and "democracy," the editorial says. Article III stipulates that "the parties, individually and in co-operation with each other, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid will maintain and develop, subject to their constitutional provisions, their capacities to resist armed attack." Japan in other words will expand its militaristic armed forces. Moreover, Kishi has more than once openly declared that Japan's possession of nuclear weapons "does not constitute a violation of the constitution." This means that nuclear arms are included in Japan's programme of arms expansion. In accordance with this article, the Kishi government has drawn up a second six-year arms expansion programme (1960-65) including the so-called overall strategy of joint Japanese-U.S. operations. The programme provides for "missile equipment as its basic policy" and calls for a maximum nuclear arms effort. By 1965 expenditure on arms expansion will have increased to 290,000 million yen, double what it is today.

Secondly, Japanese troops armed with nuclear weapons will certainly not be used to "resist armed attack" but rather made to serve as accomplices of the United States in launching aggressive wars in the Far East. The treaty stipulates that Japan shall continue to provide the United States with military bases (Article VI); that Japan and the United States will jointly "act" to meet "an armed attack against either party in the territories under the administration of Japan" (Article V) and "will consult together from time to time regarding implementation of this treaty, and, at the request of either party, whenever the security of Japan or international

peace and security in the Far East is threatened" (Article IV). Kishi and the Japanese Foreign Minister Fujiyama have openly declared that under this treaty, Japan would fight side by side with the United States, reiterating that "an attack on the United States armed forces stationed in Japan means an attack on Japan."

Thirdly, Kishi has brazenly stated in the Diet that the dispatch of Japanese troops abroad "does not constitute a violation of the constitution," that the Japanese troops "can go into action on the high seas" and that they can be sent abroad "to attack enemy bases." One may ask: What else is a treaty which provides for joint action in war and joint attack if not an aggressive treaty of military alliance?

Furthermore, according to Fujiyama, the areas covered by the treaty, the so-called "Far Eastern" areas mentioned by the treaty, embrace "areas north of the Philippines, the Chinese coastal areas, the maritime territory (in the Soviet Union) and areas surrounding Japan." According to the U.S. officials, the areas referred to in the treaty will cover "the general area of Eastern Asia extending from the Siberian coast southward through Japan, Korea, China, the Philippines, Indonesia and the mainland nations of Southeast Asia, but not including Pakistan and India." (U.P.I. dispatch of February 9.) Fujiyama has also brazenly clamoured that U.S. troops can go into action in areas in "China's hinterland or the Soviet Union" and areas "outside the Far East."

Following conclusion of the new Japan-U.S. "security treaty," the editorial points out, the Kishi government has been stepping up reinforcement of its militarist armed strength even though the treaty has yet to be ratified by the Diet. In this fiscal year, Japan's military strength will be close to the original 1965 target level, which means that the tempo of arms expansion has been quickened. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries have also stepped up collaboration in aggressive activities directed against China and the Soviet Union, and their military espionage activities in particular. Since the secret Kishi-Allen Dulles talks on co-operation between U.S. and Japanese intelligence agencies in 1958, Japanese intelligence organizations have in fact been turned into the Far Eastern office of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

"There is only one conclusion to be drawn," *Renmin Ribao* says, "all these facts prove that the Japan-U.S. 'security treaty' is an aggressive military alliance treaty."

Citing the fact that tens of millions of Japanese are opposing the Japan-U.S. "security treaty," the editorial asks if the Japanese people too have "misunderstood" it and answers: It seems that it is not the Chinese, nor the Japanese people or others who "misunderstand" this treaty but Kishi and his fellow reactionaries who have misunderstandings. They miscalculated; they thought that once the "security treaty" was signed, everything would go well and nobody could block it. Kishi and all reactionaries, including the U.S. imperialists, have one thing in common, and this is what gets them into trouble—they all underestimate the degree of awakening, unity and strength of the people and have a blind belief in themselves, in their police truncheons, machine guns and atomic bombs, and in their "fetish of secrecy and concealment" as Eisenhower puts it.

Renmin Ribao concludes: "If he persists in his 'misunderstanding,' Kishi will fare no better than Syngman Rhee, this is certain. Listen now! The Japanese people are roaring with anger! The death knell is tolling for Kishi! The death knell is tolling for the Japan-U.S. 'security treaty'!"

Digging Their Own Grave

The whole world is today condemning the intrusion of U.S. planes into the Soviet territorial air to carry out espionage activities, but the Japanese reactionaries represented by the Kishi clique, in defiance of world opinion, are making themselves the sole supporters of U.S. imperialism in its most isolated and awkward position, says a *Renmin Ribao's* commentary (May 15).

The Soviet Government has very properly given warning to countries providing bases for the U.S. spy planes, but the Japanese Foreign Minister Fujiyama has falsely alleged that this is an "act of intimidation" and declared that the Japanese bases cannot be attacked only because the U.S. U-2 planes based in Japan have violated the territorial air of other countries. The Commentator asks: If the task of the U-2 planes in Japan is just "weather observation," as

Fujiyama claimed, why should he be so nervous about the Soviet warning and hasten to make such a statement? In the last analysis, the Commentator points out, Fujiyama's attempt to cover up the U.S. crime of using its bases in Japan to collect intelligence on China and the Soviet Union served only to expose the Japanese reactionaries as the willing accomplices of the U.S. aggressors.

Citing cases of Japanese assistance to the United States during its war of aggression against Korea and in its aggressive activities in the Taiwan area, the Commentator poses the question: What will be the result of these efforts of the Japanese reactionaries headed by Kishi to link their fate with that of the U.S. imperialists? The Japanese reactionaries once linked their fate with Hitlerite Germany, the most aggressive nation in the world at that time, the Commentator recalls, but the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis actually resulted in mobilizing the world's people against itself, bringing the anti-fascist struggles of the peoples of all lands together and transforming the fight against Japanese imperialism into a part of the world anti-fascist struggle. This greatly hastened the defeat of Japanese imperialism.

Since the alliance with Hitlerite Germany did not give Japan any security and did not prevent it from being defeated, how can Kishi expect not to suffer still greater defeats by allying with U.S. imperialism? the Commentator adds. The world situation today is quite different from what it was 20 years ago. The strength of the forces of peace, democracy and socialism has greatly surpassed that of the aggressive imperialist bloc; U.S. imperialism, on which Kishi counts, is very much isolated and opposed by the people of all lands.

In conclusion, Commentator says: The fate of Hitlerite Germany awaits the U.S. imperialists. Kishi, Fujiyama and company hope to link Japan with the U.S. imperialists by means of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty," and give the U.S. armed forces every convenience and help, but under these circumstances, won't they too be following in the foot-steps of Tojo? The Japanese people will never allow themselves to become cannon fodder for U.S. imperialism. And we can be frank with Kishi, Fujiyama and company: You are free to dig your own grave, Hell is calling you!

CHINA AND THE WORLD

New U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet President Greeted

Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, sent a message of congratulations to L.I. Brezhnev on his election as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. The message conveys to Comrade Brezhnev warm wishes for "new and still greater successes in the cause of building communism in the great Soviet Union, strengthening the unity of the socialist camp led by the U.S.S.R. and safeguarding world peace." It envisages a further consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship and granite-like, unbreakable unity between the Chinese and Soviet peoples.

