

# PEKING REVIEW

41

October 11, 1960

## The Victory of the Chinese People's Revolutionary War Is the Victory of The Thought of Mao Tse-tung

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# Six Collections of Excerpts from Lenin's Writings and Speeches

To commemorate the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lenin and to extensively propagate Leninism, the Foreign Languages Press of China has recently published six collections of excerpts of Lenin's writings and speeches. The booklets are entitled:

1. **Lenin on Imperialism, the Eve of the Proletarian Social Revolution**
2. **Lenin on Proletarian Revolution and Proletarian Dictatorship**
3. **Lenin on the National Liberation Movement**
4. **Lenin on War and Peace**
5. **Lenin on the Struggle Against Revisionism**
6. **Lenin on the Revolutionary Proletarian Party of a New Type**

Leninism is Marxism of the epoch of imperialism and the proletarian socialist revolution. Under new historical conditions, Lenin not only restored the revolutionary content of Marxism which had been emasculated by the revisionists of the Second International, but further developed the revolutionary spirit of Marxism. By so doing, he carried Marxism forward into a new stage, pointing out to all the exploited classes and oppressed peoples the bright road that leads to true emancipation from capitalist-imperialist enslavement and freedom from poverty and that leads to socialism.

In this great, new epoch of today in which imperialism is rotting with each passing day, while for socialism things are getting better and better every day, in the resolute and sharp struggle to oppose imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, and modern revisionism, all the great teachings of Marx and Lenin are still of fundamental importance as guides. Reading Lenin's works today, one finds them as correct, vivid and timely as if they had just been written. Leninism is eternal truth and will live for ever.

These six collections of excerpts from Lenin's works fully express the revolutionary spirit of Leninism, especially its hatred for imperialism and all reactionaries and its uncompromising, thoroughgoing militancy in the struggle against these enemies.

They teach people that they should fully understand the nature of imperialism and constantly maintain revolutionary vigilance; that they must entertain no illusions about imperialism but fight it to the end.

They also teach people that the fight against imperialism must be linked with the struggle against revisionism, otherwise it will be impossible for the cause of proletarian socialist revolution to progress.

*Editions in Russian and English translations are now available.*

*Editions in French, Spanish, Japanese and German translations will soon be published.*

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## ROUND THE WEEK

### Tibetan Reality Belies Imperialist Fiction

For the people of Lhasa and Tibet in general, October 1, 1960 was a day to remember. On this day, not only did this once remote city on the roof of the world witness a giant 15,000-strong National Day rally but molten iron began to pour from the No. 1 blast furnace of the new Tibet Iron and Steel Works.

For the first time in history, Tibet is producing iron! Side by side with Han workers, and with material assistance from other provinces and autonomous regions, Tibetan workers had constructed the furnace within the record time of less than five months. Yet this is only one of the Tibetan people's many striking achievements in 1960. During the past year, democratic reform has been completed in the main in an agricultural area comprising a population of 800,000. The campaign against rebellion, slavery and the corvée system, and a policy assuring mutual benefit for both herdsmen and herds-owners, have been effected in pastoral areas with a total population of 140,000. Mutual-aid teams have been widely organized. And the biggest crop in Tibet's history is being harvested.

### Panchen in Peking

On the eve of National Day, Panchen Erdeni, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region, arrived in Peking to attend the celebrations. At a banquet in his honour, Chairman Chu Teh of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C. and Panchen Erdeni spoke warmly of developments in the Tibet Region.

Chairman Chu Teh noted that, just as in other parts of China, the situation in Tibet is extremely favourable. The feudal serf system, he said, has been destroyed once for all. A million serfs have been emancipated and now have their own land. 100,000 peasant households have joined

mutual-aid teams. The campaign for achieving high yields has won a bumper harvest. The Party's policy of redemption is being carried out. Industry and commerce, culture and education, have all shown tremendous progress.

Panchen Erdeni's speech paid tribute to the wise and correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. He described the great victories achieved in Tibet in the past year in the suppression of counter-revolutionary armed rebellion and in democratic reform. As a result, Panchen Erdeni emphasized, the broad masses of the people have become increasingly class conscious and have an infinite love for and confidence in the Communist Party and Chairman Mao. The past year's events, he continued, enabled the Tibetan people to realize ever more clearly that their sole path to emancipation lies in firmly following the guidance of the Communist Party, earnestly strengthening their unity with the fraternal nationalities of the motherland, and hand in hand to support and help each other in the common cause of building a rich and prosperous socialist motherland. No intrigues by imperialism and foreign reactionaries to sow discord and estrangement can in any way shake the firm determination of the Tibetan people to achieve complete liberation.

### U.S. Plot Condemned

Panchen Erdeni denounced the criminal manipulations of the U.S. imperialists in the United Nations in placing the so-called "Tibet question" on the agenda of the General Assembly. "This is the greatest possible insult to the people of Tibet," he said. "We strongly protest such an unlawful act."

"Tibet," he continued, "will for ever remain an inseparable part of our great motherland. Work arrangements in Tibet are purely China's internal affair in which no one else is entitled to interfere. The United Nations has no right whatsoever to discuss the internal affairs of any country. If the United Nations

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Daughter of a Former Slave  
Going to School  
Woodcut by Li Huan-min

unlawfully discusses the so-called 'Tibet question,' it will only expose once again the vicious features of U.S. imperialism's use of that organization to interfere in the internal affairs of another country. No matter how hard U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries rack their brains and engage in undermining activities, they cannot for one moment prevent Tibet's advance at flying speed along the path of democracy and socialism."

### Rural People's Communes: Progress Sheet

Despite two consecutive years of severe natural calamities—in 1959 and again this year—the 24,000 rural people's communes have taken firm root in China's countryside and increasingly demonstrate the great potentialities and advantages of this new-born form of organization.

During the past year, the production brigades, the basic accounting units of the commune and consequently its foundation, have been greatly strengthened. Farm work with grain production as the core has made new progress. Without exception all brigades now have their own industrial units, while those centrally owned and managed by the communes also thrive. To supplement the efforts of the

brigades, they have stepped up the production and repair of farm implements and the manufacture of chemical fertilizer and insecticides.

Management, too, has shown all-round improvement. In production, there is evidence of better planning, better labour deployment and better financial accounting. In the field of welfare, a rich store of experience has been accumulated in the operation of commune dining-rooms, creches and kindergartens, homes for the aged, public health and other facilities.

An unmistakable sign of the superiority of the commune form of organization is its demonstrated ability to help the "poor" brigades lift themselves out of backwardness. Bringing into play their resources and strength more effectively, the communes last year paid particular attention to this objective. Those brigades which were weak in leadership were assigned cadres. Under the slogan "the difficulties of one brigade are the concern of the whole commune," the better-off contributed manpower, farm tools and capital construction to the not-so-well-off. A substantial part of the state's 1960 investment of 1,500 million yuan in the rural communes was devoted to this purpose. As a result a great number of the less well-offs have already joined the ranks of the better-offs! A survey in the Nantung Special Administrative Region in Kiangsu Province during this year's summer harvest showed 320 former "poor" brigades approached and 83 even surpassed the better-offs.

But most convincing proof of the great vitality of the people's communes is the fact that they have for two years in succession triumphantly stood up to the most serious natural calamities. Last year, the first full year of the communes, extraordinary natural calamities affected large areas in no less than 20 provinces and autonomous regions. The communes warded off the worst effects of the sometimes raging, sometimes parched weather and even ensured an increase in agricultural output. This year the ravages of weather have been even greater—the worst since the founding of the People's Republic. Yet by relying on their collective strength, the communes successfully combated the menace of drought, and in some areas recouped losses caused by flood, to

complete spring and summer cultivation. In the past two months, inspired by a call from the Communist Party, a new upsurge in agricultural production has been sweeping the countryside. A larger area of autumn crops has been sown than in any previous year. Vast areas of wasteland have been opened up. Double cropping has increased through meticulous interplanting.

Compared with the past when any natural adversity inevitably brought death by starvation to hundreds of thousands of peasants and forced still more thousands to flee their homes—there can be no doubt the people's communes have proved themselves to be a powerful means in the hands of the peasants to throw back the onslaughts of nature.

Along with the consolidation of the people's communes, there has also been considerable progress in the mechanization of agriculture. More



Meeting in the Field  
Sketch by Kao Che-min

tractors, pumping equipment, agricultural machinery, small water power stations and water mills have been provided. Since last winter, 110 experimental rural mechanization bases have been established throughout the country.

### Small Chemical Plants Grow Up

Visiting an urban commune workshop in Peking today, you are likely to find yourself in the seemingly unlikely situation of stepping right into a tree-shaded courtyard. There, in the environs of a former residential

house and amidst stacks of jars, crucibles and other makeshift tools, women in overalls are working with concentration and assurance. Yesterday's housewives are today's competent makers of basic chemicals, fertilizer or insecticides!

This, in embryo, is one of the myriad baby chemical plants mushrooming everywhere. Working with simple equipment and using mostly waste liquids, gas and other discarded materials of urban industry for raw materials they are turning out ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate, D.D.T., sulphuric acid, soda, caustic soda, acetone and a host of other chemicals.

The chemical industry has lost its mystery for our working people. In 1958, soon after the rural people's communes were set up, a mass campaign was launched by the peasants to make fertilizer and insecticides by indigenous methods. Early this year, when urbanites were establishing people's communes, they too went into this field in a big way. Inspired by the Party's "walking on two legs" policy and supported by the larger factories, the colleges and enterprises — which provided material and technical help as well as experienced workers and technicians — these baby plants soon learnt to stand on their own feet and turn out up-to-standard products.

These swiftly spreading plants have immeasurably boosted production and stimulated the overall growth of the chemical industry. At the same time, their appearance brought about a radical change in its geographical distribution. Whereas previously the making of chemicals was confined to a few big plants in a few big cities, now 200 cities in over 20 provinces and autonomous regions have their own chemical plants. Hunan and Honan once depended on other provinces for their supplies of most chemicals. Now they make more than 400 varieties themselves.

Both industry and agriculture are the beneficiaries. In Kwangtung Province, the amount of chemical fertilizer produced in the first eight months of this year by small plants was more than 20 times the total output of the

province in the whole of last year. In the city of Kirin, northeast China, big chemical plants are using raw materials provided by the city's small plants to produce acetic acid and dye-stuffs. Textile, metallurgical, machine-building and light industrial plants in many other parts of the country have also set up such small workshops to meet their chemical needs.

### **Post and Telecommunications Cover Countryside**

With the establishment of the people's communes in its third year, a network of postal and telegraph services has emerged in our vast countryside. Every one of the 24,000 rural people's communes now boasts telephone service. 87 per cent of their production brigades can be reached by phone. These people's communes also operate their own post offices. Local postmen deliver the mail and newspapers and magazines to the homes of the peasants.

Gone are the days when China's rural hinterlands were inaccessible by post or telegraph; when telephone was unknown to the majority of the peasant population; when people in the countryside had to travel long distances to post letters!

These new conveniences are a boon to the cultural life of the villagers. But even more vital is its direct aid to rural production. In Honan's Changyuan, a radio weather forecast of a powerful gale sparked an immediate telephone conference through which timely warning was passed on to all 262 production brigades of the county's nine communes. Early preparations reduced damage to a minimum. In the boundless grasslands of Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang, the people's communes now communicate by telephone or radio advance warnings of rain or hailstorms to herdsmen grazing their flocks in outlying districts. It should be added that Sinkiang, which is three times the size of France, had only four postal and telegraph offices a decade ago!

### **W.F.T.U.'s 15th Birthday Saluted**

The cause of the international working class has always been close to the

hearts of the Chinese workers and people as a whole. Last week they warmly celebrated the World Federation of Trade Unions' 15th birthday.

