

# PEKING REVIEW

12

March 22, 1960

## China and Nepal Sign Boundary And Economic Aid Agreements

News of the signing ceremony and speeches by Prime  
Minister Koirala and Premier Chou En-lai (p. 6).

## For China-Latin America Friendship!

Kuo Mo-jo's speech at Peking rally (p. 8).

## Speedy Agreement Urged on Return of Overseas Chinese from Indonesia

Foreign Minister Chen Yi's letter to Indonesian  
Foreign Minister Subandrio (p. 14) and *Renmin Ribao*  
editorial (p. 15).

## Chungking—A Pioneer in Collective Life

A new socialist way of urban life is emerging in this  
Southwest China metropolis (p. 18).

---

*Poetry, Folk Art and Other Features*

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

北  
京  
周  
報

# PRESS COMMUNIQUE ON THE GROWTH OF CHINA'S NATIONAL ECONOMY IN 1959

With facts and figures the *Press Communique on the Growth of China's National Economy in 1959* describes how the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the guidance of the general line for building socialism, succeeded in overfulfilling the 1959 plan for the development of the national economy and in fulfilling the main targets of the Second Five-Year Plan three years ahead of schedule; it shows that these successes were achieved by relying on the big leap forward of 1958 and on the victory of the people's commune movement.

The book also contains an editorial of *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily) of January 23, 1960, entitled "New Stage in Socialist Construction." Analysing in detail the continued big leap forward of China's national economy in 1959 as well as the conditions for high-speed development, the editorial shows that socialist construction in China has reached a new stage.

---

## *Concerning the Situation in Laos*

Here is a book which tells you what the real situation in Laos is and what is the stand of the Chinese Government and people on the Laotian question.

In February last year the U.S. Government instigated the Sananikone government in Laos to tear up the Geneva agreements unilaterally and launch a civil war against democratic elements in the country, thus seriously endangering peace throughout Indo-China and aggravating tension in Southeast Asia.

This book contains important documents that have appeared in China on this question. It contains:

- a) Chinese Foreign Ministry statements on the Laotian situation;
- b) Foreign Minister Chen Yi's letters to the Geneva Conference Co-Chairmen;
- c) A Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement on the Laotian question;
- d) Vice-Premier Chen Yi's speeches on the question of Laos;
- e) Editorials and commentaries concerning Laos from *Renmin Ribao*

and other relevant material.

84 pages

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

March 22, 1960 Vol. III No. 12

## CONTENTS

<b>ROUND THE WEEK</b>	3
All Out for Technical Innovations; Steel Pace-Setter; Reinforcements for Steel; Summer Crop Prospects Good; Youths' Tasks in 1960; U.S. Spy Sentenced; A New Life Begins	
<b>ARTICLES</b>	
Sino-Nepalese Agreements and Joint Communiqué Signed	6
Prime Minister Koirala's Speech	6
Premier Chou En-lai's Speech	7
Long Live the Friendship Between the Chinese and Latin American Peoples!	
- Kuo Mo-jo	8
650 Million Chinese Stand By Latin America	
- Our Correspondent	12
Foreign Minister Chen Yi's Letter to Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio	14
Key to a Smooth Settlement of the Overseas Chinese Question	
- <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Editorial	15
Chungking - A Pioneer in Collective Life	
- Kuan Hsin-jen	18
Five Generations in a Decade	
- Kao Chan-feng	19
<b>SIDELIGHTS</b>	21
<b>POETRY, FOLK ART</b>	22
<b>CHINESE PRESS OPINION</b>	24
U.S. Provocation in South Korea; An Ugly Farce; West Busy with Arms Drive; The Passing Show	
<b>CHINA AND THE WORLD</b>	26
Sino-Burmese Border Friendship Rallies; Fraternal Trade and Cultural Ties; U.S. Military Intrusions; Support for Japanese People; Afro-Asian Film Festival; Chopin Prize for Chinese Pianist	
<b>WHAT'S ON IN PEKING</b>	27

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

## ROUND THE WEEK

### All Out for Technical Innovations

Headlines in the Chinese press these days recall the surge and sweep of the great leap forward in 1958. Then people were pooling their efforts in the magnificent drive for more iron and steel that thrilled all those who had the new in their hearts and set the conservatives aghast. Now the drive is for technical innovations and technical revolution that will quicken the stride of the nation in the race to industrialization.

While the main drive for innovations in the factories comes from the combined efforts of workers, technicians and leading cadres, no small part is being played by the engineering colleges and scientific institutions. Chekiang University in East China has set a fine example.

Still famous as the scenic city by the West Lake but a centre, too, of industrial developments, Hangchow, the capital of Chekiang Province, reports that over three thousand engineering and natural science students and teachers in Chekiang University have gone to factories there and in Chiahsing and other cities of the province to live, work and tackle problems together with the workers. By putting their heads together they have scored some outstanding successes. Students and teachers of the electrical engineering department have made eight hundred technical innovations in co-operation with workers; more than one-eighth of them are important innovations mechanizing or semi-mechanizing manual processes, a problem which is the centre of attention right now.

Up in the North, the Taiyuan Engineering Institute (Shansi), and in the Northeast, Kirin University, Changchun Technical School and the Harbin Polytechnic Institute have had similar successes. Co-operating with workers of the Chihhsing Machine-Building Works, a factory grown out of the "marriage" of a handicraft co-op and a small community-run workshop, the Harbin Polytechnic men and women have helped to completely mechanize and partially automatize the Chihhsing Works' foundry.

It is not by a long chalk the factories only that get the benefit of these efforts. This is a "two-way traffic." Practical work in the factories gives college students and teachers an invaluable opportunity to improve their knowledge by linking theory with practice; they get to master many techniques in the workshops in a way that is impossible in the classrooms.

They also see for themselves at close quarters the progress China's industry has made in the past few years and the grit and will with which the workers are working. This is a tremendous inspiration and a spur to the young students to mastering science and technology.

### Steel Pace - Setter

Steel is never long off the front pages of the press. It hit the news again early this month with the report of a notable victory: Peking's Shihchingshan Iron and Steel Works reached its first quarter's steel target 27 days ahead of schedule. This bettered by three days the pledge that accompanied its last month's challenge to all steelmakers of the country to fulfil and overfulfil first quarter production targets.

This success was the fruit of technical improvements and better co-ordination between workers doing complementary processes. Workers at the plant's converters shortened the smelting time per heat of steel from 41 to 32 minutes and raised the average daily output of electric furnace steel by 10 per cent. The Shihchingshan workers now aim to produce an additional 20,000 tons of steel before the quarter ends.

Concerted efforts by workers, technicians and leading cadres have introduced many production-raising technical innovations at Shihchingshan. Its smelters raised the average utilization coefficient of blast furnaces from 1.499 tons in February to 1.891 tons in March by such measures as increasing the smelting intensity of blast furnaces by raising the temperature and volume of the air blast.



Meanwhile steelmakers throughout the country are vying with one another to outdo Shihchingshan. Anshan is keying up its efforts to keep itself in the van of the industry. Its workers have put forward 30,000 proposals in the first ten days of this month for technical innovations helping to boost output. Compared with the same period in February, the first ten days in March there saw an increase of 9 per cent in the average daily output of steel and 4.7 per cent for pig iron.

In the bid for honours in the present emulation campaign, Chungking's Iron and Steel Works has further streamlined loading and unloading of materials. This and other measures helped to push up its output figures for the first ten days in March. Compared to the same period in February, steel output was up by 13.4 per cent and rolled steel by 7.9 per cent. All this will add up to a big rise in this year's output of the key metal for socialist construction.

### Reinforcements for Steel

New reinforcements are adding their weight to the battle for more iron and steel.

The North China iron and steel centre of Taiyuan has just commissioned a giant new blast furnace, a coke oven battery and a heat and power station. All three projects were designed by Chinese experts while equipment for the fully mechanized and automated blast furnace and coke oven battery was all made in China. With these new units in production this booming steel centre starts a new stage in its growth. It will double its 1959 output of iron and increase its output of both steel and rolled steel by an estimated 60 per cent.

Wuhan, premier iron and steel centre of Central China, reports that the building of its big new blooming mill is 80 per cent completed. This will rank among the world's most up-to-date installations. The giant iron and steel complex by the Yangtse River is also building a steel-rolling mill, a refractory materials factory, a steel mill and power and water supply works.

In Paotow, Inner Mongolia, more than ten thousand workers are building or expanding metallurgical plants. Final installation work is now going

ahead on a large automated open-hearth furnace. To prevent any delay in getting it into operation, work is being stepped up on all the major projects connected with it. These include a network of railway spur lines, underground pipes and several auxiliary workshops. Paotow is also preparing to build a second giant blast furnace together with a big ore-dressing and sintering plant, a coal-washing plant and an ore-crushing plant. These new plants will give a big boost to iron and steel output in these first years of the promising 60s.

### Summer Crop Prospects Good

Rural people's communes are looking forward to a good harvest this summer. The winter wheat is coming on fine, as reports from various parts of the country show. Transplanting of early rice has begun in some provinces in South and Southwest China. Improved seeds were selected and sown on a bigger area than ever this year, and early planting has improved its chances. In the Southwest, Yunnan started planting its early rice nearly a month earlier than last year and doubled the area planted. More widespread use of close planting and the application of more manure are two more reasons for multi-national Yunnan's confidence that its summer rice harvest will be good.

Kiangsi Province in Central China has increased its early rice area by more than three million *mu*. It has also stacked up double the amount of manure it had last year. The extensive water conservancy works built during the winter months guarantee a good supply of water to the paddy fields.

Large numbers of rice transplanters are being made this year. Their widespread use is not only relieving the peasants from the laborious task of setting out the rice seedlings by hand



A New Blast Furnace for Wuhan

Woodcut in colour by Yu Pei-mien

but speeding up the work and helping to overcome the farm labour shortage.

The people's communes are going into their busy spring farm season with push and go. With better experience gained last year they are showing greater flexibility in deploying manpower and resources to get a bigger harvest of winter wheat, early rice and other summer crops.

### Youths' Tasks in 1960

During its recent week-long plenary session, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League particularly stressed the importance of the role played by the youth as a shock force of socialist construction. The committee reviewed the work of the Youth League last year, and defined its tasks for 1960 in the light of the present needs of socialist construction. It called on China's youth to rally closer under the guidance of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, to carry forward the mass campaign to increase production and practise economy centring round technical innovations and technical revolution, and work for a still bigger all-round leap forward this year.

The session drew attention to the importance of educating the nation's youth in the communist spirit. Special importance is also attached to studying Marxism-Leninism and the works of Mao Tse-tung, which, as the committee's communique points out, provide "a brilliant example of the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and concrete revolutionary practice."

Noting that the current upsurge in the movement for technical innovations and technical revolution has opened up broad prospects for the rapid modernization of the country's industry, agriculture, science and culture, the committee urges all youth organizations to plunge into this drive and work together with all the people to bring it speedily to its goals.

The plenary session's discussions ranged widely around agriculture as the basis of the national economy. A continued increase in agricultural growth will enable industry and other branches of the national economy to maintain and speed up still more their rapid growth. The youth of the country are therefore urged to make a special effort for a continued all-round leap in this year's agricultural production.

### **U.S. Spy Sentenced**

The Shanghai intermediate people's court sentenced the U.S. spy James Edward Walsh to 20 years imprisonment last Friday, March 18. Charged with subversive activities against the Chinese People's Republic and personally directing the counter-revolutionary activities of the traitorous clique headed by one Kung Pin-mei, Walsh pleaded guilty in face of the mass of conclusive evidence against him brought before the court. Earlier, on March 17, Kung Pin-mei and thirteen other counter-revolutionaries were given sentences varying from five years to life imprisonment.

Walsh came to China in May 1948 with Cardinal F. Spellman of the U.S.A., an outspoken partisan of imperialist domination over China, and he was assigned to carry out activities against the people's revolutionary war and the Chinese Communist Party. In the years since liberation, Walsh, under cover of religion, carried out extensive espionage activities in coordination with U.S. imperialist

aggression against China. He was apprehended in October 1958. The trial established that during Walsh's term as secretary-general of the "Catholic Central Bureau," a reactionary organization, Walsh was in charge of many imperialist spies and counter-revolutionaries who collected for him political and military information, such as data on the construction of military airfields in China and the strength, equipment, operations and air defence measures of the Chinese People's Volunteer units in Korea. The secret codes used by these spies, letters in secret writing and other evidence were shown to the court.

As secretary-general of the "Catholic Central Bureau," Walsh also personally directed the "Bureau of the Legion of Mary"—a central reactionary organization of the Catholic Church. He banded together a number of counter-revolutionaries and special agents in Shanghai, Nanking and Tientsin as the backbone of the Legion. Walsh virulently instigated Catholics and clergymen in China to oppose the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government, to sabotage the movement to resist U.S. aggression and to aid Korea and the anti-imperialist campaign launched by patriotic Catholics, and to undermine the revolutionary efforts of the Chinese people.

During the trial, the court stressed the fact that "the Government of the Chinese People's Republic has consistently protected freedom of religious belief, but it will not permit imperialist spies to carry out, under cover of religion, criminal activities designed to subvert our people's democratic political power. Nor will it permit anyone to use religious activities to sabotage implementation of the policies, laws and decrees of our country."

Religious circles throughout China have fully approved and supported the Shanghai court's decision as another trenchant blow against U.S. imperialist schemes to subvert the Chinese People's Republic.

### **A New Life Begins**

All the more than two thousand overseas Chinese who returned recently from Indonesia on ships sent by the Chinese Government have

quickly settled down to a new life. Some are now working on state-run overseas Chinese farms in Kwangtung and Fukien. Others have taken up new jobs in factories, mines and other enterprises. Youngsters are continuing their studies in special preparatory schools in Canton, Chibi (Amoy) and Peking. Homes of respect for the aged at Toishan in Kwangtung have opened wide their arms to those old people who have only themselves to rely on. Those with relatives have returned with government help to their native villages to spend a happy old age.

Fukien, the native place of millions of overseas Chinese, has given a rousing welcome to those who have returned there. A special train brought the latest returnees from Canton to Chibi. Leading Communist Party and government officials of the province were among the thousands who gathered at the station to greet them. Later a grand meeting was held in the city to welcome them. Vice-Governor Chen Shao-kuan of Fukien assured them that they could expect everything to be done to provide them with a decent life, give them work or help them to carry on their studies. Lin Yi-hsin, speaking for the provincial Communist Party committee and the Committee for the Reception and Settlement of Returned Overseas Chinese, told the returnees that "the building of socialism in Fukien needs more and more people." Describing Fukien's rich natural resources and good climate, he said that tropical and subtropical crops could be grown on large tracts of land in the province.

