

PEKING REVIEW

13

March 29, 1960

Sino-Nepalese Joint Communique And Agreements

- 1—Joint Communique (p. 7).
- 2—Agreement on the boundary question (p. 8).
- 3—Agreement on economic aid (p. 10).
- 4—*Renmin Ribao* editorial (p. 6).

Afro-Asian Solidarity

Liao Cheng-chih's speech at the Peking rally pledging all-out support for the forthcoming Second Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference (p. 11).

The Victory of Democratic Reforms In Tibet

Background and development of the democratic revolution that has abolished slavery and given freedom to the Tibetans (p. 13).

Technical Revolution Sweeps The Nation

Theatre, Music and Other Features

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TEN GREAT YEARS

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The National Conference of Labour Heroes

Inspired and guided by the Communist Party's general line for building socialism, many outstanding groups and labour heroes have emerged in the course of the mass movement to continue the big leap forward in China's socialist construction. It was these men and women who, not long ago, came to Peking to attend the National Conference of Outstanding Groups and Workers in Socialist Construction convened by the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government. This "gathering of heroes" was given a general review of the situation in China in all the main fields of national endeavour; it summed up and exchanged the experience gained during the big leap forward.

This book contains the message of greetings brought to the conference from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and read by Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party, important reports given to the conference by Vice-Premiers of the State Council, Li Fu-chun, Po I-po, Li Hsien-nien, Tan Chen-lin, Lu Ting-yi and Nieh Jung-chen on China's current national economic plan, on her industry, agriculture, finance and trade, science and technology, culture and education, as well as other documents.

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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CONTENTS

ROUND THE WEEK	3
Better Tools for Communes; Peking's Community Factories; At Your Service; Tibet Begins Spring Ploughing; Peasants Get Secondary Schools; Anhwei Conquers Drought	
DOCUMENTS	
Sino-Nepalese Joint Communiqué and Agreements	
Joint Communiqué	7
Agreement on the Boundary Question	8
Agreement on Economic Aid	10
ARTICLES	
A New Page in Friendly Relations Between China and Nepal — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> Editorial	6
All Support for Afro-Asian Solidarity — Liao Cheng-chi's Speech	11
The Victory of Democratic Reforms in Tibet — Chang Ching-wu	13
Technical Revolution Sweeps the Nation — Chu Chi-lin	19
Analysing "Uncle Sam" — Pien Hsueh	25
STAGE ARTS, MUSIC	22
CHINESE PRESS OPINION	24
Massacre in South Africa Enrages China; Heroic Japanese People Saluted; The Passing Show	
CHINA AND THE WORLD	26
Chairman Liu to Visit Czechoslovakia; A Link in Shameless U.S. Schemes; Pakistan's National Day Greeted; Chinese-Moroccan Ties; Burma Welcomes Chinese Rice Transplanters; Briefs	
WHAT'S ON IN PEKING	27

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ROUND THE WEEK

Better Tools for Communes

Agricultural machinery plants in Hopei Province made a splash in the press a few days ago with news of their success in "working experimental plots" in Hopei people's communes.

"Working an experimental plot," as these columns have mentioned, does not necessarily concern farm crops. It means trying things out on the spot at the grass-roots level in any line of work. This has proved to be an excellent way of improving work. By going to the job at its basic level, "tilling their own experimental plots," leading Party workers, government administrators, industrial personnel, trade union officials and other leading cadres are able to make on-the-spot studies of actual conditions and, in collaboration with the rank and file, find ways and means of improving techniques and methods of work.

The "experimental plots" of the Hopei machinery works are designed to help the people's communes by getting their aid in making farm tools and machines. Every agricultural machinery plant in Hopei now has special groups for this purpose. Led by either the factory director or the secretary of the Communist Party committee and composed of engineers and technicians, these groups pay regular visits to their "experimental plots" at the rural people's communes with which they have established direct contact. There they look into the needs of the communes, discuss things with experienced farmers and decide what new farm implements or machines they should produce. Before finalizing designs, they also seek the advice of skilled rural artisans with knowledge of local conditions. Prototypes of the new products are sent down to the "experimental plots" for further consideration and tests before being put into serial production.

With the help of such "experimental plots," Hopei machinery plants have in the last four months produced 17 million improved farm implements and machines of more than 300 types. These include mechanical reed-cutters, fodder crushers, field-levelling implements and various kinds of semi-mechanized implements for deep ploughing, sowing, rice transplanting and weeding. These fruits of worker-peasant co-operation have greatly raised efficiency and labour productivity on the farms. One notable success is the manufacture of a tractor-drawn combine which can do five operations: compacting, harrowing, sowing, levelling and ridging. Produced by a farm implements workshop in Ankuo County, it can work 300 *mu* of land a day, equivalent to a day's work by 700 full-time labourers.

It is clear that these Hopei "experimental plots" have opened up a fertile line of endeavour in speeding up the technical transformation of agriculture. China's great diversity of topography, climate, soil and vegetation puts special demands on the designing and making of agricultural machinery. The Hopei experience of "working experimental plots" in the communes ensures that factories will produce just the tools and machines best suited to local conditions. It is for this reason that it is being widely popularized throughout the country.

Peking's Community Factories

Peking has blossomed out with hundreds of community-run industrial enterprises. Small workshops and processing plants have been set up by the dozen a day. Last year they produced goods to a value of 110 million yuan, nearly as much as all Peking's industries produced in 1949, the year it was liberated. This year they have grown so fast that in February alone they produced more



Housewife-Workers in a Community-Run Factory

Sketch by Wang Teh-chuan

than 52 million yuan worth of goods, nearly 12 times as much as in February last year.

These figures are impressive enough economically; they are all the more impressive socially because most of this wealth was produced by former housewives. They make up the great majority of the workers in these small but growing enterprises.

Like so many other things, all this happened after the big leap in 1958. In all the urban districts residents got together to organize production groups, processing centres and small workshops of many kinds. Most of them were housewives who had never before taken much part in any kind of work far beyond their own doorsteps. Inspired by the bustling creative activity going on all around them in a rapidly advancing society, they too wanted to do their bit. They stepped bravely beyond their old ways of life, producing goods urgently needed there and filling a need in social service here.

Most of these enterprises literally started from scratch, but in less than two years they have grown into a considerable economic and social force. Now their activities cover 20 different trades manufacturing more than 500 kinds of products. Some serve strictly local or neighbourhood needs, such as making pots, pans or hats, shoes and purses. These small businesses are mostly financed by

their own workers. Housewives with sewing machines form sewing pools. Wheels, bolts, metal lying around a house are quickly turned into going machines by determined handymen. Then bit by bit working conditions and equipment are improved.

Many of them handle big orders from state-owned enterprises. On Yuehtan Street, for instance, a small workshop supplies the iron and steel works at Shihchingshan and elsewhere in the city with 50 tons of silica sand and quartz powder every month. By producing simple goods with their still simple equipment, such community-run workshops enable the big state-owned enterprises to devote attention to making more complex, high-grade wares.

At Your Service

The growth of these community-run enterprises has of necessity gone hand in hand with the growth of supplementary collective welfare undertakings and service centres. Socialization of housework—community dining-rooms, nurseries and neighbourhood service centres have mushroomed all over the city, freeing housewives from household drudgery, taking care of their household tasks for them and enabling them to go in for more productive work. Some of the community dining-rooms are big affairs accommodating hundreds of

people; others are modest efforts catering to a dozen or so households. The nurseries usually aim at fairly modest figures.

Canteens and nurseries are familiar things. The neighbourhood service centres springing up in all parts of the city are something new for Peking. Doing all sorts of household work, such as darning and mending, small household repairs, laundering and so on, they have already proved a boon to the housewives who have taken up jobs in government offices, state-owned enterprises or community-run workshops. At the end of last year there were over 1,200 of them in Peking. Now there are more than three times as many. With a motto of service, they have earned themselves the popular title of "good housekeepers."

Housewives who have recently joined these community welfare undertakings may not have the necessary experience and skills needed for big-scale jobs, but help is quickly forthcoming from veteran service personnel who know the ropes. Chefs from famous Peking restaurants have been glad to pass on their "know-how" to new canteen cooks. In the old days it was all too usual for "everybody to sweep away the snow from their own doorsteps" and forget the rest. Now it is common for everyone to help the whole community. Society expects nothing less.

Tibet Begins Spring Ploughing

The first spring since the great emancipation from serfdom has come to the Tibetan Plateau. The fields are alive with activity with tens of thousands of Tibetan peasants happily ploughing the land of which they have become the masters. Scarlet streamers, propitious symbols, decorate the horns of their oxen. Working with greater enthusiasm than ever before in their lives, they are vying with one another in friendly emulation to double crop yields this year.

In Lhasa and Loka, the two main farming areas, spring ploughing started a fortnight earlier than usual. The fields for the most part have been ploughed two or three times to a depth of about 30 centimetres. Compared with last year, an additional 50,000 *mu*

of land have been brought under cultivation. All ploughing is expected to be completed before the end of the month and sowing will go ahead without delay. In the warmer parts of the region, wheat, barley and rape sown earlier are doing extremely well.

Preparations for this spring sowing were started last winter. More manure than ever before has been stacked up, and many newly built workshops have manufactured big amounts of chemical fertilizer by simple local methods. A great deal of water conservancy work has been done in the last few months. Working with the energy of free men, the Tibetans have built 1,500 reservoirs and ponds and over 10,000 irrigation canals and ditches in the main farming areas, to expand the irrigated area by more than 200,000 *mu*. In Lhasa, Loka and Shigatse, around 90 per cent of the farmland is assured a good supply of water this year. And to top it all, more and better farm implements are being used, and greater amounts of improved seeds will be sown to ensure a rich autumn harvest.

Peasants Get Secondary Schools

Rung by rung millions of China's peasants are stepping up the educational ladder. Opening a new page in rural education, three hundred thousand peasants in Kiangsu Province have just enrolled in spare-time secondary schools. This sets a new example for the whole country to follow.

Oppressed and exploited, most Kiangsu peasants could hardly keep body and soul together before liberation. Few children ever got a chance to go to school. Practically all the peasants were illiterate. Today the children are all in primary schools, and the regular secondary school network grows apace. Two years ago, a mass movement to wipe out illiteracy among adults swept across Kiangsu. Seven times as many peasants learnt to read and write that year as in the previous eight years. In the wake of this, spare-time primary schools sprang up overnight in all the rural areas. Now, after two years at school, large numbers of these peasants have graduated and

the first 300,000 are going on to further study in new spare-time secondary schools set up in the rural areas.

As in the regular rural schools, spare-time school education is closely linked with work on the farms. But in addition to agricultural science and techniques, courses include mathematics, physics, chemistry, political knowledge and Chinese to give an all-round general education. Their study timetable is flexible. In the off seasons they will have regular classes. When farm work presses, they will study as time permits. In the winter months when the days are short, they will study three hours every evening, and cutting this to two in summer. One of their guiding principles is: study hard, but do not let study harm production, and never forget that persistence is a key factor in overcoming difficulties in spare-time study.

Kiangsu is setting the pace, but rural spare-time education is spreading all over the country. Fukien and many other provinces send in similar reports. After a few years the peasants now attending these secondary-school courses will go on to take specialized courses in spare-time colleges. This will make a further big advance towards the socialist and communist goal of a highly educated and cultured population of working intellectuals in city and countryside, eventually ending the division of society into manual and brain workers.

Anhwei Conquers Drought

Flying over the rolling country of central Anhwei Province, the air traveller sees a network of glistening canals and irrigation ditches crisscrossing the land below like a spider's web. He would never dream that for centuries past this area lived under the constant threat of drought. Between 1671 and 1949 droughts occurred almost once every five years. Forty-nine of them were serious. Those in 1785 and 1934 laid waste to the whole region. Thousands of peasants starved to death; tens of thousands fled to seek a living elsewhere.

Now this part of East China between the Huai and Yangtse Rivers is being utterly transformed. Based on

the water conservancy work started there immediately after liberation, a fine new irrigation system has been built. Work started in the big leap winter of 1958. Now the second stage of construction of this Shihpihang project, as it is called, is nearing completion. When the few remaining sluice-gates and underground culverts are built, it will be possible to get water down from the great Meishan, Futzeling and three other reservoirs on the upper reaches of the Shih, Pi and Hangpu Rivers to irrigate around six million *mu* of paddyfields this spring and combat any possible droughts this summer or autumn.

The Shihpihang irrigation system is one of the biggest water conservancy projects ever undertaken in Anhwei. It involves 1,857 million cubic metres of earth and stone work, and irrigation canals and ditches total more than 16,000 kilometres in length. Some of the main canals are 60 metres wide. Eighty per cent of the water channels traverse hill country, and this posed some difficult engineering tasks. Forty-three cuttings from 10 to 20 metres deep have had to be hewn through the hills. Thirty-three gullies, some as deep as 24 metres, have had to be filled in over a length of 38 kilometres. Yet this entire huge project has been handled by the local people's communes themselves with the state being asked to provide only the most urgently needed or specialized help.

The many ponds, reservoirs and other water conservancy works, built there since liberation, helped the people in 1958 to overcome one of the worst droughts in decades and bring in a rich harvest. Now, with the major works of the Shihpihang project built, they face the future with even greater confidence.