In Peking, leaders of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, national and local unions and the city's workers rallied in mass tribute to the W.F.T.U.'s contributions to the defence of world peace, the struggle against imperialism and the extension of workers' solidarity. They pledged unyielding fidelity to the liberation cause of the oppressed nations and people.

Liu Chang-sheng, Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, addressed the rally. He pointed out that an excellent situation obtained for the emancipation struggle of the international working class. The workers of China and her people as a whole will, he pledged, always be faithful to the liberation cause of the oppressed nations and people and stand in the forefront of the struggle against imperialist aggression and for the defence of world peace. They will stand on the same front as the workers and people of other countries, encourage and support each other and struggle to the end for the victory of their common cause.

Liu Chang-sheng emphasized that Chinese workers and trade unions, imbued with the spirit of proletarian internationalism, have always taken a lively part in W.F.T.U. activities aimed at safeguarding fundamental working-class interests. He noted that in waging a resolute, head-on struggle against the aggressive moves and war provocations of the U.S.-led imperialist powers, the Chinese workers and people have made valuable contributions in the defence of Far Eastern and world peace. He said: Our support for the just struggles of the workers and people of Japan, Indonesia, Cuba, Congo, Algeria and the rest of Asia, Africa and Latin America will endure till victory is won.

The Peking rally provided in itself a living expression of international working-class solidarity. Addressed by trade union representatives from Indonesia, Japan, Kamerun, Argentina and Australia, it was attended by some 60 foreign guests.

# The Victory of the Chinese People's Revolutionary War Is the Victory of the Thought of Mao Tse-tung

by LIN PIAO

*Following is a translation of an article written on the occasion of the publication of the fourth volume of the "Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung" by Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of National Defence, and published in "Hongqi," No. 19, October 1, 1960.—Ed.*

THE long awaited fourth volume of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* has been published. It is a Marxist-Leninist summation of the experience gained in the victory of the great revolution of the Chinese people. The fourth volume includes the principal works written by Comrade Mao Tse-tung during the period of the Third Revolutionary Civil War. As is well known, this was a period in which the final decisive battle was fought between the revolutionary forces and the counter-revolutionary forces during the stage of the democratic revolution in China. During the first year of this historical period, the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung led the people of the whole country in carrying out the struggle, with great efforts and enormous patience, to prevent Chiang Kai-shek from unleashing civil war; they conducted peace talks with the Kuomintang several times, and tried to bring about social and political reforms in China by peaceful means. At the same time, they time and again pointed out the serious danger of Chiang Kai-shek plotting to launch civil war on a countrywide scale so that the people of the whole country, all the members of the Chinese Communist Party and the armies led by the Party were kept in a constant state of preparedness. Afterwards, when the Kuomintang reactionaries had torn up the "Truce Agreement" and the "Resolutions of the Political Consultative Conference" and imposed a countrywide civil war on the people, the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung resolutely led the people of the whole country in a victorious armed struggle. In less than four years, we wiped out Chiang Kai-shek's troops,

thoroughly smashed the reactionary Kuomintang rule, which was directly backed by U.S. imperialism and which represented the big landlords and the big bourgeoisie, and established a state of the people's democratic dictatorship, led by the proletariat and based on the worker-peasant alliance.

The victory of the Chinese revolution is the victory of Marxism-Leninism and the victory of the thought of Mao Tse-tung. Basing himself on the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, Comrade Mao Tse-tung creatively applied and developed Marxism-Leninism, and in the most resolute and most thoroughgoing proletarian revolutionary spirit and with the greatest ingenuity and dextrousness in the art of struggle, guided the whole Party and the people of the whole country to achieve a victory of great historic significance under complex conditions, involving twists and turns. It is beyond question that an earnest study of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's works during this period of history, like the study of all of his other works, will ensure the continuous advance of our socialist cause along the right path.

## I

AFTER conducting the extremely difficult and arduous War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression for eight years, the people of our country defeated Japanese imperialism, which was ferocious and strong, and so cleared away an extremely big obstacle to their liberation. Following the resolution, in the main, of the contradiction between the Chinese people and the Japanese aggressors, the contradiction between the Chinese people and U.S. imperialism and its running dog, the Kuomintang reactionaries, sharpened and developed to be the principal contradiction. Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out at that time: "A look at the picture of the whole situation shows that the stage of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression has ended and that internal struggle has now become the new development and the new task. Chiang Kai-



shek talks about 'building the country,' and from now on the struggle will be: build what sort of country? To build a new-democratic country of the broad masses of the people, led by the proletariat, or to build a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country under the dictatorship of the big landlords and big bourgeoisie? This will be a most complicated struggle. At present it takes the form of a struggle between Chiang Kai-shek trying to snatch the fruits of victory of the War of Resistance and ourselves opposing his attempts."\*

**T**HE Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung made a scientific analysis of the domestic and international situation following the victory of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression and the balance of forces between the enemy and ourselves and pointed out that in the light of the domestic and international situation at that time, and mainly as a result of the continuous upsurge of the struggle of the people throughout China against civil war and for peace, against autocracy and for democracy and against a national sell-out and for independence, there existed in the country the possibility for the emergence of a peaceful situation; at the same time they clear-headedly pointed out that the danger of civil war was very serious. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said that the course adopted by Chiang Kai-shek "is a course of launching civil war. Our course, the course of the people, is that we want no civil war. Those opposed to civil war are the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people only and, unfortunately, do not include Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang. Here one side is against fighting and the other is for it. If both were against it, there would not be any fighting at all. Now since only one side is against it, and since this side is not yet strong enough to stay the hand of the other side, the danger of civil war is extremely serious."\*\* The policy of our Party at that time was to strive for the best, namely, to strive for peace throughout the country; at the same time, to prepare for the worst, namely, to prepare to cope with a countrywide civil war unleashed by Chiang Kai-shek, and to place all our work on the basis of augmenting our own strength to cope with the worst eventuality.

Bent on dragging China back to the old road of semi-colonialism and semi-feudalism, the Kuomintang reactionaries had long been plotting and preparing to destroy the Chinese Communist Party and the revolutionary forces of the people. During the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, they had already followed the policy of passively resisting Japanese aggression, actively opposing the Communists, preserving their own strength and preparing for civil war. After the Japanese sur-

\* "The Situation and Our Policy After the Victory of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression."

\*\* Ibid.

render, they went further in putting themselves under the wing of U.S. imperialism; they worked treacherously to destroy the Chinese Communist Party and the revolutionary forces of the people and wrest from the hands of the people the fruits of victory of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, and attempted to unleash a countrywide civil war in contravention of the peaceful aspirations of the people throughout the country. But both the domestic and international situation following the victory of the War of Resistance made them feel that there would still be a host of difficulties if they wanted to unleash the countrywide civil war immediately. They saw that after eight years of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, the strength of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Liberation Army had grown immensely, and that it was a strength which had to be reckoned with. The Chinese Communist Party's stand for peace and against civil war was exerting an ever-increasing influence throughout the country. The voice of the people in the Kuomintang-controlled areas calling for peace and opposing civil war, demanding democracy and opposing autocracy was growing louder and louder. Internationally, the broad masses of the people in various countries were dissatisfied with the reactionary forces in China and disapproved of Chiang Kai-shek's policies; they expressed sympathy with the Chinese people's struggle for peace and democracy. In a word, on the one hand, those who opposed civil war in China, opposed Chiang Kai-shek's autocracy and stood for peace and democracy, were not confined to the people in our liberated areas, they included also the broad masses of the people in the Kuomintang-controlled areas and the broad masses of the people throughout the world. On the other hand, because the main forces of the Kuomintang army, in evading the fight to resist Japanese aggression had been stationed far to the rear in southwest and northwest China, time was required to transport these main forces to the fronts for civil war, to bring the big cities and key communication lines under their renewed control, to take over all the equipment of the Japanese troops which had invaded China and to incorporate all the puppet armies into their own forces and to complete the various preparations needed for attacking the liberated areas. In these circumstances, the Kuomintang reactionaries, with the backing of U.S. imperialism, pretended to agree with the peaceful aspirations of the people, made "peaceful" gestures and conducted negotiations with the Chinese Communist Party, while the U.S. reactionary elements came forward to carry out a so-called "mediation for peace" between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. At the same time, under cover of these negotiations and the so-called "mediation for peace," they issued secret orders for "the armed suppression of Communists," stepped up their preparations for war and incessantly launched local military offensives against the liberated areas at times and places they deemed favourable. Facts proved that the "peace" manoeuvres of the Kuomintang reac-

tionaries were nothing but plots and were a sort of stalling tactics. Approximately during the twelve months following the conclusion of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, the Kuomintang reactionaries, relying on direct participation and aid in other forms by the U.S. air force and navy, seized and occupied nearly all the big cities and key communication lines throughout the country and transported a million troops to the fronts for attacks on the liberated areas. The reactionary Chiang Kai-shek clique and U.S. imperialism thought that by using these "peace" tricks they could hoodwink the people throughout the country and lull the Chinese Communist Party and thus wipe out China's revolutionary forces at one stroke. But their rosy calculations proved all wrong. Under the leadership of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese Communist Party had long since become highly mature politically; Chiang Kai-shek could never realize his dream of restaging his counter-revolutionary coup of 1927.

**I**N coping with the counter-revolutionary two-tactics of the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries in playing "peace" tricks and preparing countrywide civil war, our Party adopted revolutionary two-tactics and conducted a "tit-for-tat" struggle against them. The Party, on the one hand, led the people of the whole country in a struggle by peaceful means to expose the "peace" fraud of the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries so as not to be taken in by their "peace" snares, and on the other, maintained sharp vigilance at all times, made full preparations and developed and expanded the people's forces so as to be able to deal crushing blows to Chiang Kai-shek through a war of self-defence when he launched a military offensive.

After the victory of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, our Party and the people of the whole country waged an extremely complicated struggle to halt civil war and win peace. On August 16, 1945 our Party put forward to the Kuomintang clique a six-point proposal for halting the civil war and on August 25 of the same year issued the three great slogans of peace, democracy and unity. The Chinese Communist Party on several occasions conducted peace talks with the Kuomintang and Comrade Mao Tse-tung even went personally to Chungking to enter into patient negotiations with Chiang Kai-shek, with the result that the two parties reached a peace agreement. Afterwards, thanks to the joint efforts of the Chinese Communist Party, various democratic parties and groups, and the people of the whole country, the Kuomintang was compelled to sign a "truce agreement," convene a political consultative conference, and adopted at the conference five agreements concerning the programme for peaceful national reconstruction, reorganization of the Kuomintang government, and so on. During the negotiations, our Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung never ceased reminding the people of the whole country that acceptance of peace talks by the reactiona-

ries by no means indicated that they were really "laying down the cleaver and becoming buddhas overnight" but that they were trying, through peace talks, to achieve their end of eliminating the revolutionary forces. As peace talks were a serious class struggle, we must carry out such struggle flexibly while adhering to the stand of safeguarding the people's revolutionary interests, and co-ordinate the peace talks closely with the struggle of the broad masses. To make the talks fruitful, we made certain concessions in line with the principle that they did not harm the fundamental interests of the people, and this was necessary. These concessions won for our Party political initiative and the sympathy of world public opinion as well as of middle-of-the-roaders at home and at the same time were conducive to exposing the Kuomintang reactionaries' plot for civil war before the eyes of the masses of the people.