Seventy thousand overseas Chinese have been helped to settle down in Fukien over the past few years and they are playing a notable role in socialist construction. Quite a number of the seven thousand returned students have already graduated from schools there and are doing well in government offices and other work. To welcome overseas Chinese farmers who are returning in great numbers, the province has set up new state farms and expanded existing ones. Preparatory schools have also been enlarged, and new technical and agricultural schools have been set up especially for them. New hospitals, schools and homes for the aged have been built in those places where the returnees will settle down.

# Sino-Nepalese Agreements and Joint Communique Signed

**A**N "Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty's Government of Nepal on the Question of the Boundary Between the Two Countries" and an "Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty's Government of Nepal on Economic Aid" were signed on March 21 between Premier Chou En-lai and the Nepalese Prime Minister Shri Bishweshwar Prasad Koirala at a formal ceremony in Peking. A "Joint Communique Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty's Government of Nepal" was signed at the same time.

Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, was present at the ceremony.

Also present from the Chinese side were Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Shen Chun-ju, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Chen Yi, Po I-po and Hsi Chung-hsun, Vice-Premiers; Chien Ying, Minister of Internal Affairs; Wang Shou-tao, Minister of Communications; Shen Yen-ping, Minister of

Culture; Lei Jen-min, Acting Minister of Foreign Trade; Chang Han-fu, Vice-Foreign Minister; Pan Tzu-li, Chinese Ambassador to Nepal; and Lieutenant-General Hsiao Hsiang-jung, Director of the General Office of the Ministry of National Defence.

Present from the Nepalese side were: Shri Ganesh Man Singh, Minister of Works and Communications; Shri Surya Prasad Upadhyaya, Minister for Home and Law; Nara Pratap Thapa, Foreign Secretary; Viswa Shankar Sukla, Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry; Major-General Chhetra Bikram Rana; Maniharsha Joyti, Member of the Upper House; and Kumar Mani Acharya Dikshit, Private Secretary to the Prime Minister.

U. B. Basnyat, Nepalese Consul-General in Lhasa, was also present.

The texts of the two agreements and the joint communique will be made public on March 25 in Peking and Kathmandu simultaneously.

The following are the texts of the speeches made by Prime Minister Koirala and Premier Chou En-lai at the former's farewell banquet in Peking on March 21:

## Prime Minister Koirala's Speech

**Honourable Mr. Chou En-lai, Excellencies and Friends,**

I am glad to have this opportunity of welcoming you here tonight.

My two weeks' visit to China on the invitation of my good friend Premier Chou En-lai and the Chinese People's Government is coming to an end. In fact I am leaving Peking tomorrow on my way to Nepal. These past two weeks have been of great interest to me and I hope my present visit has brought Nepal and China still closer together.

I am grateful to Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister and other Chinese officials and friends, for looking after me, my wife, my colleagues and other members of the party so well during our stay in China. We have enjoyed our stay here and will carry back with us happy memory of our sojourn to this great country of China. I am also happy that my present visit to China has enabled me to meet my friends and make new ones.

As I have said at various places in China, all of us have been impressed by the rapid pace of development and also by the organized and methodical hard work the Chinese people are putting up for the economic develop-

ment of China. The people of Nepal admire these heroic efforts of their Chinese friends and wish them all success.

Mention has often been made of the long-standing friendship between our two countries. On this happy occasion of the meeting of friends it is an appropriate occasion, I feel, to reaffirm our resolve to continue our efforts for the strengthening and consolidation of the intimate friendship between our two countries in keeping with the lofty principles of peaceful coexistence. I also consider that my present visit to China and our discussions with the leaders here, particularly with The Honourable Mr. Chou En-lai, has enabled us to understand better and has also been of mutual advantage. This I think is a good example of how two neighbouring countries should live together in peace and friendship. My Government and the people of my country are equally grateful to the Chinese Government for their kind help towards the economic development of Nepal.

I am thankful to you all for coming here tonight and before I close I would like to request you to join me in proposing toasts,

For the continued prosperity of China and her people,



For the good health of His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai,

For the good health of His Excellency Chairman Liu Shao-chi,

For the good health of Chairman Mao Tse-tung,

For the friendship between China and Nepal and other countries of the world. Thank you.

## Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

**Your Excellency Respected Prime Minister and Madame Koirala,  
Distinguished Guests from Nepal,  
Friends and Comrades,**

Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister is concluding your visit in China. On the eve of our parting, we are very glad to attend the banquet given by Your Excellency and to gather again joyously with our distinguished guests. I wish to take this opportunity to thank Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister once again for bringing us the profound friendship of the Nepalese people. We are also most grateful to Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister for the high appraisal of the construction work of our country which you have just expressed in your impassioned speech, and which is undoubtedly a great encouragement to the Chinese people.

Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister's present visit to China upon invitation has made an important contribution to the consolidation and development of friendly co-operation between our two countries. The Governments of our two countries in the short period of a few days have through frank and sincere talks between both sides reached satisfactory agreements on important questions of common interest, and will publish a joint communique. Undoubtedly, these important agreements between the two countries will go down in history as a new milestone in the annals of Sino-Nepalese relations. Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister, please allow me, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people and in my own name, to extend hearty congratulations to the Royal Government of Nepal and the Nepalese people, and to Your Excellency and all the other distinguished guests.

It is by no means fortuitous that the Chinese and Nepalese Governments should have been able to achieve such great results in these talks. This is inseparably connected with the fact that our two sides have always had profound mutual understanding and mutual confidence, and that our two countries have consistently adhered to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung spirit. Facts have proved again and again that so long as the Asian and African countries adopt an attitude of mutual understanding and mutual trust, and persist in the principles of equality, mutual benefit, friendship and mutual accommodation, there is no question between them that cannot be settled reasonably through peaceful consultations. The new development in Sino-Nepalese relations is yet another great victory for the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung spirit, and yet another serious defeat for the forces inimical to Asian-African solidarity.

Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister and the other distinguished guests accompanying you have also in the

past few days visited some cities and villages in our country. We believe that, through your tour and inspection, you must have seen how the Chinese people are engaged in selfless labour for socialist construction, and how eagerly they desire a lasting peaceful international environment in which to build up their own country. We believe, and you also will realize, that the Chinese people not only want to build up their own country, but also hope to see all the Asian and African countries grow speedily prosperous and strong. The Chinese people deeply realize through their own experience that political independence will be safeguarded only by economic independence, and that the Asian and African countries will be able to defend their independence effectively, and thus making greater contributions to world peace, only when they become developed economically. In order to manipulate at will the destiny of the Asian and African countries, imperialism is trying hard to keep us for ever in a state of poverty and backwardness. But the awakened Asian and African peoples will not act in accordance with the dictates of the imperialists. We are determined to rouse ourselves in a heroic effort to build our countries into prosperous ones by mainly relying on our own efforts, and also through mutual assistance. We are convinced by the experience of China that this can be done. At present,

### Date Agreed for Premier Chou's Visit to India

The Chinese and Indian Governments have agreed that Premier Chou En-lai will visit Delhi and meet Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru for seven days from April 19 to 25.

In a letter to Prime Minister Nehru dated March 19, Premier Chou En-lai said:

"The Indian Ambassador to China, Mr. Parthasarathi, forwarded your letter on March 5. You suggested that the time for my visit to Delhi might be about April 20. This time is suitable to me and I entirely agree to it. If it suits your convenience and that of the Indian Government, I am prepared to visit Delhi for seven days, from April 19 to 25.

"I am eagerly looking forward to meeting you again and visiting your great country."

A reply from Prime Minister Nehru received on March 21 agreed to this date.

China's economic strength is of course still very much limited, yet, for our common advantage, we are willing to exchange our experience in construction for mutual study with other Asian and African countries, and will not spare our effort to do the small part which we are able to do.

Your Excellency Mr. Prime Minister, you have kindly invited me to pay another visit to your friendly and beautiful country. I am sincerely grateful to you for this. I hope that I shall in the near future meet Your Excellency again in Kathmandu and personally to convey to the Nepalese people the cordial greetings and high respects of the Chinese people.

In conclusion, I propose a toast

To the perpetual flourishing of Sino-Nepalese friendship,

To the friendship and solidarity of Asian and African countries,

To the victory of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung spirit,

To world peace,

To the prosperity of the Kingdom of Nepal and the well-being of its people,

To the health of His Excellency Prime Minister and Madame Koirala and all other distinguished guests, and

To the health of His Majesty Mahendra, King of Nepal!

# Long Live the Friendship Between the Chinese and Latin American Peoples!

by KUO MO-JO

*Following is the text of a speech by Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Chairman of the China Peace Committee, delivered on March 19 at the Meeting of People of Various Circles of Peking in Support of the Latin American Peoples and in Celebration of the Founding of the China-Latin America Friendship Association. Subheads are ours.—Ed.*

## Comrades and friends:

Today, people of various circles of Peking are holding this great and solemn meeting to support the Latin American peoples and to celebrate the founding of the China-Latin America Friendship Association. This is at the same time an expression of the common will of our 650 million Chinese people. The "Support-the-Latin-American-Peoples Week" is sponsored by 66 political parties and organizations in the Latin American countries. It marks an unprecedented upsurge of the national and democratic movement in Latin America today and has therefore evoked an enthusiastic response among the Latin American peoples and progressive mankind throughout the world. The Chinese people resolutely support the Latin American peoples' struggle to safeguard their national independence and win democratic rights; they rejoice seeing the vigorous development of that struggle and the great victories already won. The Chinese people respond enthusiastically to the "Support-the-Latin-American-Peoples Week" and heartily wish it new successes in further promoting the national and democratic movement in Latin America. The founding of the China-Latin America Friendship Association on the eve of this Week not only speaks well of the Chinese people's firm support for the Latin American peoples, but also demonstrates the fact that the 650 million Chinese and 200 million Latin Americans will unite still more closely as they march forward, shoulder to shoulder, in their com-

mon struggle against U.S. imperialism and in defence of world peace.

## "Support-the-Latin-American-Peoples Week"

In their statement issued on February 20 this year concerning the sponsoring of this Week, the 66 political parties and organizations in Latin America point out that it is the force of U.S. imperialism which is holding the peoples of the Latin American countries in backwardness and poverty and opposing their independent development and progress. Since the penetration of U.S. capital into Latin America, many countries there have been turned into semi-colonies enslaved by the United States. It has utilized reactionary cliques in these countries to control their governments so as to plunder the natural resources of these countries and extract huge profits, while their peoples live and die in terrible poverty. The statement emphasizes the fact that the patriotic struggle being waged to secure respect for national sovereignty, for democracy and for an independent development of the economy, demands that the peoples of the Latin American countries unite and strengthen their mutual assistance. The statement calls on all Latin American peoples to support the Cuban revolution and the just struggles of the peoples of Venezuela, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Haiti, Puerto Rico, Panama, Guatemala and Argentina. The statement is not only a profound exposure of the reality of the enslavement and exploitation the Latin American peoples have suffered for so many years at the hands of U.S. imperialism, but is also a reflection of their common determination to put an end to this enslavement and exploitation. That is why it has evoked a wide response among the Latin American peoples. We are confident that this "Support-the-Latin-American-Peoples Week" will further inspire the Latin American peoples in waging an extensive struggle against U.S. aggression and control, promote closer unity among



them, and bring about a new upsurge in the national and democratic movement which has been developing so vigorously during the past few years.

It is with boundless joy that we have followed the vigorous development of the national and democratic movement over the past few years in Latin America. We want to cheer it on. We cheer its glorious victories and its bright future. It is like a giant torch burning brightly in the dark night, guiding 200 million people on a swift march towards the dawn. We cheer the fact that there, far away on the opposite shore of the Pacific, under the most direct aggression and intervention by U.S. imperialism, millions upon millions of our brothers and sisters are waging a heroic and unyielding struggle; the ringing echo of their triumphant songs is constantly borne to our ears. The national and democratic struggles of the Latin American peoples are rolling on like tidal waves, with each new upsurge having a greater impact than the one before it. The lackeys of U.S. imperialism—the reactionary dictatorships in Latin America—have been thrown out one after another. The very few remaining ones are on their last legs. But the people's forces are growing vigorously. Nothing can stop them. There is a sharp contrast between the new-born people's forces and the decaying reactionary forces.

### **Revolutionary Cuba Indomitable**

Especially encouraging has been the triumph of the Cuban revolution in January 1959. This brought about a significant change in the situation throughout Latin America. Cuba is the first Latin American country to overthrow a dictatorial government and smash U.S. control by armed struggle. The Cuban revolutionary government led by Prime Minister Fidel Castro has broadly mobilized the masses, and fully demonstrated their strength. In the past year, the Cuban Government has introduced many progressive, anti-imperialist and anti-feudal measures, resolutely suppressed the national traitors and renegades from the revolution and restricted exploitation by foreign capital. It is also working energetically to carry through land reform and extensively organize the militia. Cuba, a country situated at the very doorstep of the United States, has not only stood firm throughout the past year in the face of grave threats and numerous acts of intervention on the part of U.S. imperialism, but also continued to advance from victory to victory. Revolutionary Cuba is like a robust tropical palm tree, growing in storm, becoming ever more indomitable. Prime Minister Fidel Castro in a speech on March 14 called on the Cuban people to be spiritually prepared for a prolonged struggle. He said: "It does not matter how many months or years we must carry on the struggle. For the sake of the sovereignty and progress already won, the Cuban people are prepared to pay the price. The Cuban people are prepared to face any aggression and attack, no matter where it comes from." He concluded emphatically: "We are convinced that we will triumph over the enemy." These words of Prime Minister Fidel Castro fully express the great revolutionary spirit of the Cuban people, and their firm confidence in victory. They show that no force on earth can overwhelm the revolutionary Cuban people.

The victory of the Cuban revolution has set a splendid example for the liberation of the peoples of Latin American countries. It shows that any people courageous enough to struggle for their liberation, can surely achieve it. This has, therefore, mightily encouraged 200 million people to advance to new battles. The Cuban revolution has exerted an active influence during the past year on the struggles of the Venezuelan, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Paraguayan, Argentine and other Central and South American peoples. Now, all over Latin America, from the plantations to the mines, from the villages to the cities, the people's struggle, taking many forms, spreads like a prairie fire. Of course, the struggle of the Cuban people also enjoys the active support of all the Latin American peoples. It is precisely because the Cuban people have 200 million brothers and sisters in Latin America and all progressive mankind behind them that, up till the present, though the U.S. wolf has committed many shameful crimes of intervention against the Cuban revolution, it does not as yet dare come forth itself to launch direct armed aggression against Cuba. The inspiration and encouragement which the Cuban people and peoples of other countries give to each other in the common struggle are adding strength to the surging tide of the national and democratic movement in Latin America.