Mark German Anniversary

Chinese Communist Party and Government leaders sent a joint message of greetings to the leaders of the German Socialist Unity Party and the G.D.R. Government on the 15th anniversary of the liberation of Germany from fascism on May 7.

The defeat of the reactionary forces of Hitlerite fascism by the Soviet army 15 years ago opened the way to peace, democracy and socialism for the German people, says the message. It congratulates the people of the G.D.R. for their brilliant achievements in building socialism, particularly for their recent successes in agricultural co-operation.

The Chinese Government and people, the message continues, firmly support the just struggle of the Government and people of the G.D.R. for German reunification on the basis of peace and democracy.

Expressing pleasure over the extensive and overall growth in the fraternal friendship, mutual assistance and co-operation between the peoples of China and the G.D.R., the message concludes on a note of thanks to the

G.D.R. Government and people for their consistent and vigorous support for China's struggles to build socialism and against imperialism.

To celebrate the occasion, the G.D.R. Ambassador to China, Dr. Paul Wandel, was host at a gala reception in Peking attended by leaders of Chinese Government and popular organizations.

C.P. Delegation in Poland

A Chinese Communist Party delegation head by Po I-po, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, is now visiting Poland at the invitation of the Polish United Workers' Party.

Chairman Mao Receives Cuban Army Inspector-General

Major William Galvez Rodriguez, Inspector-General of the Armed Forces of Cuba, and his wife are now visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. In Chengchow, the major and his wife were received on May 10 by Chairman Mao Tse-tung with whom they had a cordial talk.

Sino-Burmese Treaty and Agreement Take Effect

The Chinese and Burmese Governments on May 14 in Rangoon exchanged the instruments of ratification of the "Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression Between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma" and the "Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma on the Question of the Boundary Between the Two Countries."

The treaty and agreement were signed in Peking on January 28, 1960.

More U.S. Military Intrusions

A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry has issued the 93rd, 94th, 95th and 96th grave warnings against U.S. military provocations. These intrusions into China's territorial air and waters occurred between March 21, and May 13.

A U.S. warship was in the Pingtan and Matsu area, Fukien, between 2:29 and 5:20 hours on March 21. Another

U.S. vessel intruded into the same area between 13:18 and 16:14 hours on the same day.

A U.S. naval patrol plane flew over Yungshing and Shih Islands in the Hsisha Islands, Kwangtung, between 12:03 and 12:13 hours on April 28.

Another U.S. naval patrol plane flew over Yungshing Island between 11:58 and 12:06 hours on May 11.

Still another U.S. naval patrol plane flew over Yungshing and Shih Islands between 11:20 and 11:26 hours on May 13.

Swedish Military Delegation Tours China

A Swedish military delegation led by Major General C. Armann is now touring China. It is the first delegation of its kind ever to come to this country.

At a banquet in its honour in Peking, Senior General Lo Jui-ching, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, pointed out that the Chinese Government has consistently adhered to the principle of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems and is willing to develop friendly relations with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Major General Armann remarked that the delegation had been overwhelmed by its courteous reception in China and hoped that its visit and the forthcoming one to Sweden by a Chinese military delegation would further strengthen the ties between the two countries.

BRIEFS

A Sino-Czechoslovak Consular Treaty signed in Prague provides for mutually co-operative relations in the two countries' consular activities.

The 120th anniversary of the birth of the great Russian composer Tchaikovsky was widely celebrated in China. At a special commemorative concert in Peking, several works of the composer, including Symphony No. 5 and *Capriccio Italienne*, were performed by a Chinese orchestra under the baton of Soviet conductor Yesipov.

Shanghai's New Creative Age

by HO CHANG-HUA

THE mass movement for technical innovations and technical revolution, spreading like a prairie fire over the whole country, is bringing profound changes not only to ways of production, but also to people's thinking and actions. In Shanghai these days, most conversations don't begin with the weather, but with the innovations. These, and the technical revolution, are not only on everybody's lips, but they have become the stuff of life of the people — young apprentices no less than veteran workers; women and their menfolk; technicians and research workers; cooks and tailors as well as foundrymen and dockers. . . . In many factories, more than 90 per cent of the workers and employees are engaged in them.

The bold, inventive spirit of the masses born of their strong urge to modernize China, is sweeping away manual work and inefficient conventional methods that have remained unchanged for decades or even centuries in industry, transport, and the service trades. . . . Fully or partially mechanized processes, going in some cases all the way to automation, are being introduced not only in the city's steel mills, machine-building plants, foundry shops, railway yards and docks. They are coming into the kitchens of public canteens, tailoring and even embroidery shops.

The "Second Liberation"

Workers talk of the tremendous upsurge as their "second liberation" following the first when — after wresting political power from the imperialists, bureaucrat capitalists and landlords — they freed themselves from exploitation. For the technical revolution is lifting the age-old physical burdens of toil. In the Shanghai Bicycle Factory, workers used to wear heavy leather aprons and rubber boots while carrying heavy loads of parts from one electroplating vat to another. It was estimated that, so weighed down, they had to walk no less than ten kilometres each eight-hour day. Now, parts strung on a line are raised from one vat and conveyed to another — all automatically. Small wonder that a worker decorated the new device with a bright red star to celebrate his freedom from the back-breaking labour of the past.

In railway yards, docks and factories in Shanghai it was once a common sight to see workers panting under big loads on their backs or in baskets hanging from shoulder poles. Now mechanized hoists and cranes of various descriptions, conveyors and electric trucks — many made by the men on the spot — are in use. The transformation was accomplished within the first 20 days of February. For the first time in centuries, porters work standing erect. Older men doing this job at the Yangpu Cotton Mill made good their pledge: "Retire the shoulder pole before we ourselves retire." Now their

slogan is "Work for socialism a decade longer." Determined to do away with most of the manual work, women packers of cigarettes, candy, toothpaste, cold cream, needles and matches have contrived scores of machines for such work. Even girls who do silk embroidery have called electricity to their aid.

Modern Technology

Ordinary workers are venturing, in ever-increasing numbers, into the more advanced fields of modern technology — formerly the exclusive haven of experts. Difficulties and initial failures cannot turn them back. With the grit and stamina that come only from profound faith in a noble cause, they have succeeded in overcoming seemingly insurmountable obstacles. Twenty-nine-year-old Wang Lin-ho, rank-and-file worker in a small, poorly equipped scientific instruments plant has only a secondary school education. But he has succeeded, after 371 trials, in making China's first 50,000-volt Schering bridge, an important instrument for measuring the power factor of dielectrics or cables. This fine example is being emulated by other bold-minded young people. In Wang's own plant, four young women successfully made a precision standard self-inductance after 580 adjustments and tests. It is ten times as precise as the old type turned out in the factory.

Chen Ming-chin, a carpenter in an automatic telecommunications appliance plant and an amateur radio operator, mastered advanced radio techniques and made a very complex piece of apparatus. Though he had never gone beyond primary school, he has taught himself several foreign languages and in his efforts over the past year, consulted 120 books, monographs and periodicals in Russian, English and Japanese.