When the entire project is completed, vessels ranging up to 2,000 tons displacement will be able to sail on the larger canals linking the Huai and the Yangtse. Power stations being built along various waterways will give an annual output of 140 million kwh. of electricity. The area of 12 million *mu* of farmland which will be irrigated will make this formerly drought-stricken region one of the richest rice-producing areas in the province.

A New Page in Friendly Relations Between China and Nepal

Following is a translation of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial of March 25, 1960. — Ed.

THE Chinese people hail warmly and with great satisfaction the achievements made in several days of cordial, friendly talks between Premier Chou En-lai and Nepalese Prime Minister Koirala. The two sides discussed questions of common interest, particularly the consolidation and further promotion of friendly relations between the two countries. They signed an agreement on the boundary question and another on economic aid. At the same time, Prime Minister Koirala expressed appreciation of the Chinese Government's proposal for a treaty of peace and friendship between our two countries. The profound friendship between the Chinese and Nepalese peoples has thus been further consolidated and advanced, and a new page added to the annals of our friendly relations.

The boundary question between China and Nepal is one inherited from history, calling for solution through mutual consultation. The entire boundary between the two countries has not been scientifically delineated and formally demarcated, and certain discrepancies exist. But China and Nepal have always respected the existing traditional customary line and lived in amity. During the recent talks, they again held friendly consultations in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and in the spirit of fairness, reason and mutual accommodation and finally concluded an agreement on the boundary question. Under its terms, both parties decided to determine concretely the boundary line between the two countries and to erect boundary markers on the basis of the existing traditional customary line and in accordance with three different cases: either by following delineations that are identical on maps of the two sides, or in accordance with concrete terrain features and the actual jurisdiction by each side, or by conducting on-the-spot surveys and making adjustments after investigation by a joint committee in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual benefit, friendship and mutual accommodation. The two parties also agreed that, to ensure tranquillity and amity along the border, neither would any longer send armed personnel to patrol the area on its side within 20 kilometres of the border, but would keep only administrative personnel and civil police there.

The Chinese Government has consistently advocated that the boundary questions between China and her neighbours be settled in an overall way, taking into account the historical background and the actual condi-

tions of the moment, in accordance with the Five Principles and through friendly consultations, and that the status quo be maintained before formal demarcation of the boundaries. We are glad to see that the Nepalese Government takes the same stand and the boundary question between our two countries is thus settled. Here is eloquent proof that as long as both sides display a common desire to preserve independence and peace, proceed from the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, set great store by friendship and the constant consolidation and development of mutual friendly relations, and carry out friendly consultations, there is no outstanding issue between Asian countries that cannot be resolved, and the unity and friendship between them can constantly develop.

CHINA and Nepal share a traditional friendship going back more than 1,500 years. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between them, and especially since the signing in 1956 of the agreement to maintain friendly relations between the two countries and on trade and intercourse between the Tibet Region of China and Nepal and the agreement on economic aid, their friendly relations have well developed. Moreover, the proposal the Chinese Government has now made for a treaty of peace and friendship between our two countries has won Prime Minister Koirala's appreciation. Both sides have agreed to discuss and sign this treaty on Premier Chou En-lai's visit to Nepal in the near future. We are deeply convinced that once the lasting peace and close friendship between China and Nepal are sealed in a treaty, this will help greatly to enhance the friendly co-operation between the two countries and contribute yet more greatly to the strengthening of peace in Asia.

At the same time, in accordance with the new agreement on economic aid, China will make available to the Nepalese Government, over a period of three years, a free grant of aid of a total value of 100 million Indian rupees with no political conditions attached, so as to strengthen the economic co-operation between the two countries. This demonstrates once more that the Chinese people, who are concentrating on socialist construction, are willing to carry out mutual assistance and co-operation with our friendly neighbour Nepal on the principles of mutual non-interference in internal affairs and of equality and mutual benefit, so as to help do away more speedily with the economic and cultural backwardness of each country and attain common prosperity. In addition, both countries have agreed to set up embassies in their respective capitals, Peking and Kathmandu. This will

further strengthen mutual contact and co-operation. It all shows that the friendly and co-operative relations between China and Nepal have entered a new stage.

THE Sino-Nepalese agreement on the boundary question, and the Sino-Nepalese treaty of peace and friendship which will be signed in the near future, coming after the recent Sino-Burmese agreement on the boundary question and the Sino-Burmese treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression, provide another example of solidarity and friendship among Asian nations. This is a new victory for the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and furnishes convincing proof of their full vitality. Despite the imperialist attempts to use the boundary questions between China and Nepal and between China and Burma to sow dissension and fish in troubled waters, China and Nepal, like China and Burma, have smoothly solved these historical questions and so further consolidated and developed their friendly relations. At a time when international reaction led by U.S. imperialism is patching together aggressive military blocs, concluding aggressive treaties of military alliance and resorting to subversive activities, aggression and war threats in Asia, joint efforts have been made by China, Burma and Nepal to develop the spirit of the Five Principles and promote mutual friendly co-operation. Beyond doubt, this will greatly help the cause of peace in Asia and the world. It has exposed once again the shameful lies spread by the imperialists about the so-called "Chinese expansion and aggression," the "death" of the Five Principles and so on. It has dealt repeated blows at the vicious imperialist intrigues to create confusion, dissension and conflicts in Asia. We believe that by the bright light of the Five

Principles as reiterated in the Sino-Nepalese and Sino-Burmese joint communiques, the solidarity and friendship of all Asian countries can overcome every obstacle and make ever greater advances.

Premier Chou En-lai has pointed out: "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." Prime Minister Koirala also stated the desire "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." This common belief of the leaders of China and Nepal has again borne rich fruit today, after Prime Minister Koirala's visit to China and the consultations between the two countries. On this visit, Prime Minister Koirala brought with him the profound friendship of the Nepalese people for the Chinese people, whose sincere good wishes for the Nepalese people he saw for himself. Premier Chou En-lai's return visit to Nepal in the near future will surely bring about the blossoming of new flowers of friendship between the two countries. As affirmed in the joint communique, "the continuous development of friendly co-operation between China and Nepal was not only in the interest of the peoples of the two countries, but also in the interest of the solidarity of Asian countries and world peace." The Chinese people, like those of Nepal, heartily hope that the friendship between the two countries will be ever lasting as the Himalayas soaring on the world's summit!

SINO-NEPALESE JOINT COMMUNIQUE AND AGREEMENTS

Following are the texts of three documents signed by China and Nepal on March 21. They are: the "Joint Communique of the Government of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty's Government of Nepal," the "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 the "Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty's Government of Nepal on Economic Aid."—Ed.

Joint Communique

AT the invitation of Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, His Excellency Bishweshwar Prasad Koirala, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal, arrived in the People's Republic of China on March 11, 1960 on a friendly visit. Accompanying Prime Minister Koirala to China were: Ganesh Man Singh, Minister for Works and Communications;

Surya Prasad Upadhyaya, Minister for Home and Law; Nara Pratap Thapa, Foreign Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Viswa Shankar Sukla, Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and other officials of His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

During his visit in China, Prime Minister Koirala was received by Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Com-

mittee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China.

Cordial and friendly talks were held between Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Koirala. Taking part also in the talks were, on the Chinese side: Chen Yi, Vice Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Lei Jen-min, Acting Minister of Foreign Trade; Chang Han-fu, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ku Tso-hsin, Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission; Pan Tzu-li, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Nepal; and Chang Shih-chieh, Deputy Director of the First Asian Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and on the side of the Kingdom of Nepal: Ganesh Man Singh, Minister for Works and Communications; Surya Prasad Upadhyaya, Minister for Home and Law; Nara Pratap Thapa, Foreign Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Viswa Shankar Sukla, Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

During the talks, the two sides held frank and free discussions on matters of common interest, in particular the question of consolidating and further developing friendly relations between China and Nepal.

The two sides pointed out with satisfaction that China and Nepal, in their mutual relations, had consistently and faithfully adhered to the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence. In order to ensure tranquillity on the border of the two countries and bring about the formal delimitation of the boundary between China and Nepal as soon as possible, the Governments of the two countries signed the "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." Under the guidance of the Five Principles, the two sides settled smoothly through friendly consultations this question inherited from history, thus adding a new page to the annals of friendly relations between the two countries.

Out of its profound desire to maintain lasting peace and close friendship between the two countries, the Chinese Government proposed that the two countries conclude a treaty of peace and friendship. Prime Minister Koirala appreciated this proposal of the Chinese Government.

In order to further strengthen the economic cooperation between the two countries so as to promote the

prosperity of the two countries and the well-being of their peoples, the Governments of the two countries, in accordance with the principles of non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit, signed the "Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty's Government of Nepal on Economic Aid." According to this Agreement, the Chinese Government, at the request of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, agreed to give the latter, within a period of three years, a free grant of aid of a total value of 100,000,000 (one hundred million) Indian Rupees, without any political conditions attached. This aid does not include the remaining 40,000,000 (forty million) Indian Rupees, provided under the Agreement Between China and Nepal on Economic Aid of 1956, which has not yet been used by His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

Prime Minister Koirala brought to the Chinese people the profound friendship of the Nepalese people; at the same time, he also saw during his visit the sincere friendship the Chinese people cherished for the Nepalese people. To further strengthen the ties and cooperation between the two countries, the two Governments agreed to establish embassies mutually in Peking and Kathmandu. The two sides confirmed that the continuous development of friendly cooperation between China and Nepal was not only in the interest of the peoples of the two countries, but also in the interest of the solidarity of Asian countries and world peace.

Prime Minister Koirala invited Premier Chou En-lai to visit Nepal. Premier Chou En-lai accepted the invitation with pleasure. The two sides agreed that they would discuss and sign the treaty of peace and friendship between the two countries during Premier Chou En-lai's visit in Nepal.

Peking, March 21, 1960.

(Signed) **CHOU EN-LAI**

Premier of the State Council of the
People's Republic of China

(Signed) **B. P. KOIRALA**

Prime Minister of the
Kingdom of Nepal

Agreement on the Boundary Question

THE Government of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty's Government of Nepal have noted with satisfaction that the two countries have always respected the existing traditional customary boundary line and lived in amity. With a view to bringing about the formal settlement of some existing discrepancies in the boundary line between the two countries and the scientific delineation and formal demarcation of the whole boundary line, and to consolidating and further developing friendly relations

between the two countries, the two Governments have decided to conclude the present Agreement under the guidance of the Five Principles of peaceful coexistence and have agreed upon the following:

Article I

The Contracting Parties have agreed that the entire boundary between the two countries shall be scientifically delineated and formally demarcated through friendly con-

sultations, on the basis of the existing traditional customary line.

Article II

In order to determine the specific alignment of the boundary line and to enable the fixing of the boundary between the two countries in legal form, the Contracting Parties have decided to set up a joint committee composed of an equal number of delegates from each side and enjoin the committee, in accordance with the provisions of Article III of the present Agreement, to discuss and solve the concrete problems concerning the Sino-Nepalese boundary, conduct survey of the boundary, erect boundary markers, and draft a Sino-Nepalese boundary treaty. The joint committee will hold its meetings in the capitals or other places of China and Nepal.

Article III

Having studied the delineation of the boundary line between the two countries as shown on the maps mutually exchanged (for the map submitted by the Chinese side, see attached Map 1; for the map submitted by the Nepalese side, see attached Map 2)* and the information furnished by each side about its actual jurisdiction over the area bordering on the other country, the Contracting Parties deem that, except for discrepancies in certain sections, their understanding of the traditional customary line is basically the same. The Contracting Parties have decided to determine concretely the boundary between the two countries in the following ways in accordance with three different cases:

(1) Sections where the delineation of the boundary line between the two countries on the maps of the two sides is identical

In these sections the boundary line shall be fixed according to the identical delineation on the maps of the two sides. The joint committee will send out joint survey teams composed of an equal number of persons from each side to conduct survey on the spot and erect boundary markers.

After the boundary line in these sections is fixed in accordance with the provisions of the above paragraph, the territory north of the line will conclusively belong to China, while the territory south of the line will conclusively belong to Nepal, and neither Contracting Party will any longer lay claim to certain areas within the territory of the other Party.

(2) Sections where the delineation of the boundary line between the two countries on the maps of the two

sides is not identical, whereas the state of actual jurisdiction by each side is undisputed

The joint committee will send out joint survey teams composed of an equal number of persons from each side to conduct survey on the spot, determine the boundary line and erect boundary markers in these sections in accordance with concrete terrain features (watersheds, valleys, passes, etc.) and the actual jurisdiction by each side.

(3) Sections where the delineation of the boundary line between the two countries on the maps of the two sides is not identical and the two sides differ in their understanding of the state of actual jurisdiction

The joint committee will send out joint teams composed of an equal number of persons from each side to ascertain on the spot the state of actual jurisdiction in these sections, make adjustments in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual benefit, friendship and mutual accommodation, determine the boundary line and erect boundary markers in these sections.

Article IV

The Contracting Parties have decided that, in order to ensure tranquillity and friendliness on the border, each side will no longer dispatch armed personnel to patrol the area on its side within twenty kilometers of the border, but only maintain its administrative personnel and civil police there.

Article V

The present Agreement is subject to ratification and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in Kathmandu as soon as possible.

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

Done in duplicate in Peking on the twenty-first day of March, 1960, in the Chinese, Nepalese and English languages, all texts being equally authentic.