During the negotiations with the Kuomintang, our Party never abandoned the people's armed forces, nor slackened its revolutionary vigilance. As soon as the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries launched a local offensive against the liberated areas, we hit back in self-defence, wiping out the offensive enemy troops resolutely and unreservedly, thoroughly and completely. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: the result of the talks between our Party and the Kuomintang "is that the Kuomintang has agreed to a policy of peace and unity. That's fine. If the Kuomintang starts civil war again, it will prove itself wrong in the eyes of the whole nation and the whole world, and we shall be all the more justified in waging a war of self-defence to smash its attack. Now that the 'Double Tenth Agreement' has been concluded, our job is to insist on its fulfilment, see that the Kuomintang honours it, and keep on striving for peace. If they want to fight, we will finish them off completely. This is how things will be: if they launch an attack, we shall give them satisfaction by wiping out their forces. We shall give them partial satisfaction by wiping out part of their forces, more satisfaction by wiping out more and complete satisfaction by wiping out all. Since China's problems are complicated, our minds must also work in a somewhat complicated way. If the other fellow starts fighting, we shall fight back, but then we shall be fighting in order to win peace. Peace will not come unless we strike a hard blow at the reactionaries who dare attack the liberated areas."\*

**T**O halt civil war and win peace, we not only stood for peace talks but actually conducted them with the Kuomintang reactionaries. However, we always understood clear-headedly that the achieving of internal peace and victory in the people's revolution could not rely on peace talks but must rely on revolutionary struggle by the masses of the people. In August 1945, on the eve of the talks between the Kuomintang and the Communist

\*"On the Chungking Talks."



Party, Comrade Mao Tse-tung warned all the comrades of the Party: "You should in no case count on such talks or hope that the Kuomintang will show you kindness, because it never will; you must rely on your own strength, on giving correct guidance to action and on brotherly unity within the Party and cordial relations with the people."\* Comrade Mao Tse-tung also said: "It should always be borne in mind that the ending of the ten-year civil war and the repulse of the three anti-Communist onslaughts and numerous other provocations during the War of Resistance (up to Chiang Kai-shek's recent invasion of the southern part of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region), did not occur because Chiang Kai-shek was strong, but on the contrary, because, relatively speaking, Chiang Kai-shek was not strong enough, while the Communist Party and the people were strong. The ten-year civil war was stopped not as a result of the appeals made by people throughout the country who desired peace and feared war (such as the former 'League for Banning Civil War'), but as a result of the demand by arms of the Chinese Communist Party and of the Northeastern Army and the Northwestern Army under Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Hu-cheng. The three anti-Communist onslaughts and countless other provocations were repulsed, not through endless concessions and submissions by the Communist Party, but because the Party resolutely adopted a just attitude of self-defence: 'we will not attack unless attacked; if attacked, we will certainly hit back.'\*\* The experience gained in the many years past proved that the only correct way of preventing the Kuomintang reactionaries from starting civil war was to organize the people's forces to fight them. Had we thought of altering their policy of civil war, autocracy and betraying the country by relying on talks and did not rouse and organize with a free hand the broad masses of the people in resolute struggle against the enemy; and had we, in the course of the talks with the Kuomintang reactionaries, shown credulity towards them and slackened our vigilance, without paying much attention to developing and expanding the people's forces, then we would not only have been unable to defeat the enemy but would have put ourselves in an exceedingly dangerous plight. To rouse the masses with a free hand, to expand the people's forces, and under the leadership of our Party, to defeat the aggressors and build a new China—this was the principle laid down by the Party's Seventh National Congress. To carry out thoroughly this principle, following the victory of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression, we, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, undertook the work of consolidating and expanding the various liberated areas, the most important of which was to train soldiers, reduce land rents and develop production. It was precisely be-

\* "On Peace Talks with the Kuomintang—Circular of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party."

\*\* "On a Statement Made by Chiang Kai-shek's Spokesman."

cause we had done all this in earnest and achieved good results that once the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries forced the countrywide civil war upon the people, we were strong enough to smash completely the attack of the Kuomintang reactionaries by a war of self-defence.

## II

IN July 1946, having completed the preparations for his offensive by setting up a "peace" smokescreen, and with immense support from U.S. imperialism and under its instigation, the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek clique perfidiously tore up the "Truce Agreement" and the "Resolutions of the Political Consultative Conference," put 1,600,000 troops into the field, and launched an all-out offensive against the liberated areas in northeastern, central, eastern and northern China, thus starting civil war on a scale unprecedented in Chinese history. In the early days of the war the situation was an extremely serious one for the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people. At that time, the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek clique had a total military strength of over four million men, held areas with a population of over 300 million, and controlled all of the country's big cities and most of the railway lines; it had taken over all the equipment of the one million aggressive Japanese troops in China and had, in particular, obtained large quantities of arms and equipment and economic aid from U.S. imperialism. On the other hand, the People's Liberation Army's strength at the time was less than one-third that of the Kuomintang troops. Its forces were cut off from each other in more than ten base areas, its weapons and equipment were poor, and it had no foreign aid. The liberated areas had a population of only a little over 100 million and, in the greater part of these areas, the reactionary feudal forces had not been cleaned out, the work of land reform was only beginning and the rear had not yet been consolidated. In these circumstances, the Kuomintang reactionaries were filled with overweening arrogance, acted as if nobody on earth could beat them, and loudly proclaimed that they would wipe out the People's Liberation Army in a matter of three to six months.

In this situation where the enemy had military superiority while we were in an inferior position, could we repulse the attacks of the Kuomintang reactionaries and defeat them? What would be the prospects of the war? At that time, there were some among the broad masses of the people and even within our Party and our army, who had doubts and anxieties. Some well-intentioned friends at home and abroad were also worried about us. At this critical juncture, on the basis of a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the enemy's strength and ours, Comrade Mao Tse-tung put forward the thesis that all reactionaries are paper tigers. He said: "All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, they are frightening, but in reality they don't amount to much. From the long-term point of view, it is the people who really have great strength, and not

the reactionaries.”\* Like a beacon, this brilliant thesis of Comrade Mao Tse-tung’s illuminated the road of our advance. It ideologically armed our entire Party and army, inspired and strengthened the confidence of the people throughout the country in victory over the Kuomintang reactionaries, and swept away the fear that some people had of U.S. imperialism and the Kuomintang reactionaries and their pessimism regarding the future of the revolution. The course of the war and its outcome fully confirmed the correctness of this thesis of Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

**A**LTHOUGH the reactionary Kuomintang clique enjoyed military superiority at that time, although they had the backing of U.S. imperialism which they considered to be “extraordinarily powerful” and “unrivalled in the world” and which had the atom bomb in its possession, yet there was a fatal weakness which they could never overcome, that is, they represented the rotten, moribund classes of the big landlords and big bourgeoisie, and the war they were waging was an unjust, counter-revolutionary war aimed at selling out the country and enslaving the people. They could find no justification for their war, they run counter to the will of the people, and could not win the people’s support, thus driving themselves into utter political isolation. So-called “aid” from U.S. imperialism was designed to turn the Kuomintang-controlled areas into a colony of U.S. imperialism. This all the more aroused hatred for U.S. imperialism and the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries among the people there. China’s big landlord and big bourgeois classes, represented by the four big families of Chiang Kai-shek, T.V. Soong, H.H. Kung and the Chen brothers, knew no limit in imposing exorbitant taxes and levies on the people and sucking their blood, thus hurling the masses into an abyss of misery and bringing them endless suffering; in this way, they pushed the people daily onto the road of revolution. Insurmountable contradictions existed between the officers and men of the Kuomintang army, between its higher and lower ranks, between its various cliques, and between itself and the people, and as the war developed, these contradictions daily grew sharper.

The situation as regards the People’s Liberation Army was just the reverse. Despite its temporary inferiority in equipment and numerical strength, it enjoyed absolute superiority politically. Representing the interests of the proletariat and the masses of the people, waging a just, revolutionary war, fighting in self-defence and for China’s peace, democracy and independence, we commanded the sympathy and support of the masses of the people. The people of the whole country put their hopes in the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese People’s Liberation Army, in the victory of the revolutionary war. Enduring and overcoming numerous hardships and difficul-

ties, the broad masses of the people adopted various means to support and work in co-ordination with the operations of the People’s Liberation Army. Led and cultivated by the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the People’s Liberation Army had a high degree of political consciousness and an indomitable will to fight. Every commander and fighter knew what they were fighting for and for whom, and the officers and men, the higher ranks and the lower, were united to a man. We relied mainly on this political superiority in overcoming difficulties and defeating the enemy. We recognized the fact that the enemy’s superiority in military strength would play a certain role and that aeroplanes, guns, tanks and so on would exert a certain strength, and we must deal with all these seriously in our fighting, but we knew that the enemy’s retrograde political acts and his unpopularity constituted a fatal wound which he could never cure. “Chiang Kai-shek’s military superiority is only temporary and can play only a temporary role and likewise the aid from U.S. imperialism can play only a temporary role, while the anti-popular character of Chiang Kai-shek’s war and the feeling of the people are factors that will play a constant role; it is precisely here that the People’s Liberation Army enjoys superiority. Patriotic, just and revolutionary in character, the war waged by the People’s Liberation Army is bound to receive the support of the whole nation. This is the political foundation for victory over Chiang Kai-shek.”\* This penetrating analysis and great foresight by Comrade Mao Tse-tung gave tremendous inspiration to the whole Party, the whole army and the whole people, so that, at times when the sky became overcast, we were able to see that the darkness would soon end and that the light of the dawn showed ahead.

**I**N order to defeat the U.S.-Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries, Comrade Mao Tse-tung further taught us that, while slighting the enemy strategically, we should take full account of him tactically. In other words, judged from their essence, from a long-term point of view and appraising the situation as a whole, imperialism and all reactionaries must be taken for what they really are, namely paper tigers, and we must dare to struggle against them and dare to seize victory. But in every specific struggle, we should also see the other side of the enemy—that he is a living, iron and real tiger, capable of eating up people. Therefore, in each particular situation, in each military action, we must exercise caution, pay serious attention to the art of struggle, and adopt suitable forms of struggle and methods of fighting according to time, place and conditions, so that we can isolate the enemy and wipe him out step by step. In the Third Revolutionary Civil War, our army resolutely carried out these directives of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, thus possessing firm confidence in defeating the Kuomintang reactionaries and quickly bringing about a change in the war situation in our favour.

\* “Interview with Anna Louise Strong, American Correspondent.”

\* “The Present Situation and Our Tasks.”

