

February 2, 1960

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PEKING

REVIEW

Sino-Soviet Alliance — Mighty
Bulwark of World Peace

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi on the 10th anniversary of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance (p. 6).

Victory for the Five Principles of
Peaceful Coexistence

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Sino-Indonesian Treaty on Dual
Nationality Goes Into Effect

The Big Leap in Steel Continues

Spring Festival

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THE VICTORY OF MARXISM-LENINISM IN CHINA

LIU SHAO-CHI

This 17,000 word article by the Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the People's Republic of China, was written for the journal *World Marxist Review* (Problems of Peace and Socialism), in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. It is an analysis of the great achievements of the Chinese people in the past ten years as a victory for Marxism-Leninism in China, a victory for the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and for its policies during the bourgeois democratic revolution, and in socialist revolution and construction.

39 pp.

A GREAT DECADE

CHOU EN-LAI

This article by the Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Premier of China's State Council, deals with the phenomenal successes of the new China in industry, agriculture, culture and education in the past decade, and in the light of Marxist-Leninist principles, analyses the reasons for these victories and the bright prospects they open before the Chinese people.

38 pp.

Published by: **FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS**
Pai Wan Chuang, Peking (37), China

Distributed by: **GUOZI SHUDIAN**
P.O. Box 399, Peking, China

PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

February 2, 1960 Vol. III No. 5

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

Post Office Registration No. 2-922

Printed in the People's Republic of China

Victory for the Five Principles

THE friendly talks last week between Premier Chou En-lai and Burmese Prime Minister Ne Win yielded significant results. A treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression and an agreement on the boundary question were concluded between the two neighbouring countries. Elsewhere in this issue we print the full texts of these documents. This event, a landmark in Sino-Burmese relations, is a fresh victory for the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

The Sino-Burmese boundary question is a complex one bequeathed by imperialism. In the years before Burma's independence and China's liberation, the imperialists deliberately instigated many disputes on the Sino-Burmese borders as a means of alienating the two nations. Independence made it possible for the two countries to settle the boundary question on a new basis because neither China nor Burma, now acting on their own, wanted to fall into this imperialist trap.

Over recent years the Government leaders of the two countries have continued to exchange views on the boundary question in the spirit of the Five Principles, thus creating the conditions for its eventual solution. Prime Minister Ne Win's visit was the culmination of this process. Now agreement in principle has been achieved on various specific issues and the road has been paved for an overall settlement of the boundary question.

The Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression is a further development of the Five Principles. It is an important contribution to the consolidation of peace in Asia. Both China and Burma are economically backward. Both feel an urgent need for peaceful construction. They share a common desire to safeguard their independence, build up their own lands and extend their friendly co-operation. The new treaty embodies, and will further promote, the growth of the age-old friendship between the Chinese and Burmese peoples who consider each other close kin. It also underscores the conviction that independent Asian and African countries should and can unite in friendship, and sets a new example of such unity and friendship.

In this number of *Peking Review* we also feel pleased to report that the Sino-Indonesian treaty on dual nationality has become effective upon the exchange of instruments of ratification. Although the anti-Chinese activities and discrimination against the Chinese in Indonesia have not yet been completely terminated due to the continued support of influential groups there, this event is at any rate a significant step towards an overall settlement of the question of the overseas Chinese in Indonesia. The Chinese people believe that if the two countries, China and Indonesia, join efforts in a spirit of friendly co-operation, the treaty can certainly be implemented smoothly, nor will it be difficult to find an overall and reasonable solution to the overseas Chinese question. In this way, not only will Sino-Indonesian friendship be cemented, but an example will be set for the Asian and African countries in resolving the complex issue of dual nationality which exists among them.

The new development in Sino-Burmese relations and the exchange of instruments of ratification of the Sino-Indonesian treaty on dual nationality once again demonstrate that with a sincere desire to act in the spirit of the Five Principles, all disputes between China and her neighbours can be settled through peaceful negotiations.



First Spring Festival of the 60s

As we go to press, the whole nation is at the peak of a carnival mood, celebrating the first spring festival of the 1960s with a joy and elan which mark it as something more than a purely festive occasion. People sing and dance everywhere to the beating of gongs, cymbals and castanets and there are improvised skits which never fail to draw the crowds. The explosion of fire-crackers mingled with children's laughter is incessant from dawn till dusk, and indeed throughout the night in many a place in the cities.

Fondness for Colour

People dress in their holiday best, spruce, spick and span, and brighter than usual in the newly designed fabrics from the textile mills of Shanghai and Tientsin. This is especially true of the women, and men, of the national minorities who have a traditional fondness for colour. Public buildings, hotels, and theatres have a distinctly festive air with their specially erected red portals, red silk bunting, and red lanterns brilliantly lit at night.

There are, of course, the traditional spring scrolls, red-papered couplets mounted on either side of house doors to express fond hopes for the coming New Year. Then there are the popular slogans, lettered in bold red, which reflect popular feeling and conviction—Long Live the General Line! Long Live the Great Leap Forward! Long Live the People's Communes! Long Live the Communist Party! Long Live Chairman Mao!

Members of the people's communes in the countryside are also making merry on this lunar New Year holiday, with added supplies of goods sent from the cities, plenty of new feature and documentary films and a record number of urban theatrical troupes coming to perform. Much of the festivities centre in the gaily decorated community dining halls where commune members gather for family reunion dinners and various social functions. In most cases, each family takes up one or two tables and those with special fondness for the cup gather at separate tables. The old folks in the commune's homes for the aged welcome the Party secretaries who are among the first visitors to extend a

warm "Happy New Year!" to them. The gay and laughing children of the village come next in a seemingly endless stream. "Respect for elders" is very much in evidence. Many people's communes in the suburbs of the big cities share their merrymaking with the factory workers who have come to visit them—an indication of the strong ties between workers and peasants in China.

To enable Chinese compatriots and the men and officers of Chiang Kai-shek's army on the Greater and Lesser Quemoy Islands, Tatan, Erhtan and other islands to spend the Spring Festival in peace, the artillery units of the People's Liberation Army on the Fukien front ceased shelling on the two odd days of January 27 and 29 as a mark of solicitude and concern.

From one end of China to the other, from Peking where the Changdian Fair (January 28-February 11) just outside Hepingmen Gate attracted half a million visitors on the first day to Canton in the south where the famed flower show was the biggest and most resplendent in years, a good time is being had by all, men and women, old and young alike. And there is good cause for this national rejoicing.

Giant Steps into the Future

Only a few days before, on January 22 to be exact, a communique was released to the press on the fulfilment and overfulfilment in 1959 of the production targets for the major products originally set for the end of the Second Five-Year Plan (1958-62). The news electrified the whole country. A year's hard work had resulted in massive achievements: compared with 1958, the year of the big leap forward which shattered so many production records, total industrial output value in 1959 was upped 39.3 per cent, total agricultural output value 16.7 per cent and the national income 21.6 per cent. This means that the main targets of the Second Five-Year Plan, for steel, coal, grain, cotton, etc. have all been overfulfilled three years ahead of schedule. Elsewhere in this issue is an article on the continuous big leap in steel production, which gives an inkling of China's phenomenal industrial expansion. Suffice it here to

mention the similarly noteworthy performance in agriculture.

China's grain production shot up by more than 20 million tons last year, reaching a total of 270.05 million tons, and this in spite of the worst natural calamities in decades which affected more than a third of the sown area. Thus China has wrested from Nature's hard hand an 8 per cent increase in grain output which exceeds by a wide margin the average U.S. annual increase of 2.5 per cent during 1949-58. China has done so well in grain production in the last two years that today her output per head is more than double what it was ten years ago. Big increases have also been registered in other crops—cotton, tobacco, tea, oil and sugar bearing crops, etc.

These are major triumphs. With such enormous successes in industry and agriculture under their belt and with supreme confidence that the sustained and fruitful labour and dedicated resolve of the many-millioned working people will make it possible to transform China into a modern, rich, prosperous and mighty socialist country, the people of China are celebrating this Spring Festival of 1960 in high spirits and style. Workers, peasants, school teachers, government functionaries—all are taking a well-earned rest. So, too, are the men and officers of the People's Liberation Army.

Longest Public Holiday

The Spring Festival is the longest and most widely celebrated public holiday in China, and, as mentioned before, also a time for family reunions. With increasing facilities more people than ever are travelling. The biggest demand for tickets comes from workers and students, with the latter enjoying reduced rates. This year thousands of extra trains were added to the regular number to accommodate the more than 54 million people estimated to have travelled this way during the holidays. Other means of transport have also expanded their services to cope with the overflow holiday crowds.

In Peking, more buses have been added to the various lines to provide

special service beyond the regular hours and to take people home from parties late at night. There are many more taxis, largely woman-driven, an interesting sidelight of life in the nation's capital which also prides itself on its women bus, trolley-bus and tram drivers as well as traffic police. Other large cities, Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Shenyang, have also put more public vehicles into service in the last few days, to the loud acclaim of all. Better transport facilities have made it possible for a greater number of people to visit friends and relatives. It has also provided access for those living in outlying districts to the gala holiday performances in the nation's theatres, ballets, concert halls and other places of recreation.

Fuller and Richer Bill

This year, the theatregoer has an exceedingly rich bill from which to do his picking and choosing—much richer, by common consent, than the already opulent and full programme of last year. Bookings have been heavy and many late-comers have often had to be turned away. A strong feature of the Spring Festival entertainment in Peking has been its diversity. Many schools of opera can be heard, with the stock, popular regulars vying with new plays. There are skilled amateur artists as well as professionals performing during the holiday season and it is interesting to see a fine crop of budding local talent invading Peking to compete with the stars for public recognition. Exciting and new are the plays and shows put on by workers and peasants of the communes. Amateurs though they may be, their performances have a distinctly professional ring, all of which adds up to a varied, rich and all-round cultural life. To herald the lunar New Year, the railway workers have done themselves proud by inaugurating a brand new theatre of their own outside Fuxingmen Gate known as the February Seventh Theatre. This name commemorates the Peking-Hankow Railway revolutionary martyrs over 30 years ago.

For sports lovers the crowded calendar, with its wide choice of basketball, volleyball and table tennis exhibition matches between the country's top-

flight players, has almost been "too much of a good thing." With so many events packed into three short days there has been overlapping in time and dates, imposing hard choices on the avid sports fan who would like to see them all. The stellar event on the sports calendar was, of course, the annual round-the-city race run in brilliant sunshine last Saturday morning. This race which starts and ends at Tien An Men Square in the heart of Peking has since its introduction in 1956 become a permanent feature of the Spring Festival celebrations. It is the major attraction which rounds off a series of sporting events on the final day of the Spring Festival in Peking.

When Festival Times Come Round

There is an old Chinese saying, which gives special meaning to the warm get-togethers between the army and the people both during and after the Spring Festival holiday: "When festival times come round people think all the more of their loved ones." The three services of the People's Liberation Army are truly the "loved ones" of the whole people and when the lunar New Year comes round people in all parts of the country organize visits to army units.

Although the Tibetan New Year is still a month away, the people of Lhasa, who have just concluded the first session of their newly founded people's congress, establishing Lhasa's first municipal government, are also celebrating the lunar New Year. On New Year's Eve Tibetans held a special mass rally to demonstrate their feeling and affection for the People's Liberation Army units in Tibet, which had done so much to help them build the new Tibet.

People call on the families of the armymen to help make their holidays fuller and more joyous. Young students come armed with brooms, brushes and dusters to assist dependents of the armymen in the usual thorough "spring cleaning" for the lunar New Year and to run small errands for them. All this has enhanced the already close ties between the army and the people, a fine, deep-rooted tradition stemming from the earliest days of the Chinese revolution.

On the other hand, there are also annual activities in the army at this time of the year known as "Support the Government and Love the People Movement." The officers and men of the People's Liberation Army take time out in the days immediately preceding and following the Spring Festival "to do a good turn for others," as the saying goes. This time the people reap the benefits. Cultural and theatrical troupes under the Political Department of the People's Liberation Army, which boast some of the finest talent of the entertainment world in China, send a number of actors and actresses, dancers, singers and variety artists out to the "grass roots" to bring the show to the people, and let them know that the thoughts and feelings of the army are always with them.

In these days of merrymaking and rejoicing China remembers with warm friendship and appreciation the many experts and friends from socialist and other countries who are helping her build socialism. There has been a series of holiday parties given in their honour in Peking and elsewhere for they, too, are "loved ones" in the great family of socialism. For only people with a true regard for the well-being and progress of the new socialist China "in the making" give so generously of their best to China's cause. So the Chinese people are also celebrating with friends from abroad.

Back to the Job

With the Spring Festival drawing to a close, the Chinese people are once more rolling up their sleeves for the work that lies ahead. Many industries made preparations for new triumphs even before the holiday began. The motto with China's energetic and enterprising workers is "greater and better output after the festival." Members of the people's communes, after holiday wining and dining, made possible by greater personal incomes in 1959, are now preparing for the intense activity of the coming weeks—spring sowing and the further development of water conservancy projects.

As the calendar moves into February, the whole nation turns once more to the great and challenging job ahead.



Sino-Soviet Alliance Is the Mighty Bulwark of World Peace

by CHEN YI

Following is the translation of an article published in "Hongqi" (Red Flag), February 1, 1960, the fortnightly journal of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. — Ed.

IN this first spring of the 60s of the 20th century, the Chinese people hail the advent of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance with the greatest elation.

The 50s witnessed profound changes in the world situation. A new turning point has emerged in the history of mankind: the East wind has prevailed over the West wind, the forces of socialism have gained the upper hand over the forces of imperialism, and the forces of peace have surpassed the forces of war. The conclusion of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance was the prelude to that decade. It was a historical event of great significance that the 850 million people of the great Soviet Union and China joined in an unbreakable alliance. The unity of China and the Soviet Union sealed by this treaty would, as Comrade Mao Tse-tung put it, "inevitably contribute not only to the prosperity of the two great countries—China and the Soviet Union—but also to the future of all mankind and the victory of peace and justice throughout the world."