Confab on the Way Home: A Sidelight on the Technical Revolution
Woodcut by Yu Yu-fan

These are hard-won victories. But innovations and the creative labour they involve are not seen as a burden. On the contrary, to these forward-looking young men and women, they are a source of great joy — a need in their lives. The worker-innovators never stop thinking of technical problems. All sorts of ordinary things — a children's swing, a matchbox, a weighbeam, a plumber's suction pump — have served as inspirations. Hsu Ting-nan, a turner at the Shanghai Power Generator Plant on the trail of a controlling and regulating device for his lathe, got his deciding idea from the construction of the springs on his bed. Chi Wen-hu, a worker of the same plant, rushed out to his workshop from a film show in the plant's auditorium. The way a power shovel dumped its load in the picture showed him how to devise a mechanical unloader that upped efficiency tenfold. Only those who have minds "sensitized" by keen purpose, of course, can be thus inspired by "every-day" sights.

Few would believe that the "design" reproduced on this page led to the invention of an automatic machine. It looks laughable. But one stops laughing, and becomes deeply moved, on learning its origin. The drawing was made by a 25-year-old woman packer of cosmetics named Shen Feng-hsien who had never had anything to do with machines. She made it to suggest a method of automatically filling jars with cold cream. Her initiative was supported by the administration and it was from the idea suggested by this drawing that the machine resulted, through the collective wisdom and hard work of workers and technicians. Its story shows how women workers in China, even the least skilled, do not just sit waiting to be relieved of manual toil — but are themselves determined to speed the progress of socialist industrialization.



"Three-in-One"

Technical innovations and technical revolution involve co-operation. This takes many forms in China today. Among the most popular is what is called "three-in-one." The threesome may be the cadres, technical personnel and workers in an enterprise; or, on a larger scale, factories plus colleges plus scientific research institutions. In all cases, theoretical knowledge and practical experience join forces and are brought to bear in a planned, and organized way with "politics in command" — and many successes show how fruitful is this approach.

In Shanghai today, a fireside version of "three-in-one" co-operation is popular — in evenings at home the husband designs some new gadget, the children help with the drawing, and the wife, with deft hands, makes the model. Thus the inventive spirit has spilled over beyond the walls of factories, schools and research units into all corners of life. Chin Yu-chen, an older woman worker, invited her son-in-law to come to her place to help blueprint a design for mechanizing the manufacture of

rubber-soled shoes. Liao Lan-ying went all the way to Soochow to get her brother's assistance in drawings for a shoe-making machine. Chu Tsai-nu, a veteran spinner in the state-owned No. 1 Cotton Mill, was taken ill when working out a design for a new pneumasil that would suck in soiled cotton and dust as well as clean cotton. She asked her son to finish the drawing. But the young man, though enthusiastic, was not familiar with the spinning frame. So when the mother went to the mill's clinic for treatment, she brought him along to make a study of the machines. Three days later, when she was well and back to work, she brought with her the drawing and model they had successfully completed together. Many women workers bring their husbands to their factories on their day off, to help with some innovation or other.

New Way of Life

Tens of thousands of Shanghai workers spent part of their Spring Festival holidays at technical innovations exhibitions held in 22 districts of the city. They found enjoyment in learning new techniques and helping to popularize them. In one of the hostels of the Shanghai Machine-Tool Works, a group of young workers used to loaf away their periods of leisure. But when the surging technical revolution came, they organized a "precision casting research group" and used their time to make a splendid contribution — an improvement of the traditional method of mud-mould casting. Nowadays, in after-work hours and on weekends, these young men pay visits to other plants to learn new techniques or carry out experiments in their own shops, or go to a show together.

The socialist spirit of co-operation is everywhere in evidence. Any factory with a production problem it cannot solve may bring it to the technical innovations exhibitions. If there isn't a ready-made solution from the experience of another plant, the exhibitions organize experts to tackle it collectively. The one in Hsuhui District received, in 22 days, 400 requests for answers to technical problems — 300 of which have been or are being solved. The Shanghai Velvet Factory urgently needed two special gears to keep a machine running. A few hours after this was made known at the exhibition, the Gold Star Fountain Pen Factory and the China Auto Parts Plant had made these complex gears.

Innovators do not just wait for "customers." They bring their "treasures" — new methods and equipment — to the doorsteps of prospective users — free of charge. No sooner had one factory devised a new automatic extruder that raises efficiency 3.5 times in the manufacture of plastic fountain pen barrels than it organized a special group of designers, electricians and workers to introduce the new device to nine other plants, all of which are now using it. This contrasts sharply indeed with the competition and technical secrecy under capitalism. Socialist co-operation is pushing China's economy forward at full steam.

As Shanghai workers plunge wholeheartedly into the technical revolution, and advanced experiences are popularized quickly, and in an organized way, the city's production soars ever higher. And in the process, people themselves are renewed.

Big "Bumper Fields"

by CHANG PING-KUEI

SINGLE crop "bumper fields" on vast tracts of land now become common in Hopei, one of the major cotton-producing provinces in China. They run to several thousands or even more than ten thousand *mu* each, and have changed the entire face of the countryside, which used to be cultivated in small units. They also signify new ways of management, and through the combination of farming with other pursuits presage the coming of modernized farming.

Last year such fields, then accounting for one-fourth of Hopei's sown area, produced 40 per cent of its total crop. This shows that this large-scale cultivation was not achieved at the cost of lower yields per unit area as could have happened with a change of similar nature. On the contrary, per *mu* yields on Hopei's big "bumper fields" were generally 30 or 50 per cent above those of surrounding smaller farms.

Operated under the unified guidance of the communes and supported by their strong resources in manpower and materials, they are increasingly enjoying the benefits of this large-scale farming.

A Revolutionary Change

The introduction of this new way of farming reflects not only a technical change but a profound social revolution. Obviously, it would have been impossible under the old small-peasant economy. Nor could it have been extensively adopted in the days of farm co-ops. This is because though the advent of the co-ops had essentially altered the relations of production existing under the small-peasant economy, each one managed only some 2,000 *mu* of land, often including scattered plots with irregular borders. Moreover, the heritage of individual management had still not been overcome in the system of cultivation. All these were obstacles to large-scale production.

A pioneer "bumper field" was organized during the big leap of 1958 by six farm co-ops in Tzehsien, Hopei, which pooled 3,000 *mu* of land into a single cotton tract. But the co-ops themselves, at the time, were still independent units. Each, for instance, had its own way of calculating costs. This led to various difficulties in running their joint operation. Besides, the size of the pooled field was still rather small. It is easy to see, therefore, why really large-scale cultivation began to blossom only after the rural people's communes had been set up everywhere.

After the merger of tiny plots into vast "bumper fields," the communes began to improve the land itself — by contouring and building more water conservancy works. Relatively uniform standards were then set for the amount of fertilizers per *mu* of land, in specifications for planting and so on. Available farm machines were used to the maximum extent and new farm tools devised or introduced. The steps enumerated in the Eight-Point

Charter for Agriculture were closely followed. These are 1. deep ploughing and soil amelioration, 2. rational fertilization, 3. water conservancy, 4. popularization of good strains of seed, 5. rational close-planting, 6. plant protection, 7. field management and 8. tool reform.

Last year, aeroplanes were used to combat insect pests on many "bumper fields" in Hopei, to the delight of commune members who saw how labour-saving, highly efficient and economical this was.