In the early days of the war, we were operating on interior lines; the enemy was acting on the strategic offensive while our army was standing in the strategic defensive. However, after eight months of bitter fighting, our army succeeded in forcing Chiang Kai-shek to abandon his all-out offensive and limit himself to so-called attacks on key points on the two flanks of the war front, that is, Shantung and northern Shensi. These attacks were again quickly smashed. At the close of the first year of the war, our army had already annihilated ninety-seven and a half enemy brigades (a monthly average of eight brigades), and our own regular army had been expanded from 1,200,000 men to two million men. This victory dealt a telling blow to the enemy, caused profound defeatist feelings to crop up throughout the enemy camp, lifted the hearts of the people of the whole country, and laid the foundation for the complete annihilation of the enemy forces by our army and the winning of final victory. Thus a tremendous change took place in the war situation. Chiang Kai-shek's reactionary army, which had lost huge numbers of its effectives, had to shift from strategic offensive to strategic defensive, while the People's Liberation Army switched over from strategic defensive to strategic offensive. Meanwhile, the people's revolutionary movement in the Kuomintang-controlled areas had also made great headway. At the end of May 1947, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out: "There are now two battlefronts in China. On the first battlefront there is the fight between Chiang Kai-shek's invading troops and the People's Liberation Army. On the second battlefront, which has now been formed, a sharp struggle is being waged between the great, just movement of the students and the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek government." "The Chiang Kai-shek government, which has made itself the enemy of the entire people, now finds itself besieged by the entire people."\*

AT the beginning of the second year of the war, the People's Liberation Army shifted to operations on exterior lines. The basic task of the year's operations was to launch a countrywide counter-offensive, that is, to send our main forces to fight on the exterior lines, carry the war into the Kuomintang-controlled areas, and wipe out enemy troops in large numbers on the exterior lines, thus completely shattering the Kuomintang's counter-revolutionary strategic principles of continuing to carry the war into the liberated areas to further destroy and exhaust our manpower and material resources there and make it impossible for us to fight a protracted war. Part of the operational task of our army that year was to keep up interior-line operations with part of its main forces and the numerous local armed units, wipe out the enemy troops on the interior lines, recover lost towns and villages and fight in co-ordination with the operations on the exterior lines. By the end of 1947, the war was being

\* "The Chiang Kai-shek Government Is Besieged by the Whole People."

waged chiefly not in the liberated areas but in the Kuomintang-controlled areas, and the main forces of the People's Liberation Army had already fought into the Kuomintang-controlled areas. At this time Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that the Chinese people's revolutionary war had reached a turning point. He said: "This marks a turning point in history. It is the point at which Chiang Kai-shek's 20-year counter-revolutionary rule turns from expansion to extinction. It is also the point at which imperialist rule in China, now over a hundred years old, turns from expansion to extinction."\*

WHEN the war went into November 1948, that is, almost two and a half years after U.S. imperialism had backed Chiang Kai-shek in launching the countrywide civil war, a fundamental change took place in the war situation: the enemy's total strength had dwindled to 2,900,000 men as a result of continuous annihilation by our army, while the total strength of the People's Liberation Army had grown to more than three million. Not only had our army long surpassed the enemy in quality, but it now surpassed him in numerical strength too. As soon as our army's all-round superiority emerged, the stage of the decisive battle between the enemy and ourselves began. The great victories of the Huai-Hai and Peiping-Tientsin campaigns followed on the heels of the Liaosi-Shenyang campaign, and we wiped out as many as 1,500,000 of Chiang Kai-shek's crack forces in these three campaigns. By now the troops of the Kuomintang reactionaries had basically disintegrated, and their reactionary regime had in the main collapsed. Unprecedented changes took place in the balance of class forces in China. Those who had been under the influence and control of the reactionary Kuomintang regime now came over to the side of the revolution in ever larger groups. In April 1949, following Comrade Mao Tse-tung's directive for a countrywide advance, the People's Liberation Army embarked on a great, all-out march on an unprecedented scale towards the vast areas which had not yet been liberated; they speedily wiped out the reactionary Kuomintang troops which obstinately continued their resistance, and liberated Suiyuan, Changsha, Kunming, western Szechuan, Sinkiang, Tibet and other areas by peaceful means. Our great motherland thus achieved her regeneration by shattering the fetters of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism.

And so this is the dialectics of history: Although new-born forces are very weak and small and are in an inferior position at the beginning, they will ultimately triumph over the decaying forces that are superficially strong and hold a superior position. That the new-born supersedes the decaying is a law of the development of nature and of the development of society too. It is a law independent of human will, and naturally, also independent of the will of U.S. imperialism and the Chiang

\* "The Present Situation and Our Tasks."



Kai-shek reactionaries. They made a vain attempt to reverse the wheel of history through a counter-revolutionary war, but the result was that "they lifted a stone only to have their own toes crushed." The Chiang Kai-shek regime, the last autocratic dynasty in China, sank like a wrecked ship in the storm of the people's revolution. U.S. imperialism, which supplied money and guns to Chiang Kai-shek, tried to boost his morale, suggested various stratagems to him and even intervened in person, received a substantial number of blows from the iron fists of the Chinese people and then fled from the Chinese mainland with its tail between its legs.

### III

**T**HE great victory of the Third Revolutionary Civil War was the result of the protracted struggle waged on all fronts by the whole Party and the people throughout the country, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung; it was primarily the result of the use of revolutionary arms to wage a heroic fight against counter-revolutionary arms. How, then, did Comrade Mao Tse-tung lead the People's Liberation Army in defeating the powerful enemy, swallowing him up bit by bit and hurling him down from his superior position to one of inferiority and ultimately to his final destruction?

In this period Comrade Mao Tse-tung creatively developed the Marxist-Leninist strategic and tactical ideas of a people's revolutionary war on the basis of a comprehensive analysis of the prevailing situation and the rich experience gained in the revolutionary wars fought under the leadership of the Party. The famous ten major military principles laid down by him are the most exhaustive and scientific generalization of the operational methods of our army. Comrade Mao Tse-tung not only worked out the correct strategic and tactical principles, but from beginning to end gave concrete leadership and direction to our army's strategical planning and major campaigns, enabling it to win victory after victory under extremely difficult conditions.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung laid down the correct operational principle — "make it our chief aim to wipe out the enemy's effectives, not to hold or seize a city or place."\* This principle played a decisive role in turning the scale in the war as a whole, forcing the enemy to change from the strategic offensive to the strategic defensive and enabling our army to turn from the strategic defensive to the strategic offensive. Relying on their superiority in numbers and equipment, the enemy forces at the outset of the war launched large-scale offensives against us on all fronts with huge numbers of troops, trying to force our army to take up a frontal, positional defence and seeking decisive battles with our main forces. In these circumstances, our army resolutely implemented Comrade Mao Tse-tung's directive and, instead of taking up a frontal, positional defence, carried out large-scale mobile warfare against the enemy, took the initiative to avoid the brunt of the enemy attacks, moved to his flanks and annihilated him piecemeal while on the

move. Our army was thus freed from the passive position of being beaten, gained the initiative and was able to concentrate its forces to a great extent and to achieve a superiority of strength in every local operation. The enemy forces, on the contrary, employed tremendous strength from the very beginning to invade and occupy many cities and places; this not only cost them a certain number of casualties, but also compelled them to leave huge forces to garrison these cities and places, with the result that their power to attack was weakened, and from being originally in a strategically offensive position, they were thrown into the difficult passive position of being beaten. In just a year after the beginning of the war, the second-line forces of the enemy were already exhausted; 1,120,000 enemy troops were wiped out, though they had occupied 105 cities in the liberated areas. At that time, the enemy had lost its power to take strategic offensive and was forced on to strategic defensive, while our army turned from the strategic defensive to the strategic offensive. Of course, for our army to make it its chief aim the wiping out of the enemy's effectives, did not mean the casual giving up of any cities or places. Even in the stage of the strategic defensive, our army firmly defended or captured every place where the balance of forces between the enemy and ourselves permitted and which was important for a campaign or tactically important. After our army turned to the strategic offensive, as a result of the change in the balance of forces between the enemy and ourselves, the improvement in our army's tactics in attacking enemy fortified positions and the establishment and strengthening of our artillery and engineering corps, positional warfare for the storming of fortified enemy positions to take enemy cities became gradually important, and gradually became the principal operational method. Consequently, in the second year of the war, our army not only went on to wipe out more than 1,520,000 enemy troops, but also recovered or liberated 164 cities. Facts proved that the implementation of the operational principles laid down by Comrade Mao Tse-tung could both achieve the aim of wiping out large numbers of enemy troops and accomplish the task of holding or taking cities and other places.

**I**N accordance with his principle of "mustering an overwhelming force to wipe out the enemy piecemeal," Comrade Mao Tse-tung propounded the operational method of a war of annihilation whereby in every campaign or battle, a force two, three, four and sometimes even five or six times the enemy's strength should be used to surround the enemy and every possible effort be made to wipe him out completely and leave him no loophole for escape, as it was better to cut off one of the enemy's fingers than to hurt all ten of them. This operational method had to be applied not only to the planning of a campaign, but also to tactical dispositions. The use of this operational method by our army dealt a mortal blow to the enemy who lacked second-line strength. When the enemy was annihilated by our army, he lost both his men and equipment completely. If the unit wiped out was a brigade, his strength was reduced by one brigade; if it was a regiment, his strength was reduced by one regiment. It was very difficult for him to replenish or re-establish his strength in time. Moreover, the bulk of the enemy troops became demoralized when a part of them

\* "The Present Situation and Our Tasks."

was wiped out. So the enemy immediately fell into a state of confusion and consternation the moment he was engaged by our army. This created the favourable situation in which our army was assured of victory in every battle and was sure to annihilate the enemy whenever we surrounded him. Because of the adoption of this operational method, our army, though it was on the whole in an inferior position (numerically), was in an absolutely superior position in every local operation, in every campaign or battle; it could fight and decide the outcome of a campaign or a battle quickly and, after wiping out one section of the enemy, immediately turn to wipe out another. The constant victories won by our army added to its high morale and increasingly lifted the hearts of the people. And the adoption of this operational method enabled our army to replenish and supply itself with manpower and material mainly from the front. It is well known that in addition to relying on the enthusiastic volunteering of new recruits by the masses of the people in the liberated areas, the People's Liberation Army, at that time, also took in large numbers of soldiers liberated from the Kuomintang army; as regards arms, ammunition and equipment, they were taken from the enemy to an even greater extent. Fighting a war of annihilation played an extremely important role in the replenishment of manpower and supply of equipment for our army. So, as the war developed, with the continuous addition of minor victories into major victories, through the process of proceeding from quantitative to qualitative change, our army transformed its partial superiority into total superiority and ultimately wiped out the enemy completely. In the Third Revolutionary Civil War, the massive military structure of the Kuomintang reactionaries was thus demolished brick by brick and tile by tile until, finally, its foundations were also uprooted.

**I**T must be mentioned here that Comrade Mao Tse-tung has always worked out and employed different strategies and tactics in a flexible way, in accordance with developments and changes in the situation. As indicated above, some of the military principles laid down by Comrade Mao Tse-tung did not remain unchanged in their concrete application throughout the entire course of the war, but constantly developed along with the changing situation. In the autumn and winter of 1948 when a fundamental change in our favour occurred in the balance of forces between the enemy and ourselves and in the war situation throughout the country, Comrade Mao Tse-tung seized in good time this opportunity for strategic decisive battles, correctly determined the direction of the decisive battles and organized the three major campaigns of Liaosi-Shenyang, Huai-Hai and Peiping-Tientsin. Throughout the course of these campaigns Comrade Mao Tse-tung not only laid down correct operational principles in each case, but in a comprehensive way applied and developed our army's military principles of the earlier period of the war and raise its operational skill to unprecedented heights, using superb military art to closely combine the annihilation of the enemy's effectives with the capture of cities and other places, the mustering of a superior force to wipe out the enemy forces piecemeal with the total elimination of the enemy's powerful army corps, and large-scale mobile warfare with positional warfare. Judged by their tremendous scale and the enormous number of

enemy troops annihilated, these three great campaigns were not only unprecedented in Chinese military history but rare even in world military history.

After the three major campaigns of Liaosi-Shenyang, Huai-Hai and Peiping-Tientsin, Comrade Mao Tse-tung set forth three different patterns for dealing with the remnant Kuomintang troops more than one million strong. One was the Tientsin pattern, which meant dealing with the enemy through battle. The second was the Peiping pattern, which meant forcing the enemy troops to be reorganized into the People's Liberation Army by peaceful means. The third was the Suiyuan pattern, which meant deliberately keeping intact a part of the Kuomintang troops for later reorganization after we had annihilated the main enemy forces. Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out at that time that in the first place we had to pay attention to and be prepared for dealing with the enemy through battle and must not in the least slacken our determination to fight or harbour any idea of underestimating the enemy. At the same time, the application of the two other patterns was also a process of struggle; it by no means implied that the question could be settled without struggle. In the final analysis, the counter-revolutionary vestiges and political influence among these troops had to be liquidated. It would be a long-term, arduous task to transform these old troops. It was precisely due to our resolute implementation of the above-mentioned directives of Comrade Mao Tse-tung that, in the latter period of the war, our army was able to sweep forward so swiftly and many regions were peacefully liberated.