(Signed) **CHOU EN-LAI**

Plenipotentiary of the Government
of the People's Republic of China

(Signed) **B. P. KOIRALA**

Plenipotentiary of His Majesty's
Government of Nepal

*The maps are not included in this magazine. — *Ed., Peking Review.*

Agreement on Economic Aid

THE Government of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty's Government of Nepal, for the purpose of further promoting the friendly relations and of strengthening the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries have, on the basis of the Five Principles of peaceful co-existence, concluded the present Agreement, the articles of which are as follows:

Article I

With a view to helping His Majesty's Government of Nepal to develop its economy, the Government of the People's Republic of China is willing to give His Majesty's Government of Nepal, within a period of three years as from the date of coming into force of the present Agreement, a free grant of economic aid without any conditions or privileges attached. The amount of the aid is 100,000,000 (one hundred million) Indian Rupees. This amount, together with the remaining 40,000,000 (forty million) Indian Rupees, provided under the Agreement Between China and Nepal on Economic Aid of 1956, which has not yet been used by His Majesty's Government of Nepal, making a total of 140,000,000 (one hundred and forty million) Indian Rupees, shall be utilized by instalments during the period of validity of the present Agreement by His Majesty's Government of Nepal in accordance with the items of economic aid to be agreed upon by both sides.

Article II

The economic aid to be given by the Government of the People's Republic of China to His Majesty's Government of Nepal shall cover equipment, machinery and materials, technique and other commodities.

Article III

According to the requirement of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, the Government of the People's Republic of China is willing to supply, on the basis of the principles of economy and usefulness, equipment, machinery and materials and designs relating to the items of aid, in order to help develop the economy of the Kingdom of Nepal.

Article IV

At the request of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, the Government of the People's Republic of China agrees to dispatch a necessary number of experts and technicians to help the Kingdom of Nepal in the construction of the items of aid to be specified under the present Agreement. The travelling expenses of the Chinese experts and

technicians to the Kingdom of Nepal and back to China and their salaries during their period of work in the Kingdom of Nepal shall be borne by the Government of the People's Republic of China; the living expenses of the Chinese experts and technicians during their period of work in the Kingdom of Nepal shall be paid from the amount of the aid, with their standard of living not exceeding that of personnel of the same level in the Kingdom of Nepal.

At the request of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, the Government of the People's Republic of China agrees to accept trainees dispatched by His Majesty's Government of Nepal to learn technical skill in China. The expenses of the trainees shall be paid from the amount of the aid.

Article V

The items of aid to be given by the Government of the People's Republic of China to His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the methods of their implementation, in accordance with Article II of the present Agreement, shall be discussed and decided upon separately in a protocol to be concluded by the representatives to be appointed by the two Governments.

Article VI

The organs to carry out the present Agreement shall be the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China for the People's Republic of China, and the Ministry of Finance of His Majesty's Government of Nepal for Nepal.

Article VII

The present Agreement will come into force on the date of its signing and remain in force for a period of three years. At the expiry of the present Agreement, if the amount of the aid is not yet used up, the period of validity of the present Agreement may be extended by agreement of the two Governments.

Done in duplicate in Peking on the twenty-first day of March, 1960, in the Chinese, Nepalese and English languages, all texts being equally authentic.

(Signed) **CHOU EN-LAI**

Plenipotentiary of the Government
of the People's Republic of China

(Signed) **B. P. KOIRALA**

Plenipotentiary of His Majesty's
Government of Nepal

All Support for Afro-Asian Solidarity

A mass rally was held in Peking March 24 in all-out support of the forthcoming Second Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference in Conakry, Guinea. Sponsored by the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the national peace, trade union, youth and women's organizations, it was attended by more than 1,000 representatives of the people of the capital. Guests of honour included Asian and African visitors and resident students.

The main speech was made by Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity. Other speakers represented Chinese workers, women and youth. The resolution unanimously adopted by the meeting said in part:

"In the new situation of continuous victories by the Asian and African peoples, the convocation of the Second Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference is of great significance in promoting the national independence movements in Asia and Africa.

"The world forces of peace now surpass by far the imperialist forces of aggression and war. This provides extremely favourable conditions for the fight of the peoples of Asia and Africa to win and preserve their national independence.

"The imperialist bloc headed by U.S. imperialism is not reconciled to its shameful defeats. It is putting up a desperate last-ditch struggle, trying by every means to sabotage the national independence movements of the peoples of Asia and Africa. But as long as they heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, all imperialist intrigues and plots will come to nothing and the Asian and African peoples will score still greater victories.

"The Chinese people invariably and firmly support the struggles of the peoples of Asia and Africa to win and preserve national independence. We have drawn continued inspiration from these struggles and victories. We sincerely hope that Asian and African peoples now fighting for national independence will break the chains of colonialism soon, and that the Afro-Asian countries which have already won independence will quickly develop their national economies and soon free themselves from the backwardness caused by colonialist rule. In the common struggle against imperialism and in the development of their national economies, the Chinese people will always stand in close ranks with the other peoples of Asia and Africa."

The following is the full text of Liao Cheng-chih's address.—Ed.

Liao Cheng-chih's Speech

Comrades and Friends!

The Second Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference will be held from April 11 to 15 in Conakry, capital of Guinea. Representatives of the peoples of Asian and African states and regions will meet there and exchange views on such great issues as the strengthening of their solidarity and the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity will send a delegation. We are confident that this conference will further develop and consolidate the friendship and unity of Asian and African peoples in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and inspire and impel the victorious advance of the national independence movement in Africa. This will harmonize with the burning aspirations of the 1,700 million people of Asia and Africa and with the common interests of the people of the world struggling against imperialist aggression and for world peace. The Chinese people warmly welcome and support the convocation of the conference. We sincerely wish it every success.

We are very happy to see that since the First Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference in Cairo at the beginning of 1958 the movement for the solidarity of the peoples of Asia and Africa has advanced notably. At the same time, their struggle against imperialism and for the winning and preservation of their national independence has been on the rise, and scored ever greater successes.

IN Asia, the Iraqi people sundered the chains of the Baghdad Pact with the fire of national revolution. This was a severe blow to aggressive imperialist moves in the Near and Middle East. The Lebanese people, with the determined support of the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world, turned the armed aggression of British and U.S. imperialism into a dismal defeat. The people of Oman and south Yemen are fighting stubbornly against British imperialism. In Japan, the people are organizing successive popular campaigns, each on a scale larger than before, in their unyielding struggle against the Japan-U.S. military alliance and the revival of Japanese militarism. They have thus dealt tremendous blows to the U.S. im-

perialist scheme to foster Japanese militarist elements and launch a new war in the Far East.

IN Africa, great changes have occurred during the past two years. Its peoples have awakened. The fire of national revolution has engulfed the whole continent. The successive calling of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference, the All-African People's Conference and the Conference of the Independent African States has in particular strengthened the determination of the African peoples to secure independence and freedom. One after another, new independent states have been born. Today, of the 59 countries and regions in Africa, ten have won their independence. Four more — Congo, Somaliland, Togo and Nigeria — will proclaim it this year. In some countries which have already become independent, the people are struggling persistently to do away with foreign military bases and troops, to uphold their sovereignty and territorial integrity. The heroic Algerian people in their prolonged armed struggle against the French colonialists have hit hard at the aggressors, and are growing from strength to strength. This is a brilliant example for the liberation of all African peoples. The people of Kamerun are striving steadfastly for the withdrawal of the aggressive French forces and complete independence. In Nyasaland, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya, Congo, Ruanda-Urundi, Somaliland, Zanzibar and elsewhere, the people are waging various forms of struggle against colonialism and for national independence. The struggle of the South African people against *apartheid* is becoming daily wider and more intense. The fight against the Portuguese colonialists is also spreading in many parts of Angola. Today, these national liberation struggles of the peoples in different parts of Africa have merged into a powerful and irresistible torrent of national revolution, shaking the very foundations of the rotten colonial rule of imperialism. In doing so, they have become an important component of the worldwide struggle against imperialism and for peace. In 1960, the national independence movements of Africa will attain still greater heights. We pledge firm support to our brothers in Africa who stand in the forefront of the fight against colonialism and wish them fresh new triumphs.

The series of notable victories won by the Asian and African peoples in the fight against imperialism and to win and preserve national independence has dealt telling blows to the imperialist forces of war. Now the imperialist-colonialist forces are hatching new plots in a desperate effort to avert their doom and unleash new aggressions. On January 19 this year, the United States conspiring with the Kishi government of Japan signed the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty." It has thus made Japan a U.S. nuclear base and a source of serious war threats. The United States still hangs on in south Korea and persists in obstructing Korea's peaceful unification. On February 26, it brazenly fired off a "Matador" missile at Osan, south Korea, as a new provocation against peace in Korea and throughout the Far East. In Indo-China, the United States persists in obstructing the peaceful unification of Viet Nam and is intensifying its war preparations in the southern part of that country. At the same time it schemes to extend the civil war in Laos and is instigating its followers to undermine the Geneva agree-

ments. In the Near and Middle East, the United States is using CENTO and Israel to heat up its military threats and subversion against Arab countries. The United States still occupies our territory of Taiwan. It continues to violate our territorial air and waters. Together with the Chiang Kai-shek clique, it recently started large-scale military manoeuvres in the Taiwan Straits. All these activities seriously threaten Asian peace and security. Faced with them, the peoples of the Asian countries must keep up a keen vigilance.

In Africa, the imperialist-colonialist forces are not conceding to their defeat. Having found that brutal repression alone could not stem the tide of the African peoples' liberation struggle, they are resorting to tactics of "advancing by retreat," making certain concessions which are purely formal. Thus they seek to soften up the African peoples' struggle and to break up African solidarity. That is how they hope to keep their tottering colonial rule going. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that U.S. imperialism, while actively supporting the old colonialist powers in their bloodthirsty repression of the African peoples, is itself penetrating everywhere in the African continent under cover of "sympathy" for national independence and of "aid." Its real intent in this is to supplant the old colonialist powers. But all can see that it is U.S. imperialism which abets the French colonialists in their massacre of the Algerian and Kamerunian peoples and make use of its air bases in Africa to help the Belgian colonialists transport troops to suppress the people of the Congo. Also, the United States still maintains military bases in Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Ethiopia, Congo and Liberia and station troops in many African areas. All this proves that U.S. imperialism is a new and yet the most dangerous enemy of the struggle for African independence. Despite all its cajolery, more and more African people are awakening to the true nature of U.S. neo-colonialism. Faced with the powerful struggle of the African peoples, the new colonialism will inevitably meet with the same defeat as the old.

TO thoroughly defeat all new imperialist plots, the peoples of Asia and Africa must strengthen their solidarity still further. Unity among the Asian and African peoples is the basic guarantee for their liberation. Five years ago the Bandung Conference prepared the groundwork for this solidarity. Since then, a link has been forged between the national independence movements on the two continents. They influence and give impetus to each other, and surge forward together like successive waves in a rising tide. This is why the imperialists entertain an intense hatred for Afro-Asian solidarity; why they try by every means to split it and create dissension and discord everywhere. They would like to divert the Asian and African peoples from their goal, so that the countries of the two continents would be isolated from each other and cease mutual support. Should this scheme succeed, the imperialists hope that it will be easier to defeat us one by one. But the more the imperialists want to undermine Afro-Asian solidarity, the more the peoples of Asia and Africa understand its value and exert efforts to uphold it. The zigzag of developments in the past year shows that this solidarity can stand any test, that no force can destroy it. So long as Asian and African countries adopt an approach of friendship and mutual accommodation and persist

in the method of peaceful consultation, there is no question between them that cannot be settled in a fair and reasonable manner. The Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence and the Bandung spirit are far from being "outdated" or "withering," as some people allege. On the contrary, the Five Principles are demonstrating their great vitality with each day that passes. The peoples of Asia and Africa must always be crystal clear as to who our common enemy is, what aims we strive for. We must spare no effort to strengthen and develop our great solidarity. We must raise the cause of the liberation of Asian and African peoples to new heights. This is in the fundamental interests of all of us.

COMRADES and Friends! The Chinese people and the other peoples of Asia and Africa have had the same experience of prolonged imperialist and colonialist aggression and oppression. Today they face the same tasks to fight imperialism, to uphold world peace and to develop their national economies. This common experience and these common tasks naturally bring us together. They unite us, creating mutual sympathy and support. In our struggle to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and uphold sovereignty and territorial integrity, we, the Chinese people, enjoy the sympathy and support of all other peoples in Asia and Africa. At the same time, the Chinese people always regard it as their noble international duty to back the national liberation struggles of all oppressed nations. In every case of imperialist aggression in Asia, Africa or other parts of the world, we give unfailing and resolute support to the peoples there who fight back against the

aggressors. During the last two years, widespread mass actions have been launched throughout China to back the struggles of the Iraqi and Lebanese peoples against U.S. and British imperialist aggression and intervention, of the Congolese people against Belgian colonialist rule and of the Japanese people against the Japan-U.S. military alliance. We have observed "Algerian Week," "Kamerun Day," "Imperialists Get Out of Africa Day," "African Freedom Day," "Kenya Day" and "Uganda Day." We have done many other things to support the struggle of the African peoples for independence and freedom. The Chinese people have always looked upon the struggles of the Asian and African peoples as their own. We are elated by their every victory. In the struggle against imperialism and for peace, the Chinese people will always stand by the peoples of Asia and Africa.