Based on the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, China and the Soviet Union have in the last ten years concluded a series of treaties and agreements in the political, economic, cultural and other fields; friendly co-operation and mutual assistance between the two countries have made all-round progress. The repeated exchange of visits by the Party and state leaders of the two countries, particularly the two visits of Comrade Mao Tse-tung to Moscow in 1950 and 1957 and the three visits of Comrade Khrushchov to Peking in 1954, 1958 and 1959, have to a great extent consolidated and strengthened the unity of the two peoples.

In the last ten years, close Sino-Soviet co-operation in the economic and technical fields has made a striking contribution to the common upsurge in the economic construction of our two countries. The volume of trade between China and the Soviet Union grows steadily. In the last few years, China's volume of trade with the Soviet Union has accounted for about 50 per cent of the total volume of her foreign trade while the Soviet Union's volume of trade with China has also occupied an important place in the total volume of its foreign trade. During China's First Five-Year Plan, the Soviet Union helped

China build 166 giant projects which became the core and sinew of her industrial construction of that period. According to the two agreements signed by the Chinese and Soviet Governments in August 1958 and February 1959 on Soviet technical aid in China's construction and expansion of her important industrial enterprises, the Soviet Union will assist China in the building of another 125 industrial projects. The completion of these enterprises will further augment the basic strength of China's modern industry and facilitate her development of a complete industrial system in a comparatively short period of time.

In the last ten years, there has been a tremendous development in scientific and cultural co-operation between the two countries. Since the conclusion of the Sino-Soviet agreement on scientific and technical co-operation in October 1954 and the agreement on cultural co-operation of 1956, scientific and cultural co-operation and exchange between the two countries have been expanding in a still more planned way. In 1956, the Soviet Union sent a goodly number of top-notch scientists to help China work out her 12-year programme of scientific development. In 1958, the two countries once again signed a protocol providing for 122 major scientific and technical research projects to be executed by the two countries jointly or by China alone with Soviet aid. Great aid has been given China by the Soviet Union in the study of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. All this has been a great stimulus to scientific and technical research in our country creating the conditions for China to scale the summits of science and culture in not too long a historical period.

IN the last ten years, the Soviet Union and China, co-operating closely in the diplomatic arena, have made great contributions to world peace. Both the Soviet and Chinese Governments have made a series of peace proposals directed towards the relaxation of international tension and the settlement of international disputes by negotiation. These proposals have won the warm support of the peace-loving countries and peoples the world over and generated in them great confidence for victory in the fight for peace.

The great Sino-Soviet alliance has played an important role in the struggle to defend world peace and oppose the imperialist policy of war. In the last ten years the forces of peace have surpassed the forces of war; this has not been achieved easily but is the result of repeated, serious encounters. The whole decade of the 50s was replete with conflicts between the forces of peace and war. In

that struggle, China and the Soviet Union time and again crushed the imperialist plans for aggression and intrigues of war and became an impenetrable block along the imperialists' path of aggression. Facts have demonstrated over and over again that the Sino-Soviet alliance is invincible and is a strong bulwark of world peace. Within living memory the imperialist forces of war led by U.S. imperialism have time and again launched armed aggression and resorted to war provocations — in Korea, Indo-China, Berlin, Hungary, the Taiwan Straits area, the Suez Canal Zone, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Cuba and other places. But in each instance they suffered telling blows from the socialist camp and the peace-loving peoples of the world and each time their armed aggression and war provocations ended in ignominious failure.

THE existence of the powerful Sino-Soviet alliance and socialist camp constitutes the greatest obstacle to the imperialist goal of world domination. It has effectively checked imperialist ambitions to carry out aggression and war throughout the world and has become a great support and inspiration to the ever-growing forces of peace. It is for this very reason that the imperialists constantly dream of destroying the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China as well as the whole socialist camp. Imperialism, with the United States in the lead, launched now one violent campaign against the Soviet Union, then another against China. It has organized aggressive military blocs and established military bases in various parts of the world. It circulates lies everywhere alleging that the so-called "aggression" of the Soviet Union and China must be resisted. Now fewer and fewer people accept such lies. They have discovered that the out and out aggressors are none other than those who are clamouring for combating Chinese and Soviet "aggression." Amidst the hue and cry against the Soviet Union and China, they have perpetrated aggression on a large scale against the intermediate zone between the United States and the socialist camp. Contrary to the actions of U.S. imperialism the alliance concluded between the two socialist countries, China and the Soviet Union, has never committed nor will it ever commit any act of aggression against any other country. The foreign policy of both China and the Soviet Union is guided by the principle formulated by Lenin — peaceful coexistence between different social systems. It is the socialist character of China and the Soviet Union which makes their foreign policy as antagonistic to the policy of aggression as water is to fire. As Lenin put it in his well-known remark: "Let no American capitalists touch us. We will not touch them." The aim of the Sino-Soviet alliance is precisely to steadfastly uphold Lenin's principle of peaceful coexistence, and oppose the imperialist policy of war and aggression. China and the Soviet Union will never utilize the strength of the powerful Sino-Soviet alliance and of the socialist camp to seize one inch of the territory of any other country. By the same token neither will they allow a single inch of socialist land to be grabbed by the imperialists.

The imperialists, of course, have never abandoned their design of attacking China and the Soviet Union. They have set up a network of military bases around China and the Soviet Union, occupied China's Taiwan, and continued to create tension and spread war propaganda. But, contrary to their wishes, the two great

powers, China and the Soviet Union, still stand shoulder to shoulder on one side of the globe and, what is more, are steadily gaining in strength. At the same time, the war policies pursued by the imperialists do not always work to their advantage. They have, on the contrary, helped enhance the political consciousness of people all over the world, landed the very instigators of world tension in extreme isolation and seriously split the imperialist bloc. Under circumstances in which the imperialists find themselves in an inferior position in terms of military science, their war threats and war propaganda only served to badly frighten themselves. Ten years have passed. The gap between the desire of the imperialists to wipe out the socialist camp by means of war, and the realization of this desire, has not been narrowed, but has instead been constantly widened. The situation has become so clear that even some level-headed persons within U.S. ruling circles have come to realize that it is necessary to give up some of their tension-creating tricks and adopt some manoeuvres towards easing world tension. They also pay lip service to peaceful coexistence. Thanks to the great strength of the peace forces of the world, a certain degree of relaxation of the international situation has appeared.

THE Chinese people are elated by the fact that world tension has eased to a certain extent. They have been consistently striving for lasting world peace. They are eager for a peaceful environment in order to concentrate their forces on construction and bring about a rapid transformation in China's economic and cultural backwardness. The Chinese people know that the present international situation has been made possible by the struggle of the masses of peace-loving people the world over. In this struggle, the overwhelming superiority of Soviet military science and technology, the victory of the Soviet peaceful foreign policy, and the success of Comrade Khrushchov's visit to the United States all played an important part in causing the international situation to move in the direction of relaxation. The recent Soviet proposal for general and complete disarmament and its initiative in unilaterally reducing its armed forces have once again strikingly demonstrated the sincerity of the Soviet Union for peace as well as its unparalleled strength.

Of course, the fact that the United States has partially accepted some relaxation of international tension does not signify any change in its basic policy. It involves only some variation in tactics. The basic aim of U.S. foreign policy continues to be the eradication of socialism and world domination. As far as tactics are concerned, while clinging to energetic armament expansion and war preparations, particularly the vigorous development of nuclear weapons, the United States has been pulling more tricks on the issue of peace. President Eisenhower said: "There lies before the free nations a clear possibility of peaceful triumph. There is a noble strategy of victory." In carrying out its "strategy of peace," the United States openly declared that it would continue to subvert, corrupt, infiltrate, and split the socialist camp, in the vain hope that there would be a "peaceful evolution" of the socialist countries.

Judged by its deeds, the United States, behind the smokescreen of peace, continues to direct its spearhead at the Soviet Union and China as major targets. And, with these targets in view, it is building and expanding

missile bases everywhere, tightening its control of existing military blocs and actively rigging up new ones, and is vigorously pressing ahead with its arms expansion and war preparations. The Chinese people note with grave concern the conclusion on January 19 of the new "Security Treaty" between the United States and Japan. This marked the revival of Japanese militarism, and signified that a Northeast Asia military alliance with Japan as the centre has, in reality, been formed. At present, Japan's army and air force have already attained their former World War II strength, and will be armed with U.S. nuclear weapons. Japan has become a pawn and ally of the United States in its war preparations against the Soviet Union and China and in its implementation of an aggressive policy in Asia. Fostered by the United States, Japanese militarism seriously menaces peace in Asia. This is something which the peoples of China and the Soviet Union cannot tolerate under any circumstances; it is also something which the peoples of Asia and Japan will never permit. In the face of the powerful alliance between China and the Soviet Union and the strong opposition of the peoples of Asia and Japan, we are confident that the arduous and painstaking efforts of the United States to foster Japanese militarism will ultimately meet with ignominious failure. Both U.S. and Japanese reaction would do well to review history. How high and mighty Japanese militarism was in the years before and after it launched the war in the Pacific! But in no time at all it met with crushing defeat. What is more, the era when imperialists could lord it over all as they did in the past is gone for ever. It can be said with certainty that, as far as the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionary ruling clique are concerned, the revival of Japanese militarism today can only mean that they are lifting a rock to crush their own feet.

U.S. war strategy's main point of attack is the Soviet Union and China; so is its "strategy to win victory by peace." Setting their propaganda mills in motion, the U.S. imperialists are concentrating on splitting the relations between the Soviet Union and China in a vain attempt to disrupt the alliance between the two great countries. Their efforts in this instance also serve to teach us by negative example. Imperialist reactionaries can always teach us by negative example. When their attack against us takes the form of creating tension, they set a negative example that teaches us one lesson, that is, we must heighten our vigilance, strengthen our unity and smash the imperialist war provocations. When their attack takes the form of the so-called "strategy to win victory by peace," they are also teaching us another lesson by negative example, that is, we must heighten our vigilance, strengthen our unity and smash imperialist schemes to divide us. Facts will deliver our answer to the imperialists: Whether our enemies adopt a "war strategy" or a "peace strategy," the great Sino-Soviet alliance will be for ever unshakable and invincible.

In the face of the great alliance between China and the Soviet Union, all imperialist war or "peace" schemes aimed at eliminating and disrupting it will come to naught. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "The unity of the peoples of the two great countries, China and the Soviet Union, will be lasting and indestructible and no one can split it." The peoples of China and the Soviet Union are guarding their

unity as they guard their very eyes. The imperialists and all reactionaries will never be able to find any crack which they can exploit in the relations between China and the Soviet Union. Comrade Khrushchov warned those who tried vainly to sow discord in Sino-Soviet relations when he said: "Don't look for cracks where there aren't any." He warned them that they would not be able to see any such crack, "just as they would not be able to see their own ears." As long as we further strengthen our unity and maintain the necessary vigilance in dealing with the imperialists, we shall certainly defeat all their intrigues and plots.

THE great alliance between China and the Soviet Union is an entirely new type of alliance between proletariats which have seized political power. The basis for this new type of alliance is: the fundamental interests of our two socialist countries are completely identical; both are led by the Communist Party and have Marxism-Leninism and internationalism as their guiding ideology; both have eliminated exploitation and are engaged in building socialism and communism.

The history of mankind knows various types of alliances. These were either collaboration among aggressors or alliances based on a partial and temporary meeting of interests. Such alliances between colluding and scheming aggressors were pacts among bandits each pursuing its own interests at the expense of others. This could only be a case of the big fish eating the small, of one trying to swallow another. Double-crossing and strife inevitably led to the rupture of such alliances. They naturally had no real vitality. Due to historical limitations, alliances based on a partial and temporary meeting of interests were also not lasting. Only an alliance of the type of the Sino-Soviet alliance, an alliance between socialist countries, an alliance which embodies the principle of uniting proletarian internationalism with patriotism, can reflect the common interests and individual interests of each and every party concerned, and the long-term interests and noble aspirations of all mankind. That is why such an alliance is unbreakable and has the greatest vitality. The enemies of socialism can never achieve such an alliance and its nature is entirely incomprehensible to them.

The Soviet Union has given fraternal assistance in many forms to the Chinese people in their revolution and in construction. The Chinese people are deeply grateful for this. Soviet experience in revolution and construction is an invaluable part of the assistance given by the Soviet Union. Comrade Mao Tse-tung is always telling us that we must learn well from the Soviet Union. This is our Party's firm and unswerving policy. Precisely because we have the benefit of advanced Soviet experience and have made correct use of this experience in the light of the concrete practice in our country, we find ourselves in a better position which has enabled us to score victories in the two revolutions comparatively smoothly and push forward our socialist construction comparatively rapidly.

The great Sino-Soviet alliance is not only in the interests of the Chinese and Soviet peoples and peoples of the other socialist countries. It is also in the interests of the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and of the people throughout the

world. The rock-like unity of the Chinese and Soviet peoples is the core of the unity of the socialist camp. It powerfully promotes the cause of world socialism. China and the Soviet Union have always sympathized with and supported the just struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and have provided unprecedentedly favourable conditions for the growth of the national and democratic movements. The powerful Sino-Soviet alliance has dealt telling blows to the arrogance of the imperialist war maniacs. It is the pillar supporting the mansion of world peace.

UNPRECEDENTEDLY brilliant and encouraging prospects face the peoples of the world at the start of the 60s of the 20th century. The East wind blows hard and the West wind is on the wane. The 60s are an era in which all roads lead to the victory of socialism. They are an era in which the forces of peace will continue to triumph and the forces of war will continue to meet with defeat.

It is at such a time that the Sino-Soviet alliance enters its second decade. In the coming years, the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union will continue to advance with mighty strides along the road of socialist and communist construction. The Soviet Union will catch up

with and surpass the United States in per capita industrial production. The glorious Soviet people are engaged in the magnificent task of extensive building of communism, transforming mankind's high ideals step by step into reality. In the struggle of mankind to conquer the cosmos, the Soviet Union has already won the leadership of the world and it will certainly continue to achieve even more brilliant successes. In this era, the Chinese people, relying on the general line for building socialism, the big leap tempo of growth and the organizational form of the people's commune, will catch up with and surpass Britain in the output of major industrial products within ten years and stage by stage turn China into a powerful socialist state with a modern industry, modern agriculture, modern science and culture. One can well imagine what a big role the great alliance will play in the 60s in furthering the prosperity of China and the Soviet Union, the common cause of the socialist camp and the cause of peace and justice of all progressive mankind.