**T**HESSE ideas of Comrade Mao Tse-tung on strategy and tactics could be put into effect because they were based on a people's army and a people's war. Although the enemy was familiar with these operational methods of our army, and although the Chiang Kai-shek generals and the U.S. military personnel in China attempted in every possible way to find counter-measures, all their efforts were in vain. For example, in order to deal with our army's tactics of mustering a superior force to annihilate the enemy forces piecemeal, Chiang Kai-shek racked his brain in employing the tactics of so-called "heavy concentration and simultaneous advance," the tactics of using large operational formations whereby five to six brigades or even up to twelve or thirteen brigades were concentrated at a time, trying hard not to expose their weaknesses and vainly hoping to make it impossible for our army to "swallow them up" or "gnaw away at them." However, all these efforts failed to save the enemy from defeat. When the enemy employed these tactics, our army, taking advantage of its weakness in leaving its rear poorly defended, advanced to the rear of the enemy forces and annihilated them in large numbers there. Facts have proved that no anti-popular army can possibly employ or counter the strategy and tactics that are based on a people's army and a people's war. These can only be employed by a people's army and in a people's revolutionary war.

Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the People's Liberation Army organized effective revolutionary political work. During the Third Revolutionary Civil War, in accordance with Comrade Mao Tse-tung's directive, a new type of campaign to consolidate



the army was universally carried out. This consisted in airing sufferings in the old society and carrying out three check-ups (of class origin, performance of duty and fighting spirit); and three forms of democracy, namely, military democracy, political democracy and economic democracy were put into effect within the army. This greatly raised the level of the class consciousness of the commanders and fighters, strengthened the unity between officers and men, between the higher and lower ranks and between the army and the people, and enhanced the fighting determination of the commanders and fighters so that they were able to defeat the enemy in battle through their collective wisdom and efforts, fighting bravely and tenaciously like one man, and having no fear of sacrifices or difficulties.

**I**N order to win victory in the war, the Chinese Communist Party engaged in a tremendous work of mobilizing and organizing the people. First of all, a vigorous land reform movement was launched in the liberated areas. The broad masses of poverty-stricken peasants received land, and their revolutionary enthusiasm and initiative soared to unprecedented heights. Large numbers of young and middle-aged people vied with each other to join the army and rushed to the front. The People's Liberation Army thus grew in strength rapidly. The militia forces, which were formed by the whole people, engaged in extensive guerrilla warfare in the enemy's rear, giving great aid to the People's Liberation Army and co-ordinating with its operations. At the same time, the national democratic united front led by the Party throughout the country developed on an unprecedented scale and became more consolidated than ever before. People in the Chiang Kai-shek-controlled areas, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, launched a mammoth mass movement against civil war, hunger, persecution and U.S. interference in China's internal affairs. These struggles were effectively co-ordinated with the armed struggle waged by the army and people of the liberated areas and helped to isolate the traitorous Chiang Kai-shek clique to the greatest extent. The combination of extensive mass movements and revolutionary armed struggle constituted the most important guarantee for our triumph over the enemy.

The experience of the Third Revolutionary Civil War once again proves that given correct leadership and by waging a really hard fight, the revolutionary people are bound to triumph eventually in war no matter how strong the enemy or how frightful the weapons in his hand. Of course, revolution is not all plain sailing and victory cannot be won hands down. In the course of the revolution, we must surmount all kinds of unimaginable difficulties; we must have the determination and steadfastness to surmount difficulties and stand the test of ordeals when we meet with setbacks and failures. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has always taught us to do the hardest work, rather giving more thought to difficulties than trying to gain easy success. It is inconceivable that all the reactionaries will, of their own accord, fall to their knees overnight. He said, "Our cadres must clear their minds of all ideas of winning easy victory through lucky accidents without waging a hard and sustained struggle and paying the price in blood

and sweat.<sup>112</sup> We admit difficulties, analyse them and have the courage to struggle against them. Nor do we fear setbacks or failures. Certain partial setbacks and failures are always unavoidable during the struggle. The question that matters is that one should know well how to draw lessons and temper one's self into a more steadfast and mature person. Only through protracted, hard and sustained struggle and the use of correct strategy and tactics will it be possible to gradually change the balance of forces between the enemy and ourselves. It is unrealistic to attempt to swallow the enemy up all at once. Only by one battle after another will it be possible to whittle down the strength of the reactionaries bit by bit and eliminate them at last. Only through hard fighting will it be possible to build up and augment the revolutionary forces bit by bit, and steel and enhance them gradually. This is the way the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, led by the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, passed, within not a very long period, from military inferiority to superiority, wiped out the enemy and won victory.

#### IV

**T**HE victory of the great revolution of the Chinese people was a great victory of historic world significance which further changed the face of the East and of the world, following the victory of the October Revolution in Russia and that of the world's anti-fascist war. The winning of this victory was of course inseparable from the international and domestic situation of the time. It was unimaginable that this victory could have been won without the victory of the anti-fascist war waged by the people of the world with the Soviet Union as the main force, without the revolutionary forces accumulated by the Chinese people in the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression and during the protracted struggles before it. However, the objective situation provided only a possibility for victory in the revolution; full recognition of this possibility and transforming it into reality by organizing the broad masses of the people to carry out an extraordinarily arduous struggle depended on the correct ideas and the correct line which guided the revolution. The fact that the Chinese people were able to win this great victory in good time was due to the guidance of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's correct revolutionary line.

The experience of the Third Revolutionary Civil War proves that no matter how much revolutionaries may hope for peaceful development of the revolution, the reactionary rulers never sit idle when the revolution touches their fundamental interests and they are inevitably the first to resort to force. Therefore, whether the desire for peace can be fulfilled depends not on us, but on the ruling class of the time. It would have been impossible to win victory in the revolution if, when the enemy took up the sword and thrust it against us, we demonstrated weakness and gave way, did not dare to "pay him back in his own coin," and did not dare to wipe out completely his armed forces and all the other instruments of violence of the state. The Chinese people have learnt a bitter lesson on the question of armed struggle. When it was still in its in-

\* "Build Stable Base Areas in the Northeast."



fancy, that is, during the period of the First Revolutionary Civil War between 1925 and 1927, our Party, then under the right opportunist leadership of Chen Tu-hsiu, had an insufficient understanding of the nature of the class enemy and the significance of armed struggle, and thus left the leadership of the Northern Expeditionary Army completely in the hands of Chiang Kai-shek — the right wing of the Kuomintang. Consequently, when the reactionary Chiang Kai-shek clique staged their counter-revolutionary coup d'état in 1927, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people were unable to carry out effective counter-attacks against the enemy's brutal massacres and, as a result, all the rights already won by the people were completely lost and the vigorous great revolution ended in failure. The sanguinary lesson of 1927 opened our eyes to the utterly ruthless and extremely insidious class nature of the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries who represented the big landlord and big bourgeois classes; it gave us a profound understanding of the necessity of opposing armed counter-revolution with armed revolution. From that time onward, the Chinese people took up arms and carried out protracted and arduous armed struggles against the Kuomintang reactionaries. Summing up the experience of the Third Revolutionary Civil War at the Eighth National Congress of the Party, Comrade Liu Shao-chi pointed out: "when the people were compelled to take up arms, they were completely justified in doing so. To have opposed the people taking up arms and demanded that they submit to the attacking enemy would have been to follow an opportunist line. Here, the question of following a revolutionary line or an opportunist line became a major issue involving the question whether our 600 million people should or should not capture political power when conditions were ripe."\*

**C**OMRADE Mao Tse-tung's line is a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line, different from opportunist line of every type. His guidance of the Chinese revolution in the period of the Third Revolutionary Civil War, as in other historical periods, was a good example of integrating revolutionary firmness of the proletariat with flexibility of tactics. Looking at the fourth volume of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* as a whole, it is very clear that one outstanding central idea runs through all its pages: that is, the integration of the revolutionary spirit of daring to gain victory with the art of struggling skilfully to gain victory. In face of such a powerful enemy as the Kuomintang reactionary clique with the energetic U.S. imperialist support, to dare to rouse the masses with a free hand, to expand the forces of the people and to wage "tit-for-tat" struggles against him; to dare to hold on to the fruits of victory already won by the people, insist on the maintenance of the people's armed forces and the people's political power, firmly repel all armed provocations by the enemy, expose all his "peace" tricks and be fully prepared to smash by force the all-out attacks which the enemy might start, while negotiating with the enemy and striving hard to carry out social and political reforms by peaceful means; and, after the enemy launched all-out

\*"The Political Report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to the Eighth National Congress of the Party."

attacks, to dare to unleash a people's war to defeat him and resolutely carry the revolution through to the end until revolutionary victory was won throughout the country — this firm, Marxist-Leninist revolutionary spirit is precisely an outstanding characteristic of Comrade Mao Tse-tung's revolutionary line. The integration of this firm, thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit with skill and flexibility in the art of struggle was the key factor which enabled the Chinese people in the period of the Third Revolutionary Civil War to seize state power on a national scale when conditions were ripe.

The publication of the fourth volume of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* is an event of great importance in the political life of the Chinese people. At the same time, it is also a great event in the international working-class movement because this work is a reflection of the victory of Marxism-Leninism in a big and the most populous country in the world. Comrade Mao Tse-tung's ideas about daring to win victory and of being skilful in waging struggle, his ideas about the use of revolutionary two-tactics to counter the counter-revolutionary two-tactics, his ideas about imperialism and all reactionaries being paper tigers, his ideas about slighting the enemy strategically and taking full account of him tactically, his ideas about the people's revolutionary forces, inferior numerically and in equipment, defeating the counter-revolutionary forces which are superior in these respects — these and other ideas and theories will retain their great vitality in the long, historical period to come. It is our present important fighting task to arm our minds with Mao Tse-tung's thought, to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism and combat every form of ideological trend of modern revisionism.

*Read*

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# Sino-Algerian Joint Communiqué

*Following is the text of the Joint Communiqué of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria signed in Peking on October 5. — Ed.*

**A**T the invitation of Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Chou En-lai, Premier of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria Abbas Ferhat, leading a Delegation of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria, paid a visit to China from September 29 to October 6, 1960 and attended the celebrations of the 11th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, and Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, had a long meeting with Premier Abbas Ferhat and the other members of the Delegation of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria during their visit.

Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and Abbas Ferhat, Premier of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria, held cordial and sincere talks. Taking part also in the talks were, on the side of the People's Republic of China: Vice-Premier Ho Lung, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Chen Yi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chang Han-fu, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Chang Ai-ping, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang, Director of the Western Asian and African Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ho Ying; and on the side of the Republic of Algeria: Minister of Interior Bentobal Lakdar, Director of the Premier's Office Benyahia Mohamed, Director of Political Affairs of the Ministry of Information Boumendjel Ahmed, Director of Political Affairs of the Ministry of Interior Khene Lamine.

The talks concerned the following questions: the conditions of the struggle in Algeria and the further development of the relations of friendship and co-operation between China and Algeria, the situation in Asia and Africa, and the present international situation. The two parties reached, to their satisfaction, an identity of views.

The two parties hold that all the obstacles and menaces to world peace are brought about by the fact that imperialism continues to pursue its policies of aggression and war, never ceases to multiply its interventions against the national independence movement in the colonies and semi-colonies, while stepping up its bloody suppressions and carrying on aggressive war such as in Algeria.

In consequence, the two parties consider that resolute struggle against the imperialist policies of aggression and war and for liberty and peace constitutes, for all the

peoples, an urgent and primary political task which calls for their unity. They recognize that to this struggle the national liberation movements in the colonial and semi-colonial countries and the action of the peoples of the world for democracy and social progress are an important contribution.

The two parties note with pleasure that the movements of the peoples of the world against imperialism are developing in ever greater depth and on an ever broader scale. They express the firm belief that the peoples, so long as they persist in their struggle and form a broad anti-imperialist united front, will certainly be able to defeat imperialism and colonialism, win and safeguard their national independence and ensure world peace.