### **Flames in U.S. Imperialism's "Backyard"**

The national and democratic movement in Latin America is an important component part of the struggle of the world's people against imperialism and for peace, democracy and national liberation. Every advance and every victory in this movement has an important bearing on the struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa and the rest of the world. The Latin American peoples, by spreading the flames of struggle in the "backyard" of the United States, turning its rear into a battlefield, and forcing U.S. imperialism into the awkward position of having enemies both at front and rear, are giving powerful support and co-operation to the struggles of the Asian and African peoples to win and safeguard their national independence. The struggles of the peoples of the world influence and support each other. The upsurge of the Asian and African national liberation movements in recent years has greatly inspired the Latin American peoples in their struggle. Today, the victories of the Latin American peoples, in turn, greatly inspire the struggles waged by the peoples of Asia and Africa. It is our firm belief that, supported by the powerful socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, the national and democratic movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America will continue to advance to new heights, thereby greatly accelerating the final collapse of the imperialist and colonialist system.

U.S. imperialism, like all other reactionary forces, will not, of course, sit back to wait for its end to come. It is still struggling desperately, trying to save itself from a steady decline. It has manifested an extremity of fear and hatred towards the vigorous development of Latin America's national and democratic movement, and especially towards the victory of the Cuban revolution. U.S. imperialism regards Cuba as a thorn in its side which must be removed by every means within its power. It

dreams of drowning this bright pearl of the Caribbean once again in a sea of blood.

### **U.S. Wolf Dons Sheep's Clothing**

For more than a year now, U.S. imperialism has used every base and evil means ranging from lies and slander to assassination and bombing, from economic blockade to military threats, from stepping up internal subversion to plotting international intervention, in a vain attempt to turn Cuba into a second Guatemala. U.S. imperialism has not yet launched a direct military invasion, not because the warriors at the Pentagon are seriously thinking of putting down their butcher's knife, but because the White House, opposed by the peoples of Latin America and the whole world and confronted by the situation of the East wind prevailing over the West wind, dares not rashly repeat the mistake it once made in Korea and Lebanon. It seems that U.S. imperialism has learnt a lesson after repeated failures: from now on the wolf will have to don sheep's clothing. So the tactics of splitting, sowing discord, deceit and other tricks are being introduced. On top of all this, the mask of "peace and friendship" is also put on. Such is the purpose of Eisenhower's recent tour of South America.

Why did Eisenhower take the trouble of going to Latin America in person not long ago? His real intention was none other than to disrupt the unity of the Latin American peoples, to isolate and smash the Cuban revolution, to break up and suppress Latin America's national and democratic movement in the hope of buttressing U.S. imperialism's collapsing overlordship in Latin America. Although Mr. President everywhere put on a smiling face and talked in honeyed tones, he did not succeed in fraudulently winning good feeling among the Latin American peoples. In some places, to get away from mass demonstrations, Mr. President had to fly around in a helicopter. It seems that tear gas bombs are harder to bear than rotten eggs and tomatoes. So the Presidential tour in 1960 failed even more miserably than Vice-President Nixon's trip in 1958. The reasons are simple: more and more people have seen through the two-faced tactics, one "hard," one "soft," of U.S. imperialism. Wolves in sheep's clothing are still wolves.

### **Eisenhower Tricks Fail**

A favourite trick pulled by Eisenhower during his tour of South America was so-called "Pan-Americanism." He repeatedly declared his intention to protect Latin America's "peace, democracy and freedom," and to prevent "any country" from using the "methods of invasion, coercion and subversion" to "interfere with the internal affairs of the American states." But the Latin American peoples know full well that it is U.S. imperialism and no one else that has broken up and destroyed their peace, democracy and freedom, that the "any country" is none other than U.S. imperialism that has used the methods of invasion, coercion and subversion to interfere in the internal affairs of their countries. In a century and more, the United States has engaged in more than one hundred cases of territorial annexation and military aggression in Latin American countries. Since World War II, the United States has staged a whole series of political coups and revolts in Latin America. The Latin American peoples will not forget this criminal record and know

from whom to demand payment of this "debt of blood." What they need today is to get themselves united and to protect their peace, democracy and freedom, to prevent U.S. imperialism from again using the methods of invasion, coercion and subversion to interfere in the internal affairs of their countries, and to prevent U.S. imperialism from using "Pan-Americanism" as a cover to maintain its "peace, democracy and freedom" of enslaving and plundering Latin America. Thus Eisenhower's first trick, this so-called "Pan-Americanism," is nothing but a "robber-acting-like-a-cop" tactic and has proved ineffective.

Eisenhower's second trick is to boast about U.S. economic and technical "aid" to Latin America, about the "generous and disinterested" investments made by Wall Street bosses. But the Latin American peoples know full well, too, how U.S. imperialism, through this so-called "aid" and "free investment" over so many years, has come to control almost the entire economic life of Latin America, turning the Latin American countries into low-price raw material exporting countries, with single-pattern economies directly serving U.S. industrial production. Buying U.S. goods at a high price, they are thus doubly exploited by U.S. monopoly capital. U.S. private investments today control 95 per cent of Chile's copper, 90 per cent of Venezuela's petroleum, 80 per cent of Mexico's mining industry, and practically all of the fruit production of Central America. The United States is robbing the Latin American peoples of the fruits of their hard labour, leaving them only in poverty and humiliation. So the fact is that it is the Latin American peoples who have fattened the Wall Street bosses and not the Wall Street bosses who have aided Latin American economic development; it is the U.S. imperialist wolf that cannot drag its mouth away from the blood-sucking tube which it has stuck into the heart of Latin America and not the Latin American working people who cannot do without the whip and bayonet of the U.S. bosses. Yet Eisenhower acted as if he were a great benefactor. No wonder the Latin American peoples are infuriated.

But Eisenhower in Latin America did not forget to talk a lot about the increase of strength, attempting to induce the Latin American countries into "trusting the United States' power as an anchor of the security of the free world." The wolf's tail is again exposed to view. His purpose is clear. It is to intimidate the Cuban revolution and the liberation struggles of other peoples, and to create a public opinion in favour of armed intervention. But the Latin American peoples have learnt enough from their experiences in bloodshed. They know that since World War II, the numerous U.S. military activities carried out in Latin America behind an anti-Soviet and anti-Communist smokescreen, including the "chain" of military bases stretching from the Caribbean Sea to Argentina, are aimed primarily at suppressing the national and democratic movement in the Latin American countries. The United States has again shamelessly brought up the notorious "Caracas Declaration," voicing its intention to maintain "Pan-American collective security" in accordance with the spirit of that Declaration. But who does not know that only two months after the Declaration was signed under U.S. pressure in 1954, it was used by the United States as a pretext to carry out armed subversion of the democratic government of Gua-





**Peoples of the World and the Latin American Peoples Are One!**

by Chiu Sha

temala? The Latin American peoples had long ago seen through this dirty trick and everywhere raised their voice in opposition. They shout with wrath: "Yankees, go home!" And at the same time they hail: "Long live the Cuban revolution!" This is a vivid expression of their unequivocal love and hatred.

The Latin American peoples sent Eisenhower back to the White House frightened and disappointed. His mask of "peace and friendship" and his treacherous schemes of division and dissension have not only failed to pacify the Latin American peoples' anti-imperialist wrath, to weaken their unity, or to isolate the Cuban revolution, but, on the contrary, helped promote the struggle and unity of the Latin American peoples, heighten the prestige of the Cuban revolution, and leave the United States itself in still greater isolation. In reply to Eisenhower's new scheme of enslaving Latin America, the Latin American peoples are organizing resolute action — the "Support-the-Latin-American-Peoples Week."

### **Chinese-Latin American Friendship**

The Chinese people view the development of the Latin American peoples' national and democratic movement with boundless enthusiasm. The Chinese and Latin American peoples share a common destiny. We Chinese people have always regarded the struggles of the Latin American peoples as our own struggles, their victories as our own victories. This is because the Chinese people have had similar experiences to the Latin American peoples and face common tasks of struggle. The Chinese people struggled for nearly a hundred years under imperialist aggression. They have a profound understanding and lasting memory of the agonies they endured in imperialist enslavement. The imperialists once seized our territories, slaughtered our people and robbed us of our wealth, both material and cultural. Foreign gunboats once roamed our territorial sea and inland waters unchecked, and foreign capitalists once whipped, shot down and killed our workers. It pains us even today to recall the humiliations of those days. In the past ten years we have completed the initial phase of changing the face of our country. Nevertheless, our territory, Taiwan, is still occupied by U.S. imperialism, our territorial sea and air are still subjected to frequent threats from U.S. im-

perialism. Therefore, the enemy of the Chinese people and the enemy of the Latin American peoples are one and the same imperialism. The criminals who are occupying Taiwan and who are bombing Cuba's sugar cane fields both come from the same place. To oppose our common enemy, the Chinese people will always stand on the side of the Cuban people and all other Latin American peoples, and will give resolute support to their just struggles.

The history of friendly relations between the Chinese and Latin American peoples is a long one. As far back as the time when the Latin American peoples were fighting against the Spanish colonialists, overseas Chinese there shed their blood in lofty friendship with the Latin American peoples. When the Chinese people were fighting the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression and the War of Liberation, the Latin American peoples gave their righteous support in many forms to the Chinese people. We are greatly pleased to find that in the past few years, especially in the past year, friendly relations between the Chinese and Latin American peoples in the cultural, economic and political fields have all seen a new and rapid development. This has greatly helped to promote mutual understanding and support between us. In the national and democratic struggles of the Latin American peoples, especially in that of the heroic Cuban people, the Chinese people find inspiration for stepping up their socialist construction. At the same time, the great leap forward in China's socialist construction will be of help to the Latin American peoples' just struggles. Neither mountains nor oceans will interfere with our close ties; neither wind nor storm will shake our fraternal friendship. The China-Latin America Friendship Association founded a few days ago will surely and constantly help strengthen and consolidate these ties and friendship, and thereby make still greater contributions to our common cause.

By a combined effort of the socialist forces, the national revolutionary forces and the peace and democratic forces, the international situation as a whole is developing in a direction ever more favourable to peace. Although U.S. imperialism is still carrying on a hopeless struggle, constantly trying out new schemes and tactics, nothing can save it from the sure fate of death. The present-day situation is immensely favourable to the national and democratic movement of the Latin American peoples and to the struggle of the Asian and African peoples to win and safeguard their national independence. Under such splendid conditions, we are firmly convinced that the peoples of the Latin American countries will become more closely united, that the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America will become more closely united, that the peace-loving peoples of all the world will become more closely united, keeping a sharply vigilant eye on the imperialists and colonialists, and making ever greater efforts in their struggle. Many zigzags and difficulties will still appear on the road of progress, but there can be



only one outcome and that is the triumph of the just cause of the world's peoples and the complete failure of imperialism and colonialism.

### **A New, Free Latin America**

Comrades and friends! As we are gathered here in response to the call of the "Support-the-Latin-American-Peoples Week" and to celebrate the founding of the China-Latin America Friendship Association, the heroic Cuban people and all the Latin American peoples are fighting valiantly at the very front of the battle against U.S. imperialism. The voice of their national heroes Bolivar and Jose Marti is like spring thunder rolling in the sky over Latin America. The storm of national and democratic revolution has arrived. A new, free Latin

America is coming to birth. Let us cheer it with all our hearts:

Onward, heroic Latin American peoples!

Onward, heroic African and Asian peoples!

Let us unite, and smash U.S. imperialist enslavement, exploitation and assaults against the peoples of various countries!

Long live the friendship between the Chinese people and the peoples of the Latin American countries!

Long live the friendship and unity between the Asian, African and Latin American peoples!

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

Long live world peace!

### **Peking Mass Rally**

# **650 Million Chinese Stand By Latin America**

by **OUR CORRESPONDENT**

**T**HE storm of national and democratic revolution has arrived. A new, free Latin America is coming to birth! Ten thousand people gathered in the huge auditorium cheered Kuo Mo-jo's words. The rally in the Great Hall of the People in Peking on March 19, on the eve of the "Support-the-Latin-American-Peoples Week," was fully in the great revolutionary internationalist tradition of Peking, of the Chinese people. Sponsored by the China-Latin America Friendship Association to celebrate its recent establishment and express China's support for the Latin American peoples, its honorary presidium included Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Peng Chen, Vice-Premier Chen Yi, President of the China-Latin America Friendship Association Chu Tu-nan, and leaders of other popular national organizations. Many Latin American visitors, students and experts working in Peking were among the foreign guests who attended.

The keynote of the rally was the close amity between China and Latin America at this time of a new upsurge in the worldwide anti-imperialist struggle. Chinese and Latin Americans sat side by side on the rostrum. Behind them, the colourful flags of the 20 Latin American states hung alongside the flag of the People's Republic of China. Three giant banners draped over the balconies proclaimed: Long live the friendship and solidarity of the peoples of China and Latin America! Resolute support for the national and democratic movement in Latin America! All out backing for the Cuban people's struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression! Speakers, Chinese and Latin American, were at one in pledging mutual support in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and in wishing success to the new association in its work. Many messages of solidarity and good wishes were read out to the rally, sent by Latin American organizations for friendship with China and distinguished Latin Americans.

China is wholehearted in her support to the national and democratic struggles of the Latin American peoples. In 1954, news of the Washington-staged coup against the democratic Arbenz government of Guatemala set off a storm of protest throughout the nation. The victory of the Cuban revolution at the beginning of 1959 was greeted with widespread rejoicing. In Peking and other Chinese cities mass meetings were held to pledge solidarity with the Cuban people. Since then, every attempt by the United States to browbeat Cuba and undermine its revolution, every Washington plot to repress the Latin American peoples and prolong colonialist exploitation there, whether in Panama or Bolivia, in the Dominican Republic or in Paraguay, has been denounced by Chinese public opinion.

There is a profound reason for the solidarity and unswerving support the Chinese people give to the Latin American peoples. As Kuo Mo-jo said at the rally, "The enemy of the Chinese people and the enemy of the Latin American peoples are one and the same imperialism. The criminals who are occupying Taiwan and who are bombing Cuba's sugar cane fields come from the same place." Or, as Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions Li Chieh-po put it: "The Chinese people suffered for decades from aggression and oppression by the imperialists. It is this bitter experience that inspires them with brotherly sympathy for the Latin American peoples in the oppression they are subjected to and to feel elated by every success they achieve in their struggle."