Let us, the 850 million people of China and the Soviet Union, unite, and let us, peoples of all the lands of the socialist camp unite with all peace-loving and justice-seeking countries and peoples the world over in the march towards the great goal of peace, national liberation, socialism and communism!

人民日报

RENMIN RIBAO

A New Example of Solidarity and Friendship Among Asian Countries

Following is the full text of an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on February 1, 1960. — Ed.

THE Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and the Sino-Burmese Agreement on the Boundary Question were made public today. They are important achievements which the Governments of China and Burma have scored through friendly negotiations under the guidance of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. They not only mark the beginning of a new stage in the good-neighbour relations between China and Burma but also set a new example of friendly co-operation and harmonious coexistence among the Asian countries.

The Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression is a treaty of peace. In this treaty, China and Burma have put into the concrete form of a treaty the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence which were jointly initiated by them. The Treaty affirms that the Contracting Parties recognize and respect each other's independence, sovereign rights and territorial integrity. This is the standard for international relations. Normal international relations are impossible without such rec-

ognition and respect. The Treaty also lays down that the Contracting Parties undertake to settle all disputes between them by means of peaceful negotiation without resorting to force. This is a main principle of peaceful coexistence. China and Burma are peace-loving countries and their highest interests lie in the friendly settlement of all disputes between the two countries through peaceful negotiation without resorting to force. There is no fundamental conflict of interests between China and Burma, nor is there any question which cannot be settled through negotiation. The Treaty also affirms that each Contracting Party undertakes not to carry out acts of aggression against the other and not to take part in any military alliance directed against the other Contracting Party. This affirmation is of great significance. Since U.S. imperialism is now doing its utmost to expand its aggressive military blocs, this article deals a stunning blow against the U.S. plot to create antagonism among the Asian countries. The Treaty also affirms that the Contracting Parties will develop and strengthen economic and cultural ties between the two states in a spirit of friendship and co-operation, in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit and mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs. In the past,

both China and Burma suffered from imperialist oppression and exploitation and were very backward both economically and culturally. The common aspirations of the people of both countries are to end this state of backwardness as early as possible and to help each other in the development of their own economies and cultures so as to achieve prosperity together. It is clear therefore that the Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression is a further development of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and conforms to the interests of the people of both countries and to peace in Asia.

THE Sino-Burmese Agreement on the Boundary Question was concluded under the guidance of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, with a view to bringing about an overall settlement of the Sino-Burmese boundary question and to consolidating and further developing Sino-Burmese friendship. The boundary question was a long standing issue between China and Burma. Most of the central and southern sections of the boundary line between the two countries were defined in the treaties signed in 1894 and 1897 and in the notes exchanged in 1941 between China and Britain. But there still existed the following boundary questions between the two countries:

- 1) The entire northern section of the boundary between the two countries (from the High Conical Peak to the western extremity of the Sino-Burmese boundary) was undelimited and needed to be officially defined.
- 2) On the undelimited boundary of this section, the area comprising the villages of Hpimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang which belongs to China and was occupied in stages by British troops between 1905 and 1911, should be returned to China.
- 3) In accordance with the 1897 treaty on the Sino-Burmese boundary line between China and Britain, the Meng-Mao triangular area at the junction of the Namwan and Shweli Rivers, which belongs to China, was defined as an area of "perpetual lease" held by British Burma. This "perpetual lease" does not conform to friendly and equal relations between China and Burma and has to be abrogated.
- 4) There is some unreasonableness in a section of the boundary line as defined in the notes exchanged between China and Britain in 1941; this section of boundary was not demarcated and boundary markers have not been set up here.

In 1954, the Governments of China and Burma began making contacts on the boundary question. Because both sides cherished a genuine desire to settle boundary disputes and establish a peaceful and friendly boundary through peaceful negotiation, the viewpoints of both sides were gradually brought closer through repeated talks and correspondence between the leaders of the two countries. This time, through talks between the Premiers of the two countries, the Agreement on the Boundary Question was finally concluded, and agreement in principle was reached on the various concrete issues that exist on the boundary between the two countries. It was also decided to set up a joint committee to settle the various existing concrete issues, to conduct survey of the boundary, set up boundary markers, and draft a Sino-Burmese boundary treaty in accordance with the agreement in principle. Article Two of the Agreement lays down that the Contracting Parties agree that with the exception of the

area of Hpimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang, the entire undelimited boundary from the High Conical Peak to the western extremity of the Sino-Burmese boundary shall be delimited along the traditional customary line, and at the same time, the Burmese side has agreed to return to China the area of Hpimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang which belongs to China and was occupied by British troops in the past. This has laid down a clearcut principle for settling the northern section of the boundary of the two countries. This just and friendly attitude of the Burmese Government which has no intention of inheriting the spoils of imperialist aggression and which holds that it should not retain anything which does not belong to it, deserves to be welcomed. Taking account of the fact that the highway built by Burma in the Meng-Mao triangular area is a communication artery linking its Shan state and Kachin state and that this area is more important to Burma, our Government has agreed to turn this area over to Burma to become part of Burmese territory. In exchange, the Burmese Government has agreed to turn over to China to become part of Chinese territory the areas under the jurisdiction of the Panhung and Panlao tribes which are west of the 1941 line. This adjusts the unreasonable division of the two tribes into Chinese and Burmese parts by the 1941 line. Thus, all existing concrete problems on the Sino-Burmese border have been settled in principle. Apart from these, the notes exchanged between China and Britain in 1941 gave China the right to run mining enterprises at Lufang in Burma. This provision was harmful to the sovereignty of Burma and the retention of such a right in the nature of a special privilege is unimaginable for socialist China. Therefore our country has announced its relinquishment of this right.

THE signing of the Agreement on the Boundary Question between China and Burma fully demonstrates the common desire of the Governments and peoples of the two countries to keep away from the traps set for them by imperialism and to live in amity on a new basis. Although the actual surveying and delineating of the boundary will be worked out by the joint committee to be formed under the Agreement, with the guiding principles for the settlement of questions already agreed upon, it will not be difficult to find a just, equitable and mutually beneficial solution to the entire boundary question through friendly negotiation as long as both sides base themselves on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The signing of the present Agreement paves the way for the final and overall settlement of the boundary question which is a legacy of history.

The conclusion of the Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and the Sino-Burmese Agreement on the Boundary Question is a remarkable achievement of the peaceful foreign policy persistently pursued by our country. At the same time, it is also inseparable from the Burmese Government's attitude of adhering to the Five Principles and seeking friendly negotiations. We highly commend Prime Minister Ne Win's statement at his farewell banquet that "this is at once a tribute to the statesmanship of both our Governments, and to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence."

The Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression is the first peaceful treaty of its type

which has been concluded between Asian countries. The Agreement concluded between China and Burma on the boundary question provides an excellent example for Asian countries seeking reasonable settlement of their boundary disputes. The Treaty and Agreement are of great historic significance. The Asian countries have all been subject to the plunder and oppression of imperialism and colonialism, and the Asian peoples have the common aim of opposing colonialism and imperialism. In the face of brutal and cunning aggressors, what we need is unity, sympathy and support for each other. Only thus can we thoroughly smash the imperialist schemes to sow discord among Asian countries and to enslave them, win and maintain national independence and devote our strength to peaceful construction in order to effect an earlier change in our economic and cultural backwardness, a heritage of imperialist and colonialist aggression. The Treaty and Agreement concluded between China and Burma reflect exactly the common and basic interests of the Chinese and Burmese peoples. This fact itself powerfully demonstrates that relations of unity, friendship and harmonious coexistence can and should prevail among Asian countries, and is a source of great inspiration to the peoples of the Asian countries.

In sharp contrast with the Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression is the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance recently signed in Washington. Through this treaty, the United States is turning Japan into an outpost of aggression, reviving militarism in Japan and confronting the peoples of China, the Soviet Union and other Asian countries with the threat of a war of aggression by U.S. and Japanese imperialism acting in collusion.

Just as history has entered the 60s of the 20th century, two treaties of an entirely different nature have made their appearance in Asia: the U.S.-Japan treaty of military alliance which smells of gun powder, and the Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression which is permeated with the spirit of peace and friendship. The former seeks to enlarge the aggressive military blocs and prepare for a new war through treaties of military alliance. The latter aims to consolidate the Five Principles and achieve a lasting peace through treaties of friendship. This is why the U.S.-Japan military alliance has met with the strong opposition of the people of the world, particularly the Japanese people, and why the Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression has been warmly welcomed by all peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

WORLD reaction headed by U.S. imperialism has, in the past period, spread many rumours and slanders against People's China, fabricating lies about so-called "dangers from China" and Chinese "aggression," clamouring that the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence were "out of date" and "dead." The reactionaries attempted to make use of these lies about Chinese "aggression" to frighten Asian countries, split and undermine the relations between them and China, and make the governments and peoples of Asian countries lose faith in the Five Principles, so that they could fish in troubled waters and proceed with their policy of expansion and aggression in Asia.

But the Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and the Sino-Burmese Agreement on the Boundary Question have once more placed the rumour-mongers and slanderers in an awkward position. Didn't the U.S. rumour-mongers claim that the Five Principles were dead? How is it they have now come to life? Didn't they say that only China did not want peace? Then how is it that China has concluded a peace treaty with a neighbouring country while they are setting up aggressive military alliances everywhere? It is the misfortune of these rumour-mongers and slanderers that because they call black white it does not take long to see their true colours.

The brilliance of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence illuminates the road of progress for the Asian peoples. The Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and the Sino-Burmese Agreement on the Boundary Question have set a new example of harmonious coexistence among the Asian countries. Why can't things which have happened between China and Burma also take place between China and other Asian countries, between the other Asian countries themselves? The Chinese Government and people have always faithfully adhered to the Five Principles, firmly advocated friendly co-operation and harmonious coexistence among Asian countries, and worked energetically and tirelessly for the realization of the Five Principles in Asian countries. We are convinced that whatever obstacles may currently exist, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence will display their great vitality and that ultimately friendship and unity among the Asian peoples on the basis of the Five Principles cannot be undermined.

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Joint Communiqué of the Chinese and Burmese Governments

Following is the full text of the Joint Communiqué of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma, dated January 28, 1960. — Ed.

ON the invitation of Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, the Honourable General Ne Win, Prime Minister of the Union of Burma, paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of China from January 24-29, 1960. Prime Minister Ne Win was accompanied by U Chan Tun Aung, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and other high-ranking officials of the Government of the Union of Burma.

During his visit in Peking, Prime Minister Ne Win was received by Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China.

Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Ne Win held free and frank discussions on matters of common concern to the two countries, and in particular questions concerning the consolidation and further development of friendly relations between China and Burma. Also taking part in the talks were Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, U Chan Tun Aung, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and other high-ranking officials of both countries. The talks were marked by a spirit of utmost cordiality and full mutual understanding and paved the way for the conclusion by the two sides during Prime Minister Ne Win's visit in China 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. These two important documents will be published simul-

PRIME MINISTER NE WIN'S VISIT

Friendship was the central theme of the 6-day visit to China of Burmese Prime Minister, General Ne Win. On both his arrival at the Peking airport on January 24 and his departure at the Canton airport, thousands of people turned out to greet the honoured Burmese guest and his entourage. Coinciding as it did with the Chinese Spring Festival when, by tradition, families gather for reunion, the visit underscored the special relations between the two countries of close neighbours and kin.

While the Burmese Prime Minister was in Peking, he and Premier Chou En-lai made several public speeches in which they paid repeated and warm tribute to Sino-Burmese friendship. They attached the greatest importance to the Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and the Sino-Burmese Agreement on the Question of the Boundary Between the Two Countries.

At his farewell banquet, Prime Minister Ne Win stated: "That we have been able, during our brief stay here, to conclude an agreement which goes far towards finally settling this problem which has defied solution for close to one hundred years is at once a tribute to the statesmanship of both our Governments, and to the five principles of peaceful coexistence which they helped to initiate."

He pointed out that the Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression was "in fact an extension of these principles." "I believe that the conclusion of this Agreement and Treaty will go down as a new landmark in the history of Sino-Burmese rela-

tions. They not only serve to reaffirm the traditional friendship between our two countries, but will undoubtedly play a big part in the consolidation and further strengthening of the ties of friendship and co-operation between our two countries."

Premier Chou En-lai in his speech on the same occasion emphasized that the signing of the Treaty and the Agreement "marks the beginning of a new stage in friendly relations between our two countries." He noted that "this is a victory of the peoples of our two countries, a victory for the five principles of peaceful coexistence."

Premier Chou also described the signing of the Treaty and the Agreement as "further strong support for the conviction that the Asian and African countries which have won independence should and can unite and live in friendship, and providing a new example of the development of this unity and friendship of the Asian and African countries."

He attributed the great success which crowned the Sino-Burmese talks to the fact that "the two countries, since attaining independence, have consistently followed a policy of friendship and co-operation," and that "at the talks both sides have had the sincere desire to strive for a solution and have been frank with each other."

Premier Chou En-lai affirmed: "We are determined to make the boundary between our two countries one of peace and friendship, and we have reason to believe that, through our joint efforts, the Sino-Burmese boundary will certainly become one of peace and friendship."

taneously in Peking and Rangoon on the return of the Honourable General Ne Win to Burma.

The two Premiers reviewed with satisfaction the remarkable advance made in recent years in friendly relations between China and Burma. This advance fully demonstrates the great vitality of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence jointly initiated and firmly adhered to by the two countries. The two Premiers were convinced

that the conclusion of the above-mentioned Treaty and Agreement will be a lasting monument to the growing friendship and mutual understanding between the new China and the new Burma. The two Premiers pledged that the two Governments will ceaselessly strengthen friendly co-operation between the two countries, and continue to make joint contributions to the promotion of solidarity among Asian and African countries and the safeguarding of Asian and world peace.

Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression Between the People's Republic of China And the Union of Burma

The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma,

Desiring to maintain everlasting peace and cordial friendship between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma,

Convinced that the strengthening of good neighbourly relations and friendly co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma is in accordance with the vital interests of both countries,

Have decided for this purpose to conclude the present Treaty in accordance with the Five Principles of peaceful coexistence jointly initiated by the two countries, and have agreed as follows:

Article I

The Contracting Parties recognize and respect the independence, sovereign rights and territorial integrity of each other.