The two parties note with satisfaction that the national liberation movement is forging ahead vigorously in the world and that, in particular, the struggles of the peoples on the African continent to win and safeguard national independence and to oppose imperialism and colonialism have converged into an irresistible torrent. They extend warm greetings to the many African countries which have won independence. They warmly greet the daily strengthening of the friendship and solidarity of the Asian and African peoples in their common struggle. They wish an early victory to the struggle for national independence waged by those peoples who are still under colonial rule. The two parties solemnly declare their resolute support to the peoples of the Congo and Cuba, the colonial and semi-colonial peoples and also the peoples of other countries in their just struggles to win and safeguard national independence. The two parties sternly condemn the governments of the NATO countries, principally that of the United States, which support the French Government in carrying on its colonial repression and war of aggression in Algeria. They appeal to all the peoples of the world and particularly to the governments and peoples of the Asian and African countries to adopt effective measures to give resolute support to these peoples in their just struggle to safeguard and win national independence, and resolutely stop these criminal activities of intervention and aggression.

**D**URING the talks, the Chinese side praised the Algerian people's heroic struggle for national independence waged under the leadership of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria and the National Liberation Front. It expressed stern opposition to and condemnation of the colonial war and criminal acts of aggression against Algeria carried on by French imperialism with the support of U.S. imperialism. The Chinese Government reiterated its firm stand of rendering unfailing assistance and support to the just struggle of the Algerian people. It supports the Algerian people persisting in and reinforcing their armed struggle, who, in their fight for national indepen-

dence, do not exclude negotiations conducted on the basis of equality, which will help to expose the fraud of the enemy. The Chinese Government firmly believes that the valiant Algerian people, persisting in their struggle supported by all the peoples of the world, will certainly be able to defeat all the aggressors, completely and thoroughly liberate their territory and win final victory in their national liberation struggle.

The Algerian side expressed admiration for the series of tremendous efforts and contributions made unswervingly by the Chinese Government and people for the defence of world peace, realization of general disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear weapons, initiation and implementation of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the strengthening of solidarity and co-operation among Asian and African countries, as well as their unshakable just stand in opposing the imperialist policies of war and aggression and supporting the struggle of the peoples in the colonial and semi-colonial countries for national independence and that of the peoples of all countries for peace, democracy and social progress. It expressed full support for the Chinese people's just struggle to liberate their own territory Taiwan.

The two parties pointed out with pleasure that the relations of friendship and co-operation between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Algeria based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence are being continuously strengthened. The two parties further studied various ways for promoting the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries. The Government of the People's Republic of China welcomes the early establishment of a representative organ by the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria in the capital of the People's Republic of China. Both parties have the same conviction that the profound friendship between China and Algeria and between their peoples, forged in their common struggle against imperialism, will certainly be further consolidated and developed.

Peking, October 5, 1960

(Signed)

**CHOU EN-LAI**

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

(Signed)

**ABBAS FERHAT**

Premier of the  
Provisional Government of  
the Republic of Algeria

### Sino-Algerian Comradeship-in-Arms

## Premier Abbas Concludes Visit in China

**A**FTER forging new links in the comradeship in-arms between the Chinese and Algerian peoples, Premier Abbas Ferhat and the Algerian Provisional Government Delegation he leads left China on October 6. In mighty demonstrations of welcome the Chinese people had shown their appreciation for the Algerian people's friendship brought them by Premier Abbas who, in turn, takes back the fraternal feelings, admiration and respect of the 650 million Chinese people for their heroic Algerian brothers.

On October 4, ten thousand Peking citizens rallied in the Great Hall of the People to welcome the Algerian guests. Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Ho Lung were among the government leaders present. The enthusiastic audience expressed its approval in stormy applause when Vice-Mayor Wan Li of Peking declared: "The 650 million Chinese people have consistently and resolutely supported you in your just struggle and always stood by the Algerian people. And they will continue to do so in the future." With equal warmth they greeted Premier Abbas when he declared in his address: "The Algerian people who have been compelled to take up arms will not lay them down before their independence is realized," "we do not doubt for a moment that final victory will belong to us."

In his speech which drew repeated applause, Premier Abbas also said: "Owing to its nature, imperialism flouts the unshakable faith that rouses a whole people.

It does not see the inner light which guides all the Algerians towards the horizons of liberty and human dignity. It only sets store by its brutal force, its tanks, its air and naval forces." But, he went on, "the Algerian people, fortified by their proper right, will continue to fight. They will remain invincible until the flag of their motherland flies over independent Algeria."

"The Algerian people," Premier Abbas stressed, "know from their long experience that, in order to compel the imperialists to give up their criminal undertakings, it is necessary to arm ourselves with guns. In fact, all colonial domination is a matter of force, and what has been established by force can only be destroyed by force. To forget this principle is to commit a tragic error, to expose oneself to a great illusion and to leave the people to chance."

The Algerian Premier also denounced the United States and the NATO for their aid and decisive support to the French colonialists. "The war in Algeria will be protracted," he declared. "In order to overthrow imperialism, it will still be necessary for us to wage struggle."

The climax of this rally of the people of Peking came with Vice-Mayor Wan Li's presentation to Premier Abbas, on behalf of the people of the Chinese capital, a banner inscribed: "In tribute to the heroic Algerian people! Long live the victory of Algeria's national liberation struggle! Long live the militant friendship between the Chinese and



Algerian peoples!" Thunderous applause lasted several minutes as the Algerian Premier closely clasped hands with the Vice-Mayor.

On the following evening, Chairman Liu Shao-chi gave a banquet in honour of Premier Abbas. Proposing a toast, Chairman Liu Shao-chi declared that the Algerian people's national liberation struggle is just and has a bright future. Final victory will certainly be won, Chairman Liu Shao-chi said, as long as there is persevering adherence to Premier Abbas' firm and unswerving policy on the war of resistance.

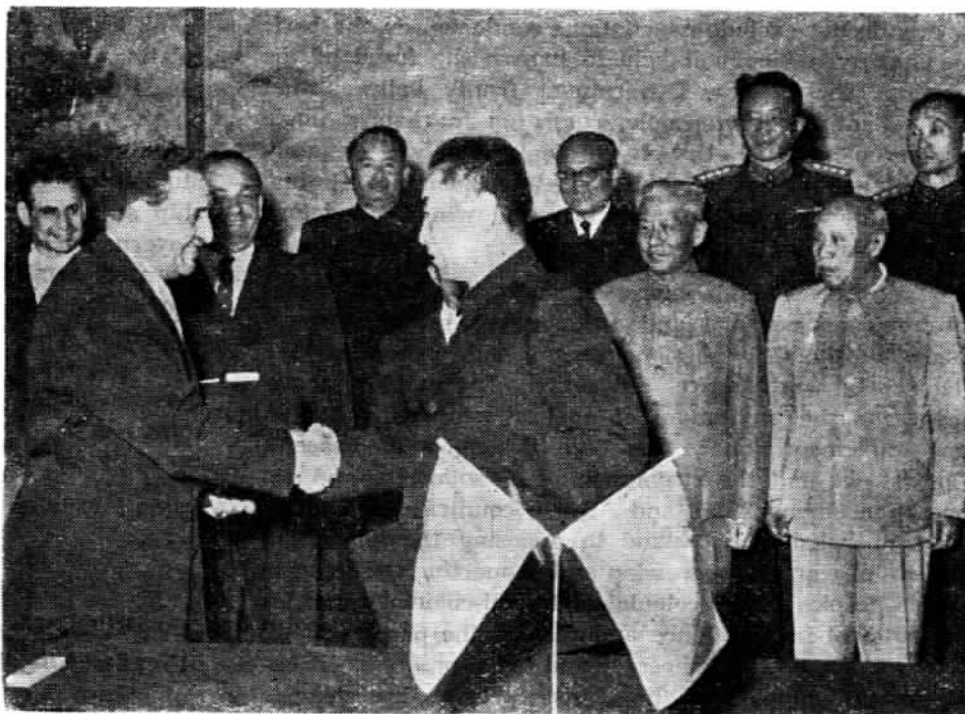
While in Peking, the Algerian Premier was also guest of honour at receptions given respectively by the Ambassadors of the United Arab Republic and the Iraqi Republic.

Thousands of Peking citizens assembled at the airport on October 6 to bid farewell to the Algerian guests. Amidst the beating of drums and gongs, the spirited crowds waved bouquets and shouted slogans. Rifles in hand, young militia men and women stood at attention to salute the envoys of fighting Algeria. In his speech at the airport, Premier Chou En-lai pointed out that the Sino-Algerian Joint Communique expressed the identity of views of the two Governments on the present international situation, particularly the situation in Algeria, as well as the firm resolve of the two peoples to support each other in their present common struggle. He requested Premier Abbas to convey to the Algerian people the message that "the Chinese people will for ever stand by them." In his address, Premier Abbas paid particular tribute to Chairman Mao Tse-tung for the many years of struggle he waged for the liberation of a people of 650 million—"a most profitable lesson for the colonial peoples." "We are returning home," the Algerian Premier said, "with the conviction that the People's Republic of China stands resolutely by the Algerian people against imperialism and that it will not cease to support the Algerian people, materially and morally, until they attain independence."

### Militant Friendship Hailed

Chinese public opinion has warmly acclaimed the successful visit of Premier Abbas and the press has given prominence to news and comments on it. In an editorial (October 6) entitled "Long Live the Militant Friendship Between the Chinese and Algerian Peoples," *Renmin Ribao* declares that the Joint Communique of the two Governments "shows the great solidarity and mutual support of our two peoples in the cause of opposing imperialism and defending world peace."

The Joint Communique points out in clear-cut terms, *Renmin Ribao* notes, that resolute struggle against the imperialist policies of aggression and war and for liberty and peace constitutes, for all the peoples, the urgent



Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Abbas Ferhat warmly shake hands after signing the Sino-Algerian Joint Communique

and primary political task. Imperialist aggression is the source of war and all other evils. Humanity cannot possibly enjoy universal and enduring peace without uprooting this source of evils. All obstacles and every menace to world peace come from the side of imperialism headed by the United States, *Renmin Ribao* emphatically points out. In order to achieve enduring world peace, the world's peoples must unite and wage firm and unremitting struggles against the imperialist policies of aggression and war. The emphasis laid by the Joint Communique on this point, *Renmin Ribao* says, is no doubt of vital, practical significance to the current struggle in defence of peace waged by the people all over the world.

Imperialist propagandists, the paper points out, have shamelessly traduced the peoples of China, Laos, Algeria and Cuba as well as all other peace-loving peoples who oppose imperialist aggression as "warlike," "having sabotaged peace and order," etc. Their intention is to allow imperialism to commit aggression against and enslave the peoples of various countries while forbidding these peoples to fight imperialist aggression and enslavement. The Sino-Algerian Joint Communique deals a telling blow to this imperialist smear propaganda, the editorial says. It justly points out that the national liberation movements in colonies and semi-colonies and the action of the peoples of the world for democracy and social progress are an important contribution to the general struggle against imperialism and for world peace. In this context, the editorial stresses that the Algerian and Cuban peoples who stand with unequalled heroism at the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle, have rendered and will continue to render great meritorious service in the defence of world peace.

The Chinese and Algerian Governments, *Renmin Ribao* notes, have expressed the unshakable conviction of their

peoples that so long as the people persist in their struggle and form a broad anti-imperialist united front, they will certainly be able to defeat imperialism and colonialism, win and safeguard their national independence and ensure world peace. Today, the editorial points out, the great union of the peoples of the socialist countries and all the oppressed peoples of the world, the great union of the labouring people of the Western countries and the oppressed nations in the East, the great union of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their common struggle against imperialism and the great union of the peoples the world over against imperialism are speedily gaining ground. The reason for this is that the world's peoples have a common enemy—imperialism, first and foremost U.S. imperialism, and they are carrying on a common struggle, a struggle against imperialism, first and foremost U.S. imperialism. The editorial cites relevant parts of the Joint Communiqué which, it says, prove that the Chinese and Algerian peoples are not only waging determined struggles against imperialism, but regard it as their common task to extend sympathy and support to the just struggles of the Asian and African peoples. They are making concerted efforts, the paper says, to form and fortify the anti-imperialist united front of the people throughout the world.