The representatives of the Latin American peoples at the rally made it clear that these sentiments are reciprocated. "The fabrications and slanders of the imperialist press agencies about the Chinese revolution in the past ten years have not succeeded in eroding the admiration and friendship our people have for the Chinese people," declared Guillermo Espevez Boero, Chair-

man of the University Students' Association of Argentina. The famous Chilean painter Jose Venturrelli who has lived in Peking for several years as Vice-Secretary-General of the Peace Council of the Asian and Pacific Region described the sentiments of his people. "In grasping the hand extended across the Pacific by the Chinese people, we Latin Americans know that this represents more than just 800 million people greeting each other; it signifies the fact that a fraternal and indestructible link has been forged. Even the widest and deepest ocean is no barrier in the cause of the united anti-imperialist struggle of our peoples." The other Latin American speakers, Madame de Conitzer of Bolivia and Professor Estrela of Brazil, also dwelt on the same theme.

At the present moment the Chinese people are watching with keenest attention and vigilance the attempts of the United States to hold back and smother the Cuban revolution. This support for Cuba, which today is the central expression of China-Latin American solidarity, inspired the great ovation that greeted Ismerio Vivas, representative of the University Students' Association of Cuba, when he rose to speak at the rally. He was applauded again and again when he described Cuban determination to defend and carry forward their revolution and expressed the thanks of the Cuban people to the Chinese Government and people for their sympathy and support for the Cuban revolution "at this difficult but great moment."

The participants of the rally listened with intense interest to the address by the Vice-Director of the Hsinhua News Agency Teng Kang giving his impressions of his recent visit to Cuba. He told of the heroic efforts of the Cuban people to carry out the land reform and develop their national economy, of their firm stand in face of the attacks of the U.S. imperialists and of the warm

friendship they have for the Chinese people. There was tumultuous applause again when he quoted the words of Premier Castro: "We are not afraid of any threat. We have the greatest sense of security. With the support of the people, we are strong."

The rally concluded with the sending of a warm message of greetings and support to the Latin American societies for friendship with China. It said: "The Chinese people warmly respond to the 'Support-the-Latin-American-Peoples Week' and resolutely support the just struggle of the Cuban and all Latin American peoples against U.S. imperialist aggression. . . . We are confident that in this period of the East wind prevailing over the West wind and with the support of the peace-loving peoples of the world, final victory will certainly go to the just struggle of the Latin American peoples."

AS we go to press, the activities of the "Support-the-Latin-American-Peoples Week" are continuing throughout China. The daily press, periodicals and radio are carrying a great deal of material on the struggles of the Latin American peoples. While giving expression to China's support for these struggles, they also stress the vital importance of Latin American solidarity at this particular juncture in world affairs. Chinese national trade union, youth, women and peace organizations have sent cables of support to their counterparts in Latin America.

In all these activities the new China-Latin America Friendship Association is playing an eminent role. There can be no doubt that it will give a big impetus to still closer relations between China and the Latin American countries. A powerful link has been forged. This will be of great significance in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism.

---

## China-Latin America Friendship Association

The Association was established on March 16. It is jointly sponsored by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the China Peace Committee, the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the Red Cross and the national youth, women, artists, writers, journalists, scientists, doctors, lawyers, and sportsmen associations.

Chu Tu-nan, concurrently President of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was elected President. Its Vice-Presidents are Hu Yu-chih, Chi Chao-ting, Wu Leng-hsi, Yao Chen, Tung Chun-tsai and Chou Erh-fu. Its purpose is to support the struggles of the Latin American peoples and promote friendship, solidarity and cultural and economic exchanges between the Chinese and Latin American peoples.

Even before the Association was set up there was a rapid growth of contacts between the peoples of China and the Latin American countries. A great interest in the new China has attracted a steady stream of Latin American visitors to these shores. They have included many outstanding representatives of their countries in the arts, sciences, liberal professions and politics. In the

other direction, Chinese delegations representing various groups—cultural, trade union, youth, women—have toured many Latin American countries. The Chinese acrobatic troupe and Peking opera troupe which performed in several Latin American countries made a name for themselves among art lovers there. Progressive Latin American art and literature, such as the works of Mexican painters, the writings of Marti, Neruda and Guillen, and many of the films, folk songs and dances of the Latin American countries, have gained a similar popularity in China. There are now organizations devoted to promoting friendship with China in 11 Latin American countries, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Venezuela. These have done a great deal of work in promoting understanding of New China and friendship for the Chinese people.

The March 19 rally was itself a good example of the fruits of this cultural exchange. The programme presented by Chinese artists included Cuban, Brazilian, Chilean and Mexican songs and a Bolivian folk dance; the Brazilian pianist Arnaldo Estrela and violinist Mariuccia Iacovino played two compositions by Chinese musicians. It will be the task of the new association to continue to foster and extend these cultural and other contacts.

# Foreign Minister Chen Yi's Letter to Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio

## — Urging a Speedy Agreement on the Sending of Overseas Chinese Back to China

Peking, March 15, 1960

**His Excellency Dr. Subandrio,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia,  
Djakarta.**

**Your Excellency,**

I have received Your Excellency's letter of January 23, 1960. I am glad to note that Your Excellency, on behalf of the Indonesian Government, has once again expressed the determination to settle the overseas Chinese question on the basis of strengthening mutual friendship. Now, instruments of ratification of the Treaty Concerning the Question of Dual Nationality have been exchanged between our two countries and the Joint Committee for the implementation of the Treaty has been set up. Negotiations between our two sides on the sending back of overseas Chinese are also in progress. The first group of overseas Chinese transported by ships sent by the Chinese Government have returned to China. These facts indicate that a good start has already been made in an overall settlement of the overseas Chinese question and that provided the two sides sincerely co-operate with each other and continue to eliminate the existing difficulties, a fair and reasonable settlement of the overseas Chinese question can be achieved step by step.

As Your Excellency is aware, the Chinese Government has consistently adopted a positive attitude towards the settlement of the overseas Chinese question. The Chinese Government has always hoped that overseas Chinese holding dual nationality will be able smoothly to choose Indonesian nationality in accordance with their own will, while those overseas Chinese who want, of their own will, to retain Chinese nationality can also continue to reside in Indonesia, with their proper rights and interests respected, and to make contributions to the local economic development. After the emergence in Indonesia of activities of antagonism and discrimination against the Chinese, the Chinese Government, still attaching importance to friendship between the two countries and adhering to its consistent stand, has put forward a proposal for the overall settlement of the overseas Chinese question. The positive role which has been played by overseas Chinese in the economic development of Indonesia is beyond doubt. However, seeing that the Indonesian Government stresses that overseas Chinese can no longer adapt themselves to the economic development of Indonesia, and that in fact a considerable part of the overseas Chinese have already been deprived of their means of livelihood and reduced to great distress, the Chinese Government has deemed it necessary, in its proposal for the overall settlement of the overseas Chinese question, to raise the question of sending back to China

those overseas Chinese who are unable to make a living and do not wish to continue to reside in Indonesia. This is a major effort made by the Chinese Government to open a way out of the difficult situation on the overseas Chinese question. The Chinese Government has repeatedly asked the Indonesian Government to take up the responsibility of sending overseas Chinese back to China in accordance with their own will, and has made preparations for the reception and settlement of the returned overseas Chinese. Since the Indonesian Government has indicated that for the present it has difficulties in providing ships, the Chinese Government has taken the initiative in sending ships to transport overseas Chinese back to China. These facts fully show the sincere desire of the Chinese Government to settle the overseas Chinese question.

The Indonesian Government has repeatedly promised that it will not obstruct those overseas Chinese who wish to return to China but will do its best to help them. The Chinese Government welcomes this. However, we cannot but be worried over the fact that returning overseas Chinese have recently been subjected to all sorts of difficulties in Indonesia. Some of the overseas Chinese desiring to return to China have been prevented from leaving their place of residence or "internment centre"; others have encountered various delays and obstructions on their way to the ports of assembly and after arriving there. The returning overseas Chinese are subjected to many restrictions in bringing with them their belongings, including daily necessities. Exit inspections, which should have been normal procedures for the returning overseas Chinese, have on some occasions been turned into deliberate harassment of their departure. I believe that these happenings are not intended by the leaders of the Indonesian Government. But they are actual facts and have already given rise to serious uneasiness among the overseas Chinese. Being rendered unable to stay on in Indonesia where they have lived for generations, and yet prevented from returning to their motherland smoothly, it is natural that they cannot but feel distressed. The Chinese Government hopes that the Indonesian Government will take measures to improve the situation speedily so that overseas Chinese desiring to return to China can do so at an early date.

**N**OW, large numbers of overseas Chinese ask to return to China, and the work of sending them back is quite complicated. The Chinese Government deems it necessary for the two sides to make appropriate overall arrangements for this work. **Ambassador Huang Chen, on behalf of the Chinese Government, has already submitted the following requests to the Indonesian Government on the**



question of sending overseas Chinese back to China: (1) To put an end to the forcible evacuation of overseas Chinese and other acts of persecution, stop concentrating overseas Chinese in specified places, and that the Indonesian Government, in executing its decrees relating to overseas Chinese, allow them a certain period of time to make their choice and prepare either for evacuation or return to China; (2) to release all overseas Chinese detained in the course of their compulsory evacuation; (3) that the Indonesian Government provide for the livelihood of those overseas Chinese who were forcibly moved and sent to internment centres, and compensate them for their losses; (4) that it assist those overseas Chinese who have lost their means of livelihood or who do not want to continue to reside in Indonesia, to proceed to designated ports of assembly to await their return to China, and guarantee their safety en route to the ports and be responsible for their accommodation and board at the ports; (5) to permit those overseas Chinese desiring to return to China to sell their properties and bring back their money and belongings, and permit the dismissed overseas Chinese workers to bring back all their wages and discharge fees; (6) that the Indonesian Government speedily arrange shipping facilities, send the above-mentioned overseas Chinese back by stages and in groups, and ensure their safety on their way back to China. I am glad to learn that Your Excellency has indicated that the above-mentioned requests made by the Chinese Government are constructive opinions which can serve as the basis for settling the question of sending overseas Chinese back to China. The Chinese Government suggests that the two sides, through consultations, speedily conclude an agreement on the sending of overseas Chinese back to China on the basis of the above-mentioned

requests. If the Indonesian Government now still has difficulties in providing ships, the Chinese Government is willing to continue to send ships for transporting overseas Chinese back to China, and to inform the Indonesian Government of the date of departure of each ship as early as possible so that it may make arrangements in advance and that unnecessary delays in the return of the overseas Chinese may be avoided. We hope that, through co-operation between the two sides, the work of sending overseas Chinese back to China will be carried on smoothly, thus creating favourable conditions for an overall settlement of the overseas Chinese question.

China and Indonesia are friendly countries and friendship between the two peoples is long-lasting, while the present state of affairs detrimental to friendship between the two countries which has arisen in connection with the overseas Chinese question is only temporary. The correspondence between Your Excellency and myself has already enabled our two countries to find some common grounds in settling the overseas Chinese question. We believe that, so long as the two sides adhere to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the spirit of the Bandung Conference and seriously conduct friendly consultations, the negotiations under way between our two countries will make smooth progress, an early overall reasonable settlement of the overseas Chinese question can be expected, and the friendly relations between our two countries will surely be safeguarded and develop.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) CHEN YI

Minister of Foreign Affairs of  
the People's Republic of China

人民日报  
RENMIN RIBAO

## Key to a Smooth Settlement of the Overseas Chinese Question

*Following is the text of an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on March 18 under the title "Sincere Co-operation Is the Key to a Smooth Settlement of the Overseas Chinese Question." — Ed.*

ON March 15, Foreign Minister Chen Yi replied to Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio's second letter. He suggested that the two sides, through consultations, speedily conclude an agreement on the sending of overseas Chinese back to China on the basis of the six requests submitted by Ambassador Huang Chen to the Indonesian Government on behalf of the Chinese Government, so as to create favourable conditions for an overall settlement of the overseas Chinese question. This is a positive proposal. The Chinese people fully support this proposal made by Foreign Minister Chen Yi on behalf of the Chinese Government.

We are very glad to note that a good start has already been made towards the overall settlement of the overseas Chinese question. On January 20, the Chinese and Indonesian Governments exchanged in Peking the instruments of ratification of the treaty on dual nationality. On January 25, the Joint Committee for implementing the treaty was set up in Djakarta. Negotiations are in progress between the two countries on the sending of overseas Chinese back to China. And the first group of overseas Chinese boarding ships dispatched by the Chinese Government have already come back to their homeland. Now the Chinese Government has made another constructive effort. This fully bears out its sincere desire to seek a reasonable settlement of the overseas Chinese question and uphold Sino-Indonesian friendship. We hope that the Indonesian Government will, in a spirit of friendly co-operation, join efforts with our Government first to reach

an agreement on the sending back of overseas Chinese and then proceed to remove other obstacles and seek a fair, reasonable and early settlement of the overseas Chinese question.

OUR Government has always cherished Chinese-Indonesian friendship and adhered to a positive approach to solving the overseas Chinese question. It hopes that the solution to this question will be in the interest of both the overseas Chinese and Indonesia. No one can deny that the overseas Chinese have played a positive role in Indonesia's economic development. Foreign Minister Subandrio, in the joint communique issued with Foreign Minister Chen Yi last year, also emphasized that "the economic resources of those Chinese nationals will still play a useful role in the economic development of Indonesia." Therefore, the Chinese Government has always maintained that through a reasonable settlement of the question of their dual nationality, the maximum number of overseas Chinese should be enabled to choose Indonesian nationality of their own will and thus become Indonesian citizens free from discrimination. As to those overseas Chinese who choose to retain Chinese nationality, the Chinese Government hopes that, with their proper rights and interests respected and protected, they will in so far as possible stay in Indonesia; and that they will live in amity and friendship with the Indonesian people and continue to make positive contributions to the development of Indonesia. It was in this very spirit that the Chinese Government concluded, in 1955, with the Indonesian Government the treaty on dual nationality of the overseas Chinese. This was a significant effort made by our Government for a basic solution of the overseas Chinese question.

However, four years after the signing of this treaty, widespread activities antagonistic to and discriminatory against the Chinese emerged in Indonesia. Certain influential circles in Indonesia repeatedly emphasized that the overseas Chinese could not adapt themselves to the economic development of Indonesia and excluded them from normal economic life. As a result, a substantial number of overseas Chinese lost their means of livelihood, fell into dire straits and became homeless. Even under such circumstances, our Government still set great store by the friendship between the two countries and put forward the three-point proposal for an overall settlement of the overseas Chinese question. It requested that the Indonesian Government at the earliest date exchange instruments of ratification of the Treaty Concerning the Question of Dual Nationality with our Government so that the treaty can come into effect and be implemented shortly; and that the Indonesian Government give genuine protection to the proper rights and interests of those overseas Chinese who want, of their own will, to retain Chinese nationality or whose choice of Indonesian nationality is not approved. The Chinese Government particularly stated that in the case of those overseas Chinese who have lost their means of livelihood or who do not wish to remain in Indonesia, the Chinese Government is prepared, in accordance with their own desire, to arrange for their return to China to take part in production, and expressed the hope that the Indonesian Government would take the responsibility for sending them back by stages and in groups.