Article II

There shall be everlasting peace and cordial friendship between the Contracting Parties who undertake to settle all disputes between them by means of peaceful negotiation without resorting to force.

Article III

Each Contracting Party undertakes not to carry out acts of aggression against the other and not to take part in any military alliance directed against the other Contracting Party.

Article IV

The Contracting Parties declare that they will develop and strengthen the economic and cultural ties between the two States in a spirit of friendship and co-operation, in

accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit and of mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Article V

Any difference or dispute arising out of the interpretation or application of the present Treaty or one or more of its Articles shall be settled by negotiations through the ordinary diplomatic channels.

Article VI

(1) The present Treaty is subject to ratification and the instruments of ratification will be exchanged in Rangoon as soon as possible.

(2) The present Treaty will come into force immediately on the exchange of the instruments of ratification and will remain in force for a period of ten years.

(3) Unless either of the Contracting Parties gives to the other notice in writing to terminate it at least one year before the expiration of this period, it will remain in force without any specified time limit, subject to the right of either of the Contracting Parties to terminate it by giving to the other in writing a year's notice of its intention to do so.

In witness whereof the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the Prime Minister of the Union of Burma have signed the present Treaty.

Done in duplicate in Peking on the twenty-eighth day of January 1960, in the Chinese and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

*For the Government of the
People's Republic of China:*

(Signed) **Chou En-lai**

*For the Government of
the Union of Burma:*

(Signed) **Ne Win**

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 Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma,

With a view to promoting an overall settlement of the Sino-Burmese boundary question and to consolidating and further developing friendly relations between China and Burma,

Have agreed to conclude the present Agreement under the guidance of the Five Principles of peaceful coexistence and have agreed as follows:

Article I

The Contracting Parties agree to set up immediately a joint committee composed of an equal number of delegates from each side and charge it, in accordance with the provisions of the present Agreement, to discuss and work out solutions on the concrete questions regarding the Sino-Burmese boundary enumerated in Article II of the present Agreement, conduct surveys of the boundary and set up boundary markers, and draft a Sino-Burmese boundary treaty. The joint committee shall hold regular meetings in the capitals of the two countries or at any other places in the two countries.

Article II

The Contracting Parties agree that the existing issues concerning the Sino-Burmese boundary shall be settled in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) With the exception of the area of Hpimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang, the entire undelimited boundary from the High Conical Peak to the western extremity of the Sino-Burmese boundary shall be delimited along the traditional customary line, that is to say, from the High Conical Peak northward along the watershed between the Taiping, the Shweli, the Nu (Salween) and the Tulung (Taron) Rivers on the one hand and the Nmai Hka River on the other, up to the place where it crosses the Tulung (Taron) River between Chingdam and Nhkumkang, and then along the watershed between the Tulung (Taron) and the Tsayul (Zayul) Rivers on the one hand and all the upper tributaries of the Irrawaddy River, except for the Tulung (Taron) River, on the other, up to the western extremity of the Sino-Burmese boundary. The joint committee shall send out joint survey teams composed of an equal number of persons from each side to conduct surveys along the above-mentioned watersheds so as to determine the specific alignment of this section of the boundary line and to set up boundary markers.

(2) The Burmese Government has agreed to return to China the area of Hpimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang which belongs to China. As to the extent of this area to

be returned to China, it is to be discussed and determined by the joint committee in accordance with the proposals put forward and marked on maps by the Governments of Burma and China on February 4, 1957 and July 26, 1957 respectively. After determining the extent of this area to be returned to China, the joint committee shall send out joint survey teams composed of an equal number of persons from each side to conduct on-the-spot survey of the specific alignment of this section of the boundary line and to set up boundary markers.

(3) In order to abrogate the "perpetual lease" by Burma of the Meng-Mao triangular area (Namwan Assigned Tract) at the junction of the Namwan and the Shweli Rivers, which belongs to China, the Chinese Government has agreed to turn over this area to Burma to become part of the territory of the Union of Burma. In exchange, the Burmese Government has agreed to turn over to China to become part of Chinese territory the areas under the jurisdiction of the Panhung and Panlao tribes, which are west of the boundary line from the junction of the Nam Ting and the Nampa Rivers to the No. 1 marker on the southern delimited section of the boundary as defined in the notes exchanged between the Chinese and the British Governments on June 18, 1941. As to the extent of these areas to be turned over to China, the Chinese and the Burmese Governments put forward proposals marked on maps on July 26, 1957 and June 4, 1959 respectively. The area where the proposals of the two Governments coincide will definitely be turned over to China. Where the proposals of the two Governments differ as to the area under the jurisdiction of the Panhung tribe, the joint committee will send out a team composed of an equal number of persons from each side to ascertain on the spot as to whether it is under the jurisdiction of the Panhung tribe, so as to determine whether it is to be turned over to China. After the extent of the areas under the jurisdiction of the Panhung and Panlao tribes to be turned over to China has been thus determined, the joint committee will send out joint survey teams composed of an equal number of persons from each side to conduct on-the-spot survey of the specific alignment of this section of the boundary line and to set up boundary markers.

(4) Except for the adjustment provided for in paragraph (3) of this Article, the section of the boundary from the junction of the Nam Ting and the Nampa Rivers to the No. 1 marker on the southern delimited section of the boundary shall be delimited as defined in the notes exchanged between the Chinese and the British Governments on June 18, 1941. The joint committee shall send out joint survey teams composed of an equal number of persons from each side to carry out delimitation and

demarcation along this section of the boundary line and set up boundary markers.

Article III

The Contracting Parties agree that the joint committee, after working out solutions for the existing issues concerning the Sino-Burmese boundary as enumerated in Article II of the present Agreement, shall be responsible for drafting a Sino-Burmese boundary treaty, which shall cover not only all the sections of the boundary as mentioned in Article II of the present Agreement, but also the sections of the boundary which were already delimited in the past and need no adjustment. After being signed by the Governments of the two countries and coming into effect, the new boundary treaty shall replace all old treaties and notes exchanged concerning the boundary between the two countries. The Chinese Government, in line with its policy of being consistently opposed to foreign prerogatives and respecting the sovereignty of other countries, renounces China's right of participation in mining

enterprises at Lufang of Burma as provided in the notes exchanged between the Chinese and the British Governments on June 18, 1941.

Article IV

(1) The present Agreement is subject to ratification and the instruments of ratification will be exchanged in Rangoon as soon as possible.

(2) The present Agreement will come into force immediately on the exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall automatically cease to be in force when the Sino-Burmese boundary treaty to be signed by the two Governments comes into force.

Done in duplicate in Peking on the twenty-eighth day of January 1960, in the Chinese and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government of the People's Republic of China: *For the Government of the Union of Burma:*

(Signed) Chou En-lai

(Signed) Ne Win

Dual Nationality Question

Sino-Indonesian Treaty Goes Into Effect

THE Sino-Indonesian Treaty Concerning the Question of Dual Nationality has gone into effect with the exchange of the instruments of ratification in Peking on January 20. In accordance with the notes exchanged between the Premiers of the two countries in 1955, which became effective simultaneously with the Treaty, a Joint Committee has been set up in Djakarta.

Foreign Minister Chen Yi and Indonesian Ambassador Sukardjo Wirjopranoto signed the protocol for the exchange of ratifications on behalf of their respective Governments. Both spoke at the Peking ceremony.

Expressing pleasure over the event, Foreign Minister Chen Yi declared: "Everyone knows that the question of dual nationality of the overseas Chinese who have settled in Indonesia is one inherited from the development of history over a long period of time. The Chinese Government has always been of the opinion that the holding of dual nationality by overseas Chinese is irrational, because this not only runs counter to the vital interests of the overseas Chinese, but also may be made use of by forces hostile to the friendship between our two countries to sow discord and carry out disruptive activities. Therefore, the Chinese Government has always taken a positive attitude in striving to bring about a reasonable settlement of this question through consultations with the Indonesian Government. Now that the Treaty Concerning the Question of Dual Nationality signed between the two Governments and the notes exchanged between the Premiers of the two countries on the method of implementing the Treaty have come into effect, I would like, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, to greet this occasion and express the sincere hope that, through friendly co-operation and joint efforts of the two sides, the Treaty can be implemented smoothly in a favourable atmosphere and favourable conditions."

Foreign Minister Chen Yi also said: "In line with its stand of making the greatest efforts to uphold and strengthen friendly relations between our two countries, the Chinese Government has repeatedly expressed the desire for an overall settlement of the overseas Chinese question existing between the two countries through consultations. In my letter to Foreign Minister Subandrio dated December 9, 1959, I, on behalf of the Chinese Government, put forward a three-point proposal for the overall settlement of the overseas Chinese question. I would like to point out with pleasure that the Joint Committee, composed of Ambassador Huang Chen as the senior delegate of the Chinese Government and Mr. Susanto Tirtoprodjo, the senior delegate of the Indonesian Government, will soon be formally set up in Djakarta. Discussions are also in progress between Ambassador Huang Chen and Foreign Minister Subandrio on other questions concerning overseas Chinese.

"We hope that the negotiations between the two sides will be successful so that those who choose Indonesian nationality in accordance with their own will can smoothly acquire Indonesian nationality and become citizens of Indonesia; so that those overseas Chinese who want, of their own will, to retain Chinese nationality and wish to remain in Indonesia can stay on in peace of mind and continue to live amicably with the Indonesian people; and so that those overseas Chinese who have lost their means of livelihood or who do not wish to continue to remain in Indonesia can return to China without difficulty."

Foreign Minister Chen Yi concluded by expressing the hope that friendship between China and Indonesia will be more firmly consolidated and develop with each passing day.

Ambassador Sukardjo Wirjopranoto in his speech at the ceremony said that the Treaty Concerning the Question

of Dual Nationality "is not only a concrete manifestation of the spirit and principles of the Bandung Conference, but is also a pattern for the East Asian countries to follow in solving the problem of the overseas Chinese in the best possible way."

He added that the two sides had now exchanged the instruments of ratification of the Treaty, five years after the signing of the Treaty between the countries in Bandung. "We are very glad that now we have reached the

stage of immediately embarking on the efforts to solve the problem of dual nationality between our two countries," he said.

Ambassador Sukardjo Wirjopranoto also expressed the hope "that the implementation of this treaty on dual nationality will promote the solution of the problems existing between our two countries, so that the friendship between Indonesia and China will be further consolidated for the sake of friendship and peace in Asia and in the world."

Joint Press Communique

The full text of the joint Sino-Indonesian press communique follows:

THE Treaty Concerning the Question of Dual Nationality signed between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Indonesia in Bandung on April 22, 1955, has been ratified by the two sides in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. The two sides exchanged instruments of ratification of the Treaty in Peking on January 20, 1960. Minister of Foreign Affairs Chen Yi, on behalf of the Chinese Government, and Indonesian Ambassador to China Sukardjo Wirjopranoto, on behalf of the Indonesian Government, signed the protocol on the exchange of instruments of ratification of the Treaty. The representatives of the two sides made speeches at the ceremony of exchanging instruments of ratification.

Premier of the State Council of China Chou En-lai attended the ceremony of signing the protocol on the exchange of instruments of ratification.

Also taking part in the signing ceremony on the Chinese side were: Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, Chang Han-fu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chang Wen-chin, Director of the First Asian Department, Yao Chung-ming, Director of the Treaty and Law Department, Chin Li-chen, Director of the Consular Department, and Ma Chen-wu, Deputy Director of the Protocol Department of the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on the Indonesian side were: Counsellor Suleiman, First Secretary Djoko Joewono, Third Secretary Darwoto, Third Secretary Suratmo and Attaché Gazali Hamid of the Indonesian Embassy in China.

According to its provisions, the Treaty Concerning the Question of Dual Nationality came into effect on the day of the exchange of instruments of ratification.

According to the provisions of the notes exchanged between the Premiers of the two countries on June 3, 1955, on the method of implementing the Treaty Concerning the Question of Dual Nationality, the notes exchanged between the two Premiers came into effect at the same time as the Treaty Concerning the Question of Dual Nationality.

The notes exchanged between the two Premiers provided for the establishment in Djakarta of a Joint Committee composed of representatives of the People's Republic of China and of the Republic of Indonesia. The Chinese Government has appointed Ambassador Huang Chen the senior delegate of the Chinese side on the Joint Committee; the Indonesian Government has appointed Susanto Tirtoprodjo, Head of the Directorate for Legal Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, the senior delegate of the Indonesian side on the Joint Committee. The Joint Committee was established in Djakarta on January 25, 1960. Dr. Subandrio, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, attended the ceremony of establishment.

Victory on the Industrial Front

China's Big Leap in Steel Continues

by CHU CHI-LIN

CHINA'S steel production is making headlines once more. By producing 13.35 million tons of steel (not including steel made by indigenous methods) in 1959, China topped its target of 10.5-12 million tons originally set for 1962, the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan, three years ahead of schedule. The absolute amount and the rate of increase in 1959 were 5.35 million tons and 67 per cent respectively — both surpassing the first big leap year of 1958, when steel output increased by 2.65 million tons,

or 49.5 per cent. The net increase of 5.35 million tons is equal to the total produced in 1957. The big leap forward of China's iron and steel industry continues non-stop.

Only a decade ago, at the time of liberation, China ranked 26th among the world's steel-producing countries, accounting for less than one-thousandth of the world's aggregate output. Today, China has become one of the

seven largest steel producers in the world turning out more than 10 million tons of the metal annually. The bourgeois press (e.g. the U.S. weekly *Time*) has slandered China's mass effort for iron and steel as a "fiasco." If this be "fiasco," let's have more of it!



Building a Steel Plant

Woodcut by Li Chieh-wen

The continued big leap forward of China's ferrous metallurgy in 1959 was all-round. All the major targets were overfulfilled. The output of pig iron, for example, reached 20.5 million tons. This places China among the world's largest iron producers, leaving Britain far behind in this important field of production.

More Iron and Steel Works

Capital construction proceeded in 1959 on a scale and at a speed unknown in all of China's history. Work went full steam ahead simultaneously on the giant steel bases at Wuhan on the Yangtse and Paotow on the Inner Mongolian steppe, as well as on tens of medium-sized integrated iron and steel works and hundreds of small iron and steel plants. Among the projects completed within the year were four giant modern blast furnaces, 46 medium-sized blast furnaces and 6 huge coke-oven batteries.