Many communes have planted fruit trees along the roads surrounding their big tracts, adding economic value and beautifying the landscape. Some fields are crisscrossed by a network of irrigation ditches. They may have one or more such service and auxiliary enterprises as pig farms, fertilizer workshops, and farm tool repair depots. The experience of the Hantan Special Administrative Region has shown that building these right on the "bumper fields" saves a great deal of manpower that would otherwise be used in transport. So located, instead of in a village as heretofore, the feed for the animals is collected and prepared on the spot, and pigsty manure is also used right there. Most cartage is eliminated and the farming process is rationalized.

Cultivation of big single-crop tracts calls for advanced techniques. Many peasants are required to become skilled in these and the communes have to find ways to train them. Therefore, spare-time schools have been set up. The 10,000-*mu* cotton field in Taotungpao, Tzehsien, for instance, has a spare-time school that is open to all the 1,250 commune members working on it. Besides, technical study groups have been formed in each of its work teams. In 1959 alone, 275 cotton-technicians were trained at Taotungpao.

New Application

Besides grain and cotton, there are now "bumper fields" for many other crops. The new way has even been taken up by mountain communes. A good sample is furnished by the Gaolipu Production Brigade of the Xiaoyingzi People's Commune, Chinglung County, Hopei. By forming "bumper areas" in whole dales and slopes, as well as in small fields, it boosted its average grain yield to 500 *jin* per *mu* last year, an outstanding record in that region. Some 170 hill plots were combined into 46 and all cultivated land on the slopes was terraced. Extensive water conservancy works were built, and pigsties moved to where the manure was used. The saving of labour in transport was especially great here, since farmland and living quarters are far apart and connected only by rugged mountain paths.

The Gaolipu Brigade adapted its field management to mountain conditions. Thus, it planted not one crop but several as terraces and slopes have diversified soils, need different fertilizers and enjoy an advantage over flat land in aeration and lighting. Sometimes, two crops

— one with a high and one with a low stalk — were planted on the same plot, e.g. maize and millet in alternate rows. This too produced higher per *mu* yields.

Hopei has set new targets for productivity. A campaign is now afoot to get annual per *mu* yields of "1,000 *jin* of grain, 100 *jin* of ginned cotton or 10,000 *jin* of tubers" on large tracts. This has extended the area of "bumper fields." Having steadily expanded, it will make the whole province a big garden-like farm with abundant

and varied products and factories and workshops — studying these fields like stars in the sky.

In Hopei's wake, the "bumper-field" movement has now spread to other provinces. For instance, cotton-growing areas are in the lead. In Shensi Province, they now embrace nearly one-half of the cotton fields in the famous Kwanchung Region. New applications of this way of cultivation are being made in an ever growing number of districts.

Report from Hunan

Collective Welfare Services in a Commune

by KUNG MAI

EARLY morning and breakfast is waiting at the community dining-rooms of the Jinjing (Golden Well) People's Commune, in Changsha, Hunan Province. At this early hour the dining-rooms are centres of bustling activity: the younger ones flock to serve the elders while the parents urge second helpings on the children; no time is lost in making known the new goals for the day's emulation drive and the news-announcers keep the public abreast of events of the day. After breakfast, commune members leave their children at nurseries or kindergartens, and go to work confident that they are well cared for. How these collective welfare facilities came into being and how they have changed the lives of the members of the Jinjing People's Commune is a tale worth telling.

"The Unbreakable Golden Rice Bowl"

In the past, impoverished peasants had helped each other in time of need to the extent they could. This was a deep-rooted tradition. In the period of co-operative farming, peasants in the district of Jinjing met the new demands arising from the collective way of production, by helping each other with "household chores." This had further strengthened the ties among the poorer peasants. The urgent necessity for community dining-rooms and nurseries did not make itself strongly felt until 1958 when the Party's general line for building socialism was reflected in a great leap in production in Jinjing as elsewhere. People, each living in his own way, daily became more aware of the yawning gap between this individual mode of life and production on an ever larger and more highly collectivized scale. During those busy seasons of bringing in the early rice and planting the late crop, time was at a premium, but many women were unable to leave their children and lend a hand, while the men, tired as they were, still had such odd jobs for their families as chopping firewood, carrying water, etc. Many began to ask why not also prepare meals and look after the children in a collective way. Thus the idea for setting up community dining-rooms and nurseries was born in the midst of the busy farming season. And they turned out to be a great success in a number of ways. At the Jinlian Co-op, women taking part in agricultural production more than doubled and the time and pressure involved in

harvesting the early and planting the late rice crop was greatly reduced. During this month of the "double rush," one woman member who had previously found little time for field work proved herself equal to any able-bodied man when a seasonal nursery looked after her children. It dawned upon people that with the development of collectivized production, a gradual socialization of housework was necessary, possible and beneficial.

In October 1958, peasants in the locality formed the Jinjing People's Commune; the leap forward in industry and agriculture, especially the exceptionally rich harvest of that year, made it possible for the commune to establish community welfare services. It was in that year that the gross grain output of Jinjing chalked up a 46 per cent increase over the previous year, an average of more than 910 *jin* per head. When the commune management announced the free supply of grain to its members those who in the past often did not know where the next meal was coming from joyfully hailed the "unbreakable golden rice bowl" for everyone.

Gift of a Bronze Teapot

When the community dining-rooms and nurseries first made their appearance in the Jinjing district they won the immediate support of the local Party committee and were warmly acclaimed by the masses. When the old Jinlian Co-op had first set up its "seasonal dining-room" and "seasonal nursery," the secretary of the township Party committee had personally come to help get them started and share any knowledge and experience he had on operating such services. With the establishment of the commune, the Party committee paid particular attention to all welfare facilities while each production brigade or group appointed special personnel to manage its own. Both the Party committee of the commune and the Party branches of the production brigades "adopted" particular canteens or nurseries which were experimental in nature and served as "pilots" for testing new methods and introducing improvements. By eating in the community dining-rooms in company with the other commune members cadres were in a position to know intimately the problems and needs which arose. Thus if a shortage of vegetables developed no time was lost in bringing seeds from the provincial capital, planting kitchen gardens,



Miao Commune Members Building Their Dining-Room
Woodcut by Huang Yung-yu

training gardeners and thus providing an abundance of vegetables for the dining-rooms. If the Party committee found that the nursery of a production brigade was not sufficiently spacious or poorly lighted, it made arrangements with the authorities concerned and found large, sunny buildings to house the children. The production brigades guaranteed that all nurseries had all the food they wanted. For the convenience of its members, almost every production group had its own dining-room and nursery, even though some worked in the more remote mountainous or hilly regions.