At this time the international situation is extremely favourable to the peoples of Asia and Africa in their battle to win and preserve national independence. With the support of the powerful socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and all forces of peace and progress in the world, the just cause of the Asian and African peoples is sure to score still greater victories.

Ours is an age in which the oppressed nations of Asia, Africa, Latin America and all over the world are striving for complete liberation and when imperialism and colonialism are heading for utter defeat. Peoples of Asia and Africa, unite! Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, unite! Peoples of the world, unite! Onward to our great common goal!

Long live world peace!

红旗
HONGQI

The Victory of Democratic Reforms In Tibet

by CHANG CHING-WU

Following is the translation of an article published in "Hongqi," No. 5, 1960. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

TIBET is an inalienable part of our great motherland. The Tibetan nationality in Tibet, one of the nationalities with a long history in China's large family of nationalities, has played its glorious part in the making and progress of the motherland. Age-old feudal serfdom and imperialist aggression in the last hundred years, however, caused Tibet to become exceedingly backward in the political, economic, cultural and other fields.

In May 1951, the Central People's Government and the local government of Tibet signed the 17-point agreement on measures for the peaceful liberation of Tibet.

This was followed by the entry into Tibet of the People's Liberation Army which expelled imperialist influences there, brought peaceful liberation to the Tibetan people and enabled them to enjoy the right of national equality in the motherland's great family of nationalities. Since the peaceful liberation, the Chinese Communist Party and the Central People's Government have consistently adhered to the policy of unification of the motherland, national unity and national equality, and the realization step by step of national regional autonomy and democratic reforms in Tibet.

The Party's Policy for Social Reforms

To introduce social reforms and take the socialist road — this is the inevitable trend of the development of his-

March 29, 1960

tory and the common desire of the people of all nationalities in our country. But, in view of the different and special features in the development of China's various nationalities, the time, steps and forms of such social reforms may not be the same. That the Party would carry out social reforms in Tibet is unequivocally stated in the agreement on measures for the peaceful liberation of Tibet. Confirming that the region must undergo social reforms the agreement stipulates that the local government of Tibet should carry them out of its own accord, and demands raised by the people for reform should be settled by consultation with the members of the upper social strata of Tibet. The Party's policy for peaceful reform took fully into account the special features of the development of the Tibetan nationality in Tibet.

In the nine years following the peaceful liberation of Tibet, the Party in its work there consistently adhered to the provisions of the 17-point agreement. Anti-imperialist, patriotic united front work was energetically promoted by the Party which patiently educated members of the upper social strata for the purpose of creating unity and from among them a group of patriotic and progressive persons was rallied. A Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet was founded to facilitate the gradual realization by the Tibetan people of regional national autonomy. Progress had been made in Tibet in building highways, founding schools and hospitals, issuing agricultural loans, carrying out relief work and promoting trade. These fine things, all beneficial to the Tibetan people, were initiated only after full consultation with persons of the upper social strata.

Tibetan Reactionary Clique Blocks Reform

The former local government of Tibet and the reactionary clique of the upper social strata were all along collaborating with the imperialists and foreign reactionaries and brutally enslaving and exploiting the Tibetan people. They had never become reconciled to the peaceful liberation of Tibet and were, moreover, firmly opposed to social reforms that were to be carried out. They not only opposed anything that smacked of reform but also obstructed and sabotaged whatever was introduced by the Party of advantage to the Tibetan people. The attitude of the central authorities towards them, however, was consistently one of patient education. To give them time to understand things, the Central People's Government decided at the end of 1956 that reforms in Tibet need not be carried out within the next six years, that is, before 1962. When reforms would be effected would be decided later in the light of future circumstances. In 1957, in his article *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, Comrade Mao Tse-tung once again made it clear:

According to the 17-point agreement reached between the Central People's Government and the local government of Tibet, reform of the social system must eventually be carried out. But we should not be impatient; when this will be done can only be decided when the great majority of the people of Tibet and their leading public figures consider it practicable. It has now been decided not to proceed with democratic reform in Tibet during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan, and we can only decide

whether it will be done in the period of the Third Five-Year Plan in the light of the situation obtaining at that time.*

Nevertheless, although the Central People's Government showed extraordinary patience, this reactionary clique persisted in its own way and, behaving worse than ever, clamoured "definitely no change" and even "never any change," thus openly rejecting the Party's policy of peaceful reform in Tibet.

The Central People's Government's patience was regarded by the former local government of Tibet and the reactionary clique of the upper social strata as a sign of weakness and vulnerability. When they observed the rapid progress of socialist transformation and construction in the interior of the motherland and other parts of the country inhabited by national minorities, especially when they observed the growing popularity of the Party's national policy in Tibet, the steady rise in the political consciousness of the broad masses of the Tibetan people and their crying need for reform, when they realized that their feudal serfdom would not be preserved for ever, they, in March 1959, in collusion with imperialists and foreign reactionaries, openly mounted an all-out armed rebellion in the hope of maintaining that most reactionary system and blocking the way to social reforms in Tibet. Wherever they appeared, these rebel bandits committed every kind of crime—killing, burning, raping and plundering. They were extremely isolated from the Tibetan people. The broad masses of the working people in Tibet hated and opposed them while the patriotic and enlightened elements of the upper social strata also refused them their support. Complying with the demands of the Tibetan people, the Central People's Government ordered the People's Liberation Army to put down the rebellion and it was swiftly quelled. The Party has always stood for peaceful reforms and the avoidance of bloodshed in so far as it was possible, but the reactionary clique of the upper social strata in Tibet fomented bloodshed in the vain attempt to oppose reform by force. Here, the ugly face of this reactionary clique was completely exposed.

This reactionary clique had hoped to stage their rebellion under the cloak of nationalism; they wanted to conceal the true nature of their aim which was to preserve the interests of the reactionary serf-owning class. Events have shown that this rebellion and its quelling was definitely not a "national war" but a class war, a war instigated by a handful of arch-reactionary feudal serf-owners to oppose the Communist Party's leading the broad masses of the serfs to stand up; it was an unpromising class war.

Marxists maintain that in class society, the essence of the national question is its class nature. In the *Communist Manifesto* Marx and Engels declared:

In proportion as the exploitation of one individual by another is put an end to, the exploitation of one nation by another will also be put an end to. In proportion as the

*Mao Tse-tung, *On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People*, Foreign Languages Press, Peking, 1959, pp. 45-6.



The Glad Tidings of Freedom

Woodcut by Ku Yuan

antagonism between classes within the nation vanishes, the hostility of one nation to another will come to an end.*

In 1949, the democratic revolution in our country won a basic victory, overthrowing the reactionary Kuomintang government which was the common internal enemy of the various nationalities and driving out imperialist forces of aggression which were the common external enemy of the various nationalities. On this foundation the People's Republic of China was proclaimed. Since that time, under the leadership of the great Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the various nationalities, united within the large family of the motherland, have been jointly engaged in the construction of a socialist society; the relations between the different nationalities have become new relations of equality, unity, mutual help and fraternity. The Tibetan reactionary clique's vain endeavour to usurp the banner of nationalism to carry out rebellion further exposed their reactionary character in betraying the motherland and opposing the people.

Tibetan Masses Oppose Rebellion

The broad masses of the people in Tibet firmly opposed the rebellion; they energetically supported the People's Liberation Army in quelling the rebellion, fought shoulder to shoulder with it, enthusiastically acted as guides, repaired roads, and kept the army informed of the rebels' conditions and movements. They also carried tea, water and supplies for the P.L.A., and called upon and persuaded many rebels to surrender. Thanks to such active support by the people, our troops overpowered and broke up the rebel bandits wherever they were engaged; the rebellion was thus quickly put down. The reactionary

clique of the upper social strata in Tibet in its opposition to peaceful reform, and its attempt to eternally maintain the rule of feudal serfdom, plotted to separate Tibet from the motherland and openly started the rebellion. As a result, they lifted a stone only to crush their own feet. Things turned out quite contrary to their expectations, ending up with their own destruction at an early date, the further consolidation of the unity of the motherland, the democratization of Tibet and a new life for the Tibetan people.

It is the Party's firm policy in Tibet to lead the serf class in carrying out the democratic revolution, completely eliminate the feudal serf-owning class, thoroughly liberate the Tibetan people and change the Tibet of feudal serfdom into a new people's democratic, socialist Tibet. Since the reactionary clique of the upper social strata in Tibet chose to antagonize the people and started a life-and-death class war, the Party, seeking to terminate this war once and for all, promptly worked out the policy of "quelling the rebellion while instituting reforms." This policy is entirely correct, is entirely in accord with the demands of the Tibetan people and has greatly inspired them.

Yearning for Reform

The broad masses of the working people of Tibet have long yearned for reforms. This reform did not have to be imposed on them by anyone. The revolution in Tibet is the product of Tibet's feudal serfdom itself. Under that social system, there were two main classes, the serf-owners and the serfs, in addition to survivals of the slave class. In Tibet's countryside, the serf-owners who constituted less than 2 per cent of the population possessed all the land, serfs and slaves; the agents of the serf-owners, less than 3 per cent of the population, ruled the serfs on behalf of the serf-owners. The serfs who constituted over 90 per cent of the population owned no land and were physically tied down to the serf-owners who took more than 70 per cent of their earnings; the bondsmen, some 5 per cent of the population, were entirely personal effects of the serf-owners. The serf-owners in Tibet were the three principal feudal estate-holders, namely, the officialdom (the feudal government), the monasteries and the nobles. These formed a single entity comprising the ruling clique which integrated in itself government and religion. The serf-owners maintained private courts and prison cells and could without hindrance apply such savage tortures to their serfs as whipping, gouging out of eyes, cutting off noses, hamstringing and chopping off limbs. The serf-owners also practised usury on the serfs, made them contribute *ula* (*corvee*) and taxed them heavily. The serfs toiled like cattle and horses and ate things fit only for pigs and dogs. This extremely backward, reactionary, cruel and barbarous serf system seriously restricted the development of the social productive forces in Tibet which were either static or retrogressing. It would be utterly impossible for Tibet to develop, progress and prosper without uprooting the whole serf system, introducing democratic reforms and liberating the productive forces. This is why the broad masses of the working people in Tibet urgently demanded such reforms.

*Marx and Engels: *Selected Works* (in two volumes), Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1951, Vol. I, p. 49.

In the days immediately following the peaceful liberation of Tibet and the entry of the People's Liberation Army, the working people in Tibet, unknown to the serf-owners, approached the People's Liberation Army and comrades working in the local Party organizations and denounced the evils of the serf system and expressed their desperate need of change. They submitted appeals wrapped in *hata* demanding reforms and inquired about the policy and date of such reforms. But due to stubborn obstruction by the former local government of Tibet and the reactionary clique of the upper social strata, this urgent, justified demand of the working people to put an end to the miserable lot of the serfs could not be realized. It was, therefore, only natural that when the reactionary clique of the upper social strata in Tibet staged open, armed rebellion in the vain hope of perpetuating the serf system, the Tibetan people were eager to thoroughly suppress the rebellion and immediately enforce democratic reforms. At mass meetings for quelling the rebellion held in various places, the people, while accusing the rebel clique of its crimes, advanced one demand after the other for democratic reforms and the abolition of the serf system. With great anxiety they demanded to know "When reforms would be carried out?" They felt it impossible to "live any longer if the old system remained unchanged." When they learnt that it was the Party's policy to "quell the rebellion while instituting reforms," they reacted with great joy, and broke into cheers at the prospect that they would soon be able to "stand up." They cried out with great feeling: "The sun of happiness is shining overhead. We will lead a wonderful life in our time." The Tibetan people have already launched a volcanic revolutionary struggle; the broad masses of serfs who have stood up are determined to completely smash the system that held them so long in bondage and carry through this liberating revolutionary struggle to the very end.

Imperialist Lies and Hypocrisy

While we were putting down the rebellion in Tibet and instituting democratic reforms the imperialists and reactionaries in various countries raised an endless hue and cry about "depriving the Tibetan people of their fundamental human rights and freedom," and demanded that we "respect the peculiar way of life of the Tibetan people." The fact is that, no matter how "peculiar" the way of life, or whatever its form, or locale, as long as it is a system of exploitation and class oppression, the working masses subject to that oppression and exploitation will inevitably harbour the desire to get rid of it and will sooner or later rise in revolt. This is the universal law of social development and has been proved by the history of all nationalities, in ancient as well as contemporary times, in China as elsewhere in the world. This is also what happened in Tibet. When the imperialists and the reactionaries of various countries glibly speak of "depriving" people of their "human rights" and "freedom," of their "peculiar way of life," they do not have the honesty or courage to explain what kind of "human rights," "freedom" and "peculiar way of life" they are defending. If they are referring to the "human rights" and "freedom" of the broad Tibetan masses the latter were completely deprived of all such rights and freedom by the feudal

serf-owning class prior to the outbreak of the revolution in Tibet. Under the old serf system in Tibet, the broad masses of Tibetan people never enjoyed any fundamental "human rights" and "freedom" while the serf-owners had every right and freedom to cruelly exploit the serfs and oppress and massacre them. What the revolution in Tibet does is nothing less than to deprive the serf owners of these very rights and freedom. Only by depriving the serf-owning class of such rights and freedom can the broad masses of people have the right and freedom to live like human beings. When the imperialists cry about safeguarding "human rights" and "freedom," they are vainly hoping to safeguard the rights and freedom of the serf-owning class to enslave the serfs. When they cry about respecting "the traditional and peculiar way of life," they want to prevent us from laying hands on that barbarous and cannibalistic serf system. So let them spread their lies and shout their calumnies from the roof tops. The million serfs in Tibet have stood up without their leave. They will bury the dark, reactionary serf system and build a new, happy, bright, democratic and socialist Tibet with their own hands.