Construction time was sharply reduced. The building of a big blast furnace took at least eight months during the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57). The second blast furnace at Wuhan—a giant with an available volume of 1,436 cubic metres—however, was completed in 1959 in only 140 days. Construction, in the past, of a huge open-hearth furnace generally took four months. But the building of the 500-ton unit at Wuhan took only 30 days. This was further reduced to 28 days in the building of the third unit of similar size. Needless to add, all these construction jobs have been rated by the government inspection committees as of top-notch quality.

As a result of large-scale construction, a nationwide ferrous metallurgical system has emerged. Anshan, China's foremost steel centre, has grown to be one of the biggest in the world, producing millions of tons of iron and steel each year. The new steel base at Wuhan began to produce pig iron in 1958 and started steel production in 1959. In the same year, iron flowed from the third steel base at Paotow. Construction of the latter's first giant open-hearth is now in full swing. This triumvirate, together with other large and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises, form the backbone of China's ferrous metallurgical industry. In addition, more than 400 smaller iron and steel enterprises have mushroomed. All the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, with

the sole exception of Tibet, have their own iron and steel industry today.

While steel output at each of the major enterprises increased at least 34 per cent in 1959, that in 18 provinces more than doubled, and output in five others rose more than 40 per cent. As a result of the faster development of the new areas, the geographical distribution of China's iron and steel industry has become more rational.

Small and Key Enterprises Forge Ahead

An extremely noteworthy feature of last year's continued big leap forward in the iron and steel industry was the fact that newly established small enterprises passed their formative stage in the shortest possible time. This phenomenon has been discussed at length in an article entitled "Small Blast Furnaces—Big Results" that appeared in issue No. 49 of *Peking Review*, 1959. Suffice it to note here that, as a result of the mass movement in which workers and staff members displayed splendid initiative and drive, many small enterprises that made only one type of product in the past introduced modern machinery and equipment and became integrated enterprises capable of making steel and rolled steel as well as pig iron. Great improvements were made in both technique and management. Output soared, quality improved rapidly and costs were steadily reduced. Medium-sized and small blast furnaces now account for half the nation's output of pig iron and medium-sized and small converters are producing about one-quarter of the country's steel. This is proof positive that, instead of a "fiasco" or a "liability," the small furnaces are in fact a great success and an extremely valuable asset accelerating China's economic growth.

Mass initiative, of course, was not limited to the local small enterprises. It reached a high pitch in the major enterprises as well. At Anshan, for example, more than 100,000 workers and staff members took part in the "joint technical demonstration emulation" in which they created more than 50,000 new production records and introduced more than 20,000 technical innovations. Fifty thousand individuals and 4,000 collectives distinguished themselves in the emulation. Much the same state of affairs obtained elsewhere.

The technical and economic norms in the major enterprises were pushed to a new high. Thus, by the introduc-

tion of a new principle of operation that combines increasing the "intensity of smelting" (the amount of coke burnt per cubic metre of blast furnace volume per 24 hours) and reducing the "coke ratio" (the amount of coke consumed per ton of pig iron produced), many large and medium-sized blast furnaces have stabilized their coefficients of utilization (the output of iron per cubic metre of available volume per 24 hours) at levels exceeding 2 tons and successfully aimed at the 3-ton mark on numerous occasions. The average coefficient of utilization of all large and medium-sized blast furnaces in the country's major metallurgical enterprises in 1959 was 1.56 tons, 4.7 per cent higher than the previous year.

In open-hearth steel making, a new principle of operation was popularized throughout the country's key steel mills that increases the charge, accelerates the smelting process, raises temperature and prolongs the service life of the furnaces. As a result, capacity of the existing furnaces was enhanced by 20 per cent on an average. The average coefficient of utilization of the open-hearth furnaces (the amount of steel made per square metre of hearth floor per 24 hours) at the key enterprises in 1959 stood at 8.21 tons, 5.5 per cent higher than the previous year. Eighteen large and medium-sized open-hearths have broken through the 10-ton level.

Similar achievements have been realized in the operation of converters and electric arc furnaces. The use of cupolas lined with basic firebricks has proved particularly effective in improving the quality of steel made by converters. The significance of this is obvious since a considerable portion of the country's steel is made by converters.

Great progress has also been made in scientific research. To cite just one example: China has gone a long way in establishing her own system of alloyed steels suitable to her specific conditions. Her ferrous metallurgical industry is now capable of making about 1,000 types of steel, 750 of which have actually been produced.

Sustained Growth

Last, but not least, China's iron and steel production in 1959 was characterized by steady and sustained growth, especially since the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party held in August which called for a new upsurge in the campaign for higher output and greater economy. If we take the average daily output of steel in July as 100, it was 122 in the last ten days of August; 156 in the last ten days of September, and 188 in the last ten days of October — an increase of 88 per cent in three months. What is more, the rise was rhythmic and balanced. The significance of this lies not only in the rapidity of growth, but even more in the emergence of a new pattern of growth: sustained rise without a break at the beginning of each month as in the past when output tended to dip below the end of the previous month.

The tremendous increase in steel output last year gave an impetus to rapid all-round growth of the national economy as a whole. As steel shot up by more than 5 million tons in a single year, 65.9 per cent more rolled steel

was supplied to the machine-building industry in 1959 than the preceding year. As a result, the machine-building industry increased its output at a phenomenal rate. For example, the increases in the output of power-generating equipment and metal-cutting machine tools in 1959 were 2.68-fold and 40 per cent respectively. All the other important branches of heavy industry — coal, electricity, petroleum, chemical products, cement and timber — received increasing supplies of machinery and equipment as well as rolled steel. They were thus able to up output by from 18 to 64.4 per cent. The output of heavy industry as a whole rose by 43.3 per cent in 1959.

Light industry too was better supplied. Compared with 1958, it received nearly three times as much rolled steel for production and maintenance purposes and nearly twice as much rolled steel for capital construction in 1959. The amounts of paper-making and sugar-refining machinery and equipment supplied to light industry in the two big leap years of 1958 and 1959 far exceeded the total amount supplied in the entire First Five-Year Plan (1953-57). Output of all the important light industrial products rose rapidly in 1959. The increases in cotton yarn, sugar and paper, for example, were 35 per cent, 26 per cent and 31 per cent respectively. Light industry as a whole increased its output in 1959 by 34 per cent. That is to say, the rapid growth of the steel and machine-building industries not only did not "squeeze out" light industry, but, on the contrary, it enabled light industry to shoot ahead in 1958 and 1959 at a speed 2.7 times the average annual rate during the First Five-Year Plan.

The rapid growth of the iron and steel industry also spurred the development of transport and communications, effectively strengthening this weak link in the national economy. As much more rolled steel was made available to the railways in 1958 and 1959, more than 8,000 kilometres of new lines were built. In the same period, the railways received more than 1,700 new locomotives and nearly 30,000 passenger coaches and freight cars — both far exceeding the total for the entire First Five-Year Plan. The increases in the output of motor vehicles and merchant vessels in 1959 were 21 per cent and 67 per cent respectively. All this contributed to the 59 per cent rise in the volume of freight carried by modern means of transport.

Contributions to Agriculture

What is perhaps even more significant is the support given by the iron and steel and machine-building industries to agriculture. During 1958 and 1959, the state allotted more rolled steel and supplied more irrigation and drainage equipment, tractors, combine-harvesters, lorries and semi-mechanized new and improved tools to agriculture than it did in the entire First Five-Year Plan. This contributed to the big leap forward of agriculture and provided favourable conditions for gradual farm mechanization.

The achievements in 1959 demonstrate once again the tremendous vitality of the policy of making steel the key link in effecting an all-round economic advance.

With all these tremendous achievements to their credit, Chinese iron and steel workers are not resting on their laurels. Their morale is high, for they are confident that, brilliantly led by the Communist Party, armed with a

rich fund of experience accumulated in two consecutive years of the big leap forward, and starting from a much more powerful material base, they will certainly be able to score even greater victories in this first year of the 60s.

Battle Against Schistosomiasis

AN END TO PLAGUE!

by LING YANG

THE ghastly plague, schistosomiasis, caused untold suffering to great numbers of Chinese people in the South. In old China, it was prevalent in the 12 provinces and municipalities south of the Huai River and east of the Lantsang River in Yunnan Province. The Kuomintang reactionaries, turning a blind eye to this disastrous situation, did nothing to eradicate the disease or even contain it. And the people themselves, impoverished as they were by the rapacious regime, were helpless against it. Calamities, both natural and man-made, served to make it even more rampant. Black clouds of pestilence hung over the distressed areas which are generally favoured by nature with lush green mountains, fertile soil and clear rivers abounding in fish. In the worst stricken areas when the epidemic raged this beautiful land was literally turned into a hell on earth.

Forty years ago, Shangyangpan Village in Yushan County, Kiangsi Province, had a population of 500. At the time of liberation, scarcely 144 remained, of whom 115 were schistosomiasis victims. There were widows in almost every household and many families experienced three generations of women widowed in succession. Shangyangpan became known as the "Village of Widows." And such villages were frequently found in the affected areas. The people bitterly lamented their fate in verse:

*In the daytime few are in the fields.
At night, ghosts sing under the moon.
When shall we see the end of our suffering?
And when shall happiness touch us?*

Many fled their homes to seek safety elsewhere. The population in the plague areas continued to shrink. Large tracts of land lay waste. Even where they were cultivated, the yields were low owing to insufficient labour.

Tortured by this affliction and not understanding what caused it, the people in the worst-stricken areas were extremely superstitious. They pleaded to the gods for mercy but the gods turned a deaf ear to their suffering. In desperation, some victims even sought salvation in death. Shortly before liberation in Fenghwangtai Village, Siangyin County, Hunan Province, eleven ended the nightmare of their existence by suicide.

Party and People Fight Back

This situation was brought to an end after liberation. Knowing the eagerness of the people to free them-

selves from schistosomiasis, the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung specifically set forth the task of wiping out this scourge. To move the whole Party and nation to support this movement, the elimination of schistosomiasis was included as an important goal in the National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-67). The Central Committee of the Party also formed a special 9-man group to lead the work. A whole series of guiding principles were projected to ensure the earliest possible success. They were met with an instantaneous and enthusiastic response from the people who immediately went into action. A huge campaign was initiated which has advanced with greater speed since the big leap forward in 1958.

To eliminate the snails—the intermediate host to the disease-breeding schistosome—the people worked with a will. In areas crisscrossed by rivers and canals, they drained thousands of streams. Wiping out the snails was combined with digging up silt for fertilizer and building water conservancy projects. Vast tracts of land were reclaimed from the encroaching lakes and swamps thus simultaneously eliminating the snails and enlarging the cultivated area. By the end of September 1959, work to wipe out the snails extended over a region comprising more than 6,350 million square metres. This reduced by one-third the snail-infested sections of residential districts and districts frequented by the people.

An attack on the eggs of the schistosome was made through a night soil control system. This served the fivefold purpose of reducing the dispersal of the eggs, increasing the quantity of manure, improving its quality, contributing to better environmental sanitation and curbing the cases of infectious intestinal diseases. The people called this system "a firecracker with five kicks."

As a preventive measure, people in the plague-ridden areas were advised to wear leggings or apply protective medication to their legs when taking part in such activities as the collection of weeds or catching fish. Consequently the infection of large numbers of people living or working in the environs of lakes and swamps has been essentially eliminated. Another preventive measure, the treatment of water used by the people, has also proved very effective.

To cure those suffering from schistosomiasis, the Communist Party and the People's Government dispatched scores of thousands of medical workers—both

Western-style doctors and practitioners of Chinese medicine. They made the rounds of the stricken areas and provided much needed medical treatment. A large-scale campaign to extend this treatment to the greatest possible number of victims went into high gear. As a result of technical advances, a three-day antimony treatment was developed which proved highly effective. It is also much less costly than the previous one-month treatment. **By the end of September 1959, some 4.9 million patients suffering from schistosomiasis, or 70 per cent of all the 7 million cases in the country, had received treatment. About 3.5 million were cured.** Since, on the average, the disease causes a 40 per cent loss in the patient's capacity to work, this extensive cure was equivalent to reinforcing the agricultural labour force by more than 1 million people. In addition, more than 140,000 draught oxen suffering from schistosomiasis have also been restored to health.

Schistosomiasis has now been completely brought under control after years of zealous struggle. The affected area is being steadily reduced.

This great victory in combating schistosomiasis stems from the correct principle of combining prevention and cure with production. Both were part of one unified whole. Both made great leaps forward under unified leadership and co-ordination. While the more serious cases are dealt with all the year round, treatment on a mass scale is timed to coincide with the slack season. The aged, children, the disabled and the gravely ill are dealt with during the active seasons whereas the young and middle-aged are treated, one group after the other, during the quieter seasons. In this way treatment of the disease does not interfere with production.

In practical terms this means alternating high tempo shock-brigade type actions with routine consolidation. That is, concentrating every effort at the opportune moment, to launch an all-out attack on the disease. This is immediately followed up by routine arrangements such as promulgating the necessary regulations, improving the public health organizations at the grassroots level, solidifying and further developing the gains of the preceding movement and laying the groundwork for the next big push.

The great advances registered in the conquest of schistosomiasis also stem from the principle of combining the mass movement with science and technique. Schistosomiasis infects vast areas. It spreads in a very complicated manner. A large number of human victims and domestic animals must be treated. This is a colossal technical undertaking which can only be successfully accomplished with the conscious initiative, energy, and co-operation of the people firmly united with correct scientific and technical guidance. Only by a fusion of the two can greater, faster, better and more economical results be achieved. The large number of medical personnel organized to go among the people in the stricken regions carry out experiments, demonstrate preventive measures, and train others by tens of thousands to form the backbone of the movement for prevention and cure. At the same time they popularize and educate the people in science and technique. The policy of "walking on two legs," of combining Chinese and Western, and modern and indigenous methods was promoted. In this way, mass

drives have been set going which draw the entire local population into action and bring into full play all available resources and talents.