Today, most of the community dining-rooms at the Jinjing Commune have a reputation for cleanliness; the diners find the meals increasingly well prepared, nutritious and tasty. When a woman member thought that the canteen would be perfect with a nice teapot to serve the diners, she insisted on presenting her favourite bronze teapot, a wedding present from her grandmother, to the dining-room, so that, in her own words, all the comrades could share her delight in a cup of tea. Ordinarily, women of the locality do not give away their wedding presents which they cherish and preserve. Today, this 41-year-old peasant woman has come to love and regard the people's commune and the good life it provides as she would her own family. She has volunteered to work for the canteen, preparing meals for more than 30 people of the production group to which she belongs. Running the canteen as she does her own home she is only happy when she sees

everyone eating heartily. Most Hunanese enjoy food cooked with hot peppers, but not all the children; most young people like rice cooked with less water but not so the aged. So she prepares special dishes and rice for the children and the aged although this means added work. When an ordinary peasant woman takes such great interest in community dining-rooms and is determined to run them well, one can safely predict that community dining-rooms in the countryside have definitely come to stay.

More Hands at the Plough

Such collective welfare services not only relieve women from stultifying household drudgery and permit them to become active producing members of society, they also save time, money and wear and tear on those bachelor peasants who previously had to prepare meals for themselves. Before the establishment of the commune, those peasants with fairly large families but few breadwinners had found it necessary to spend an average of 20 workdays a year in what were essentially kitchen chores. But since the introduction of community dining-rooms and the system of free supply of grain they have ceased to bother about firewood, rice, cooking oil or condiments. These days, one just drops into the local dining-room at meal time and finds food on the table well prepared, plentiful and on top of all this, the staple food is free! Today these welfare facilities provide those elderly people, who wish it, with an opportunity to be useful within the limits of their health and capacity as cooks, nurses, kitchen gardeners or domestic animal breeders and caretakers.

Many more people are now able to participate in socially productive work than could before housework was largely socialized. The Jinjing Commune soon after its founding was able to organize its man and "woman power" effectively enough to make iron and steel, bring in the autumn harvest in 1958, and also provide 2,400 men for three months to help construct the double track of the Peking-Kwangtung railway line. It was, moreover, able to allocate another 1,600 men and women to industrial enterprises run by the commune and 11,000 people to the building of four reservoirs. The Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture* which calls for meticulous cultivation was also better implemented with the greater manpower of the commune and its more efficient utilization. This produced a bumper harvest in 1959, with an average of 1,007 jin of grain to a mu, 38 per cent more than 1958, the year of big leap forward in agriculture. The gross output of Jinjing's own industrial plants in the first ten months of 1959 totalled some 6,499,000 yuan, a more than 20-fold increase over that of 1958. By last October, pigs had multiplied to 48,700 head, an average of four to every household.

Today, the members of the Jinjing Commune eat and live better than ever before. The family of Li Wen-mao

* See p. 44.

is regarded as a typical peasant family of the Jinjing Commune.

Before liberation, Li was an impoverished peasant with nothing he could call his own. In 1939, the hut which he occupied as a tenant was burnt and reduced to ashes by the Japanese invaders and the landlord took back the land he had leased him. Li lived from hand to mouth by doing odd jobs while his wife and children begged for a living. When his sons grew up, two had to flee the Kuomintang reactionaries who were pressganging the young people of the countryside. In desperate straits he sold the youngest to stave off starvation. It was only after liberation that Li Wen-mao and his family were reunited.

The system of free grain supply now provides the Lis, as the other commune members, with the primary and most reliable kind of social insurance. Gone are the days of insecurity and uncertainty. Everyone in the family now does what he can: Li himself grows vegetables for the community dining-room, his wife does the cooking, his eldest son has been elected head of a production brigade, his second son is a policeman in the city of Changsha, his third is a livestock breeder specializing in the prevention of animal diseases; his fourth son is a middle school student; his fifth son a worker in the all-purpose industrial shop run by the production brigade while his youngest daughter also studies. His two daughters-in-law are both engaged in agricultural production and the commune's nursery and kindergarten take good care of his grandchildren.

The whole family occupies a spacious house, well furnished, complete with wardrobes and also dressing tables for his two daughters-in-law. In the evening, when all have returned from work and the children are home from the nursery, the house is warm with laughter and gaiety. Last October, celebrating his 58th birthday, Li was able to entertain friends and relatives and offer them pork, fish and other delicacies. In the past the possibility that such a thing could happen would never even have occurred to a poor peasant like him in his entire lifetime. With the establishment of the commune and the participation in production of the women members of his household, the family income has substantially increased by 48 per cent in 1959 over 1958. Today, all wages are paid directly to the individual who earns it rather than to the head of the family. This assures the independence of every working member and fosters an atmosphere of democracy and equality within the family. In a single year after the establishment of the Jinjing Commune, the Lis have been able to buy new suits for everyone and canvas shoes, and even leather for some of them. All are free to spend their earnings as they please. Since everyone is on his own and all are on an equal footing, the Lis are not plagued with the eternal rifts and grudges among in-laws characteristic of the old feudal family relationships where the patriarch ruled supreme and women were taught to know their place. A new and harmonious family life is evolving among members of the rural communes. The Lis of the Jinjing Commune are one of the many millions in New China's countryside.

May 17, 1960

Just Off the Press

PEOPLE'S COMMUNES IN PICTURES

*Edited by: The Ministry of Agriculture of
the People's Republic of China*

This album contains 160 pages of photographs in colour and black and white, illustrating the development of China's rural people's communes and their many-sided activities in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery, industry, water conservancy and undertakings, as well as cultural and educational work and collective welfare.

The people's commune is a new type of social organization which has developed on the basis of the advanced agricultural co-operatives in China. An inevitable outcome of China's political and economic growth, it was created by the broad masses of the peasants to meet the needs of development of the nation's productive forces. Large-scale organizations embracing thousands of households, they combine industry, agriculture, trade, education and military affairs. Local government administration is integrated with the commune management. This album shows, as only good photographs can do, exactly what all this means to China's millions of peasants as they advance to socialist prosperity.

*In Russian, English, French, German,
Spanish, Japanese, Indonesian,
Vietnamese, Hindi, Arabic, Urdu
and Burmese*

Printing: Photogravure and offset

Size: 26 × 18.4 cm.

*160 pages (16 in colour). Bound in
paper board with coloured cover*

Women in the People's Communes

The 75 photographs with captions in this album graphically show the tremendous advantages the people's communes have brought to the women of China's rural areas.

*Published in English, Russian, French,
German, Spanish, Japanese, Hindi,
Vietnamese and Arabic editions.*

Size: 18.5 × 16.3 cm.

48 pages in monotone photogravure

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ARCHAEOLOGY

New Anyang Discoveries

Anyang, north of the Yellow River in Honan Province, is the site of the earliest known capital of China. For more than 300 years (14-11th centuries B.C.) it was the seat of the rulers of the Yin (Shang) Dynasty until that royal house fell. The excavations made there between 1928 and 1937 before the war against the Japanese invaders, yielded a considerable amount of material and knowledge of Yin times. Further material was unearthed there after liberation in 1950, 1953 and 1954 but work was restricted by the fact that most of the available archaeological forces were engaged on urgent work at the large-scale socialist construction sites throughout the country. In the last few years, however, there has been a steady growth in our archaeological ranks. More and more graduates have come from the schools and many specialists have been trained on the job. In 1958 the Institute of Archaeology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences set up a centre at Anyang to carry on systematic, long-term excavations. This opened a new phase of work at Anyang. The results achieved in 1958 and 1959 have been very encouraging.