The Chinese Government, on its own initiative, presented the proposal to have the overseas Chinese sent back to China. This arose not alone from its concern for the overseas Chinese and the needs of the nation's socialist construction but also represented another sincere effort to find a way out of the difficult situation on the question of the overseas Chinese. Besides repeatedly requesting the Indonesian Government to assume responsibility for sending the overseas Chinese back in accordance with their own will, our Government has made a series of arrangements for the reception and settlement of the returned overseas Chinese. When the Indonesian Government stated that for the present it had difficulties in providing ships for the returning overseas Chinese, our Government, in the interest of the friendship between the two countries, voluntarily dispatched ships to transport them. All this fully demonstrates the utmost sincerity of our Government in solving the overseas Chinese question.

But, these efforts on the part of our Government do not in the slightest degree lessen the responsibility of the Indonesian Government for solving the overseas Chinese question. Judged either from the standpoint of friendly relations between the two countries or from the code of international morality, the Indonesian Government has an inescapable responsibility on the question of sending the overseas Chinese back to China. The Indonesian Government has on a number of occasions expressed its willingness to assume this responsibility. In his letter of December 11, 1959, to Foreign Minister Chen Yi, Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio said his government would not obstruct the return of the overseas Chinese who wished to come back and was prepared to render assistance to facilitate their return to the homeland. On February 16 of this year, Foreign Minister Subandrio again declared to the press that provision of the maximum assistance and facilities to speed the return of the overseas Chinese was indeed the policy of the Indonesian Government. The Chinese people have every reason to expect the Indonesian Government to fulfil its responsibility and promises. Unfortunately, however, up to the present moment the matter of the return of the overseas Chinese still encounters many unwarranted obstacles. Every kind of difficulty is put in the way of the overseas Chinese wishing to return to China. The belongings they are permitted to take with them are severely limited. On departure they are subjected to harsh exit inspections and their personal effects destroyed or detained at will. To date, many overseas Chinese urgently desiring to return to the motherland are still prevented from leaving. Several vessels sent by our Government to transport them are still in Djakarta, unable to sail unhindered. These actual measures deliberately taken by influential Indonesian circles to obstruct the return of the overseas Chinese clearly do not conform to the promises made by the Indonesian Government.

AS to the discriminatory and anti-Chinese activities in Indonesia, we must point out with deep regret that, instead of being curbed or stopped, they tend to become more flagrant. Even Foreign Minister Subandrio admitted, after an inspection tour in West Java to check conditions of the overseas Chinese last month, that the forced evacuations had in fact created difficulties for the overseas Chinese and pained them. Foreign Minister



Subandrio also announced at the beginning of this month that a committee had been formed under his direction which is responsible for dealing with questions relating to the settlement of the overseas Chinese who have lost their homes as a result of forced evacuation. It was hoped that the situation in which the overseas Chinese were unjustly treated would be rapidly changed. Regrettably, the facts are not so. The scope of the persecution of overseas Chinese has been enlarged, the practice of attacking and arresting them has extended from the countryside to the cities; the means used to persecute them have also become more cruel. Increasing numbers of overseas Chinese have been driven to the point where they have lost all their property and means of livelihood. Even leaders of the overseas Chinese societies and associations have been deported. What is especially puzzling is the fact that at a time when our Government and people are exercising utmost restraint towards the discriminatory and anti-Chinese activities in Indonesia in order to create a favourable atmosphere for friendly consultations, a section of the Indonesian press continues to ceaselessly slander and attack our country. Even certain responsible officials have also made irresponsible statements slandering our Government as interfering in Indonesia's internal affairs. How can these actions be considered to be in the interest of a reasonable settlement of the overseas Chinese question and beneficial to the safeguarding of the friendship between the two countries?

This situation naturally created great anxiety among the masses of overseas Chinese. When they can neither continue to reside in Indonesia in security nor return to their homeland without hindrance, how can they help but feel apprehensive? And, under such circumstances, what guarantee is there that they will really be able to make a voluntary choice on the question of nationality? Moreover, it has been learnt that the Indonesian authorities have recently laid down one-sided provisions on the choice of nationality by the overseas Chinese. These provisions do not conform to the spirit of the Sino-Indonesian treaty on dual nationality and can only stand in the way of its smooth implementation. If the present trend of anti-Chinese activities and discrimination against the overseas Chinese in Indonesia is permitted to go unchecked, it is bound to complicate the question of the overseas Chinese still further and the initial achievements made towards its settlement will be in danger of being undermined.

At present, large numbers of overseas Chinese are asking to return home. How to make swift and suitable arrangements for their return is a pressing problem that calls for immediate solution. Now, Foreign Minister Chen Yi has in his letter of reply reiterated the six-point proposal on the question of the sending back of the overseas Chinese as put forward by Ambassador Huang Chen on behalf of the Chinese Government. He also indicated that if the Indonesian Government still has difficulty in providing ships, the Chinese Government is ready to continue to send ships to bring the overseas Chinese home and will notify the Indonesian Government as early as possible of the sailing dates so that the latter may make prior arrangements and the return of the overseas Chinese will not be unnecessarily delayed. These proposals and indication by the Chinese Government are entirely in

accord with the circumstance and are most reasonable. We hope that through consultations both sides will quickly be able to come to an agreement on the question of the sending back of the overseas Chinese. We also hope that the Indonesian Government will take immediate measures to eliminate artificial barriers and improve the situation in the matter of the return of the overseas Chinese. A smooth settlement of this problem will, we believe, create a friendly atmosphere conducive to the overall settlement of the overseas Chinese question.

IT has now become clear that the key to a smooth settlement of the question of the overseas Chinese lies in whether or not both sides are sincerely for co-operation. This is true both with regard to the question of the sending back to China of the overseas Chinese and the overseas Chinese question as a whole. The Chinese Government has never interfered, nor will it interfere, in the internal affairs of other countries. It is up to Indonesia to decide what kind of policy the Indonesian Government chooses to adopt in its own country. But, if influential circles in Indonesia make the question of internal affairs a pretext for wanton persecution of the overseas Chinese, the Chinese people absolutely will not tolerate it. Since the question involves the interests of several million overseas Chinese, it is not an Indonesian question alone but one which concerns both China and Indonesia. This makes it essential for both sides to seek through friendly consultations a settlement beneficial both to Indonesia and the overseas Chinese. The position of the Chinese Government on this question is firm and unswerving. If the Indonesian Government can take appropriate measures now enabling more overseas Chinese to voluntarily choose Indonesian nationality or residence in Indonesia, we of course welcome this and are ready, in co-operation with the Indonesian Government, to do our best to persuade the overseas Chinese to make such a choice. If the Indonesian Government considers the overseas Chinese unwelcome or the latter do not care to remain in Indonesia, we have no alternative but to bring them home. In that case, the co-operation of the Indonesian Government is also required for its successful realization. Only in this way will Sino-Indonesian friendship be promoted. In short, whether the overseas Chinese are allowed to continue to reside in Indonesia or come home, co-operation between both sides is indispensable. Lack of co-operation creates difficulties; with it, there is nothing that cannot be resolved.

China and Indonesia are friendly to each other. We have a common enemy, a common desire to speed construction in our respective countries and, moreover, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung spirit as guiding principles in our mutual relations. What questions are there between us that cannot be settled? Why should one that could easily be settled be permitted to become an obstacle to the consolidation of friendship between our two countries? To allow things to go on as they are can only be to the advantage of the imperialists who are hostile to Sino-Indonesian friendship and like nothing better than to see endless discord among the Asian-African countries. It does not benefit either the Indonesian or the Chinese people. It should be realized that the friendship between the Chinese and Indonesian peoples is everlasting and no force can destroy



it. The recent overseas Chinese issue between the two countries is transitory and partial and with effort can be settled. Since the overall settlement of the overseas Chinese question has had a good start, the task before us demands that both sides co-operate in sincerity, remove existing obstacles and help bring about a smooth settlement. As Foreign Minister Chen Yi wrote in his letter of reply: "We believe that, so long as the two sides adhere

to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the spirit of the Bandung Conference and seriously conduct friendly consultations, the negotiations under way between our two countries will make smooth progress, an early overall reasonable settlement of the overseas Chinese question can be expected, and the friendly relations between our two countries will surely be safeguarded and develop."

## Socialization of Household Work

# Chungking—A Pioneer in Collective Life

by KUAN HSIN-JEN

CHUNGKING on the upper Yangtse, wartime "capital" of the Kuomintang, once groaned under the racketeer rule of bureaucrat-capitalists and landlords backed by imperialism. Today it is one of the nation's pioneers in a new socialist way of urban life. The working people's old dream of happiness, "everybody produces; not an idler in any family" has become a reality there. In sharp contrast with the decadent individualist bourgeois way of thinking, "everybody's business is nobody's business," in Chungking the business of all is everyone's concern; a truly collective way of life is being built.

To get a more intimate idea of what is happening, let us look at Shanghsinchieh, centre of the South Bank District of Chungking. Nine-tenths of the 32,000 people who live and work there now eat in its score of community dining-rooms; and some 3,000 children, or four-fifths of all those below school age are in its 39 nurseries. Other household work such as laundering, sewing, shopping for groceries and the care of the old and of invalids has become a collective responsibility, taken care of by a network of 15 service stations and 128 household mutual-aid teams under three social service centres.

The people, and especially the women, are enthusiastic about the socialization of household work. All the more so since it meets an urgent need arising from the big leap forward that began in 1958. With the national economy bounding ahead, not only were the residual unemployed absorbed, but increasing numbers of housewives came out of the narrow confine of their homes and entered various types of gainful employment. Of the 7,191 Shanghsinchieh residents who took jobs in state-owned or community-run industry, transport or service trades in the past year or so, 85 per cent were women. This is a development of great importance. It meets the needs of the expanding economy for labour power; and rapid development of production is the basic and surest way of raising the people's living standards. But its significance goes far deeper. As women enter the productive work of society and become economically independent, they begin to stand on an entirely equal footing with men. They are able to take a fuller part in social and political activities and advance culturally. All this is a decisive step towards the complete emancipation of women.

But a new problem is created too: the household work that took most of women's time and energies before must now be done some other way. So at Shanghsinchieh, a local committee was set up, under the leadership of the neighbourhood Communist Party organization, to take care of the people's economic life in a collective way. On the committee are neighbourhood people's deputies and representatives of the local democratic women's federation, the grocery, coal and grain shops, the people's bank, the major factories, government offices and schools. Most of the actual work is done by the local state department store and its branches.

An important job of the committee is to help improve the work of the store and place retail and service outlets in such a manner as to better satisfy the needs of consumers. Thus, to meet the demand of the people which has risen with their incomes, the store has increased its retail outlets from 48 to 100 and greatly extended its range of goods. Many snack shops were set up, for instance, to serve local delicacies. And restaurants, tailor shops, bath houses and other service establishments are now so located that every resident has them nearby. An extensive home delivery service has also been inaugurated.

By improving their work with fine public spirit, the shops have won the hearts of the local residents to such an extent that, on busy festivals and holidays many volunteer to help the sales people to pack, transport and distribute goods.

### Networks of Welfare Establishments

Welfare amenities and social services are run by the people themselves, led and helped by the neighbourhood administrative office, the committee for the people's economic life and other organizations such as the democratic women's federation. Such activities are carried out through three networks: the community dining-rooms, nurseries and community service stations.

The way the community dining-rooms receive help from all sides is a reflection of the socialist spirit of co-operation and mutual help. The state store started a special class for the training of cooks. Chefs from local restaurants personally went to the dining-rooms to pass on recipes and coach the cooks. The groceries assisted in planning seasonable menus and undertook to supply

the ingredients. The coal shop advised on the design of kitchen-ranges that are efficient and save fuel.

Eating in the community dining-rooms is of course optional. The fact that 90 per cent of the population do it regularly shows how well they are run. First of all, the food is well-prepared and inexpensive, and a wide variety can be ordered. And on Sundays, members of the dining-rooms can do their own cooking at home if they like or ask the dining-room to prepare the holiday meal they want.

In setting up the nurseries, the local store and democratic women's federation have given much help. In full-time ones, the nurses were trained to do such a good job that not a single child entrusted to them has fallen ill since last July—not even with prickly heat in a city notorious for hot summers. Parents are also happy because the collective spirit is fostered among their children, who are taught to be well-behaved and polite.

Part-time nurseries take flexible forms to meet different needs. When a mother goes out on an errand, she may send her baby to a "temporary nursery" near her own home. When women attend meetings or study classes, "mobile nurseries" are set up nearby where the children can be left. A mother going shopping or to a show may entrust her baby to "nurseries by the hour" with purely nominal charges, from two fen hourly to ten fen for a whole day.

Apart from problems of food and child care, there are other chores normally done at home such as laundering, sewing and so on. To do them the state store encouraged the residents to set up service stations and mutual-aid teams. There are now 15 of the former and 128 of the latter, with a total work force of 1,200, mostly elderly women who do not have outside jobs. They handle virtually everything from sewing, laundering and shoe-making, to looking after invalids, shopping, cleaning and cooking for those who need such help. They also act as retail agents for the state store.

Thus freed from all family cares, the housewives devote themselves wholeheartedly to production and to political, social and cultural activities. In 1959, the nine community-run workshops in Shanghsinchieh more than

quadrupled their gross output as compared with the preceding year. They play an economically useful role by working on sub-orders from big enterprises like the Chungking Iron and Steel Works, and by turning out cotton thread, towels and other consumer goods to meet rising demand.

People not in industry are running 26 service shops which do some 22,500 repairs a month. Others are contributing to the food supply by raising pigs and planting vegetables. As a result of more people taking part in remunerative work, the per capita monthly income in the neighbourhood went up 26 yuan last year—a very considerable sum by present standards. Savings deposits in the banks shot up 3.81-fold in 1959 and every one of the 300 households in Shanghsinchieh that needed government relief in the past is now well taken care of by the community itself.

Literacy classes in Shanghsinchieh used to find it hard to get regular attendance because housewives were tied down by home duties. The socialization of household work has changed this. Nearly all women now come to classes regularly, and illiteracy has disappeared. The community has set up a middle school and two spare-time schools. Practically everybody is studying.

Most fundamental is the growth of the collective spirit that stems from the collective way of living. Mutual aid has become a habit. Chang Su-lan, a woman suffering from paralysis, with no kin to look after her, would have been much worse off had it not been for the help given her by Liu Hsiu-ying, an elderly woman from one of the service stations, who sees to it that she is looked after as well as any relative could do it.