The Policy of Peaceful Reform

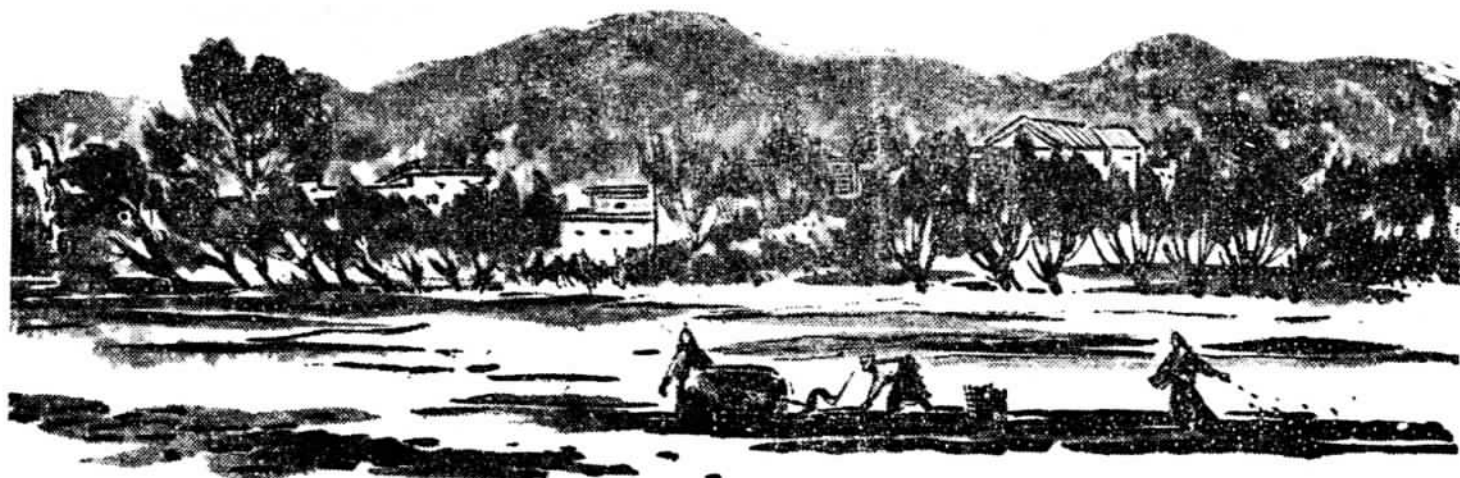
In the course of democratic reform, the Party continues to adhere to the policy of peaceful change for which it has always stood. This policy is still applicable to those of the upper social strata who did not join the rebellion. By peaceful reform we mean that the policy of redemption is followed in dealing with the means of production in the hands of the estate-holders who did not join the rebellion, and that the full mobilization of the masses from below is accompanied by consultation with people of the upper social strata, that the serf system will be completely eradicated and a new people's democratic Tibet established which will, step by step, advance to a socialist society.

Both Marx and Lenin said that under certain historical conditions, it is permissible, and advantageous for, the proletariat to adopt the policy of redemption in dealing with the bourgeoisie. The Chinese Communist Party creatively applying this Marxist-Leninist principle in the practice of the Chinese revolution, adopted the policy of redemption in dealing with the national bourgeoisie and won great victories. As to whether or not redemption can be employed in dealing with the landlord class. Engels wrote in *The Peasant Question in France and Germany* to this effect:

Whether this expropriation is to be compensated for or not will to a great extent depend not upon us but the circumstances under which we obtain power, and particularly upon the attitude adopted by these gentry, the big landlords themselves.*

The reason why the policy of redemption is applicable to the estate-holders in Tibet who did not join the rebellion is that the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet, after reorganization, has been exercising the functions and powers of the local government of Tibet

*Karl Marx and Frederick Engels: *Selected Works* (in two volumes), Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1951, Volume II, p. 397.



On the outskirts of Lhasa

Sketch by Niu Wen

and the people in Tibet are now in power; that in other parts of the motherland, with the exception of Taiwan, the democratic and socialist revolutions have been completed and socialist construction is proceeding at a vigorous pace; that the 650 million people of the great motherland have been a source of inspiration and support to the Tibetan people; that the Party carrying out united front work among the upper social strata in Tibet, has united with and educated patriots of this social strata who stood for the preservation of the unity of the motherland and national unity in the struggle against the rebellion; that the political consciousness of the working people in particular has been enormously enhanced under the leadership of the Party; that the inevitable course of events and popular demand have induced members of the upper social strata to accept the Party's redemption policy and support the democratic revolution.

The Present Revolutionary Tasks

In the rural areas, the revolutionary tasks of the moment are by fully mobilizing the masses, to, step one, introduce "*san fan* and *shuang jian*" (three antis and two reductions—*Tr.*), i.e., anti-rebellion, anti-*ula* system and anti-slavery, and reduction of rents and interest charges; and, step two, to distribute the land and thus completely destroy the feudal serf system. The land and surplus houses, draught animals, farm tools, etc. of the serf-owners who did not join the rebellion will be redeemed and distributed among the serfs. The land, houses, draught animals, farm tools, etc. of the serf-owners who took part in the rebellion will be confiscated and distributed among the serfs.

In the period of democratic reform, the main tasks of the Party in the pastoral areas are to fully mobilize the masses, launch the *san fan* and *liang li* (beneficial both to the livestock-owners and herdsmen) movements, establish people's state power and make suitable arrangements for the livelihood of the herdsmen so as to achieve the goal of promoting an all-round development of the pastoral economy. Since conditions in the pastoral areas differ from those in the rural areas, the Party's principle there is: aside from the confiscation of the livestock of rebel estate- and livestock-owners and turning them over to the herdsmen who had tended them and impoverished

herdsmen, there will be no struggle meetings, no redistribution of livestock, no differentiation by classes and a policy of mutual benefit between livestock-owners and herdsmen will be carried out. This is for the purpose of giving full play to the initiative of the herdsmen in tending the livestock and similarly bringing into full play the initiative of the livestock-owners in managing animal husbandry.

The Party's policy towards religion is to respect freedom of religious belief and protect patriotic and law-abiding religious adherents; to firmly abolish feudal prerogatives and feudal exploitation by the monasteries, and strike out resolutely against all counter-revolutionary activities in the guise of religion. Towards means of production in the hands of those monasteries which did not take part in the rebellion, the policy of redemption is similarly applied.

Peaceful reform in Tibet is a special form of class struggle based on the full mobilization of the masses to launch the struggle and consultation with people of the upper social strata. During the stage of democratic revolution in Tibet, the class line of the Party is as follows: to rely on the poor serfs and slaves, unite with the middle serfs (including the better-off serfs*) and all elements with whom there is any basis for unity, strike out against rebel and arch-reactionary serf-owners and their agents, and completely eradicate the feudal serf system and the serf-owners as a class.

Two Stages of the Revolution

The great victory of the revolution in Tibet can only be won by fully mobilizing and organizing the broad masses, enhancing their political consciousness, making the revolutionary movement a conscious movement of the masses thus effecting a great revolutionary mass movement. The Party has divided the revolution in Tibet into two stages: The first stage is that of the democratic

*Better-off serfs are people of a peculiar economic status in Tibet's serf class. While physically tied to the serf-owners and owning no land, they have their own draught animals and farm tools and take part in labour themselves. Although they themselves are subject to the exploitation of the estate-holders, they in turn exploit the poorer serfs.—*Tr.*

revolution and the second socialist transformation. The present democratic revolution is, in turn, divided into two steps: the first being to enforce *san fan* and *shuang jian* and the second, distribution of the land. The great significance of dividing the revolution into two steps lies in the fact that this makes it possible to fully mobilize the masses and step by step enhance their class consciousness.

Marxists have always held that the masses are the makers of history, that they must liberate themselves and that their liberation cannot be realized by anyone standing above them on their behalf. The leading role of the Party is one of pointing out the correct direction of struggle for the masses, enlightening them to take things into their own hands and fight for and create a happy life for themselves. The Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung have always educated Party members and cadres to follow the mass line, have faith in the masses, rely on and learn from them, consult with them on problems that arise and refrain from the working style of doing everything themselves or simply issuing orders and forcing their will on the masses. In leading the democratic revolutionary movement in the Tibet Region, the Party organization there has strictly observed these instructions of the Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung and earnestly implemented the Party's mass line.

When the rebellion was being put down in Tibet, Party committees at all levels selected a great many cadres of Han and Tibetan nationality from state bodies and the army and organized them into working teams or groups to take part in the democratic reform movement in the countryside. Penetrating deep into the rural areas, they visited the poor, inquired into their sufferings and listened to the bitterness and demands poured out by the broad masses of serfs. At the same time they investigated and studied rural social and economic conditions. While the cadres learnt from the masses and were tempered in the reform, they mobilized and inspired the masses to liberate themselves. In the countryside the working teams ate, lived and worked together with the masses and made good friends with them. The cadres developed the fine tradition of overcoming hardship, leading frugal lives and making themselves one with the people. Together with them they ate the barley flour meal, slept in the same cowsheds, worked shoulder to shoulder uprooting weeds and irrigating the fields, carried water and swept the house. The cadres explained the Party's policy to the masses and in turn learnt of the crimes committed by the serf-owners and the urgent demands of the masses. Great numbers of politically active men and women emerged in the course of the movement. They consulted with the cadres on various matters and also advised them. The masses considered that "the cadres sent by the Communist Party are the real cadres of our poor people." Led by the Party, the *san fan* and *shuang jian* movement made rapid progress everywhere. Peasants all over Tibet formed their own organizations—the peasant association. They seriously discussed candidates for posts in these associations that benefited them and elected their own trusted people members of the associations. The people acclaimed the slogan: "All rights to the peasant association!" And the associations led the

peasants to distribute the land restoring it to those who tilled the soil. This is a victory for the Party's policy towards the nationalities and the principle of peaceful reform in Tibet. Since the Party's policy fully reflects the interests and demands of the people of Tibet and since the Party has fully mobilized the people and carried out the mass line in the democratic reform movement, the latter has developed both rapidly and soundly and the political consciousness of the working people has also risen rapidly. In the vast countryside of Tibet, all the yokes by which the former serf-owners ruled over the people have now been shattered. The prestige of the serf-owners has been completely undermined and the superiority of the working people established. A new, thriving atmosphere prevails everywhere in the vast rural areas.

Significant Victories

The situation of the democratic revolution in Tibet today is excellent. The movement is rapidly deepening on a normal and sound basis and has already scored significant victories. There are 78 counties in the whole Tibet Region (including 4 urban districts and 2 suburban districts that are equivalent to counties in Lhasa). According to statistics at the end of last January, democratic reform movement had been introduced in 57 rural counties with a total population of some 790,000. Of these, 40 counties with a population around 610,000 have completed the *san fan* and *shuang jian* movement. Of the 40 counties, 35 embracing some 470,000 inhabitants have completed land distribution. The *san fan* and *liang li* movements were proceeding in 12 pastoral counties inhabited by some 70,000 population. In the widespread democratic reform movement of the entire Tibet Region, the masses not only abolished slavery and gained complete liberation politically, but also acquired considerable economic benefits. As a result of the policy of "harvesting by those who sowed," rent and interest reduction and the abolition of usury, the people amassed benefits roughly equivalent to more than 1,000 million *jin* of grain or an average of 1,500 *jin* per capita. In those places where land has been distributed, each person received on the average three and a half *khal* of land (one *khal* equals about 25 *jin*, the area on which one *khal* of seed can be sown is called one *khal* of land, about one *mu* in size). The class consciousness of the masses was greatly heightened in these struggles and they express their heartfelt appreciation for the leadership given by the Party and Chairman Mao. The people say that "the sun of *kasha* (the former local government of Tibet) shone on the three kinds of big feudal estate-holders and their agents but the sun of the Communist Party and Chairman Mao shines over us poor people." "The Communist Party and Chairman Mao make us masters of the land."

Following the overthrow of the feudal serf system and the changes in the relations of production, social productive forces in Tibet have been enormously released and production enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants has attained unprecedented heights. Now, an upsurge in agricultural production is growing vigorously in Tibet. Everywhere the people said they would devote them-

selves both to reform and production and strive for a bumper harvest this year. This production upsurge is also a mass movement of the people and an expression of their great creative force for expanding production and building a new, happy life after the overthrow of the feudal serf system. The peasants throughout Tibet worked energetically on winter cultivation, accumulation of fertilizers, building water conservancy projects, farm tool improvements and organizing mutual aid in production. In many localities where cultivated land used only to be ploughed once during winter, it was ploughed twice last winter and in some areas three times. In the past under the severe exploitation of the estate-holders, the peasants of Tibet were not interested in accumulating fertilizers. An emulation campaign for such accumulation is now spreading throughout Tibet. Mutual-aid teams for agricultural production have been set up in great numbers. In some districts and townships, more than 80 per cent of the peasant households have joined such teams. This constitutes a favourable factor for further development of the mutual-aid and co-operation movement in the countryside and the socialist transformation of agriculture in the future. As a result of the policy of *san fan* and *liang li* in the pastoral regions, there is a great eagerness on the part of the herdsmen to work more effectively and an enthusiasm for improved management by the livestock-owners. This situation has secured, in the main, "peace both for men and livestock" and protected livestock, thereby providing a firm foundation for

the development of animal husbandry and for the flourishing growth of both the human and animal population. A new air of bustling productive activity now pervades the farming and pastoral areas in Tibet. With progress in production, enthusiasm of the masses for cultural studies is on the rise. Primary schools run by the people and adult evening schools for cultural studies have been generally established. Hands that had for generations served the serf-owners now for the first time picked up books. Under the correct leadership of the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the people of Tibet have not only had the strength to overthrow the feudal serf system that ruled centuries, but have become even more capable of creating a happy future.