New Line of Research

Pre-liberation excavations at Anyang centred mainly on the site of the royal palace at Hsiaotun and the cemetery north of the Huan River. The new excavations have concentrated on the remains of the dwellings and handicraft workshops surrounding the palace. During 1958-59, trial diggings conducted at 15 points covering a total area of 5,000 square metres have given a pretty good idea of the extent and layout of the capital.

It was known, of course, that the Anyang site had been inhabited by the people of Yin before it became the capital, but archaeologists before liberation had not been able to establish a detailed chronology for the Anyang site. Now, at Meiyuan-chuang, near the southwestern edge of the Anyang site, two cultural layers have been discovered one atop the other. The upper is Late Yin while the objects found in the lower layer correspond to those unearthed at

Erhlikang, Chengchow. This will help to date the various Yin layers at both Anyang and elsewhere in a more precise manner.

At Tazukung Village, on the north-west edge of the Anyang site, another Late Yin cultural layer has been found that corresponds to the Late Yin finds at Meiyuan-chuang, while below it has been found a cultural layer with inscribed oracle bones that are provisionally ascribed to the reign of Wuting in the latter half of the 13th century B.C.

It is also significant that at the Anyang site, the Middle and Late Yin cultural layers are more widespread than that of the Early Yin period. Clear marks left by the wooden hoe and bone spade in the yellow earth at these sites are precise indications that these tools were used in Yin times.

Bronze and Bone Workshops

The discovery of bronze and bone workshops is of exceptional interest



The 30-character inscription on the bronze "ting"

and importance. The first is situated south of the palace and the latter to its west on the edges of the Anyang site. The fact that handicraft workshops were built close to the royal palace is an important addition to our knowledge of the layout of a Yin town.

The bronze foundry site has many remains of buildings. Fragments of pottery and crucibles, charcoal and slag were found both inside and outside the buildings. The pottery moulds are all broken but designs of animal masks, dragons and the thunder and cloud pattern can be seen on the inner surfaces of the outer moulds. They are for moulding containers like *ting* (tripod), *kuei* (for food), *yu* (wine vessel with a handle), *chueh* (libation cup), *ku* (wine cup), etc. These moulds indicate that the procedure for making bronzes was quite complicated at that time. It seems clear that the Yin bronze ware was often made from a dozen or more separate pieces of pottery moulds. A large number of moulds and a lesser quantity of slag were found in the workshop, but no copper or tin ores have yet been found. This suggests that they had been smelted near the mines before the metals were brought to the workshop.

The bone workshop is also marked by the remains of buildings. In pits near by were found large quantities of bones: skeletons of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, deer, etc. They are mostly bones from the limbs and bear marks of the saw and drill. Finished spades, awls, pins, combs and arrow heads and unfinished hairpins, awls and arrow heads have been found. Together with these were tools used to make the bone implements: knives, saws, drills and awls made of bronze, and whetstones whose surfaces are worn with grinding. These finds of tools and the raw materials, finished products and unfinished products at various stages of work tell us exactly what was made here and what methods were used to cut the bones up and work them into the required shapes.

Yin Slave Society

More than 100 Yin tombs were excavated at Anyang. All were of small or medium size and yielded an abundance of pottery, bronze, bone and jade objects. Distinctive traces

of lacquer ware have been found. This refutes the hitherto common belief that lacquer ware dates only from the Eastern Chou period (770-221 B.C.). The bigger tombs contained excellent bronze and jade funerary objects while the smaller ones contained only pottery or nothing at all except the bones of the deceased. This reflects the sharp social contrast in wealth in Yin times.

To the north of Wukuan Village, ten burial pits in a row were found associated with the royal tomb. These were in the same general area of the Anyang burial pits discovered in 1950 and each contained from five to nine decapitated human skeletons. All the pits were near the royal tomb and the slaves were probably sacrificed to accompany their sovereign on his "death journey." It is a gruesome exposure of the cruelty of this slave society.

Also associated with the royal tomb is a round pear-shaped pit. The diameter of its base is 2.15 metres tapering to an opening 1.9 metres in diameter. This pit is packed with 25 human skeletons. Most of these are of young males (the sex of one cannot be determined), aged roughly 14 to 19. A few were older but none were over 40 years of age. Three heaps of strung cowries, about ten to a string, are placed on top of the skeletons. The exact number is not known because we have not disturbed them in order to preserve the pit as far as possible in its original state, for which purpose a covered pavilion has been built over it to protect it permanently. The pit also contains pottery, bronzes and bone objects. The bronzes include a *ting*, a *yu*, a broken *chueh*, two *ko* (dagger-axe), a knife and an arrow head. The other finds include two pottery vessels, two bone hairpins and a tiny ivory stick.

The bronze *ting* from this pit has more characters inscribed on it than anything else found at Anyang before. The 30-character inscription says that the King of Yin granted twenty strings of cowries to a certain Tzu Tzu of Shu who thereupon used them to have this tripod made. The inscription gives the name of the temple or place which the king visited but unfortunately this character is indecipherable. The shapes of the bronze tripod and *ko* have a close affinity with those of the early



Bronze "ting" found in round burial pit, Anyang

Western Chou (c. 11th century-771 B.C.) but their Late Yin origin is attested to by the inscription and other evidence. These bronzes are regarded by some as well-founded evidence that some of the more advanced shapes in bronze once thought characteristic of Chou times actually began to appear in Late Yin times.

There are good grounds to believe that those sacrificed were innocent slaves and that this burial pit is connected with Yin religious rites. But elucidation of the mystery of their death will evidently have to wait for further research.

Excavations at Anyang are still going on. They are expected to yield further material clarifying the nature of Yin society, its daily life and the productive activities of the people, the division of its cultural periods and the spread and layout of the Yin capital itself.

—AN CHIH-MIN

SHORT NOTES

Theatre Festival. Financial and trade organizations in Peking held a six-week theatre arts festival which ended on April 30. More than 2,000 workers in these organizations took part. They performed more than 100 songs and dances, plays, operas, many kinds of variety shows. Most of them were created collectively by these amateurs themselves about the new things and new people in their own organizations. The song *Advance Under the Red Banner*, for example, was written by the 80-member chorus of the Peking Hotel who also sang it.

In this song workers and staff of the hotel, which was recently honoured as a Red Flag Advanced Unit, pledged to put fresh stamina and pep into their big leap efforts.

Leading comrades took an active part in these entertainments. The vice-president of the Peking branch of the People's Bank of China lent a hand in writing the libretto of *Our Community Life*, a new Peking opera. This deals with the improving welfare services in Peking following establishment of urban people's communes. Most items were short — average time 12-15 minutes — and highly entertaining. Similar festivals have been held by financial and trade organizations in nine provinces. And active preparations are going ahead in other provinces and the municipality of Shanghai.

A Small County Makes Its Literary Mark. Before liberation, even the name of Kulin had never once appeared in a newspaper. But since the big leap of 1958, incomplete figures show that the workers and peasants of this small Szechuan county tucked away in the mountains have written and published more than 20 pieces in national dailies and periodicals; more than 10 in the provincial press; and more than 110 in that of the special administrative region of which it is a part. The first poem in the *Red Flag Folk Songs*, a widely appreciated selection compiled by Kuo Mo-jo and Chou Yang, is *Chairman Mao Is Like the Sun* written by Chen Tien-kiang of this county.