Shanghsinchieh is only one example. A similar situation prevails in other parts of Chungking, where more than 330,000 people have been added to the gainfully employed labour force in the past two years. This is more than twice the total number that found jobs in Chungking in the preceding eight post-liberation years. And Chungking is by no means the only city in China that is taking up collective life.

A new way of urban life along socialist lines is in the making.

## Training Skilled Workers

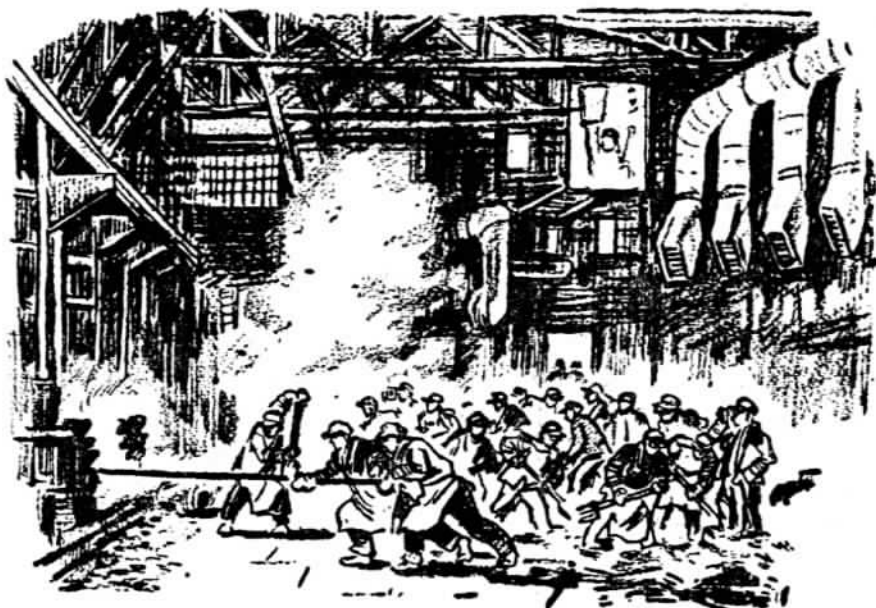
# Five Generations in a Decade

by KAO CHAN-FENG

Anshan, in Northeast China, is not only the country's foremost steel base turning out millions of tons of the metal a year. It is also a great school. Through technical training classes, encouraging the workers to learn from each other on a "contract" basis, and assigning learners to the Soviet experts, a competent production and construction force of more than 100,000 has been trained there in the decade since liberation. Since 1954, Anshan has sent more than 10,000 of its own cadres and technicians and tens of thousands of skilled workers to metallurgical plants in 27 provinces, municipalities and autono-

mous regions. In addition, it has newly trained more than 70,000, on behalf of some 300 enterprises in all parts of the country. Below is told, through examples, the story of five "generations" of workers who acquired skills on the job at Anshan.—Ed.

RECENTLY I interviewed five successive generations of Anshan steelworkers. Ku Pao-shan, a veteran, was long a shift foreman. Since then he has been transferred to China's new giant steel base rising in the Inner



At the open-hearth

Sketch by Hung Huang

Mongolian Autonomous Region—the Paotow Iron and Steel Works.

Wang Chang-hsin, his apprentice, shift foreman at Anshan's No. 1 Steel Plant.

Wang's apprentice Li Shang-chung is maintenance officer in charge of Anshan's five giant stationary open-hearth furnaces.

Wang Ching-fu, Li's apprentice, is head master of open-hearth furnace No. 11 in Anshan's second steel plant.

And Li's apprentice Yang Kuo-yu, the fifth "generation," is master at its open-hearth furnace No. 10.

These five "generations" grew up in different circumstances and have very different histories.

### Learning Technique the Hard Way

"In the old society," the "ancestor" Ku Pao-shan recalls bitterly, "people talked of becoming skilled after three years' apprenticeship. But actually one learnt next to nothing even in thrice that long."

Ku spoke from his own experience. He had entered the Anshan steel plant, then administered by the Japanese, at 17, eager to learn the steelmaker's job. But no Chinese was then even allowed near the open-hearths. To guard their monopoly of technical "secrets," all the important jobs were given to Japanese. Chinese workers were treated as pure menials, carrying oxygen cylinders and other loads on their backs and sweeping the platform.

Ku seized every chance to pick up skills clandestinely. To determine the carbon content of the metal by sampling is important for a steelworker. The Japanese, after doing so, used to record it on a blackboard. Ku would surreptitiously sweep the discarded sample out of sight, take a good look at it and check it against what was written on the board. While carrying scrap steel and other materials, he would secretly watch, from some distance, the way the Japanese charged and handled the furnace. He got the hang of things the hard way, crumb by crumb.

One day, after he had been at the plant for some years, five Japanese, checking a sample, placed bets on its carbon content. Some said 1.1 per cent; others: 1 per cent. Noticing Ku smiling nearby, they asked what amused him. Caught off guard, he replied, "My guess is 0.9-odd per cent at the most." Soon the report came from the chemical laboratory: 0.93 per cent carbon. The faces of the Japanese darkened. Next day, Ku was transferred to work in the dining hall.

He did not see the furnaces again till after the liberation. Things had become entirely different. Instead of being maltreated, the workers were stimulated to learn technique by the administration and Communist Party committee. Spare-time training classes were set up, meetings were organized for the swapping of technical experiences and veterans were encouraged to coach new men on "contracts"—the master pledging to pass on his skills without reserve and the pupil to learn with all diligence.

### New Master-Apprentice Relations

Ku, then master of open-hearth No. 5, took Wang Chang-hsin as his apprentice. Wang, having just laid down the hoe, knew quite a bit about farming but not a whit about steel. But he was a smart youngster with lots of drive. Ku coached him, painstakingly and with full explanations of technical reasons, in the details of each operation. As soon as Wang began to get the idea, Ku would let him have a try at actual production, watching and correcting him.

At the same time, both master and pupil attended the plant's technical classes. Rich in experience, Ku learnt fast, and whatever new practical application he perceived from his learning he passed on to Wang without delay. At one time there was a lot of damaging foamed slag in their open-hearth. Ku, with the help of an engineer, worked out a method of getting rid of the trouble by using asphalt. The very next day, he taught Wang. Deeply moved, Wang worked very hard to master all skills, practising everything he learnt from Ku over and over again, and combining it with the theory he acquired in the technical class.

In less than a year, Wang Chang-hsin had become Ku Pao-shan's first assistant. In 1952, when a new open-hearth furnace—No. 6—went into production, Wang became its master.

### New-Type Skilled Worker

At open-hearth No. 6, Wang Chang-hsin, who knew so well the value of a master's patient and conscientious coaching, took a young apprentice named Li Shang-chung. He taught Li everything he knew and let him "solo" after three short months. Soon Li too attained the level of a first assistant, able to handle the furnace by himself.



# SIDELIGHTS

But China needed new-type skilled workers, not only with rich practical experience, but with systematic theoretical knowledge as well. So Li, with many others, were sent to a full-time school. First, they filled gaps in their general education, then went on to learn the chemistry and physics of steel making, the structure of open-hearth furnaces, the techniques of ingot casting and stripping, etc.

A year later, Li finished his courses with honours and returned to the plant to become master of the No. 1 open-hearth, then Anshan's only big modern furnace designed by Soviet engineers. Its structure and system of operation were quite different from the others. Undaunted, Li Shang-chung learnt diligently to handle the furnace from the Soviet experts.

Then came exciting news: Kolesnikov, famous Soviet steelmaker, was coming to Anshan to demonstrate his quick steel-making method. Li Shang-chung was overjoyed when he got the assignment to act as the visitor's first assistant at the furnace. Working with Kolesnikov, he learnt the most advanced Soviet experience in high-speed charging, rational distribution of the burden, settling and smelting at high temperatures. The very next day, he set a national record by turning out a heat of steel from his big open-hearth in 7½ hours. Thus, in three years, Li Shang-chung changed from an apprentice to a steelmaker of national fame.

Li met Wang Ching-fu, also fresh from the farm, in 1955. They signed no teach-and-learn "contract," nor did Li regard himself as a master. Nevertheless, he passed on to Wang everything he had absorbed from his own master, at school, and from the Soviet experts. In slightly more than a year, Wang became so proficient that he was named master of Anshan's nationally famous "Youth Unity" open-hearth furnace (No. 10).

Later when Wang Ching-fu was transferred to head No. 11 open-hearth, he handed No. 10 to Yang Kuo-yu, whom he in turn had personally trained.

**The Girl Who Asked Why.** Ma Lichen, orphan of a poor family made good her wish to become a worker when in 1956 she enrolled as an apprentice in the Tsinan No. 1 Machine Tools Plant. Stories of heroic workers had so inspired and thrilled her that it was little wonder she "fell in love" with machines long before she went to work at the plant. Sixteen years old at the time and apt and observant, she asked many questions about the operation of machines which beginners generally never notice. Why did chips and shavings vary in colour? Why did cutting tools give different colour sparks and spark patterns on the grinding wheel? Assigned to one master machinist she also "adopted" other veteran workers as teachers and served them as apprentice while they in turn taught her all they knew. She made it a habit to visit neighbouring machine-shops and picked up many useful hints and advanced techniques. Her enquiring mind and an urge to get more work out of the lathe kept her for ever asking questions and advice which her fellow workers were only too glad to provide. And so it came about that in the four years she has been at the plant, 40 innovations she proposed have been adopted. "Why can't we make a machine that would do this automatically?" She asked herself when working on M6 screws. Her answer to her own question astounded everyone. She made, with the help of the technicians and workmates assigned to help her by the Party committee, an automatic thread generating machine which turned out 12 M6 screws per second or the equivalent of three and a half years' work in one day!

**Welcome Black Sheep.** On the Hulunbuir grasslands of Inner Mongolia are



some 20,000 jet-black sheep, descendants of small flocks introduced from the Soviet Union nearly forty years ago. This is a case of the more "black sheep" the better for their curly, glossy pelts are ideal for coat linings, collars, boots and hats and have been in great demand for many years. Apart from their colour, they have an added virtue—they wear longer than white pelts.

**Many Logs Make a Raft.** The workers in a dozen small factories in the big inland river port of Chungking were in a fix. They wanted to establish their own spare-time colleges like those of the big modern factories but each of their factories with only a hundred or so workers was too small to try it. What was to be done? The district Party committee called a meeting and it was decided to organize one college for all 12 factories. When this was made known to the workers, they donated furniture, found the required rooms and set about establishing their college. Teachers from regular colleges and schools offered their services and engineers, experienced workers and technicians from the 12 factories volunteered to teach what they knew. Three departments were set up; industrial chemistry, engineering and light industry and in a matter of days, classes began. The courses given were closely linked to the students' work.

**History in Acetate.** Nearly two and a half thousand documentaries and newsreels were produced in the last two years, each a visual record of the men and women through whose efforts whole epochs are telescoped into months or weeks. So popular has this medium of communication and education become that every city in China now has cinemas solely devoted to screening them and every province, autonomous region and municipality (except the Tibetan Region) has its own studio for shooting documentaries and newsreels. One documentary showing the many facets of life while building socialism was seen, to date, by 80 million people. Such films, by faithfully recording history and the people who make it have inspired everyone and helped them see and hear the wonders they themselves are performing.

# POETRY

## **Yi and Tai Narrative Poems**

Folklorists have been especially productive in the last few years. The folk ballads, songs and tales they have collected today make widely available a unique body of material in a hitherto little known field. In their work in the national minority areas particularly, they have tapped a clear spring of richly significant oral poetry. Among the important new compilations are the 16 epics and narrative poems from the Yi, the Tai and other minority peoples collected during the past two years by field teams organized by the Yunnan Provincial Committee of the Communist Party and with their members drawn mostly from the literature departments of Yunnan University and Kunming Teachers' College. All have now been translated into the Han language. Four of them, *Meiko* and *The Song of Ahsi* from the Yis, and *Oping and Sanglo* and *A Letter Sent in a Gourd* from the Tais, have already been published locally in Kunming by the Yunnan People's Publishing House. Now they will get an even wider audience in editions published by the People's Literature Publishing House in Peking this year as a special May Day offering.

*Meiko* (collected, compiled and translated by the field team working in the Chuhsiung area) is an epic poem handed down orally for generations among the Yis living in the counties of Yaoan, Tayao, Yenfung and others of the Chuhsiung Yi Autonomous Chou. It is in four parts: "Creation of the Universe," "Creation of Things," "Love Songs," and "Wedding and Funeral Rites." It tells of the genesis of earth and sky, of the sun, moon, and stars; of the origin of mankind and of birds and animals. It gives a vivid account of how the forefathers of the Yi fought against the forces of nature and how their social customs and rituals developed; these verses describe the essential features of Yi tribal society; the early life, imaginings and longings of the people. It is a poem rich in imagery and poetic cadences. The translation has reproduced the simplicity and vividness of the original. *Meiko* is both a work of art and of history, of high aesthetic and scientific value.

*The Song of Ahsi* (collected, compiled and translated by the field team working in the Hungho area) is an epic handed down orally by generations of Ahsi, a branch of the Yi living in the Western Hills of Milo County. The poet Kuang Wei-jan compiled and translated into Han a version of this poem which was published in 1944. The present version, the result of comparing many variants recorded by the field team, is a work on a much larger scale.

It is divided into two main parts. The first, "In the Earliest Times," records the early cosmogony of the Ahsi, natural history and human life in early times, the early ordeals and hardships of the people, their customs and habits. The second, "When Man and Woman Formed a Family," is comprised of stories of true love interspersed with ancient myths. It mirrors the special marriage customs of the Ahsi people. Reflecting aspects of the life of the Ahsi from primitive times to a class society, this poem too is rich in scientific information.

*Oping and Sanglo* (collected, compiled and translated by the field team working in the Tehhung area) describes the love between the girl Oping and her lover Sanglo, and their tragic fate resulting from the opposition of Sanglo's mother to their marriage. This long narrative poem is a bold indictment of the feudal system, and especially its marriage system which compelled the children to abide by their parents' choice of partners.

This is a fine poem which uses methods of expression typical of the Tai tradition. The Tai people, especially the youth in the Tehhung and Hsi-shuangpanna regions, love it dearly, and for generations it has been treasured as a true expression of what was cherished in their innermost hearts.