It is precisely under the sacred banner of opposing imperialism, *Renmin Ribao* declares, that the Chinese and Algerian peoples are giving each other fraternal support and aid. In the Joint Communiqué, the Chinese Govern-

ment reiterates its firm stand to render unflinching support to the just struggle of the Algerian people. It supports the Algerian people persisting in and reinforcing their armed struggle, who, in their fight for national independence, do not exclude negotiations conducted on the basis of equality, which will help to expose the fraud of the enemy. In the Joint Communiqué the Algerian side on its part expresses praise and support for the Chinese people. *Renmin Ribao* says that the Chinese people are sincerely grateful for this and regard it as an encouragement to them. In fact, it stresses, the Algerian people's struggle against imperialism and their every victory in that struggle is encouragement and support for the Chinese people.

Through Premier Abbas' visit, *Renmin Ribao* opines, Sino-Algerian relations of friendship and co-operation based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence have been further strengthened. In the talks between the Chinese and Algerian Premiers, the two sides further studied various ways for promoting these relations. "The Chinese and Algerian peoples," *Renmin Ribao* concludes, "share the same weal and woe although separated by oceans. Our two peoples have cemented a precious comradeship-in-arms in the common struggle against imperialism, which no force can possibly disrupt. The Algerian people can rest completely assured that the 650 million Chinese people will for ever remain their most faithful and reliable friends in their struggle for national liberation."

## Premier Chou Speaks to Asian, African And Latin American Youth

COLONIALIST rule will certainly be eliminated and the movement for national independence will certainly be victorious, said Premier Chou En-lai on October 3 at a reception in Peking for visiting youth and student delegates from 24 countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The reception was given by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students' Federation.

When Premier Chou En-lai arrived in the middle of the reception, the whole audience rose and welcomed him with a prolonged standing ovation. Many youth and student delegates pressed forward around him. Premier Chou then spoke, saying that the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries are awakening with each passing day and standing up heroically. This is an event of world importance worthy of our warm celebration.

Premier Chou pointed out that since the Second World War, and especially since the Bandung Conference, more and more countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have rid themselves of colonial rule and won independence. We are convinced that many more coun-

tries in these regions will achieve independence. It will still take a certain period of struggle for the various countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America to secure complete independence, he said.

Therefore, we must unite closely and carry out common struggle, the Premier continued. Imperialism has declared our continents a backward Asia, a backward Africa and a backward Latin America. But relying on the awakening of our peoples and by persistence in our common struggle, we have become an advanced Asia, an advanced Africa and an advanced Latin America. Prolonged stormy applause greeted his remark.

Premier Chou continued: Now more and more people in the world are talking about the national independence movement and the struggles of the peoples in the colonies. Even the United Nations is discussing these questions. But what we demand is genuine recognition of the national independence of the various countries, genuine non-interference in their internal affairs, genuine recognition of the position of equality of the various Asian, African and Latin American countries, and no toleration of either national oppression or discrimination because of colour. We believe that only a handful of persons

are practising national oppression and colour discrimination. The majority of the people, however, are our friends. We have friends all over the world. More than 90 per cent of the population throughout the world are **already** or may become our friends in opposing imperialism and colonialism and safeguarding and securing national independence. Thunderous applause greeted Premier Chou En-lai's statement that colonialist rule will certainly be eliminated and the movement for national independence will certainly be victorious.



**Premier Chou En-lai with youth and student delegates from Asian, African and Latin American countries**

In conclusion Premier Chou En-lai proposed a toast to the struggles against imperialist aggression and for safeguarding world peace, to the elimination of the colonial system and the preservation and winning of national independence, to the great solidarity of the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries, to the great solidarity of the people throughout the world, and to the health of the young friends from various countries present at the reception.

Hu Yao-pang, First Secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, speaking at the reception said that the people and youth of the whole world must unite closely to carry out resolute struggle against their common enemy, U.S. im-

perialism. As long as we unite and struggle resolutely, he said, victory will certainly be ours.

Youth and student delegates from many countries spoke and proposed toasts at the reception. They pointed out that U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the people and youth of the world. The latter must unite closely to oppose imperialist policies of aggression and war, oppose colonialist oppression and exploitation, strive for and safeguard their national independence and defend world peace. In their toasts they also expressed the profound friendship of the peoples and youth of Asia, Africa and Latin America for the Chinese people and youth, and thanked them for supporting their just struggles.

## Latin American Visitors in Peking Issue Three Documents

**They express their common will to resolutely oppose imperialism; emphasize the strengthening of solidarity and friendship between the Latin American and Chinese peoples; unanimously support the establishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and China; and support the Cuban revolutionary movement.**

**D**ELEGATIONS and individual guests from 15 Latin American countries visiting China jointly signed three documents proclaiming their common aspirations on October 5. The three documents are: A Message to the Chinese People; Declaration on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between Cuba and the People's Republic of China and Support for the Cuban Revolution; and Declaration on National Friendship Associations of Latin American Countries with China.

Designated by all the Latin American visitors to officiate at the signing ceremony, Jean Lattour, head of the Haitian Cultural and Friendship Delegation, spoke before the signing. Since the independence of the Latin American countries, he said, imperialism has continuously tried to split us. Today our Chinese friends give us this excellent opportunity to come and visit their great country and assemble in this rally of friendship and solidarity. While imperialism tries to split us, the Haitian delegate



said, our friendship with the Chinese people has brought us together in unity.

After his remarks, Jean Lattour invited Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, to speak. Although Latin America is geographically far from China, said Kuo Mo-jo, the Chinese and Latin American peoples are united in will. They have, he said, a common enemy in U.S. imperialism which threatens the peace of the world. Kuo Mo-jo expressed the hope that the 200 million people of the more than 20 Latin American countries will unite as one to struggle against U.S. imperialism, for their prosperity and well-being and in defence of world peace.

Signing the documents were 104 guests from 15 Latin American countries. They were from Venezuela, Uruguay, Peru, Panama, Mexico, Haiti, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, Chile, Cuba, Colombia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Bolivia and Argentina, and came from the fields of culture, journalism, politics and law, health, trade, the peace and youth movements, etc.

Following are the texts of the three documents:

## A Message to Chinese People

Although imperialism—enemy of friendship between peoples—has erected a wall, yet under the gloriously shining sun of New China many delegations and personages from Latin America have gathered in Peking on the occasion of the celebrations of the 11th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China in the joyous atmosphere of the entire Chinese people and all the invited guests. We wish to express our warm love for this oldest people in the world who are marching forward on the road of brilliance and eternal youthfulness.

As representatives from countries which are suffering from serious exploitation and aggression by imperialism, we express with deep feelings our congratulations on the tremendous achievements already made by the people of this country who only yesterday suffered miserably from oppression by 20th century imperialism and colonialism.

The tremendous achievements made by the Chinese people in industrial, agricultural, social and cultural fields are also our achievements.

After all-round victory in the struggle against imperialism is secured, the banners of the people of all countries will converge; and all nations will live in peace and friendship. This day will come soon.

The peoples of the Latin American countries are the eternal friends of the Chinese people.

Peking, October 5, 1960

## Declaration on Establishment of Cuba-China Diplomatic Relations and Support For Cuban Revolution

We, Latin Americans in China on the occasion of the celebration of the 11th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, consider it necessary to express to the people of this country that although we each have our own opinion and ideology, we are unan-

imous in our support for the establishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the People's Republic of China and in our support for the Havana Declaration. We consider the Havana Declaration a just counter-blow to the so-called "Declaration of San José of Costa Rica," which was in essence solely a new programme for intervention in the internal affairs of the Latin American countries. We consider that the Havana Declaration signifies a prospect of progress and welfare for Latin America and also signifies the strengthening of world peace.

Realizing the great importance of the Havana Declaration, we, the undersigned delegations and personages, will always exert our utmost efforts to see that the movement in support of the Cuban revolution in our countries will be strengthened and establish contact with each other so that that movement becomes a pillar in the struggle of our people for complete and thorough emancipation.

Peking, October 5, 1960

## Declaration on National Friendship Associations of Latin American Countries with China

We Latin Americans who are present in China on the occasion of the celebrations of the 11th anniversary of the National Day of the People's Republic of China have met in Peking and decided to sign the following declaration:

1. Our delegations represent different political tendencies, professions and activities. However we are of the identical view that the current experience in struggle against imperialism and feudal backwardness and in building a new China is of extraordinary significance to all Latin America.

2. When we return to our own countries, we shall publicize our understanding of China. But we know that each of us holds a different view on the things and events he has seen. Therefore, we know that the mutual exchange of reports and publicity that each of us will undertake after our return to our own countries will be most interesting.

3. In addition to exchanging individual reports among us, we regard as most important the efforts to strengthen steadily the friendship association organizations in Latin American countries with China and the increase of their closer contact with each other. In this form we want to sow the seeds for the establishment in Latin America of the Latin America-China Friendship Association, turning it into a co-ordinating organization for the existing friendship associations in the Latin American countries. We hold that, although the imperialists have been trying to sow discord among our countries, friendship for China will promote the unity of these countries.

4. We consider that the site of this new association should be in Cuba, the free land of America.

We suggest to the heads of the various delegations that they take practical measures to facilitate the realization of these lofty aims.

Peking, October 5, 1960

# Solidarity of Chinese and Japanese Peoples Against U.S. Imperialism

"The Chinese and Japanese peoples need Sino-Japanese friendship; the people of the whole world need Sino-Japanese friendship," said Vice-Premier Chen Yi at a reception on October 2 for Japanese guests of all circles visiting China. "U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the peoples of China and Japan. We should unite and overthrow our common enemy," he added.

The reception was given jointly by Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, Chu Tu-nan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Li Chieh-po, Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, in honour of all Japanese delegates attending China's 11th National Day celebrations.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi warmly congratulated the Japanese people on their heroic fight against U.S. imperialism. "The Japanese people's struggle is an arduous

one, but the day will come when they will win final victory," he said.

Fifteen years have passed since the end of World War II, but the U.S. is still occupying Japan, menacing her independence, and forcibly occupying China's territory of Taiwan and pushing the "two Chinas" plot, the Vice-Premier pointed out. He stressed that the Chinese and Japanese peoples should pay close attention to the imperialist schemes of undermining their friendship and unity. "The Chinese Communist Party and Government welcome more Japanese friends to visit China. We also welcome American people to visit China, but we absolutely do not welcome U.S. imperialists to visit China," he said. If the U.S. does not give up its imperialist policy towards China, it will be impossible to bring about a change in Sino-U.S. relations. U.S. imperialism appears strong but is in reality very weak. Cuba can oppose it. Our Japanese friends can oppose it. China also has the right to oppose it, the Vice-Premier stated.

## Joint Statement by Chinese People's Organizations And Japanese Delegations

*Following is the text of the joint statement signed on October 3 in Peking by eight Chinese people's organizations and 12 visiting Japanese delegations.—Ed.*

**D**ELEGATIONS of 12 Japanese organizations representing various circles have come to the People's Republic of China for a visit and participated in the celebration of its 11th anniversary. The Japanese delegations were sent during the great struggle of the Japanese people against the conclusion of the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty."

The treaty is one of military alliance concluded by U.S. imperialism in collusion with the forces of Japanese militarism to make possible the continued establishment of military bases in Japan, the occupation of Okinawa and the strengthening of the system of military blocs in the Far East.