Farewell to the God of Plague

As a result of these tremendous efforts a fundamental change has taken place. The scenes described in Chairman Mao Tse-tung's poem *Farewell to the God of Plague*

*Weeds choked hundreds of villages, men wasted away;
Thousands of households dwindled, phantoms sang with glee.*

have given way to new vistas evoked by the same poet:

*The spring wind blows amid ten thousand willow branches,
Six hundred million in this Sacred Land all equal
Yao and Shun.**

The population trend in the plague areas has been reversed. Death rates plummeted while birth rates rose rapidly. In the formerly desolate Shangyangpan Village, there are now 44 children under nine years of age — as many as one-fourth of the village's population. Their laughter and singing is music to the people of Shangyangpan after the long years of silence. The villagers have celebrated their new life in a poem of praise:

*Thousand-year-old iron tree blossoms;
Wives barren for years bear babies.
Everywhere in the village children sing
Bountiful harvests and people spring up together.*

The schistosomiasis victims in this village have all been cured. Those who deserted their homes to flee the plague have returned. Labour is more abundant causing production to expand and the livelihood of the people to improve.

The campaign to prevent and cure schistosomiasis has helped to alter old customs and habits, enhanced the general health conditions for the country, and transformed the mental perspective of the people. In Yukiang County of Kiangsi Province, the first where this plague was eradicated, a fortune-teller who had done a thriving business for 12 years was soon out of customers. Those who had previously turned to him in hopelessness and desperation had found a real cure. People are confident that they will succeed in completely eliminating the plague. One hears such remarks as: "What the gods failed to cure is not insurmountable to the Communists at all. With the Communist Party and the people's communes there's nothing on earth that cannot be done."

Today, construction is moving ahead at a high speed on all fronts in the country. The people's standard of living is rising with each passing day and people's communes have been established throughout the countryside. These are additional favourable factors for coming to final grips with the dread disease. Led by Communist Party organizations, the people in affected areas are pressing forward with mass actions against schistosomiasis. We are confident that we shall be able to dispatch this "God of Plague" to the nether regions in short order!

*Two ancient sage kings. — Ed.

SIDELIGHTS

Village of Culture. On entering Teng-tien the first thing to catch your eye will be the big decorative paintings on its walls. These have so proliferated that it looks like an artists' colony. And in a sense it is, although officially it is only the village where the Teng-tien Production Brigade of the Lutou People's Commune, Hupeh Province, has its headquarters. It was early in 1952, at the suggestion of the village's Communist Party committee, that the young people formed their first cultural troupe. By 1956 this had grown into a club with a dozen kinds of artistic activities. It is here that key events in life and work in the village are transmuted into poems, folk ballads, morals, cartoons, dances, dramas and operettas. In the last three years club members have written more than 290 short plays and composed 54 songs. When work is finished of an evening, loudspeakers announce: "Everybody is welcomed at the party tonight in our club. . . ."

Yang Li-lan, vice-director of the club, is no genius but with the help of the Party she became quite a cotton-growing expert and also won fame in the county as a poet and singer. At the start when she turned her attention to fostering culture she found some people were still inhibited about going in for art. "Writing poems and painting pictures—that's scholars' business," they said. When she heard Li Kuo-pin hum a *yangge* ballad with these words:

*Chairman Mao, he's grand!
Leads us womenfolk forward!
No more pots, no more pans!
No more worries! Freed my hands!
And baby's happy in the nursery!*

and learnt that she had composed it herself—the first poem she had ever

made, Yang Li-lan spread the news far and wide. Minds were emancipated; the awe about "scholars' work" was dispelled and a mass movement for poems and paintings was set afoot. Nine hundred out of 1,500 people in the brigade joined in, adding their bit to the cultural life of the village covering Teng-tien with pictures, singing its praises in verse.

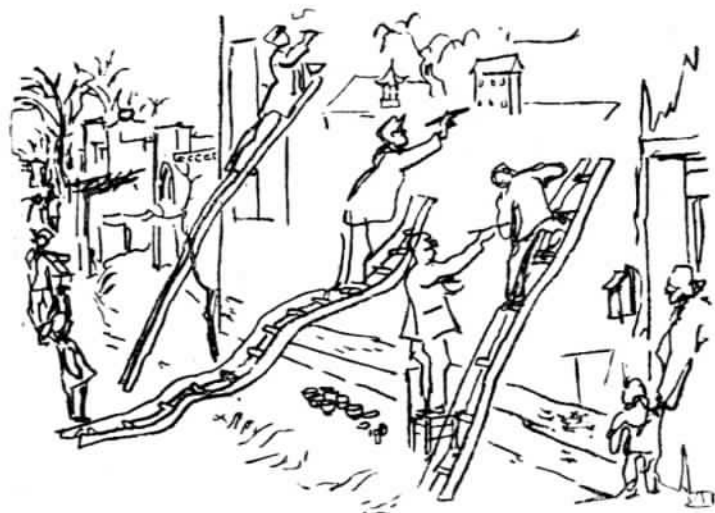
China's Longest Arched Bridge. A new highway bridge over the Tangho River with three spans each measuring 63 metres and built entirely of concrete, stone and brick recently opened to traffic in Honan Province, Central China. A bridge with so long a span and using no steel had never been built before in China. (It is 22.9 metres high, and the centre arch permits the passage of vessels with a 5,000-ton deadweight in flood seasons.) Many features of the 1,300-year-old Chaochow Stone Bridge in Hopei Province—the world's first arched bridge with open spandrels, an architectural wonder which is still in use today—were taken into account in its building. The 24 smaller arches, each 3.5 metres wide, supporting the bridge at the upper ends of the main arches were copied from the Chaochow Bridge, which has four. They lessen the load on the main arches and can act as spillways when the river rises. Two thousand commune members helped a hundred trained bridge-builders do the job. Technical innovations introduced by the builders and their great initiative and drive reduced the time of construction from the planned 18 months to 8. The bridge will facilitate transport in the southwestern parts of Honan Province.

Civil Aviation Aids Agriculture. Civil aviation is coming to play an increasingly important role in agriculture and forestry in China. Three times as many aeroplanes as in 1958 are engaged in the work of wiping out insect pests, sowing seeds, producing artificial rain, etc. The areas covered extend over many parts of 17 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The planes fly from the thick forests of the Northeast to the wheat and cotton belts in North and Northwest China, as well as over the deserts and hills of

the Northwest. In 1959, civil aviation played a big part in the campaign to eliminate locusts, working over 42 per cent of the affected area.

The Bicycle Tender. To some old Peking residents, the energetic and genial old man in charge of one of the bicycle parking lots on the main streets of the east city would look somewhat familiar. He is none other than Niu Lo-tien, a former fortune-teller. For years before liberation Niu, sitting at a small table with his tortoise shells and other fortune-telling paraphernalia, was a familiar figure on Wangfuching Street, before the Tien An Men, or near the Chienmen Gate. Once he had been a clerk, but was unemployed when Peking came under Japanese occupation. Niu was down to his last copper when one day at Tien An Men he saw a fortune-teller doing a thriving business merely by talking through his hat. The next day he set up his own stall. Business was brisk. His customers were the poor and the desperate, who turned to his words in the vain hope of good fortune and comfort. He plied his trade until some time after liberation, when customers began to thin out and then disappeared altogether. Niu himself was beginning to feel a sense of shame at this dishonest way of earning a living. A new means of livelihood had to be found, and the People's Government stood ready to help. He was given his present job as a bicycle tender which brought him a steady and adequate income. His wife, too, found work. Their son is now a college student at the Institute of Posts and Telecommunications. Thinking back to the time when he, cheated by society of a living, in turn had to cheat for a living, the former fortune-teller works with a will.

New Rice Transplanter. Liu Chen-nan, a peasant-carpenter of the Feitien People's Commune in Leiyang County, Hunan Province, recently invented a rice transplanter capable of transplanting 30 *mu* of land a day—scores of times more efficient than transplanting by hand. Drawn by animal or tractor, the transplanter can handle ten rows at a time. It is boatshaped in front and plants seedlings through rotary motion. This is one of countless semi-mechanized and improved farm tools invented by the peasants in the last few years, particularly since the big leap forward of 1958. Among them are other types of rice transplanters, harvesters, special tools for close planting and threshers. A recent addition is a set of machines for Chinese cabbage cultivation, which raises efficiency from 80 to 100-fold compared with present methods.



Painting on a Village Wall

Sketch by Yeh Chien-yu

New Year Pictures

Sales of *nien hua*—New Year pictures to decorate the people's homes at the Spring Festival—have run into hundreds of millions this year. A selection of 180 pieces produced in the last few years is now on exhibition in Peking's Chungshan Park.

Nien hua is one of China's most popular and distinctive art forms. By the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 A.D.) they were being mass produced by means of woodblock printing in colour. Pasted up on New Year's Eve, they expressed the hopes of a family for a better and more prosperous life in the coming year. Strikingly bright in colour and radiating a festive, happy mood, they stayed up till they faded like so many of the hopes that inspired them, and then, on the eve of another new year, like hopes reborn, they were replaced by new ones. Before the liberation *nien hua* were often the only bright decorative things that the poor man's cottage ever possessed. Their bright colours, themes and composition answered the people's yearning for bright, happy things. This is well expressed in the popular saying: "Let the red be redder; and the green greener!"

The old *nien hua* included representations of the peony, lotus, the deer, fish and other symbols and allegories of longevity, happiness, peace, prosperity and wishes for an ideal life. Ideal landscapes and themes from popular drama, legends and historical subjects were also in big demand. The two most popular varieties, however, were "door gods" and *wawa hua*—baby pictures. "Door gods" were sold in pairs to be pasted on the two leaves of the traditional Chinese double door. According to the superstitious beliefs fostered by feudal ruling class ideology, they were supposed to ward off evil and misfortune. The fat, cute babies of the *wawa hua* carried all the people's hopes for a prosperous family.

At the most flourishing period of the traditional *nien hua* in the 18th century, Taohuawu (Peach Lane) near Soochow, Yangliuching (Willows' Green) near Tientsin and Weihsien in Shantung Province were the three most famous centres of production. Then, at the beginning of the 20th century, with the rise of modern industry and commerce, a new type of New Year pictures that exploited the new possibilities of lithographic and other machine printing methods of reproduction was soon on the rise. These were generally referred to as the *yueh fen pai nien hua* (calendar *nien hua*) since they were most frequently used by busi-

ness firms to decorate calendars or posters for commercial advertisements. Dismayed by the vulgarity in many of these calendar *nien hua* the great writer Lu Hsun was one of the first to advocate the reform and development of the traditional *nien hua* along modern lines. This was initiated in the liberated areas led by the Communist Party. Revolutionary artists were encouraged to undertake the necessary reforms; superstitious elements were eliminated and new themes inspired by revolutionary activity to better the people's life were introduced. However, reform and development on a national scale was possible only after the entire mainland was freed in 1949.

The current exhibition shows that the Communist Party's policy to "let a hundred flowers bloom" has fostered a bumper harvest of New Year pictures in the past few years. The actual enrichment of the people's life, the realization of things that previously could only be visualized in the form of symbol and allegory, has vastly extended the range of subjects and themes. Life itself has thus posed the demand for new forms to cope with new content. Among the items shown at the current exhibition those produced along the lines of the traditional woodblock and calendar *nien hua* account for only a small percentage. The great majority use new methods of presentation and new mediums.

An outstanding feature of the new *nien hua* is the optimism and vision of the future shown in a great variety of themes concerning the big leap and the people's communes. Compared to those

of two or three years ago, a better integration of revolutionary realism and romanticism is evident in the latest prints. Many *nien hua* show the admiration and love which the people have for Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Weihsien, Shantung Province, contributes many pieces that faithfully preserve and boldly develop the old. In *The Reservoir Is Good*, a new *wawa hua*, the peasant-artist Shih Pang-hua has two chubby babies sitting on the backs of two big fish. Water pours from a roofed structure with the characters meaning "reservoir" inscribed on it. High-tension power pylons decorate the background. All these new *motifs* are integrated into the traditional aspects of the composition without a trace of artificiality.

The old form of "door gods" is still extant but since superstitious beliefs are being replaced by a scientific outlook, the "gods" appearing in the pictures are now workers, peasants and soldiers of the people. They project a consciousness of the boldness of the people's spirit as masters of their own fate and builders of a new life. *Happy About the Harvests* by Lin Min-mien done in water colours shows a worker and a peasant facing each other in two pictures. They hold steel ingots and wheat sheaves. Children with big vegetables and flower designs take up the space surrounding the main figures. Colour is applied in the style of the coloured scissor-cut.

Visit to the Bottom of the Sea by Liang Li-ko is specially drawn for children. Done in poster colours in a style modelled



The Reservoir Is Good! (Outline printing in black before adding colours)

Woodcut New Year picture by Shih Pang-hua, a peasant

after the cartoon film, it shows a group of curious Young Pioneers watching all kinds of strange sea animals and plants from the window of a diving bell. They are busy in taking notes and snapshots. This is a typical reflection of young China's absorbed interest in things scientific.

Wen Chung-ching and Chen Ching-hsiang, in a jointly drawn series of four panels, depicts the main points of the famous Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture. Short useful remarks concerning the eight effective measures to ensure a bumper crop accompany each picture. These scientific *nien hua* are very popular today among the peasants.

A particularly interesting group of pictures is contributed by the students and faculty members of the Central Institute of Handicraft and Industrial Art, working collectively. They have developed a distinctively decorative style of their own, using either water or poster colours and drawing freely on elements of traditional style paintings, the treasury of folk arts and Western techniques. Their *People's Commune Is Good* deserves special mention. It includes two companion pictures, showing a nursery and a Home of Respect for the Aged in a people's commune.

Many other entries at the current exhibition are apparent successes which bear out, each in its own right, the extension of themes, styles and range of mediums. With the big headway already made in the first ten years of liberation, the 1960s open a bright new era for the new *nien hua*.

—SAN LIN

THEATRE

Shanghai Youth Theatre Festival

The theatre festival which began in Shanghai on December 1 last year ended on January 22. It featured twelve different kinds of Chinese theatrical arts, including Peking, Shanghai and *kunqu* operas, modern Chinese plays and acrobatics. They all hit a youthful note: the 57 troupes which took part included six hundred young players; they gave excellent performances in some 200 items.