*A Letter Sent in a Gourd* (collected, compiled and translated by the field team working in the Hsi-shuangpanna) is a record of a century-old historical event. Nanmuhan, a patriotic girl from Chingchen and daughter-in-law of the manorial lord of Mengche, learnt that her father-in-law was plotting to make a sudden attack on Chingchen to annex it. She sent a message concealed in a gourd to her threatened people and this saved them from disaster. She was

killed by her father-in-law in revenge and her husband, too, paid with his life for siding with her. Ever since, the Tais of Hsi-shuangpanna have celebrated their martyrdom in this poem. Young men and women even today go in solemn homage to lay wreaths on their graves during the Tai New Year. They are extolled as symbols of true love, patriotism and justice.

The work of compiling, translating and publishing these poems of the minority peoples has also been going ahead steadily in multi-national Kwangsi, Kweichow and Szechuan, and in Sinkiang and other areas. Among the some 60 outstanding poems of this type that have appeared in print in the past ten years are parts of the *Legend of Gesser-Khan* of the Tibetans, the *Pupo* of the Chuangs in Kwangsi, and *Tayi and Tsuhehla* of the Uighurs. As work progressed, quite a number of specialists have been trained. Field teams go right to their sources, spending long periods living and working alongside the minority peoples and helping to train collectors and folklorists among them. Their efforts have been very fruitful not only in preserving the literary heritage of the fraternal nationalities but in helping to nourish a new, socialist literature and the historical and social sciences in China. Those engaged in this work have found it invaluable in integrating the literary theory of the lecture hall and study with concrete practice in field work.

## FOLK ART

### **New Clay Figurines**

Peking children and lovers of folk art are delighted by a new style in clay figurines that began to appear about the time of the Spring Festival. Bright coloured, uniquely stylized and match-box sized ranging from 3 cm. to an average of 6 cm. in height, they recall not only the traditional clay toys that we treasured in our childhood—a girl holding a big carp, a proud little cock or figures from familiar dramas and legends—but picture the new people of today—a Uighur girl embroidering a flower hat, a fine figure of a



policewoman directing traffic, a commune dining-room waitress.

The shapes are modelled down to basic forms rounded on all sides. Costumes are splashed in with poster paint; the faces are white with a few bold strokes in red and black giving them life and expression. They are intensely traditional, yet, intensely new; done with love, humour and keen observation. The story of how they were created is a small ballad of folk art in New China.

Apart from Wusih in Kiangsu Province and Paikouho in Hopei, there are not now many places which have kept up the art of making clay figurines, a folk art that traces its history back to hoary antiquity. But today the art is making a comeback. It is not only a problem of social demand or technique; it is a creative problem, a question of "weeding through the old to let the new emerge." This is where the 25-year-old artist Cheng Yu-ho comes into the story. Old-time clay modellers were usually artisans because their fathers were so or through a long, hard apprenticeship; and they rarely got more than a bare living from their art. Cheng came to the art in quite a different way.

In the old society, he was a hired labourer, then a baker's apprentice. At the age of 16, one year after the founding of the People's Republic, he came to Peking and, having only a few years' schooling, became a messenger at the Central Institute of Fine Arts. That same year, the famous clay-modeller Chang (Chang Ching-hu) was invited by the People's Government to work in the institute. Young Cheng was fascinated by the way the lumps of clay became lively figures under Chang's skilled fingers; he was soon having a go at it on his own after working hours. Finally he asked the institute to be allowed to help in

Chang's studio. From 1952, at the age of 18, he began his new life as a student assistant in the studio while also attending the basic courses in the institute. When the Central Institute of Handicraft and Industrial Art was established in 1956, the clay modelling studio was transferred to it.

During the past eight years, financed by the institute and other government organizations, Cheng and his teacher have travelled widely in Shensi, Szechuan, Kwangsi, Yunnan and Kweichow. On these trips they studied classical and modern porcelain work in China's "porcelain capital" Chingtehchen, and in clay modelling at Wusih. Even more important for him the trips unfolded before Cheng's eyes the colourful world of New China with its landscapes and especially its people of many nationalities, with its cities and countryside with their busy new socialist life and rich heritage of culture. In Peking itself he had ample opportunities of seeing fine art exhibitions. His mind accumulated a store of artistic images which he found couldn't be channelled into the type of work he was doing. He had learnt all he knew about clay modelling from Chang. But the old master has his own speciality: he makes meticulously modelled figurines of great delicacy; he does not make small clay figurines after the style of the old popular toys with their simple forms. Cheng Yu-ho began modelling his little figurines in his spare time, and when they saw his first efforts, professors of the institute and leading members of the Artists' Union gave him warm encouragement. Finally, his clay figurines found their way into the National Handicrafts Exhibition held to celebrate the People's Republic's 10th anniversary last year. They were bought by the state and orders for more were placed with the institute.

Now another key trend in this tale must be introduced. In the course of the big leap in production that swept the country in 1958, community dining-rooms, nurseries and other public service centres were established in large numbers to enable housewives to

join in the small-scale "community-run workshops" that mushroomed in the big cities. In Peking, as elsewhere, women poured into these productive jobs in a mass movement guided by the Communist Party. Today they form 95 per cent of all the hands in these promising little Peking plants. One of these factories chose as its sideline to revive Peking's old craft of clay figure making. Raw materials were readily available and the basic skills were soon mastered. The only snag was to get good model designs. Hearing about Cheng's work at the national exhibition, the factory director went straight to the institute. Not only was he given the models he wanted but 18 moulds to start bulk production right away. Cheng himself goes regularly to the workshop to give advice and help.

Among forthcoming new figurines are Cheng's designs for the four "marshals" of the Chinese economy—steel, coal, grain and cotton. The housewife-artisans who reproduce his designs are making more than 50 different figurines—fresh shoots heralding a new spring for an ancient art.

#### SHORTER NOTES

**Brazilian Musicians' Recitals.** Two recitals were given last week by one of Brazil's leading pianists Arnaldo Estrela and his wife, the violinist Mariuccia Iacovino. This was the first time Peking heard contemporary Brazilian music played by Brazilian musicians.

Estrela's accomplished style brought clarity and emotion to Antonio Soler's Sonata in F sharp major. Iacovino's playing of *Song of the Black Swan* by Villa Lobos was warmly received. The audience was particularly attentive to the pianist's interpretation of the same composer's pieces and other contemporary national Brazilian music. Lobos' work is representative of an important school of composers who have drawn freely on Brazilian historical subjects, literature and folk art for their music. It was precisely this national character and rich local colour that attracted the Peking audience. The musical imagery finely conveyed by these two musicians gives that revealing glimpse of the spirit of the Brazilian people that makes for true international understanding.



# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## ***U.S. Provocation in South Korea***

The recent launching of "Matador" missiles by the U.S. in south Korea is "a new provocation against peace in Korea and the Far East," writes *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (March 17). The Korean-Chinese side strongly protests against it and warns the U.S. side that it must bear full responsibility for all its consequences, Commentator warns.

In the past few years, Commentator recalls, the U.S. has illegally been sending more and more modern weapons to south Korea. Ignoring the 42 protests lodged by the Korean-Chinese side, the U.S. recently proclaimed that it will send more atomic weapons, missiles and U.S. army reinforcements to south Korea. Now, it recklessly launched missiles there. This is a complete contravention of the Korean Armistice Agreement and a serious threat to peace in Korea, Commentator stresses. After citing the facts that the U.S. has re-organized its occupation troops there

into atomic combat units, expanded the south Korean army from 16 to 31 divisions and will set up "pentomic divisions," he says that south Korea has already been turned into a U.S. missile and rocket base. The U.S. Eighth Army spokesman's disclosure that U.S. atomic weapons in south Korea were aimed "at selected targets in north Korea," utterly exposes the U.S. allegation that it was for "defence purposes."

At the same time, the U.S. has instigated Syngman Rhee, Kishi, Chiang Kai-shek and Ngo Dinh Diem to speed up the formation of a North-east Asian military alliance. It has signed a new "security treaty" with Japan, and sent atomic weapons and missiles into Japan, Okinawa and Taiwan. The U.S. had already launched "Matador" missiles in the Taiwan Straits before doing the same in south Korea and its forces are carrying out large-scale military exercises in the Taiwan Straits. All these U.S. provocations are calculated to aggravate tension in the Far East and the world, Commentator points out.

These facts shed further light on the two-faced U.S. tactics of frenzied war preparations behind the smoke-screen of peace. The Chinese people fully support the Korean-Chinese demand that the U.S. side immediately ship all missiles and atomic weapons out of south Korea, stop launching missiles and severely punish those responsible for these unlawful acts, Commentator concludes.

## ***An Ugly Farce***

The crudely rigged "presidential elections" held in south Korea under the muzzles of the guns of U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee clique "were an ugly farce laced with bribery, terror and violence," writes *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (March 18).

The south Korean people enjoy no shadow of democratic freedom. The "elections," as always, merely brought into the open the rivalry for power between the Syngman Rhee clique and another group of U.S. lackeys. In the present "elections," as previously, the Syngman Rhee clique used fascist gangsterism to maintain its rule, Commentator points out.

The Syngman Rhee clique cannot survive a single day without the pro-

## **Pen Probes**

### **Remembrance of Things Past**

THE U.S.-engineered explosion on the *S.S. Le Coubre* in Havana harbour set Cuba seething with anger. A worldwide protest began to roll against this criminal provocation. In a fit of blustering, as much designed to head off suspicion as to inflame jingoistic passions, the U.S. imperialists started a virulent press campaign against the Cubans. It was clearly the prelude to further intervention. The *Washington Post* recalled the "excitement here [in the U.S.A.] in 1898 when the U.S. battleship *Maine* blew up in Havana harbour" and its result—the "war with Spain." "Remember the *Maine*!" is the title of a similarly blackmailing editorial in the *New York Herald Tribune*.

Reviving such memories may not be such a good thing though. In 1897, when the American newspaper tycoon Hearst sent a certain Frederic Remington to Cuba to report "the war," the following exchange of cables took place:

Hearst, Journal, New York:

Everything is quiet. There is no trouble here. There will be no war. Wish to return. Remington.

Remington, Havana:

Please remain. You furnish the pictures and I'll furnish the war. Hearst.

In February 1898, the *Maine* incident occurred. It was used as a pretext by the then rising U.S. imperialism to declare war on Spain, to occupy Cuba and open the door for its large-scale expansion in Latin America.

The *Maine* and *Le Coubre* incidents may seem to have some common points. Both indeed were U.S. provocations. But history certainly won't repeat itself. Cuba today is not the Cuba of the 1890s. U.S. imperialism has long since passed its heyday. The cry of "Remember the *Maine*!" may seem to U.S. jingoists to be a banner, nailed to a big stick. In fact, it look more like a bit of dirty linen from Uncle Sam's ancestral cupboard. —WEN WEI

tection of U.S. bayonets. Commentator continues. So in the last analysis, the crimes of that clique are the crimes of U.S. imperialism. But the position of the Rhee clique is becoming increasingly precarious. The south Korean people's opposition to it and to U.S. imperialism grows steadily. The political crisis of the Rhee clique is deepening.

The opposition parties in south Korea have denounced the "elections" rigged by the Rhee clique. Thousands of people have demonstrated in Masan against them. This is only a partial expression of the anti-U.S., anti-Rhee sentiments. This year already, workers, peasants, students and other sections of the population in south Korea have joined in the struggle against oppression and fascist rule by the U.S. and Syngman Rhee. The flames of resistance are spreading. The reactionary rule of U.S. imperialism and the Rhee clique sits on a volcano which will one day erupt, concludes Commentator.

### West Busy with Arms Drive

In spite of the disarmament talks in Geneva, the NATO bloc is engaged in feverish arms race. Citing the facts and contrasting them with the proposal for general and complete disarmament put forward by the Soviet Union and its recent decision to reduce its armed forces by 1.2 million men, a Hsinhua News Agency commentary (March 12) declares that the question of whether disarmament talks can make progress entirely depends on the stand of the Western countries headed by the United States.

How did the Western countries "prepare" for the new disarmament talks? The commentary recalls the monster U.S. military budget for fiscal 1961 and the recent statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Thomas Gates that he "will never hesitate to recommend increases" in that budget "when warranted." The U.S. is energetically developing I.C.B.Ms and speeding up establishment of its overseas missile network. It has put before the NATO bloc a ten-year programme of war preparations. In line with this, General Norstad, NATO's American Supreme Commander, recently announced that a new multi-

### British Army Washes Brains

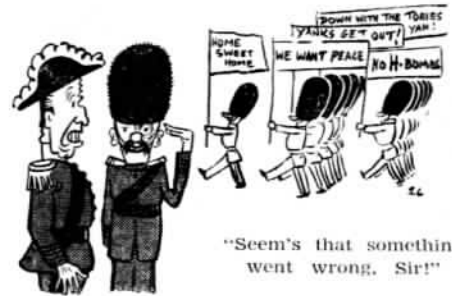
Making no bones about the fact that British troops are being indoctrinated to fight against the socialist countries, Secretary of War Soames recently told the House of Commons that certain crack units had been given "brainwashing" exercises so that "they will know what they might have to face if captured."

He didn't report, however, on the results of this exercise in anti-socialist slander.

### Learning Fast

Ryang Yoo Chan, south Korean "ambassador" to Washington, assured his U.S. masters that the sort of "incidents" that took place in the recent south Korean presidential "elections" could only "happen in a democratic country, not in a communist country." Declaring that democracy was "absolutely secure" there, he predicted that within 15 years south "Korea will have a copy of your U.S. democracy."

Murder, arrests and terror against all opponents left Syngman Rhee as the only presidential candidate. The first opposition candidate had his registration documents stolen; the second "died suddenly" one month before the "elections"; and another leader of the opposition Democratic Party was openly murdered. A state of emergency was declared during "election" time and Rhee police and agents controlled the streets and ballot boxes. Scores of would-be opposition voters and speakers were braten up or otherwise victimized; many were killed. Even A.P. called it "a bloody election."



national atomic task force would be set up in Western Europe within a year. In his report to the U.S. Congress on March 11, Norstad said that eight NATO countries had announced plans to increase their military budgets in the coming year. Britain's military expenditure for the new fiscal year totals more than 1,600 million pounds. With its military budget for the new fiscal year amounting to over 1,600,000 million francs the French Government hurriedly exploded an atomic device in the Sahara. Not an iota of a "sincere desire for disarmament" can be found in these frenzied moves to step up war preparations, writes the commentary.

Meanwhile, the West German militarists, supported by the U.S., have started their military expansion abroad. West Germany is implementing its plan to create twelve army divisions this year and preparing to expand its army to twenty-four divisions. Japanese Foreign Minister Fujiyama told the Diet on March 11 that general and complete disarmament would run counter to the new U.S.-Japan treaty of military alliance which aims to speed up the

arming of Japan with nuclear weapons. The U.S. is devoting strenuous efforts to nurturing these two sources of new war in the East and West.