Library for Factories. Library work is usually associated in people's minds with a slow, scholastic pace, but Chapei District, Shanghai, has just set up a library of 10,000 books, ordered, shelved and catalogued in a week. It was all part of the technical revolution which is rolling through the district and which urgently needs books and other reference material on science and technology. Room for the library was borrowed from a park; the order for the books was sent to the Xinhua Bookstore. Two days later the books arrived. Librarians from other districts came to help classify and catalogue. Two hundred primary and middle school students came to lend a hand. Besides its reading room service the library immediately started a mobile service which goes daily to the factories.

SIDELIGHTS

Peking Trolleybus. As the big, shiny blue and ivory-white route No. 3 trolleybus, 2009, silently pulled away from the kerb, a friendly clear, well-modulated voice announced the stops and time on its route while the two conductresses collected fares and made passengers comfortable. "Will passengers getting off at Fuwai Tachieh please get ready. We shall be there in another minute. No. 13 bus route to Antingmen Gate is across the road. . . ." It was a wire-recorder talking, just one of the innumerable results of the technical innovation campaign. Thought up by the trolley crew it allows the conductresses to concentrate on attending to their passengers' other needs.

It is yet another example of the constant improvement of municipal transport services. All but one of Peking's old tramlines has gone. Today's fleet of several hundred trolleybuses, supplemented by buses and taxis, quietly and efficiently whisks hundreds of thousands of people to and from work and pleasure each day for fares of only a few *fen*. The trolleys always look spick and span. Depot workers and drivers have devised machines which scrub and polish them, vacuum clean their interiors and polish their windows and paintwork until the whole thing sparkles like new.

Peking's trolleybus service compares favourably with the best in the world, foreign guests say. The trolleybuses are new, the roads smooth, wide and straight, and the service is excellent. Even at rush hours, no expectant mother or mother with children has to stand. Seats are immediately found for them as soon as they board the trolley. Courteous clippies are always first off and last on helping people get on and off and finding seats for the elderly. The comfort and convenience of passengers is foremost in the minds of the transport people. One trolleybus carries many hundreds of citizens a day and the drivers, conductresses and conductors by their cheerful service sets a good example for all.

Slaves into Agro-Technicians. After taking an intensive three-month course on practical modern farming at the Lhasa Agricultural Experimental Farm, 99 former serfs and slaves are now back in their own districts in Tibet teaching other peasants what they have learnt. The most advanced agricultural techniques from seed selection to harvesting have been taught them by expert agro-technicians who have made a special study of Tibetan farming conditions. Soon this group will be reinforced by others who will help the peasants grow the biggest crop Tibet has ever seen. All trainees' expenses including pocket money are paid for by the state. These men who not so long ago felt the lash of the oppressor's whip are free men today, masters of their fate, and they are eager to do all they can to enable the Tibetan Region to catch up quickly with the rest of the country—which will not take very long. The people of the Tibetan Region, with the help of the rest of China, is striding forward by great leaps.

Man-Made Island. Nansantao Archipelago off the tip of south-pointing Luichow Peninsula in South China was made up of ten little islands until a little while ago. Today, all ten islands have been linked into one by artificial causeways. Formerly an islander thought twice before going to the trouble of taking a boat to visit someone on another island. Now one can get around the ten-in-one island on a bicycle. The work of damming the straits between the islands began soon after liberation but the main effort was made and completed only after the people on the islands had been organized into co-operatives and later into people's communes. The causeways have increased the total area of the islands by a third. Big fish farms and salt fields have appeared. Chemical plants too have been built to make use of the salt produced. A thick forest belt 3 to 4 kilometres deep stretches all the way down the 33-kilometre east coast of the newly-formed island. It protects rice fields and farms from the tropical storms which used to wreak havoc on these once separated islands now linked strongly together. New industries, better farming and transport facilities brought about by the formation of

people's communes has meant greater prosperity to the people on the newly man-made island.

Automatic Ice Lollies. Summer is almost here and the sale of sweet, thirst-quenching ice lollies is booming again. It is one of Peking's peculiarities that they were sold all through the winter. A favourite with old and young, coming in a dozen flavours, daily sales run into hundreds of thousands a day. This season, besides new flavours, something new has appeared in keeping with the times—an electric ice lolly dispensing machine. Drop a 5-*fen* piece in the slot and out pops the lolly. When it is empty, a bell rings and it returns your money. Automation is the order of the day and it turns up in the most surprising places. Shops have devised machines to sell cigarettes, toothpaste, weigh and sell rice, oil, salt, etc., saving labour and the customers' time.

Menace No Longer. Marsh gas, that odourless, colourless gas responsible for so many of the world's coal mining disasters is being made to serve China's communes. As a by-product of the drive for more manure (the gas is formed through vegetable decay), the people's communes of Anhwei Province are producing an estimated 1.7 million cubic metres of marsh gas per day to serve as fuel for some 20,000 communal kitchens and to light 90,000 households. The gas is also used to power commune-run workshops and agricultural machines. Also known as methane, marsh gas has a very high calorific value and it does not cost much to produce. The communes have built special fermenting ponds and have improved storage and distribution of the gas. Greater use will be made of it in the near future, proving once again that in a socialist country, natural "menaces" can be transformed into an agent for improving the welfare of the people.

Tale of Two Toothbrushes. Those toothbrushes of genuine Chinese bristle so much in demand everywhere today have a longer history than anyone ever thought. It has now been established that people in China as long ago as 959 A.D. used toothbrushes

very similar to those on sale in modern stores. The two toothbrushes recently unearthed in a Liao Dynasty (951-968 A.D.) tomb in North China are almost similar in size and shape to those of today. Nothing remains of the bristles but the two lines of holes for the tufts are there on the well-preserved bone handles.

3-D in China. Three colour films were shown early this month in China's first 3-D cinema in Shanghai. Capacity audiences, estimated at 10,000, saw the first day's screenings of the stereoscopic films *By the Whang-poo River*, *Melody of Youth*, and *Happy Childhood*. The first is about the recent launching of China's first 10,000-ton ocean-going vessel and the

second is about sporting activities. All three films were shot and released within three months by the Shanghai Scientific and Educational Film Studio. It took only 15 days to completely remodel the cinema to show 3-D films. Other cities will soon have 3-D cinemas besides T.V., widescreens, etc. for the entertainment of China's working people.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

Programmes are subject to change, where times are not listed consult theatre or daily press.

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **SONG OF LIFE** A new opera produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre. It describes the recent blossoming out of people's communes in China's cities.

May 17-23, 7:30 p.m. Da Zhong Theatre

KUNQU

▲ **LEIFENG PAGODA** A new Kunqu opera adapted from the legendary love story *The Tale of the White Snake*. The White Snake fairy falls in love with a scholar. A scheming recluse sets him against her and later imprisons her in the Leifeng Pagoda. Many years later, her son rescues her and she returns to the immortal realms. Produced by the North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

Renmin Theatre (Watch for date!)