This represented only part of the notable post-liberation influx of talented young players into Shanghai's theatrical ranks. Its various dramatic schools have trained more than a thousand new theatrical workers in the past few years. The Shanghai Drama School has fathered a whole new company of Shaohsing opera players, one *Huaiju* opera troupe, another for Shanghai opera, and a batch of Chinese opera musicians. Two classes

of young players will shortly graduate to reinforce the city's *kunqu* and Peking opera troupes. Forty-six of the Shanghai People's Art Theatre's 62 actors and actresses, presenting modern style plays, are young players trained since liberation. But the new reinforcements are not limited to actors and actresses. They include quite a number of promising young playwrights, directors, stage designers and others who are receiving continued professional training under the guidance of the best masters of the Shanghai stage.

Chiang Ying-ho, among the bright new stars of Shanghai's Peking Opera Theatre, is a typical product of the new schools. Specializing in *wu sheng* (male military) roles, he gave a distinguished performance as the hero in *How Tzu-tu Was Punished*. This role of a handsome, haughty, brave but utterly selfish and unscrupulous warrior, with its series of acrobatic feats in full battle dress, makes very heavy demands on the actor. Chiang Ying-ho, however, in both characterization and acrobatics gave a performance that was ranked by critics as equal to that of Chien Hao-liang, another new talent who created a sensation among Peking's theatregoers playing the same role during the tenth anniversary celebrations last October. Among the up-and-coming actresses playing *dan* (female) roles is Chang Lan-yun who took the lead in *Princess Hundred Flowers Bestows a Sword*. She gave an excellent portrayal of the strong-willed but shy young girl who falls in love with a young man—tricked into her bed chamber by enemies in a plot to compromise him—but whose modesty forces her not to reveal her true feelings at once. Chang Lan-yun owed much of her success in this short but subtle traditional piece to her teacher Li Yu-ju, the well-known Peking opera actress.

Shanghai opera is better suited than many other local opera forms to depicting modern themes, and several operas with modern subject-matter were performed at the festival. These included *The Soldier Returns Home*, *The White-Haired Girl* and *Sons and Daughters of the Miaos*. Chang Ching, in *The Soldier Returns Home*, gave a moving portrayal of a soldier who has lost his sight and, demobilized, returns to his native village unable to see the things he has loved and longed to see for so long. The human situations are well handled: his worry lest his mother and wife should pity and grieve over him; his eagerness to distract them from thoughts of his misfortune and make them feel "at home," his moral courage, confidence in life and unquenchable devotion to the revolutionary cause.

The Shanghai opera version of *The White-Haired Girl* was also a success

with Shen Jen-wei, barely twenty, giving an extremely authentic characterization of the white-haired girl's old peasant father.

Another welcome feature of the festival was that, while emulating the best traditional techniques, the younger generation showed bold initiative in their innovations. Fishermen battling a storm at sea, helping one another in distress and finally fulfilling their task of bringing in a rich catch, was the theme of a new opera presented by young script-writers, directors and actors and actresses of the Peking Opera Theatre of Shanghai. All this was projected without props by creatively adapting typical dance movements of traditional Chinese opera in a tumultuous display of acrobatics.

Many well-known actors and actresses gave support to the festival by playing minor roles. They served, as the saying goes, as green leaves to show off the budding flowers the better. Such help by stars to tyros would be hard to come by in pre-liberation days. It was a great help and encouragement to all the young players.

We have mentioned only a few of the names that will undoubtedly be heard much more in the future. There are many more both in the traditional Shaohsing opera styles and acrobatic field. All have emerged in the years since liberation, particularly since the big leap forward in 1958. But not only Shanghai is rich in new talent. There are now nine higher institutes of drama in China with an enrolment of over 900 students, and about 70 secondary grade drama schools with an enrolment of 8,000. If we add to this the number of students learning their art in the various theatrical troupes, the total is around 30,000. However, no picture of the theatrical world in China today is complete without taking into account the numerous amateur drama troupes or study groups in the cities and countryside. Formed by the people themselves, they have helped train many good actors and actresses and musicians who are now active in organizing theatrical activities. There are over 400 kinds of local operas in China. Many of these, such as the *kunqu*, *Huaiju* and Hopei *bangzi*, were nearly extinct ten years ago on the eve of liberation. Today, not only have they been revived, but schools have been set up to train young players to preserve and carry them forward.

The ranks of theatrical workers in New China are not only being constantly reinforced by new talent; the whole art is expanding in scope, sinking new, wider-spreading roots and developing new branches and shoots.

—CHANG SEN

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Overall Settlement of Overseas Chinese Question in Indonesia Urged

Commenting on the coming into effect of the Sino-Indonesian treaty on dual nationality and the notes exchanged between the Premiers of the two countries on the measures of implementing it, *Renmin Ribao* writes editorially (Jan. 27) that even though the anti-Chinese activities and discrimination against the Chinese in Indonesia have not yet been completely terminated due to continued support by influential groups there, the eventual exchange of instruments of ratification of the treaty and the formation of the Joint Committee should at any rate be considered significant progress towards an overall settlement of the overseas Chinese question between China and Indonesia and thus should be welcomed by the people of the two countries.

Overseas Chinese holding dual nationality have been residents of Indonesia for generations and have always engaged in productive labour, says the editorial. In the bitter struggle of the Indonesian people against colonialism and for national independence, they lived with the Indonesian people, fought shoulder to shoulder with them and established strong ties of flesh and blood. The overseas Chinese have amicably shared a common economic and cultural life with the native people. Many have further identified themselves with the Indonesian people by adopting their language, their customs and their general way of life. It is therefore entirely understandable that many overseas Chinese should be desirous of choosing Indonesian nationality. The Chinese Government and people understand and support this desire and hope that they, of their own will, can choose Indonesian nationality, become citizens of Indonesia and dedicate themselves to the cause of Indonesia's national independence and construction. This will be beneficial both to the overseas Chinese themselves and to Indonesia.

To settle the question of dual nationality as provided for in the treaty, the editorial continues, the Premiers of the two countries affirmed in their exchange of notes that "the two Governments agree to take all necessary measures and provide all facilities while implementing the above-mentioned treaty so that all persons holding dual nationality can

choose their nationality according to their own will." The Joint Committee entrusted with the task of working out measures for the implementation of the treaty should, of course, be guided by the above principles. However, in a situation in which discrimination against the overseas Chinese continues unabated in Indonesia, it is obvious that the Joint Committee will have difficulty working smoothly. Moreover, in such a situation, overseas Chinese holding dual nationality will unavoidably find it difficult to make a free choice of nationality. Not only are those who had intended to choose Indonesian nationality full of apprehension, but those capable of contributing to the economic development of Indonesia also fear a dim future if they remain. This state of affairs does not, of course, conform to the principles and spirit of the treaty on dual nationality. The Chinese Government and people hope that this situation can quickly be terminated.

A reasonable settlement of the problem of dual nationality, the editorial writes, will be an important contribution to the overall and complete settlement of the question of the overseas Chinese pending between China and Indonesia. Those who become Indonesian nationals after choosing their nationality according to their own will are, of course, entitled to the full rights of Indonesian citizenship and should not be subjected to any discrimination. There will, however, also be persons who will voluntarily prefer retaining Chinese nationality. We hope that the Indonesian Government will be able to provide real and concrete protection to the proper rights and interests of these overseas Chinese in accordance with Article XI of the treaty and the principles laid down in the joint communique issued by the Foreign Ministers of the two countries. In addition, there are overseas Chinese who are homeless and without means of livelihood or who do not wish to remain in Indonesia. They desire to return to China. The Chinese Government welcomes their return and is ready to offer them work according to their own preference enabling them to participate in the socialist construction of the homeland. We hope that the Indonesian Government will find it possible to make proper and satisfactory arrangements for their return to China.

The editorial continues: to create an atmosphere of friendly co-operation in

the discussions of the Joint Committee, ensure the smooth implementation of the treaty and facilitate the overall settlement of the question of the overseas Chinese, Chinese Ambassador to Indonesia Huang Chen, on behalf of the Chinese Government, submitted the following specific requests to Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio: an immediate end to the forcible evacuation of overseas Chinese and other acts of persecution; that the Indonesian Government, in executing the decrees relating to overseas Chinese, allow them a specified period of time to make their choice and prepare either for evacuation or return to China; the immediate release of all overseas Chinese detained in the course of their compulsory evacuation; that the Indonesian Government provide for the livelihood of those overseas Chinese forced to evacuate and sent to concentration centres, and compensate them for their losses; that the Indonesian Government assist those overseas Chinese who have lost their means of livelihood or who do not want to remain in Indonesia, to proceed to designated ports of assembly to await their return to China; that the Indonesian Government guarantee their safety en route to these ports and be responsible for their boarding at the ports; that it permit those overseas Chinese desiring to return to China to dispose of their property and bring back the proceeds; that it make expeditious arrangements for shipping facilities, send these overseas Chinese back by stages and in groups and ensure their safety on their way back to China. Foreign Minister Chen Yi has notified Indonesian Ambassador to China Sukardjo that the Chinese Government will, this month, send ships to Indonesia for overseas Chinese to return to China. We hope that the Indonesian Government will accept these requests of the Chinese Government and so facilitate the return to China of those overseas Chinese who have voluntarily made this choice.

We are convinced that if China and Indonesia proceed in the spirit of friendly co-operation and make joint efforts, the treaty on dual nationality will certainly be implemented smoothly and it will not be difficult to secure an overall and reasonable solution to the question of the overseas Chinese in Indonesia. This will not only help consolidate and develop the friendly relations between the two countries and deprive the imperialists of a pretext for sowing discord in the relations between them, but will provide an example for settling through friendly consultation the complicated question of dual nationality existing among the Asian and African countries, the editorial concludes.

War Plot of U.S.-Japanese Reaction

Renmin Ribao editorializes (January 24) that the signing of the U.S.-Japan military alliance utterly exposes the U.S. imperialists as preparing for war in the guise of working for peace. It lays bare the criminal attempts of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries who are working hand in glove with each other. At the same time it forcefully demonstrates that Kishi is bent on treading the old path of militarism and imperialism.

The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries have spared no effort to whitewash this military alliance and present it as a "peaceful treaty." But according to the provisions of the treaty, Japanese militarism will be rearmed with U.S. help and develop its striking power to an unlimited degree. It will be called upon to guard U.S. bases in Japan and assist in all U.S. aggression and expansion outside of Japan, that is throughout the Far East.

The published text of the Japan-U.S. treaty and its attached documents have thoroughly shattered the barefaced lie that it would add to Japan's independence, notes the editorial. The treaty provides that U.S. forces which have been stationed in Japan for 15 years after World War II will remain there. Not only has the U.S. rejected the just demand of the Japanese people that Okinawa and Ogasawara (the Bonin Islands) be returned to Japan and that the military bases in Japan be liquidated; it has integrated Japan completely into the U.S. atomic strategic system in the Far East. The object of the treaty is to attach Japan more tightly onto the U.S. war chariot, to deprive Japan of its independence and to turn it into a tool and an accomplice of the U.S. in a new nuclear war.

Referring to Japan-U.S. economic "cooperation," the editorial says that far from providing any benefits to Japan its sole content is to turn Japan into an open market of U.S. capital and goods by imposing free trade and free convertibility of foreign exchange on Japan. This is to further facilitate U.S. control of Japan's economy. In his talks with Eisenhower, Kishi agreed to relax restrictions on U.S. imports and to control Japanese exports to the U.S. The editorial points out that it is certainly vain for Kishi to try to extract anything from the U.S. while the U.S. itself is facing a grave financial crisis.

Kishi must be mad to imagine that the signing of this military alliance would enable him to take a tough stand, that China would bow to him or that problems of Sino-Japanese relations would

be settled on his terms, says the editorial. It is well known that Kishi is the chief culprit in obstructing the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations. It was Kishi and no one else who some two years ago insolently disrupted the economic and trade relations established through the joint efforts of the Chinese and Japanese peoples. Since that time, the editorial stresses, the Chinese people have solemnly declared that restoration of economic and trade relations between the two countries could be considered only when the Kishi government abandons its hostility towards China, stops obstructing the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations and ceases its machinations to create "two Chinas."

Kishi's obstinate policy of hostility towards China has not only met with resolute opposition from the Japanese people; it has also aroused discontent among a number of far-sighted persons, including some in the ruling party in Japan. That more and more representatives of Japanese political and business circles have of late advocated an early settlement of the deadlock in Sino-Japanese relations is commendable. But, the editorial says, we must point out that some among them still hold an incorrect view which puts the Sino-Soviet alliance on a par with the Japan-U.S. alliance. They contend that China should acknowledge the accomplished facts, deal with the Japanese Government and restore economic and trade relations. They do not understand that the Sino-Soviet alliance and the Japan-U.S. alliance are of an entirely different nature. The Sino-Soviet alliance is an alliance to safeguard peace; it can never constitute any threat to Japan. Now, the Japanese and U.S. reactionaries have bluntly scrapped sacred international agreements and set up an aggressive military alliance threatening the security of our country. The Chinese people certainly will not accept such "facts," nor will they have anything to do with the Kishi government under such circumstances.

As for the Japanese people, towards them we have consistently followed a policy of friendship. In view of the further military collusion between the Japanese and U.S. reactionaries, the Chinese and Japanese peoples will unite more closely, develop their friendly relations, reinforce their mutual support and wage to the end the struggle against their common enemies and for realizing normal

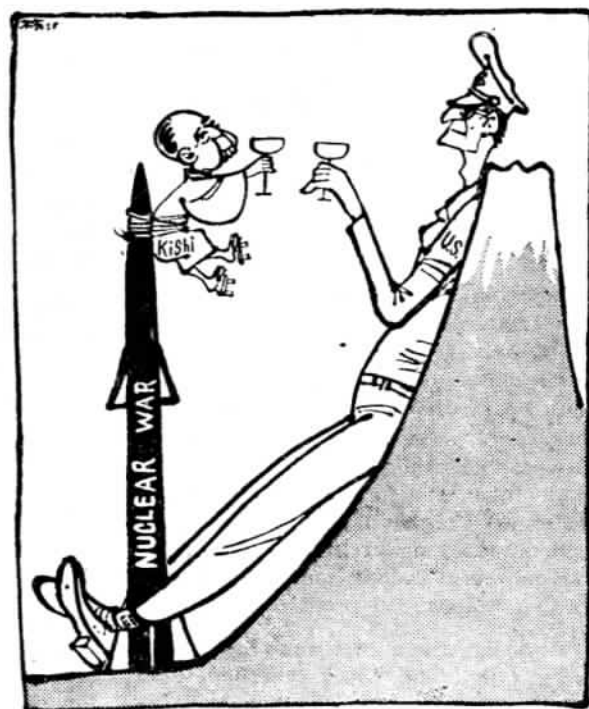
relations between the two countries, the editorial adds.