U.S. Secretary of State Herter, in his speech on Feb. 18 announcing the basic principles of the Western disarmament plan, failed to put forward any practical measures for a ban on atomic weapons, liquidation of foreign military bases or reduction of armed forces. Instead, he put special emphasis on the sort of "arms control" which is aimed at collecting military information inside other countries and is an old tactic resorted to by the U.S. to undermine disarmament talks over the past ten years. Herter also claimed that "continued and effective prosecution of U.S. and other free world military programmes" was "essential."

Even before the disarmament conference got started Herter and his like were already trying their best to publicize the idea that it "will not be a short-term task" and that "it can be imagined that it will last for years." The real intention behind this is all too clear, warns the commentary.

# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## **Sino-Burmese Border Friendship Rallies**

The Agreement on the Boundary Question and the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression recently signed between China and Burma have been warmly hailed by the two peoples. During recent weeks, in the border town of Mangshih and in Juili, Lungchuan and other border counties in Yunnan Province, gay rallies have been held to celebrate the said agreement and treaty.

Celebrations in Mangshih in the Tehhung Tai and Chingpo Autonomous Chou on March 14, turned out to be the biggest social gathering of the border peoples of China and Burma since that memorable occasion in 1956 when Premier Chou En-lai and the then Burmese Prime Minister U Ba Swe attended a border rally and festivities. Over ten thousand people — representatives of all the various local nationalities — came dressed in their holiday best. Among the Burmese friends who came was Colonel Saw Myint, Commander of the 7th Brigade of the Burmese National Defence Forces. He was the guest of Colonel Ting Yi, Commanding Officer of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in Tengchung. There were speeches, feasting, and exchange of gifts.

Chinese hosts and their Burmese guests paid tribute to the agreement and treaty pointing up their significance as a triumph for the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and a landmark marking a new stage in the good neighbour relations between the two countries.

The peoples of various nationalities living on both sides of the border have maintained friendly relations for generations. Many of them have become kinsmen linked by marriage. Stories of friendship on the border are legion.

There is a "friendship ferry" maintained by the Chinese and Burmese on the Juili River. Here the Chinese and Burmese ferrymen work side by side to serve faithfully passengers from the two countries. A Burmese village close to Juili County lacked water for irrigation. When the Juili peasants dug an 18 km.-long irrigation canal, they eagerly shared their water with their Burmese friends. Thanks to this brotherly help, the Burmese peasants got a bumper harvest last year.

Get-togethers are only one of the more spectacular expressions of such friendship. These days they are becoming quite a feature of this peaceful border of amity.

## **Fraternal Trade and Cultural Ties**

**Korea:** A 1960 Sino-Korean trade protocol provides that China will supply Korea with coal, coke, soya-bean, cotton, rubber tyres, ferro-manganese, gypsum, sulphur and other chemicals and machinery.

Korea in turn will supply China with iron ore, copper, zinc, lead, high-speed and carbon steel, anthracite, fertilizers, calcium carbide, fruits, marine products and machinery.

**Viet Nam:** Under the terms of the 1960 Sino-Vietnamese trade agreement, China will supply the V.D.R. with steel products, iron, weaving machines, construction machinery, motor cars, railway wagons and other vehicles, tyres, cotton yarn and paper. Viet Nam will provide China with coal, timber, cement, limestone, chromium ores, hogs, fruits, coffee, tea, medicinal herbs and other commodities.

The protocol on aid provides that China will supply the V.D.R. at its request with materials including cotton and construction machinery. These will be on account of the balance of the 800 million yuan which China extended without compensation to Viet Nam in 1955.

**Albania:** A 1960 Sino-Albanian plan for cultural co-operation envisages further extension of contacts and co-operation in the fields of culture, education, science, the arts, press and broadcasts and exchange of experience and exhibitions, data, documents, etc. in these fields.

**Rumania:** A Sino-Rumanian protocol for exchange of goods and payments in 1960 provides that China will supply Rumania with tin, borax, mercury, ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, antimony, rice, soya beans and machine products. Rumania will send China equipment for power stations, cement making and drilling, as well as tractors, trucks, blower engines and petroleum products.

A plan for scientific co-operation between the academies of sciences of the two countries in 1960 has also been signed.

**Bulgaria:** A Sino-Bulgarian protocol for exchange of goods in 1960 provides for a considerably expanded volume of trade as compared with 1959, and a plan for scientific co-operation for 1960 has been concluded.

## **U.S. Military Intrusions**

U.S. military intrusions into China's territorial air and waters continued unabated. They were made between February 18 and March 19 by:

A U.S. warship in Pingtan and Paichuan areas, Fukien Province, between 23:50 hours February 18 and 2:30 hours February 19; a U.S. warship in the Tungyin area, Fukien, between 8:11 and 12:25 hours February 21, and again between 16:13 and 19:08 hours; a U.S. naval patrol plane reconnoitering over Yunghsing and Tung Islands in the Hsisha Islands, Kwangtung Province, at 13:15 hours February 28; a U.S. warship in the Paichuan and Tungying areas between 21:21 hours March 1 and 1:15 hours March 2; and again between 9:44 and 13:14 hours March 2; a U.S. warship in the Haitan area of Fukien between 1:49 and 4:09 hours March 6; a U.S. warship in the Haitan and Paichuan areas between 7:00 and 10:24 hours March 11 and a U.S. navy patrol plane over Yunghsing Island, Kwangtung, at 12:09 hours the same day; and a U.S. warship in Paichuan area of Fukien between 21:20 hours March 13 and 1:20 hours March 19.

A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry has issued the 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st and 92nd grave warnings against these military provocations.

## **Support for Japanese People**

Organizations of Chinese workers, women, youth and students have sent



cables through the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan to the Japanese National Council Against Revision of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," declaring their support for the Japanese people's 13th national united action against Diet ratification of the treaty. They also pay tribute to the Japanese workers, women and youth in their heroic struggle.

The cable of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions declares that the Japanese workers' struggles have completely exposed the aggressive war plots of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and dealt them heavy blows, isolating them still further in the eyes of the Japanese and of the peoples of the world. The message expresses the confidence of the Chinese workers

that the efforts of the Japanese workers and people would overcome all obstacles and win the final victory.

A similar message of support has also been sent by the China Peace Committee and the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity.

#### Afro-Asian Film Festival

At the Afro-Asian Film Festival which ended on March 10 in Cairo, Chinese pictures were warmly received. Two Chinese film workers won "Silver Eagle" awards. One, for the best film actress, went to Yang Li-kun, who played the leading role in *Five Golden Flowers*, a comedy of mistaken identities set among the Pai national minority of Southwest China. The other, for the best direction, went to Wang Chia-yi, director of the same film.

In addition, China presented the feature *Girls on the Ice* and two documentaries.

#### Chopin Prize for Chinese Pianist

Li Ming-chiang, 23-year-old Chinese pianist, won fourth prize at the Sixth International Chopin Competition which ended in Warsaw on March 11. Two other young Chinese pianists who took part in the contest also drew high praise. The audiences especially appreciated Li Ming-chiang's performance of *Chopin's Sonata Op. 35* and *Prelude Op. 28* for having successfully absorbed the style and profound feeling of the composer. Now the three Chinese musicians are setting off on a joint two-week tour of recitals in major Polish cities, arranged by the Poland-China Friendship Association.

## 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

▲ **PRECIOUS LOTUS LANTERN** Based on an ancient Chinese fairy tale. The nymph of Mt. Huashan falls in love with a scholar. Infuriated by her attachment to a mortal, her intolerant brother imprisons her. Fifteen years later her love-child, who has grown up to be a brave warrior, defeats his uncle in combat and sets his mother free. Produced by the Fourth Troupe of the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

March 23, 7:00 p.m. Ji Xiang Theatre

▲ **THE ERROR AT THE FLOWER SHOW** A comedy produced by the Chinese Opera School. Yueh-ying, a charming girl, is given permission by her father to choose her own husband at a flower show. But, instead of the handsome young man she falls in love with, the maid servant brings home one of the ugliest men alive. With the help of a famous gallant, Yueh-ying's young man is found and all ends happily.

March 24, 7:00 p.m. Ji Xiang Theatre

▲ **YU TANG CHUN** A well-known opera based on the love story of the famous Ming courtesan, Yu Tang Chun. Produced by the Mei Lan-fang Chinese Opera School.

March 25, 7:00 p.m. Chang An Theatre

#### THEATRE

▲ **FOR SIXTY-ONE CLASS BROTHERS** A new play based on the true story from Pinglu County, Shansi Province. Sixty-one road-builders accidentally eat tainted food. A dramatic rescue operation saves their lives. (See *Peking Review*, No. 10.) Produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School.

March 23-29, 7:15 p.m. Shiyuan Theatre

▲ **COMRADES, YOUR ROAD IS WRONG** A new play based on recent history. It describes the staunch final struggle waged during the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression by the Communist Party against the capitulationists, who, because of their wrong policies, cause the Party to suffer heavy losses. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

March 23-29, 7:15 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

▲ **LITTLE HERO LIU WEN-HSUEH** A play based on the true story of how a Young Pioneer, Liu Wen-hsueh, sacrificed his life to protect his commune's property from a vicious landlord. Produced by the China Children's Theatre.

March 23-29, 7:00 p.m. Peking Theatre

▲ **THE KREMLIN BELLS** A Soviet play written by N. F. Pogodin in four acts. It tells how Lenin, during the difficult days of the 1920s drafted the Goelro electrification plan and how the working people of the young Soviet Union strove to realize it. Produced by the Szechuan People's Art Theatre.

March 23-25, 7:15 p.m. Auditorium of Cultural Palace of Nationalities

#### FILMS

▲ **EVERYWHERE IS SPRING** A feature film in colour describing how housewives in a Shanghai lane organize themselves to play a bigger part in socialist construction. Produced by Haiyen Film Studio.

March 23-26, Zhongyang, Shengli, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club

▲ **FIVE GOLDEN FLOWERS** A comedy of mistaken identities from the Pai people, a national minority in Southwest China. Five girls all have the same name, Chin Hua. An outstanding young blacksmith at the market fair falls in love with one of them at first sight, but he visits the people's commune where his love works and has a hard time in finding his own particular Chin Hua. Produced by Changchun Film Studio.

March 23-26, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Xin Zhong Guo

▲ **THE DESTROYER "CHIH FENG"** A feature film on the 1954 liberation of Tashan Island by the Chinese People's Navy. Produced by the August First Film Studio.

March 29-31, Shoudu Theatre, Peking Theatre, Shengli, Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He

▲ **GRAIN** A feature film produced by the Peking Film Studio. A North China village is determined to protect its bumper wheat crop from the invading Japanese army. With the help of the Communist-led Eighth Route Army, the villagers outwit the Japanese and local traitors and safely deliver their grain to a neighbouring anti-Japanese base.

March 29-31, Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Theatre

▲ **PAUL ROBESON** A Soviet documentary on the life and work of Paul Robeson, the famous Negro singer.

March 23-26, Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He

▲ **AVALANCHE** It describes the people's uprising in the Caucasus led by Kirov on the eve of the October Revolution. A Soviet feature film dubbed in Chinese.

March 23-27, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Shengli

▲ **A WOLF'S DEN** A Czech film dubbed in Chinese. An avaricious mayor who marries a rich woman for the sake of her money is the background of this satire on "love" in a bourgeois society.

March 23-27, Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He

▲ **ANIMAL TRAPPERS** A Soviet feature film in colour. Newly graduated, a young Soviet hunter fails to catch his first tiger alive, but with the help of veteran hunters, he learns to be a good trapper.

March 23-27, Shoudu Theatre, Peking Theatre

#### CONCERT

The Polish pianist, Jan Berezynski, is coming to Peking and will give a recital including works by Chopin, Schumann, Musorgski and Ting Shan-teh.

(See daily press for dates and places.)

#### EXHIBITIONS

▲ **PICTURE EXHIBITION** The life and work of Chopin. Open daily from 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

At the Jingshan Park

▲ **G.D.R. ART EXHIBITION** Graphic art, sculpture, paintings, etc., from the G.D.R. Open daily 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

At the Chuanhsin Hall in Falace Museum

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

At Agricultural Exhibition Centre

▲ **EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS** by contemporary women artists in celebration of International Women's Day. Open daily 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

At the Gallery of the Artists' Union

#### SPORTS

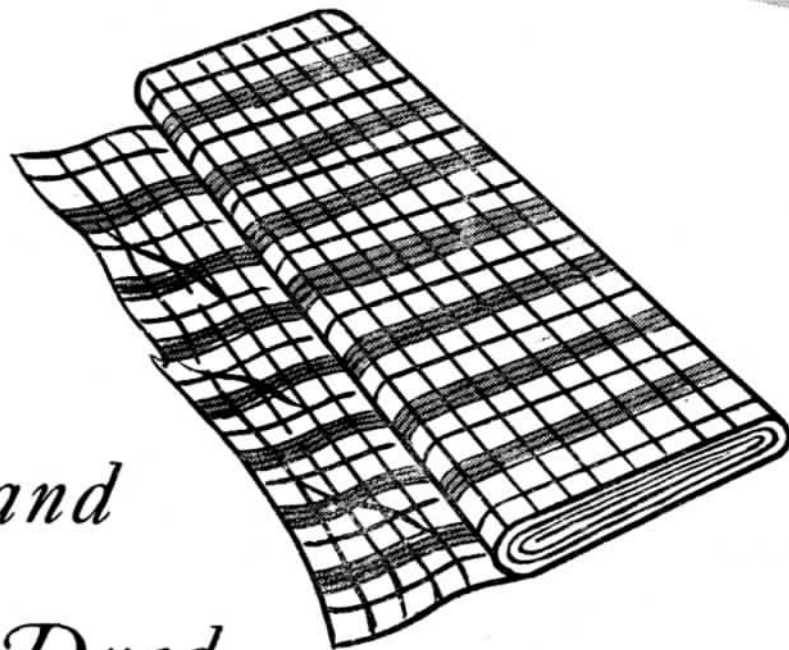
▲ **FOOTBALL MATCH** The Soviet Spartak Football Team which is now touring in China will return to Peking for matches with Chinese teams.

\*March 23 v. August First Team

\*March 25 v. Combined Team of the First Ministry of Machine Building and Locomotive.

\*March 27 v. China Youth Team

At Peking Workers' Stadium



*Dyed and  
Yarn Dyed*

# SHEETING SHIRTING

- MANY DESIGNS
- FINE TEXTURES
- TIP-TOP QUALITY
- FINE COLOURS



**SHANGHAI TEXTILES EXPORT CORPORATION**

27 Chungshan Road, E. I, Shanghai  
Cable Address: "TEXTILE" Shanghai

*Head Office*

**CHINA NATIONAL SUNDRIES EXPORT  
CORPORATION, PEKING**