Under the correct leadership of the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung and enlightened by the Party's general line for building socialism, the people of Tibet are continually carrying out the spirit of the resolution of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party. They are opposing right deviation, going all out, strengthening still further the unity of nationalities, thoroughly completing the democratic revolution, and working energetically to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building the new, people's democratic and socialist Tibet. The prospect of a bright, happy and prosperous socialism attracts the people of Tibet. With their eyes to the future they are making great progress along the correct path mapped out by the Party.

Mass Movement

Technical Revolution Sweeps the Nation

by CHU CHI-LIN

A COLOSSAL mass movement for technical innovations and technical revolution is sweeping China with hurricane force. Beginning in industry and transport, it spread rapidly to agriculture (mainly by way of the reform of tools), finance, the catering and service trades. Having engulfed all spheres of economic activity it went beyond them — to culture and public health — drawing in many millions.

Now, it has entered a new stage — of overall, systematic technical transformation of all branches of the national economy in a planned, organized and well-led way. The central emphasis is on mechanization — full or partial — of manual work. This is an important feature of the new phase of China's high-speed and balanced economic growth.

A Nationwide Movement

Reports of success are flooding the daily press, national and local. In Shanghai, China's industrial metropolis, the workers proposed 1.49 million innovations in just over two months at the beginning of 1960. Nearly one-third have already been put into effect. They had

raised the degree of mechanization and semi-mechanization in the city's industries from 51 per cent to 80 per cent. More astonishing still has been the advance in Tientsin. In that city, 15,000 mechanical hoists, conveyors, trucks and other transport machinery, mostly devised by the workers themselves, were introduced in two months. More than 80 per cent of local transport was thus mechanized. Shoulder poles, baskets and other primitive "means" of moving goods, which only two months ago accounted for more than 90 per cent of such work, have been retired from service.

Wharf labour in Hankow and Ichang (Hupeh Province), Wuchow (Kwangsi) and Luchow (Szechuan), formerly primarily done by hand, has been essentially mechanized. In the first two months of the year, 150,000 workers in Hunan Province and 20,000 in Canton were freed from manual operations. Workers in Harbin, Northeast China, mechanized 20,000 manual processes and set up hundreds of automatically-operated production lines. Handicrafts such as the making of iron, wood and bamboo ware in such famous centres as Hangchow, Kashing (Chekiang Province), Wuhu (Anhui Province),

and Changteh (Hunan Province) have also been partially or totally mechanized.

Hupei Province is an example of what is happening in agriculture. A campaign to reform tools for cultivation, the processing of farm produce, water lifting and rural transport, is in full swing there. It has involved some 200,000 people in the Chingchow Special Administrative Region alone. In little over a month, they turned out some 560,000 improved tools for the spring ploughing. In the Siangyang Special Administrative Region, the use of water power in 6,900 new workshops has relieved 140,000 men from manual labour.

Pig raising, a key task in China's countryside, is progressing in the same direction. In Shouchang County, Shantung Province, the chopping of feed on 2,900 pig farms is now done, to varying extents, by machinery.

In commerce and the catering and service trades, the movement is no less vigorous and interesting. Incomplete figures show that since the beginning of the year, two million mechanical devices have been put in for goods inspection, packaging, weighing and so on. Many restaurants and community dining-rooms have mechanized virtually everything from washing rice and slicing meat and vegetable to dish washing; leaving only cooking, which is an art, to be done by people. In Harbin, an ingenious machine mixes flour, minces meat and makes 12,000 meat dumplings (a favourite among the northerners) an hour — done by hand 250 an hour would be a good rate. Many types of indigenous-style laundry machines have been contrived. This is very important, as household work is being socialized in China.

Party Leadership and Planning

In the technical revolution, apart from its all-inclusive scope and high-speed, several other features stand out. The first is concrete and direct Communist Party leadership. Party committees at all levels are in command of the movement. It develops according to co-ordinated plans drawn up at various levels by the organizations concerned, which take account not only of immediate needs but of future perspectives.

In Tientsin, for instance, special headquarters and leading groups have been formed to guide the mechanization movement. Secretaries of the municipal and district Party committees, and of Party organizations in the industrial bureaus and enterprises are in personal command. This has ensured fast, effective and orderly progress. Attention is first focussed on the most labour-consuming processes, including packaging, loading, unloading, casting and forging. In each industry or enterprise, technical problems are lined up, studied and discussed by workers and staff. The key ones are singled out, and made the target of concerted effort.

At Anshan, China's premier steel base, the blooming mill used to be the bottleneck holding back a rapid rise in steel rolling capacity. The Party committee led the workers and staff to tackle it. Instead of one ingot at a time, they found a way to feed two simultaneously to the mill, thus reducing standstill time by half and greatly raising blooming capacity. When this was done, the billet shears could not keep pace with the increased out-

put, becoming the new bottleneck. The spearhead of innovations was at once turned in that direction, and a method of double shearing was introduced, bringing about a new balance in production on a higher level. In this way, "double working" was introduced all along the line, and Anshan's monthly output of billets grew by tens of thousands of tons.

Overall Technical Transformation

Technical innovations are no longer limited to individual fixtures, tools or single machines, but have been extended to complete technological processes, workshops, enterprises or even entire industries. Integrated "series" of iron-smelting, steel-making, coal-mining and other techniques have evolved and are being widely pushed.

Mechanization and semi-mechanization are not the only novelties. They include improvements in design, technology and equipment, the utilization of raw materials and substitutes, labour organization, etc.

In plants which already have modern equipment, the emphasis is on automation and semi-automation. Thousands of automatically operated production lines have already been set up and an even larger number of individual machines have been changed to automatic operation. Not only has the manufacture of machine parts or tools such as ball-bearings, gears and taps been automated in many plants, the same thing has been done with processing lines for the making of tea, pig bristles and even maize or millet cakes, a staple food in many parts of China.

The innovations campaign "walks on two legs" — it involves both indigenous and modern methods. Many workers have improvised indigenous machines and equipment from scrap metals or wood. They are easy to build and call for little or no state investment. This makes for mass participation in the technical revolution.

Compared with manual work, such indigenous machinery is much more efficient. It is constantly being improved upon and modernized. At the Yangtse River port of Luchow, the dockers first introduced simple hoists and semi-mechanized conveyors of wood. In that way, in 1959, they were able to mechanize and semi-mechanize transport in the shortest possible time, successfully meeting the urgent needs of soaring traffic. But they did not stop there. This year, they have begun to replace the indigenous machinery with electric cable cars and other modern power-driven equipment, and efficiency has again gone up three to fourfold.

Aside from attending to run-of-the-mill technical problems, much effort has been put in to scaling the heights of modern technology. At the First Motor Works in Changchun, the workers made programme-controlled machines and an automatic noiseless moulding machine. They also devised an electro-static paint spraying method. Salesgirls of the Hsiuli grain store in the same city, helped by Kirin University and the provincial Bureau of Standards, contrived an electronically controlled weighing machine which automatically measures out to customers the desired quantities of grain or edible oil. Remote control techniques are being introduced in the electric

power and other industries. Much more complicated problems are now being tackled.

Socialist Co-operation

An accompanying feature of the surging technical revolution is socialist co-operation—within enterprises, and among different enterprises and even regions. Mutual help has become a habit among workers. Their current slogan is "Learn from, emulate and surpass the advanced. Lift forward those who lag." This is done through many types of emulation, in which new techniques are demonstrated and perfected through mutual aid.

Most key technical problems were solved by the "three-in-one" method—close co-operation between leading cadres, technicians and workers. The cadres points the direction and organize the whole effort. Technical personnel contribute their theoretical knowledge. The rank and file bring rich working experience to bear. A new type of "three-in-one" is close co-operation among enterprises, universities and scientific research institutions. It has become very popular. The co-operation of the university, bureau of standards and grain store in Changchun, Kirin Province, was one example. Harbin Industrial University co-operated on an immeasurably bigger scale, with 100 local factories to create 16 of automatically operated production lines. Its teaching staff and students, in their turn, acquired invaluable experience from the workers and derived inspiration from their fine spirit and drive.

Another outstanding example of large-scale co-ordination is the "dragon chain" system in transport in which railways, ports, shipping authorities, etc. enter into serial co-operation with the producers (factories and mines), distributors and consignees. Through it, the loading of cargo at the factory, its carriage by rail, transfer from train to shipboard, water transport and unloading at the port of destination become integral parts of one continuous process. This naturally raises transport efficiency greatly and is made possible by the socialist spirit, common to all participants, of "doing the difficult jobs and leaving the easier ones to others."

None of the things we have described are fortuitous. They are the logical outcome of the political and economic development of China. The Communist Party's general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune movement have taken deep roots in the people's hearts. The mass of working people urgently desire to change the country's state of poverty and backwardness, and are confident that they can do it. The fulfilment of the major targets of the Second Five-Year Plan three years ahead of schedule and the Party's call on the people to catch up with and surpass Britain in the output of major industrial products in ten years are other powerful sources of inspiration. Through the rectification and socialist education campaigns, all active elements are brought into play. Guided by Mao Tse-tung's teachings, the masses are toppling idols, emancipating their minds from fixed ideas and awe with regard to technique and becoming ever keener in the search for new and better ways. Hence their drive to accelerate socialist construction has become irresistible.

The workers also plunge wholeheartedly into innovations because they are impatient to free themselves from

arduous toil. For thousands of years the shoulder pole for carrying loads has weighed on the toiling people and ruined their youth and health. Now, thanks to the mass movement for mechanization, it is on its way out. Porters are saying joyously "Only the hum of machines is heard, not the heart-rending work-chant." Smiths are beginning to lay down their heavy sledge hammers and coal miners their huge shovels which are being rapidly replaced by mechanical coal loaders. It is no wonder that millions talk of the mechanization of manual toil as their "second liberation."

Under capitalism, technical progress is accompanied by "technological unemployment." In China's constantly booming socialist economy, this question simply does not arise. One stimulus to the present mechanization drive, in fact, is the labour shortage that has arisen from the continued big leap forward. In Tientsin alone, more than 10,000 dockers, porters and other transport workers have thrown away their shoulder poles to become machine operators in various fields, and are mastering their new professions rapidly.

As technical advance calls for higher standards of education, as well as of skill, a new upsurge in the cultural revolution is on its way. More and more workers are studying. A huge body of working-class intellectuals, of a totally new type, is being fostered.

The technical revolution continues to gain momentum, supplying increasing impetus to the sustained leap forward of China's national economy.

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STAGE ARTS

New Shadow Plays

The theatre is in darkness, except for the rectangular, lighted screen framed by dark drapes. Behind the screen, a few people are manipulating the threads of the exquisitely cut silhouette figures. Ranged behind are singers and a traditional Chinese opera orchestra. The screen is of opaque glass lit evenly by fluorescent light from behind. This is a big improvement on the cloth screen and flickering, uncertain oil lamps or incandescent bulbs of the past; these gave a sharp image on the screen only where the light was most concentrated. The plays produced, too, show that the old village shadow theatre with its centuries of history has gone a long way in the past ten years. The traditional repertoire of old folk tales, legends and myths has been beautifully preserved. New plays on modern themes have been added and the techniques of presentation modernized. Languishing before liberation, this art has taken on a new lease of life.

Battling the Waves on the Lotus River at Night, a new shadow play from Hunan, is a good example of the modern type of playlet. It is introduced by a vigorous theme song:

Swiftly we sail our sampans up the river.

Row, row, row!

Each of us wants to overtake the other.

Carrying the ore to make more metal,

We race as at a Dragon Boat Festival.

As the song ends we see on the screen a panorama of the rolling Lotus River and an endless file of heavily loaded sampans. This is 1958 at the height of the drive for more iron and steel. A group of enterprising girls comes to borrow a sampan from the old boat keeper, Uncle Pao. He lends them one but tries to dissuade them from rowing it themselves. "You'll never get across the three rapids; better let some fellows row it for you," is his advice. But instead of the girls listening to him, he is himself persuaded to help them deliver their boat of charcoal to the furnaces.

The shadow theatre has a charm all its own; modern techniques have

enhanced it. Producers display endless ingenuity creating new stage effects. The opening scene of *Lotus River* is like a traditional Chinese landscape painting with movement added. Many boats move rhythmically on the river, filling the scene with life. The bigger ones in the foreground move faster, those behind, slower, while the tiny ones in the background seemingly stand still. Southern airs give a rich local flavour to the scene.