The Japanese monopoly group represented by Nobusuke Kishi foolishly believes that with the conclusion of a military alliance with the U.S. and banking on U.S. strength, they will be able to lord it over everyone in Asia and realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." This proves that they are dead to the lessons of history and are moving diametrically counter to the trend of the times.

A wealth of facts indicate that the Japanese reactionaries are directing their aggression against nations of Southeast Asia, the editorial notes. However, it will not be smooth going for Japanese expansion in Southeast Asia. Not only are there insurmountable contradictions among Japan, the U.S. and the other imperialist powers, but the awakened peoples of the Southeast Asian countries will never permit Japan to do as it pleases.

The conclusion of the military alliance by the U.S. and the Kishi government is an indication of their weakness, not their strength. Through this alliance they will become increasingly abhorred and isolated. It can only serve to educate the Japanese people by negative example and strengthen their determination to unite still more closely in their heroic struggle.

The overall situation is favourable to the Japanese people's struggle and justice is on their side. The peace-loving people all over the world are with them. The sinister schemes of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries will ultimately fall through, the editorial concludes.



On an "Equal" Footing

By Fang Cheng

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Indian National Day

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of India's National Day, January 26, messages of greeting were sent to Indian Government leaders by Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi's message to President Prasad extended best wishes for the well-being of the Indian people, their country's prosperity and the continued growth and strengthening of traditional Sino-Indian friendship.

Premier Chou En-lai's message to Prime Minister Nehru states: "Sino-Indian friendship is in the interest of the peoples of our two countries and of Asian and world peace. We are deeply convinced that, through the joint efforts of both sides, our friendly relations will be further consolidated and continue to develop on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the Bandung spirit."

In his speech at the National Day reception in Peking given by the Indian charge d'affaires ad interim K. M. Kan-nampilly, Vice-Premier Chen Yi extended warmest congratulations to the Indian Government and people.

He said that the Chinese Government and people had from the beginning followed with interest India's efforts at national construction. "We heartily extend best wishes for success to India and all other Asian and African countries which have achieved independence in their national construction," he declared.

Referring to Sino-Indian relations, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: "In the past ten years, friendly relations between China and India have developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. There is a close friendship between the two peoples. The fact that more than one million Indian people visited the Chinese pavilion at the World Agricultural Fair in New Delhi during the one and a half months since its opening is powerful proof of this.

"Although there are some issues between China and India inherited from history, a reasonable solution can be found for any of them and through

peaceful and friendly consultation provided that the five principles are adhered to. At this moment when the imperialists and reactionaries are resorting to all means to sabotage and sow discord in the relations between China and India, we should attach all the more importance to Sino-Indian friendship and continue to safeguard and develop the friendship between the two peoples. This is in the interest not only of our two peoples, but also of Asian and world peace."

In celebration of Indian National Day, the China-India Friendship Association in Peking gave a reception at which members of the Indian Embassy, Indian experts, professors and students were guests of honour.

Backing the All-African Peoples' Conference

Messages of greeting from China to the the Second All-African Peoples' Conference meeting in Tunis and the enthusiastic Chinese press coverage of the conference left no doubt as to where the Chinese people stand apropos the African national independence movement.

Several messages of greeting were sent to the All-African Peoples' Conference on the eve of its opening in Tunis on January 25.

Premier Chou En-lai's message wished the conference success and expressed his confidence that it would make contributions to the further growth of the national independence movement in Africa. It declared: "The great African peoples have, in their heroic struggle to win and uphold national independence during the past few years, dealt a heavy blow to the imperialist and colonialist forces. In this way, they have made an outstanding contribution to world peace, to Afro-Asian solidarity and to the cause of human progress. The Chinese people stand resolutely on the side of the African peoples and will energetically support their struggle for national independence till final victory is won."

The message of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity says: "The Chinese people have always entertained deep sympathy for and firmly support the just struggle of the African peoples for national independence and against colonialism. They have also been greatly encouraged by the struggles waged by the African peoples. The Chinese people wish to develop their friendship with the African peoples and strengthen mutual solidarity on the basis of opposition to imperialism. The Chinese people will always side with the African peoples in the common struggle to oppose imperialism and end colonialist rule."

The Chinese national trade union, women's and youth organizations also cabled greetings to the conference.

Projected French Nuclear Tests Condemned

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions in messages to the Preparatory Committee of the All-African Trade Union Federation and the Trade Union Federation of Tunisian Workers gave unqualified support to the struggle of the African peoples and workers against projected French nuclear weapon tests in the Sahara.

It characterized the French Government's decision to stage tests in the Sahara as a serious provocation to the African national independence movements and world peace and an attempt to prolong its criminal colonial rule by intimidating the African people. But, the message concludes, "the awakened African people cannot be cowed, because they are a thousand times more powerful than nuclear weapons."

Sino-Vietnamese Protocol

Compared with previous years, Sino-Vietnamese technical co-operation enjoyed a big boost in 1959. During that year, Chinese technical personnel went to Viet Nam to assist in the fields of water conservancy, civil engineering, meteorology and railway transportation; Vietnamese personnel came to China to study or receive practical training in varied fields—from transportation, light industry, fishery, health and medicine to banking and statistics. China also supplied Viet Nam with technical data on tanning, meteorology, the building of locomotives and the construction of roads and railway bridges, as well as experimental instruments and apparatus for astronomy and agriculture.

This exchange of technical co-operation was recently formalized in a Sino-Vietnamese protocol.

Hands of Friendship

Students of international relations today realize that there is an all-round co-operation between China and the Soviet Union. But not all understand the ideas of proletarian internationalism which motivate this friendship. For them, the story of Hsu Hsueh-hui and Romanov will be enlightening.

Hsu Hsueh-hui, an 18-year-old girl accountant, works at a branch office of the People's Bank in a remote county in China's southwestern province of Yunnan. Last year, in a pre-dawn hold-up by six armed Kuomintang bandits who had stolen across the border, she showed singular courage in defending state property. Hsu Hsueh-hui struggled with the bandits and though her hands were brutally chopped off by her assailants

her cries roused others in the vicinity and the thugs fled in panic without succeeding in making off with the bank's portable safe. Hsu was later flown to a hospital in Kunming where her life was saved thanks to excellent care.

Hsu Hsueh-hui's heroism was highly commended by the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League and was widely reported in the Chinese press. Her story soon appeared in the Soviet journals. Her noble character so moved the Soviet people as it had the Chinese people that the

young heroine found herself the recipient of many friendly cables and letters from the Soviet Union. Among them was one from A. A. Romanov, director of an artificial limb factory in Chita. Overflowing with warmth and encouragement, the letter ended with an offer to provide Hsu Hsueh-hui with a pair of artificial hands such as, Romanov assured her, he himself had learned to use so effectively as to be able to do almost anything a completely healthy man could do.

This heartfelt offer deeply moved Hsu Hsueh-hui and the Chinese people when

it was published in *Renmin Ribao*. Everything was done to facilitate her trip to the Soviet Union. With the help of Romanov and the other workers of the Chita plant, Hsu has "recovered" her hands and made many lasting friends among her hosts. She will soon return to China and once again take her place in the country's socialist construction.

Friendship "so close as to be as much a part of oneself as one's very limbs" is a paraphrase of a Chinese saying amply borne out in the real life experience of Hsu Hsueh-hui.

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.

PEKING OPERA

▲ **YANG YEN-CHAO VISITS HIS MOTHER** Adapted from a Yuan Dynasty play about the patriotism of the generals of the Yang family in the struggle against traitors in the Sung Court.

Feb. 2, 7:00 p.m. Peking Workers' Club

▲ **SHE SAI-HUA** A historical opera. She Sai-hua is the beautiful and clever daughter of She Hung, a high court official in the Sung court. Two of She Hung's colleagues want their sons to marry her; Yang Chi-yeh, one of them, later to become a famous general, wins her heart and hand.

Feb. 3, 1:00 p.m. Peking Workers' Club

▲ **WILD HORSE WITH THE RED MANE** Against the will of her father, the prime minister of the Tang court, Wang Pao-chuan loves and marries Hsueh Ping-kuai, a poor man. For 17 years she lives in poverty while her husband is away seeking his fortune. They are happily reunited when her husband returns as the emperor of Hsi Liang.

Feb. 4, 7:00 p.m. Renmin Theatre

▲ **RED SUN OVER KESHAN MOUNTAIN** Exposing the miseries suffered by poor Tibetans living under serfdom in the past, this opera shows how, after helping to put down the rebellion of the reactionaries in the Khamba area, they took their destinies into their own hands.

Feb. 5 & 6, 7:00 p.m. Renmin Theatre

(The above operas are produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre)

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **VISITING THE WEST LAKE** A traditional opera about a young girl who, refusing to submit to feudal oppression, dies for her true love. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.

Feb. 2, 7:00 p.m. Da Zhong Theatre

▲ **STORY OF A REUNION** A loving couple, separated by the intrigues of scheming relatives, are reunited when the wife, become a beggar and almost starving to death, accidentally meets her husband who has become a great general. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.

Feb. 3, 7:00 p.m. Da Zhong Theatre

SHAOSHING OPERA

▲ **SPRING ON EARTH** Adapted from a fairy tale by the Tientsin ShaosHING Opera Troupe. The God of Plague sends his daughter down to poison people on earth. But instead of carrying out his orders, she falls in love with a doctor and becomes his mortal helpmate.

Feb. 3-6, 7:00 p.m. Chang An Theatre

PUPPET SHOW AND SHADOW PLAY FESTIVAL

Troupes from Shanghai, Hopei, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Shensi, Chekiang and Fukien,

etc. are visiting Peking and giving their best performances during the Spring Festival.

Feb. 2, 7:30 p.m.—Shadow plays by the Chekiang Troupe.

Fighting Cocks and other plays
At Ertong Cinema

Feb. 5, 7:30 p.m.—Puppet shows by the Fukien Troupe.

Liberating Yikiangshan Island
The Golden Mountain Monastery
Planting Turnips, etc.
At Peking Theatre

Feb. 6, 7:30 p.m.—Puppet play by the Kwangtung Troupe.

The Fishermen's Song
At Peking Theatre

THEATRE

▲ **TAMING DRAGONS AND TIGERS** A new play about the big leap forward in China's countryside. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre. It describes how villagers brave dangers to get raw materials for their furnaces in the 1958 drive for steel.

Feb. 2-6, 7:00 p.m. China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **THE THREE SISTERS** Anton Chekhov's play produced in Chinese by the Peking People's Art Theatre in celebration of the centenary of his birth.

Feb. 2-10, 7:00 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

▲ **MISTRESS CLEVER** Adapted from a folk tale about a hard-working young farmer who wins a beautiful, clever wife in a surprising way. A crafty emperor tries by all manner of tricks and force to abduct the girl, but in the end he gets his just deserts and the couple live happily ever after. Produced by the China Children's Theatre.

Feb. 2-11, Peking Theatre

▲ **RED STORM** A play about the great "February 7" railway workers' strike in 1923. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Feb. 7, 7:00 p.m. China Youth Art Theatre

▲ **THE LAST ACT** A play about the life, work and struggles of a group of progressive theatre workers and how they faced the Kuomintang's white terror on the eve of liberation. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Feb. 8, 7:00 p.m. China Youth Art Theatre

FILMS

▲ **CONQUERING THE YUNWU MOUNTAIN** A feature film produced by the Changchun Film Studio. Daring P.L.A. fighters secretly enter enemy-occupied area on Yunwu Mountain and frustrate the plans of a group of Kuomintang bandits in the early days of liberation.

Feb. 4-8, Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club

▲ **HAPPY CHILDREN** A colour film produced by the Haiyan Film Studio about the primary school children of New China, "good in study, good at work."

Feb. 4-8, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

▲ **A FEAST OF FUN** A colour documentary of outstanding acrobatic items recorded by the Peking Film Studio.

Feb. 2-3, Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

Feb. 4-8, Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He Theatre

▲ **VOLUNTEERS** A Soviet colour film dedicated to the heroic spirit of Soviet youth in socialist construction.

Feb. 4-8, Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club

EXHIBITIONS

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

At Agricultural Exhibition Centre

▲ **NEW YEAR PAINTINGS EXHIBITION** Open daily 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Feb. 5.

At Zhongshan Park

▲ **CARTOON FILM EXHIBITION** It shows how cartoon and puppet films are made. Open daily 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

At the Gallery of the Artists' Union

▲ **ART EXHIBITION OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY** Open daily 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

At the Wen Hua and Chuan Hsin Halls in Palace Museum

▲ **PALACE MUSEUM** On exhibition in its main halls is a magnificent collection of bronzes, ceramics, paintings, sculptures, murals, cloisonné and other handicraft objects. The museum displays its best and most representative works of each age from Neolithic times to the early 20th century. Open daily 8:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

SKATING

▲ **BEIHAI SKATING RINK:** Daily: 8:30-11:00 a.m., 4:30-9:00 p.m.

▲ **SHI CHA HAI SKATING RINK:** Daily: 8:30-11:00 a.m., 4:30-9:00 p.m.

▲ **ZHONGSHAN PARK SKATING RINK:** Mon.-Sat. 9:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m., 5:00-9:00 p.m.

Sun. 8:00-11:00 a.m., 1:00-4:00 p.m., 5:00-9:00 p.m.

▲ **TAO RAN TING SKATING RINK:** Daily: 8:30-11:00 a.m., 4:30-9:00 p.m.

PEKING PLANETARIUM

▲ **NEW FEATURE** "Red Rocket Visiting the Moon"
Also "Travelling Through the Universe"
"Night and Day During the Four Seasons"



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