MODERN OPERA

▲ **SPRING THUNDER** The story of a heroic peasant uprising in Hunan during the First Revolutionary Civil War. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

May 17, 7:30 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

▲ **SNOW IN MIDSUMMER (TOU NGO WRONGED)** A modern opera adapted from a drama written by the Yuan playwright Kuan Han-ching. A scoundrel seeks to kidnap Tou Ngo after first poisoning her mother-in-law. His own father unwittingly takes the poison. The innocent Tou Ngo is charged with murder and sentenced to death. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

May 18 & 19, 7:30 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre
May 21 & 22, 7:15 p.m. Wu Dao Kou Club

CONCERT

The visiting troupe of Soviet artists will give its last performance of vocal and piano solos, excerpts from Soviet ballets, folk music and dances and acrobatics on

May 17, 7:30 p.m. at Shoudu Theatre

THEATRE

▲ **BLOSSOMS ARE EVERYWHERE** A play describing how city housewives, taking part in productive work, running public canteens, nurseries and service centres crown their efforts by establishing an urban people's commune. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

May 17, 7:30 p.m. China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **A SINGLE SPARK STARTS A PRAIRIE FIRE** A new play produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre describing the rise and spread of the peasant uprising in Fukien in 1928.

May 18-24, 7:15 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

▲ **LENIN AND THE YOUNG GENERATION** A Soviet play about Lenin's care and concern for the children in the hard days of 1918. Produced by the China Children's Theatre.

May 17-23, Peking Theatre

▲ **DETAINED BY FLOOD** Flood has destroyed a section of railway roadbed and a train is marooned on high ground. The Communist Party group on it organizes the passengers and staff to overcome their difficulties. Produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School.

▲ **TARTUFFE (THE HYPOCRITE)** The famous play by the great French dramatist Moliere. Produced in Chinese by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School.

(One or other of the above two plays will be staged from May 19 to 24 at the China Youth Art Theatre.)

FILMS

▲ **THE LONG MARCH** Jointly produced by the "August First" and Peking Film Studios. It shows how the invincible Chinese Red Army fought its way to victory during the Long March against attacks by the enemy and over such formidable natural barriers as the Tatu River and the lofty snow mountains.

May 17-19, Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club

▲ **JOY COMES TO THE OASES** A colour film jointly produced by the Tienma and Sinkiang Film Studios. The story of the

Uighur peasants of Sinkiang who take the road of socialist agricultural co-operation.

May 17-19, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club

May 20-23, Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

▲ **YOUTH IN THE FLAMES OF WAR** A feature film produced by the Changchun Film Studio. Kuo Shan, a teen-age girl, who joins the People's Liberation Army disguised as a boy, is appointed deputy platoon leader during the War of Liberation. She works well and fights bravely, winning the respect and trust of the whole platoon.

May 20-23, Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club

▲ **MAXIM GORKY** A Soviet film dubbed in Chinese. The life story of the great Soviet writer.

May 17 & 18, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

May 20-23, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club

▲ **BLACK BATTALION** The tragic story of a Czech youth trapped in the "Foreign Legion" of the French colonialist troops in Viet Nam.

May 19-22, Si Dan Workers' Club, Shengli

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **PEKING'S MAY FIRST EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS** Oil paintings, water colours, graphic art, posters, etc. Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m.

At Beihai Park

▲ **ART EXHIBITION OF THE THREE NORTHEAST PROVINCES** 300 paintings in Chinese ink and colours, woodcuts, oils, posters, etc. Open daily 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

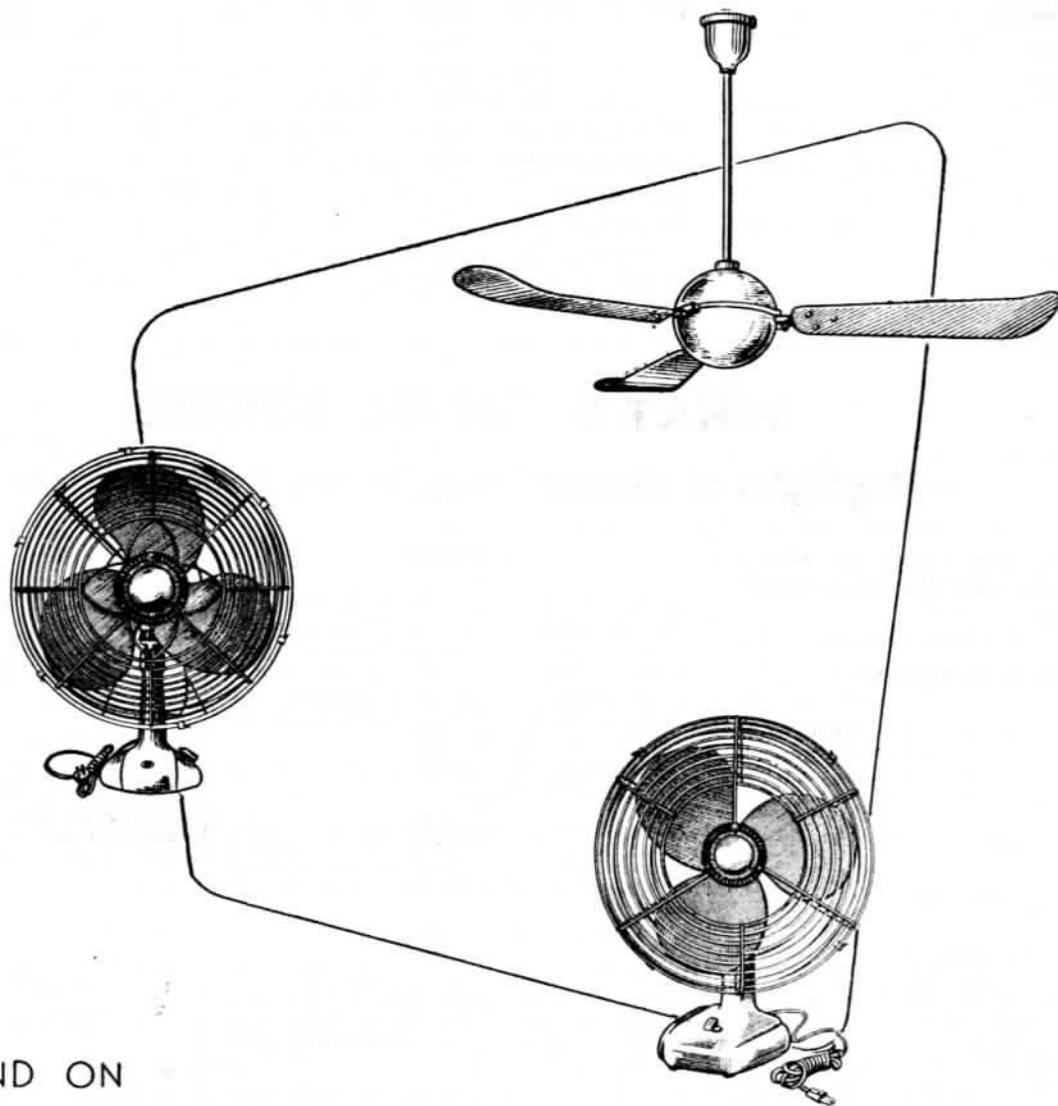
At Palace Museum

▲ **EXHIBITION OF YUAN MURALS OF THE YUNGLO TEMPLE** Open daily 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

At Palace Museum

▲ **NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION** Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

At Agricultural Exhibition Centre



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