In this lyrical mood we see Uncle Pao, tired, dozing off. The girls tease him by tickling his nose with a straw. He wakes with a start and topples a pile of hay. His antics make the girls and us, the audience laugh, and we are all immediately the best of friends. The cut-outs on the screen move bodies, heads, arms and legs; they can even open and close their mouths, but lack of facial expressions is made up for by their grotesque poses and movements that give the emphasis of caricature to their characters.

In sailing the rapids, the boat is tossed by surging waves. But the girls undaunted row steadily onwards.

The boat enters a stretch of calm water. It is well on its way. Not without a sense of pride, the girls turn to Uncle Pao now taking his ease at the tiller, and ask him if he still thinks that boys are better than girls. Raising his thumb in a characteristic gesture, he says, "You're tops!" and joins them in their laughter.

The east shines red and their destination, the iron works, appears on the horizon. Their oars have idled and the boat is slipping backward. Uncle Pao reminds the girls that a final effort is needed. Alerted, they bend to their oars again and the boat

shoots forward. Uncle Pao steers the sampan towards the morning sun, to the accompaniment of verses to a Hunan boatman's chanty:

Yoho, Yoho,

We are heroes made of steel

No shoals or rapids can daunt us girls.

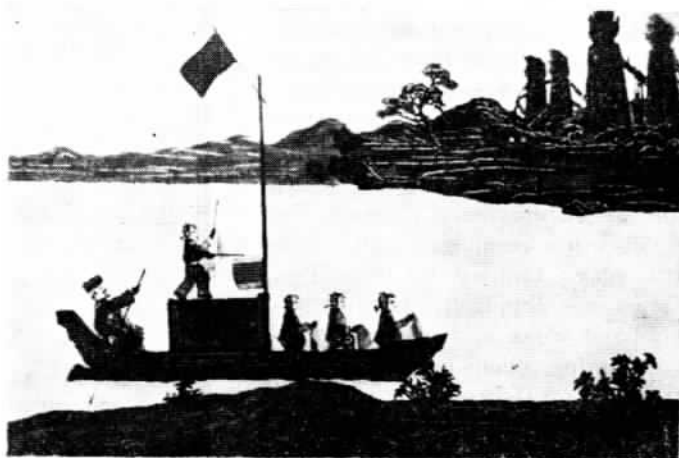
United, we are strong.

The sky glows red beneath the glorious sun.

Battling the Waves on the Lotus River at Night was one of the best short pieces performed at a recent 19-day festival of puppet shows and shadow plays sponsored in Peking by the Ministry of Culture. The best troupes from ten provinces and municipalities took part. Many others of the more than 50 plays performed were on modern themes about the people and their life during the big leap forward and in the people's communes. The rest were traditional items: perennial favourites from the classical novels *Pilgrimage to the West* and *Water Margin* and from the popular legend *The White Snake*. Those who had seen the 1955 festival were of the opinion that by "preserving what's good and jettisoning what's worthless," shadow and puppet theatre workers have successfully infused new ideas into the ancient arts, raising the traditional pieces to a higher level of artistry and producing modern plays of distinction with an effective treatment of contemporary socialist themes.

Critics and parents were enthusiastic too about the plays specially produced for the younger children, such as the puppet shows: *A Lesson Taught by a Lazy Cat*, *The Story of a Forest*, *The Intelligent and Resourceful Ssuma Kuang* and *A Little Deer*, and the shadow plays: *Celebrating a Bumper Harvest*, *Two Pals*, *Picking Mushrooms*, and *The Stork and the Turtle*.

During the festival, the troupes swapped experience on all aspects of their art. Discussions were held on the future work, how to meet popular needs, the further raising of ideological



A scene from "Battling the Waves on the Lotus River at Night"

and artistic levels of the theatres, the training of professional and amateur performers. In the discussions a keynote was emphasis on the importance of upholding the time-honoured tradition of the puppet and shadow theatres—of “taking drama to the doorsteps” of the people.

MUSIC

National Music Ensemble

Establishment of the new Central National Music Ensemble speaks eloquently of the progress made in the last ten years in the field which it will cultivate: the national music of China based on its traditional instruments and folk song.

China has a rich store of classical music, folk song and folk instrumental, dance and ballad music. There are more than four hundred local forms of operatic drama and the rich music of the national minorities. This is a big field to hoe. Pre-liberation, due to official indifference or contempt, practically nothing was done to foster these arts of the people. It was the revolutionary musicians like Nieh Erh who understood the importance of China's own musical heritage and based their creative activity firmly on it. The victory of the revolution brought the people's arts into their own. In 1952, the Central Song and Dance Ensemble formed a national music orchestra. The next year it formed the first professional folk song chorus. Its twenty singers were all village lasses from the old Shensi liberated area. Male singers were added later.

In the following years other orchestras of national instruments and permanent folk song groups were formed by the Central People's Broadcasting Station, by film studios and in almost all the provinces and national minority areas. Professional and amateur orchestras and choruses specializing in the traditional national music and folk song have since been established with the support of the state or trade union organizations in cities, factories and people's communes, in schools, colleges and other institutions. Systematic research work on the classical heritage and folk music is going on continuously in the conservatories of music and

the Research Institute of Chinese Music. One result of this was the opening in Peking last year of an exhibition of 143 improved national instruments. On the basis of such activities a considerable number of outstanding performers and composers have emerged. Finally the Central Song and Dance Ensemble found it possible to gather enough of these and, without detriment to its own work, to send sufficient of its musicians to form the new national music ensemble.

The more than 80 members of the new group are all experienced musicians. The majority have already won awards at the World Youth Festivals and the Prague Spring Music Festivals. Chao Chun-ting, noted player on the *suona*, a wood wind instrument, won high praise on tour in Korea, Viet Nam, Latin America and India. Many are former amateurs and folk artists. Yuan Su-chun, soprano, was previously vice-chairman of an agricultural producers' co-operative in Northeast China.

With such a background, the ensemble already has a rich repertoire of songs with the strong local colour of Hopei, Northeast China and other areas and a wind and percussion section particularly adept in the instrumental music of Shantung, Anhwei and Northeast China. Further study will be made in the folk music of other parts of the country, so that its repertoire can be made more representative of the country as a whole. But its programmes already provide rich fare. The theme of its *Overture to Spring Festival* by Li Huan-chih is based on the *yangge* tunes of northern Shensi. *Dance of the Yao People* by Mao Yuan and Liu Tieh-shan is just one of the many national minority tunes which it has taken over. *Dance of the Golden Snake* is one of Nieh Erh's orchestral compositions based on South China folk tunes. Among its classical items is the *Chunjiang-huayueye* (Riverside Evening in Spring), originally an air for the *pipa* (balloon guitar) and now adapted for an orchestra with a *pipa* soloist. Finally, there is the famous lutanist air, *Guanglingsan*, known before the third century A.D. and revived after liberation after being “lost” for over a thousand years. Its repertoire also includes folk songs and instrumental music of the other socialist countries.

The ensemble, seeking more young talent, is keeping a sharp lookout at local amateur festivals. In its turn it will give expert guidance to amateurs wherever it plays in cities, factories or farms.

The collecting, study and popularization of Chinese classical music and folk song during the last ten years have had a profound impact on the growth of China's new socialist and national music. In recent years, and especially since the big leap in 1958, all the finest new Chinese compositions, whether songs, choruses, or orchestral compositions for Chinese or Western instruments, have drawn on this source and been inspired with a distinctive national character.

The new ensemble will help to tap these springs of folk art more thoroughly. It is well placed to continue, and to expand the scientific study of the national tradition in music and make practical creative use of the material discovered. It aims to continue work in improving instruments. It is typical of its artists' close ties with the working people that, in the sixth week of the troupe's existence, most of its members were out again, this time in the communes of Shantung and Chekiang Provinces, collecting and studying folk music and working with the peasants.

SHORTER NOTES

Modern Theatre Tours Tibet. Tibetans are enjoying *Taming Dragons and Tigers*, a play on life during the big leap, and other plays now being performed by a modern theatre troupe touring Lhasa and other cities in Tibet. Sent by the Ministry of Culture, the artistic and cultural troupe of which modern theatre is a part, is composed of actors and artists from four theatrical groups and one art institute.

Museum Exhibits for the Communes. A mobile exhibition of part of the Shanghai Museum's collection of ancient art and artifacts has been touring the people's communes in the Shanghai area. This is proving to be a popular way of teaching commune members how to recognize and help preserve archaeological treasures often unearthed on their construction sites. Several tombs of the Han and Tang Dynasties, and Neolithic remains, have been found recently in some counties around Shanghai.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Massacre in South Africa Enrages China

A storm of anger swept China at the news of the massacre perpetrated by the white racist government in South Africa on March 21.

"Chinese workers are furious at the barbarous killing by the South African authorities of defenceless African people demonstrating against the 'pass laws' in the Transvaal," declares a message sent by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions to the South African Congress of Trade Unions. "We strongly condemn these brutal actions and firmly support the just struggle of the South African people against racial discrimination and for basic human rights. We are confident that your struggle will gain final victory."

Similar messages were sent by the women's and youth organizations in China.

The South African massacre is fresh proof that the colonialists will not give up colonial rule of their own accord, writes *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (March 24). The African people must wage a hard and bitter struggle before they can win independence, freedom and democratic rights.

For a long time, Commentator recalls, large numbers of Africans have been arrested under the notorious "pass law," and sent to do forced labour in mines or on the farms of the white settlers. Striving for the basic human rights and freedom of which they have been deprived, the Africans have launched unquenchable struggles. Since the mass demonstration in Durban last year, the call for freedom from racial oppression is resounding ever louder in South Africa. All sections of the African population have joined protest movements and are demonstrating against the *apartheid* policy. Their demand is entirely reasonable. Their struggle is wholly just.

Commentator also denounces the hypocrisy of the U.S. State Department's expression of "regret" over the incident. In this statement, he points out, the U.S. does not ask the South African Government to immediately stop its oppression and discrimination against the African people and never

commit such atrocities again. It only talks of the South African people obtaining "redress for legitimate grievances by peaceful means." In the eyes of the State Department, the South African authorities which used tanks and military aircraft in the slaughter were sufficiently "peaceful," while their innocent victims were not. This is the sort of "sympathy" which U.S. imperialism shows for the African people. Its real intention in issuing this statement is to cajole the African people for further U.S. penetration into Africa, Commentator says.

The struggle of the South African people has won real sympathy and support from all the peoples in Africa and the world. Although the South African Government will continue to resort to repression, it is not its aircraft and guns but the South African people who are really strong. The flames of struggle against colonialism and racism are spreading far and wide on the African continent. Sooner or later, Commentator concludes, the South African people will bury the barbaric *apartheid* system lock, stock and barrel.

Heroic Japanese People Saluted

The 13th "national united action" taken by the Japanese people to prevent ratification of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty" was a mammoth

demonstration against the Kishi clique and a grand review of patriotic forces in Japan opposed to U.S. imperialism, writes *Renmin Ribao's* Observer (March 22). It has shown that the struggle against the new pact, which an ever-increasing number of peasants have been joining in addition to other sections of the population, is growing in intensity and scope. This, notes Observer, reflects the growing popular unity and the expansion of the patriotic and democratic united front in Japan.

The Chinese people support, consistently and firmly, the Japanese people who are in the van of the struggle against the "security treaty," and have always regarded this fight as part of the joint struggle of the two peoples to defend peace in the Far East, Observer stresses.

A new trend, he continues, has recently developed in Japan's political life. Today, opposition to the war-breeding treaty with the U.S. and the demand for the improvement of Sino-Japanese relations are no longer limited to progressives. They find expression, to a certain extent, among the conservative forces as well. Some far-sighted members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, such as ex-Premier Tanzan Ishibashi and Kenzo Matsumura, an advisor to this party, have expressed dissatisfaction with Kishi's policy of subservience to the U.S. and enmity towards the Chinese people. They fear that the military pact with the U.S. may engulf Japan in war and further aggravate Sino-

THE PASSING SHOW

Home Truths

Lord Home, British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has declared that the people of Nyasaland cannot expect independence for several years yet. The reason: Nyasaland, he said, was the "slum of Africa"; its assets were few, it "has only a dozen of native lawyers, one doctor who is properly qualified and, as for district officers, you simply can't find them." He neglected to add that this was the grand result of over 70 years of British colonial rule.

And now he is offering more of the same — on and on, and on and on.

20th Century U.S.A.: Table Manners

Negroes in the southern states of the U.S.A. are demanding recognition of their right to eat sitting down at public lunch counters. More than 500 were arrested in one week alone for sitting at counters reserved for "Whites Only." Usually they were charged with "breaches of the peace or disorderly conduct."



Japanese relations. Such views should be noted and welcomed, Observer says.

Only the handful of reactionary, traitorous Japanese monopoly capitalists represented by Kishi remains blind to this trend, he continues. Kishi has recently made a spate of bellicose statements. Not only does he include parts of Chinese and Soviet territory in the area covered by the Japan-U.S. military treaty, he has also raised a hue and a cry that Taiwan does not belong to China and that the final decision on "who Taiwan belongs to" must rest with signatories to the "San Francisco Peace Treaty" of 1951. Kishi's ravings about Taiwan laid bare

his ambition to meddle in China's internal affairs and prey upon Chinese territory. Meanwhile, U.S. and Japanese reactionaries have been working feverishly to turn Japan into an accomplice in U.S. aggression in Asia. As examples, Observer cites Kishi's secret talks with Admiral Harry Felt, Commander-in-Chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific, on "close co-operation" between the two countries, preparations to set up a joint U.S.-Japan combat command and Japan's stepped up nuclear armament.

Collaboration between U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarist forces will unavoidably make protracted and difficult the Japanese

people's struggle for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality. But conditions for the Japanese people's struggle are favourable, Observer points out, because U.S. imperialism is a paper tiger, outwardly strong but brittle within, and the world situation has changed greatly. Faced with the mighty Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries, with the awakened Asian nations, and particularly with the powerful opposition of the Japanese people themselves, the Japanese militarists will be courting self-destruction if they dare to drag Japan as a U.S. accomplice onto the path of aggression and preparation for war.

Pen Probes

Analysing "Uncle Sam"

UNCLE Sam lies on the analyst's couch. Chills run up and down his spine. Slightly incoherently he murmurs: "The missile gap!" and starts convulsively when someone asks: "Moonstruck?"

Around him are gathered the politicians, pundits, historians, scientists, educators, columnists, astrologers and Richard Nixon. Don Iddon, the British *Daily Mail's* New York reporter, asks in a recent article: "Sick, greedy, corrupt: is this really America? . . . The strut and the swagger have gone. . . . Instead there is this morbid self-examination, this national neurosis: 'Has America gone soft?' The illness began a few months ago, shortly after the Russians hit the moon and has spread through all the 50 states."

John Steinbeck, novelist, diagnoses: ". . . On all levels our society is rigged and has been corrupted by cynical immorality."

The head of the New York City branch of the American Civil Liberties Union declares: "We're breeding a new type of human being — a guy with a full belly, an empty mind and a hollow heart. I see them walking about, and I don't like them one bit."

The editor of the magazine *America* calls it: ". . . the fly-now-pay-later urge. . . the itch for the fast buck . . . the short cut to power. . . the clever dodge, the inside track. . . the omnipresent yen to push somebody else out of the way and become the fellow who's got everything."

The confidence-sapping facts roll in: Every year half a million new alcoholics are registered to add to the present U.S. population of 8 million drunks, victims of the biggest killer after cancer and heart disease. "Juvenile delinquency shows an eightfold increase since 1950. Illegitimate births have about doubled since World War II. America now is the world's biggest market for narcotics. . ." writes *U.S. News and World Report*.

Some pundits probe a bit deeper.

Columnist Walter Lippman writes: "We [the United States] have fallen behind and are not holding our own in terms of national power, in overall military capacity, in the competition to pioneer in outer space, in the comparative rate of economic growth and in education." "While it may be that the days of our primacy, which were brief, are ending," he admonishes with a note of desperation, "what must not be allowed to end is our parity with the greatest powers."

Writes Chester Bowles, former U.S. Ambassador to India: "The challenge which we face. . . poses an ultimate test of the quality of our society."

"These people," says *Newsweek* of those discussing Uncle Sam's psyche, "looked at 654 million Chinese bending to their greatest task of taming nature; and they looked to the extraordinary drive and determination that have produced Russia's technological, diplomatic, and economic advance; and they wondered. . . . Was America's spark. . . vital enough? . . . This was the awful puzzle."

The facts can't be hid. Something more than the "missile gap" lies behind this "morbid self-examination." Uncle Sam's shivers and self-doubts stem from the insistent blowing of the East wind over the West wind.

The *Daily Mail's* Don Iddon ended his article with: "At least, the patient knows he is sick — and this is the first step in any recovery." But the plutocrats of the Old World have been ailing now for many years knowing full well how sick, sick, sick they were and there hasn't been any recovery. On the contrary, they have advanced steadily from failure to failure and one country after another has joined the new world of socialism.

Capitalism had its Indian summer in the U.S.A. Now the cold of death has set in there too. And the American plutocrats in their turn feel sick, sick, sick and shiver, rightly doubting their failing vigour.

— PIEN HSUEH

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Chairman Liu to Visit Czechoslovakia

Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, has accepted an invitation from Antonin Novotny, President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, to visit Czechoslovakia.

A Link in Shameless U.S. Schemes

The sentence of 20 years' imprisonment passed by the Shanghai intermediate court on the U.S. spy James Edward Walsh (see *Peking Review*, No. 12) is approved by the whole nation. The U.S. Government, however, has raised a clamour against it in an attempt to distract attention from its schemes to subvert the Chinese Government. Ambassador Wang Ping-nan, Chinese Representative at the Sino-U.S. Ambassadorial Talks in Warsaw, issued a statement concerning this affair on March 24. It says: "The American James Edward Walsh was sentenced to imprisonment according to law by the Chinese judicial authorities on March 18, 1960, for his espionage activities in China and attempt to subvert the Chinese Government. Ambassador Wang Ping-nan informed American Ambassador Beam of this at their Warsaw meeting on March 22. Ambassador Beam went so far as to lodge a protest against the sentencing. Ambassador Wang Ping-nan categorically rejected Beam's protest, and pointed out that Walsh was guilty of serious crimes which were conclusively proved by evidence and beyond denial, and that it is China, not the United States, which has reason to lodge a protest. The so-called protest of the United States further proves that Walsh's criminal activities in China constitute a link in the persistent scheming activities of the U.S. Government aimed at subverting the Chinese Government.

"Ambassador Wang Ping-nan pointed out that the Chinese Government consistently protects law-abiding foreign nationals and respects freedom of religious belief. However, it absolutely will not allow imperialist

spies to carry on activities aimed at subverting the Chinese Government under the cloak of religious activities. Speaking of humanitarianism and the standards of international law and behaviour among civilized nations, it is precisely the United States, which persists in encroaching on Chinese territory, being hostile to the Chinese people and plotting to subvert the Chinese Government, that has violated these principles. The Chinese court has every right to punish any foreign spy who offends against Chinese law. The dignity of Chinese law and China's judicial sovereign rights are absolutely not to be interfered with by the United States."

The U.S. attempt to whitewash Walsh's crimes has aroused great indignation in China. Religious circles in Peking, Shanghai, Wuhan and other cities have held meetings at which many leading Catholics strongly refuted U.S. Secretary of State Herter's false allegations in defending Walsh.

Pakistan's National Day Greeted

Chairman Liu Shao-chi, on March 21, sent a message of greetings to President Mohammad Ayub Khan of Pakistan on the occasion of that country's National Day. It contained wishes for the prosperity of Pakistan and the well-being of its people. Premier Chou En-lai attended the National Day reception in the Pakistani Embassy in Peking. Vice-Premier Chen Yi proposed a toast to friendship between the peoples of the two countries, to solidarity and friendly co-operation among all Asian and African countries, and to peace in Asia and the world.

China at the Dacca Fair

Over 500,000 people have visited the Chinese pavilion at the Pakistan International Industries Fair in Dacca since its opening to the public on January 31. They include large numbers of workers, peasants, industrialists, businessmen, students and housewives. Mr. Suhrawardy, former Prime Minister of Pakistan, said after a visit that "there are a hundred things to see and admire but none greater than the tremendous leap forward in every field of national activity." In a chat with Chinese exhibition personnel a Dacca shipyard worker expressed his admiration for China's ability to produce so many machines, some of

them even better than those of the West.

The cultural and information centre of the Chinese pavilion is especially welcomed; more than 150,000 people have already been there. It displays photographs, books, paintings and films on economic construction, culture and the arts in China.

China twice before participated in the Pakistan International Industries Fair, in Karachi in 1952 and 1955.

Chinese-Moroccan Ties

Relief for Earthquake Victims. Premier Chou En-lai, President Liu Ning-I of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and President Li Tehchuan of the Red Cross Society of China have sent messages to Morocco expressing the Chinese people's deep sympathy and concern for victims of the Agadir earthquake disaster. A relief contribution of 500,000 yuan from the Chinese Government was handed over by the Chinese Ambassador to Morocco on March 19. The Red Cross Society of China had donated 50,000 yuan earlier. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions, on March 22, sent 1.4 million Moroccan francs to the Moroccan Trade Union Federation for the same purpose.

Helping Tea Cultivation. Two Chinese specialists invited by the Government of Morocco to help develop the cultivation of tea there have now made a brief report on their work. With the assistance of a research institute of the Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture, local officials and the people, localities most suited for tea growing were found and experimental plantings made.

Green tea is a favourite beverage in Morocco. A large amount is now imported annually, mainly from China. The Moroccan people are showing great interest in the prospects of growing tea on their own soil. The Moroccan authorities have decided to grow tea in accordance with the ideas outlined in the Chinese experts' report.

Burma Welcomes Chinese Rice Transplanters

Prime Minister Ne Win, at a ceremony at the Burmese Hmawbi Model Agricultural Farm, formally accepted two Chinese rice transplanters, gifts from Chairman Liu Shao-chi. An on-the-spot demonstration on March 7 showed what they could do and won them warm praise from the Prime

Minister and thousands of Burmese peasants who came from various parts of the country to see them.

Ho Chi-sheng, the inventor of the Liling No. 2 Transplanter and a people's commune member, himself took part in the demonstration of these simply made, sturdy tools. The Burmese peasants present were very much taken by them. One Burmese woman liked them especially because they could easily be managed by women. "They'll not only raise output but relieve us of much heavy labour," she said. A 70-year-old peasant who came from scores of miles away to have a look at the transplanters nodded approvingly and said

that "these will be a boon to our peasants."

A Burmese agricultural expert calculates that if the transplanters are widely used in Burma they can save 40 to 50 million workdays a year.

BRIEFS

The Ministry of Public Health of the People's Republic of China has sent a gift of medical equipment and medicines valued at 34,700 yuan to the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Nepal. Delivered on March 21, the gift includes an X-ray set and a quantity of P.A.S., rimifon, and streptomycin.

* * *

The Chinese expert Lo Chin-chun who was sent to help economic construction in Cambodia met with a fatal accident while on a field mission on March 10. Speaking at a memorial meeting held in the Chinese Embassy in Phnom Penh, Ambassador Wang Yu-ping paid tribute to Lo Chin-chun who, he said, gave his life for the cause of building the economic independence of a friendly country and for Sino-Cambodian friendship. The Cambodian Vice-Premier Nhiek Tiou-long recalled at the meeting that it was due to the efforts made by the prospecting team led by Lo Chin-chun that Cambodia for the first time discovered its own coal deposits.

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

▲ **PAN CHIN-LIEN** An episode from *Water Margin* about Pan Chin-lien, the beautiful but ill-fated servant girl who was forced by circumstances to her ruin. Produced by the Fourth Troupe of the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

March 30, 7:15 p.m. *Zhong He Theatre*

▲ **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 31, 7:15 p.m. *Zhong He Theatre*

CHINESE BALLET

▲ **MAID OF THE SEA** An ancient Chinese fairy tale about the love between a sea maiden and a huntsman and how they defeat the machinations of a jealous demon. Produced by the Peking School of Dancing.

▲ **SWAN LAKE** Tchaikovsky's famous ballet. Produced by the Peking School of Dancing.

▲ **THE CORSAIR** China's first production of the classical ballet by the French composer Adam. Produced by the Peking School of Dancing.

(Watch for the dates and places.)

THEATRE

▲ **HEROES OF TODAY** Based on a moving story of real life. A fire is accidentally caused at the Ma Kou Paper Mill in Kwangtung Province. Forty-seven cadres and people's policemen rush to save it. Peking, Shanghai and other large cities mobilize their forces to cure and care for the wounded. Produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School.

March 30 or 31, 7:15 p.m. *Shiyuan Theatre*

▲ **UNDER CHAIRMAN MAO'S LEADERSHIP** A play produced by the Drama Troupe of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. How the Sinkiang people take the socialist

road under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party.

March 30 or 31, 7:15 p.m. *Peking Workers' Club*

▲ **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. Produced by the Experimental Theatre of the Central Drama School.

April 1-5, 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 30-April 5, 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.

March 30-April 5, 7:00 p.m. *Peking Theatre*

SONG AND DANCE

The Central Art Troupe of the Hungarian Communist Youth League will give several performances of dances, songs and instrumental music in Peking. Watch for dates and places.

FILMS

▲ **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 30-31, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

April 1-5, *Shoudu Theatre, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema*

▲ **FOR SIXTY-ONE CLASS BROTHERS** Produced by the Peking Film Studio.

April 1-5, *Shoudu Cinema, Zhongyang, Shengli, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Guang An Men, Xin Jie Kou, Xin Zhong Guo*

HUNGARIAN FILM WEEK

▲ **SAINT PETER'S UMBRELLA** A Hungarian feature dubbed in Chinese. A miser, refusing to lend money to his poor brothers, puts it in the handle of his umbrella. He dies and forgets to tell his wife where it is.

▲ **THE THIRTY-NINTH BRIGADE** A Hungarian historical feature dubbed in Chinese, about the Soviet Republic set up by the Hungarian working people and how it was attacked and destroyed by the foreign imperialists.

▲ **YESTERDAY** A Hungarian feature about the socialist patriots who stood firm till victory in the struggle against the armed counter-revolutionary rebellion in Hungary in 1956.

(The above three Hungarian films will be shown in Peking's major cinemas.)

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **HUNGARIAN PICTURE AND HANDICRAFT EXHIBITION** Showing the growth of Hungary in every field since its founding in 1945. Open daily from 9:00 a.m. -6:00 p.m.
At Zhongshan Park

▲ **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 Palace 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

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