The treaty is hostile to the People's Republic of China and other socialist countries and is an attempt to suppress the struggle for national independence in the Asian countries.

To oppose this scheme, the Japanese people have launched mammoth struggles without precedent in history.

Recently, in all parts of the world, particularly in Asia, Africa and Latin America, struggles against the imperialist bloc headed by the United States and for national independence have, in co-ordination with one another, won successes while struggles for peace have also developed. All this has inspired the Japanese people.

The Japanese people have achieved brilliant success in this great struggle. They have made contributions to the common cause of the people all over the world to isolate and administer blows to the root cause of war—U.S. imperialism.

The people of the People's Republic of China sincerely rejoice in the victory of the Japanese people and fully support their patriotic and just struggle.

The people of the People's Republic of China, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, are holding high the three red banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune, and have scored great, new triumphs in all undertakings in socialist construction and continue to enrich their experience in socialist construction.

U.S. imperialism is hostile to the great development of the People's Republic of China and its peace-loving policy. At present, U.S. imperialism still occupies Taiwan, the territory of the People's Republic of China, and carries on its plot to create "two Chinas."

The Chinese people's organizations and the Japanese delegations are comrades-in-arms in the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The Chinese and the Japanese peoples have mutual respect for each other's stand based on independence and freedom. Both sides firmly believe that our common struggle is bound to win continuous victories.

In order to further strengthen unity between the peoples of the two countries and develop the struggle to safeguard peace in Asia and the rest of the world, the delegations of the Chinese and Japanese people's organizations are determined to work strenuously to realize the following:

(1) We advocate peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems and the settlement of all international disputes by peaceful negotiations, without resort to force.

(2) We will exert the greatest effort for general disarmament, a ban on nuclear weapons, the liquidation of foreign military bases and the easing of international tension.

(3) The Chinese people support the Japanese people in their struggle against the new Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty, and the Japanese people support the Chinese people in their struggle for the liberation of Taiwan.

(4) We demand that the Asian and Pacific region be turned into a nuclear weapon free area and that U.S. troops be withdrawn from all Asian countries.

(5) We support the struggle of the peoples in Asian, African and Latin American countries for national independence and democratic liberties and will strive to strengthen the ties and unity between the peoples of all countries.

(6) The Ikeda government, in carrying out the will of U.S. imperialism and the Japanese forces of reaction, is still obstructing the normalization of relations between China and Japan. But the Japanese people are strongly opposed to this policy, which demonstrates a reluctance to ease tension in Asia, and are struggling resolutely for the early restoration of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations.

The Chinese people draw a distinction between the Ikeda government, which continues to carry out a hostile policy towards China, and the Japanese people who are struggling heroically. They reiterate: The Chinese people give full support to the three political principles put forward by Premier Chou En-lai to solve Sino-Japanese relations and they hold that the realization of all these three principles is the only way to end the deadlock in the relations between China and Japan.

(7) Both sides hold that the abolition of the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty and halting the revival of

Japanese militarism are indispensable factors for the preservation of Asian and world peace. The Chinese side declares that if the Japan-U.S. military alliance treaty were abolished and the revival of Japanese militarism ended, the provisions of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance concerning prevention of the revival of Japanese militarism should automatically become invalid.

(8) The Chinese people give full support to the just cause of the Japanese people and to their activities in promoting Sino-Japanese friendship. Basing ourselves on the friendship, co-operation and reciprocity between the peoples of China and Japan, we will work hard to promote friendly visits and cultural exchanges between the two peoples.

(9) While the struggle of the peoples of the two countries unfolds, we hope to develop economic interchange between them and to work for trade agreements between the two Governments.

Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee;

Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity;

Chu Tu-nan, President of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries;

Li Chieh-po, Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions;

Wu Leng-hsi, Chairman of the All-China Journalists' Association;

Li Teh-chuan, Vice-President of the National Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China;

Hu Yu-chih, Vice-President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs;

Chang Chao, Vice-President of the All-China Youth Federation;

Takeshi Tokano, Head of the Delegation of the National Council Against the Revision of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty";

Hosoi Soichi, Head of the Delegation of the National Railway Workers' Union of Japan;

Reijiro Takagaki, Head of the Delegation of the Coal Miners' Trade Union of Japan;

Hiroshi Sato, Head of the Delegation of the General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Unions of Japan;

Takeo Igarashi, Head of the Delegation of the All-Japan Port and Harbour Workers' Union;

Kenjuro Yanagida, Head of the Japanese National Peace Committee Delegation;

Tokumatsu Sakamoto, Head of the Delegation of the Japanese Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee;



Shinichiro Omori, Head of the Delegation of the Japan-China Friendship Association;

Tomoyoshi Murayama, Head of the Japanese Modern Drama Company;

Yuichi Kobayashi, Head of the Delegation of the Japanese Journalists' Congress;

Teisaburo Kono, Head of the Delegation of the Japanese National Association of Commercial and Industrial Organizations;

Minoru Maeda, Head of the Delegation of the Democratic Youth League of Japan.

Peking, October 3, 1960

## Joint Statement by Chinese and Japanese Youth

A JOINT statement was signed on October 7 by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League and the Delegation of the Democratic Youth League of Japan.

While taking note of the fact that the international situation today is one in which the East wind prevails over the West wind, the statement says that the nature of imperialism will never change. U.S. imperialism, it declares, is the most vicious common enemy of the people and youth not only of China and Japan, but also of Asia and of the whole world. The oppressed nations cannot win liberation, nor can world peace be successfully defended, without resolutely opposing U.S. imperialism, the statement stresses.

Both parties to the joint statement express the determination that the youth of their two countries will continue to oppose the policies of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists. They support Premier Chou En-lai's proposal that all the countries in Asia and Pacific region conclude a peace pact of mutual non-aggression and make this region a nuclear weapon free area. They express the will to further strengthen their activities for the realization of this proposal. They give resolute support both to the just struggle of the peoples in Asian, African and Latin American countries in opposing aggression by U.S.-led imperialist countries and in striving for and safeguarding national independence, and to the struggle of the people and youth throughout the world for peace, democracy and social progress.

The Delegation of the Democratic Youth League of Japan declares: The present Ikeda cabinet is actually carrying on the policies of the Kishi cabinet. While intensifying its suppression and exploitation of the Japanese people, it is adopting deceptive measures to delude them. The Ikeda cabinet is a loyal agent of U.S. imperialism and the Japanese monopoly-capital clique. Therefore, it is necessary to continue to strengthen the struggles for the abolition of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," the withdrawal of all U.S. troops and the elimination of U.S. military bases in Japan, the return of Okinawa and the Ogasawara Islands to Japan, opposition to bringing nuclear weapons into Japan, the realization of a peaceful, independent, democratic and neutral Japan and the establishment of a democratic coalition government in Japan today. The Japanese delegation stresses that it is necessary to smash the activities of right-wing separatists and

Trotskyites aimed at sabotaging the united struggle of the Japanese people.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League declares that Chinese youth will resolutely support the just struggles of the Japanese people and youth.

Both sides express enthusiastic support for the three political principles put forward by Premier Chou En-lai to solve Sino-Japanese relations. They resolutely oppose any scheme aimed at creating "two Chinas," and will strive for the restoration of diplomatic relations between China and Japan while smashing policies hostile to China. To this end, the statement says, it is necessary to continue to promote contacts between Chinese and Japanese youth and oppose reactionary forces trying to obstruct these contacts.

The Delegation of the Democratic Youth League of Japan expresses its firm support for the just cause of the Chinese people in liberating Taiwan. It also hails the great successes scored in socialist construction by the Chinese people and youth, working under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and holding aloft the three red banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune.

Both sides express their determination that, in the struggle to defend world peace and oppose imperialism, they will strengthen their unity, support and encourage each other and, together with peace-loving and progressive youth throughout the world, staunchly adhere to the militant slogan—put forward by the World Federation of Democratic Youth—of striving for peace, democracy, national independence and a bright future for youth. Both sides stress that they will, under the leadership of the Communist Parties of their respective countries, educate the younger generation in Marxism-Leninism, resolutely oppose modern revisionism represented by Yugoslavia and march forward bravely, holding high the revolutionary banner of the Moscow Declaration.

The joint statement was signed by Hu Yao-pang, First Secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, and Minoru Maeda, Head of the Delegation of the Japanese Democratic Youth League and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Japanese Democratic Youth League.

## SONG and DANCE

### Burmese Artists and Their "Paukphaw" Voice

As our Burmese friends have well said 1960 is "Chinese-Burmese Friendship Year." Certainly the splendid performances given by the visiting Burmese Cultural Delegation is a major cultural event in this "friendship year." The first performance given in Peking's Great Hall of the People was seen by an enthusiastic audience of 10,000. Through their songs, music and dancing the Burmese people expressed their friendly feelings for the Chinese people, we in turn revelled in Burmese art with its long tradition and delighted in the way this fine tradition is being successfully developed.

The premiere was a highly festive occasion, opening with the *Song of China-Burma Friendship* sung by the Amateur Song and Dance Group of the West City Circle and of the Teachers' Training College, both of Rangoon. Here we heard the Burmese word *paukphaw* (meaning kinsman-like), that is now quite familiar to the Chinese people. This moving melody sings the praises of the new-ancient friendship between the two peoples.

Trade and cultural exchanges between China and Burma date back to 200 B.C. So it comes as no surprise that Burmese music, whenever we hear it, strikes deep chords of intimacy. In Burma, as in our Chinese musical scales, the five-tone, six-tone and seven-tone scales are still in use. In the songs sung during the *Modern Nyat Par Thwar* (modern *pas de deux*) and in *On the Coast of Nya-Pa-Li*, a choral song and several other pieces, we found that the lyrics were generally based on the five- or seven-syllabic styles which on occasion broke into ten syllables when need arose. Here too we found a great similarity with the style of ancient Chinese verse. Here indeed in these beautiful Burmese music and lyrics was *paukphaw*—the voice of a kinsman!

Burmese instrumental music is endowed with a strong and distinctive national flavour. Yet here too we detected a kinship, that between the Burmese *hne* (oboe) and the Chinese *suona*, for instance. The *hne* which

is used to indicate the major rhythms in instrumental accompaniments, recalls northern China in ancient times when the *suona* was used to accompany songs. Today, the *suona* is still in use in those Peking operas like the *Uproar in Heaven* which are derived from the *kunqu* opera repertoire.

As we listened to the stirring *pat-ma* (big double-headed drum), the delicious *kyi-waing* (drums circle), and the *pat-waing* (gongs circle) with their complex rhythms, we involuntarily recalled that time of more than a thousand years ago when Burmese instruments and music were brought to China. Calling it "music from the land of Piao," the famous Tang poet Pai Chu-I left us these lines which are oft quoted these days:

*At the first blast of the jewelled shell, their matted locks grow crisp,*

*At one blow from their copper gong their painted limbs leap.*

*Pearl streams glitter as they twist, as though the stars were shaken in the sky,*

*Flowery crowns nod and whirl, with the motion of the dragon or snake.*

These same instruments which so impressed the poet impressed us no less with their unique tone colour and varied rhythms.

The Burmese dance is well known for its foot, waist, head and hand movements. Students of the Mandalay Art School gave a demonstration of the elementary gestures of the Burmese classical dance while the outstanding young dancers Nwe Nwe San and Kyaw Win Tin performed a modern *pas de deux* developed from the classical style. Nwe Nwe San literally means "willow in the winds"; it is an apt description of the graceful movements of this dance.

The dance drama which has developed on the basis of the classical dance gestures is an excellent vehicle for mythological and traditional subjects, as in the dance drama *Sanda Kainayi*, and the Burmese artists have shown that it can also be effectively adapted for the treatment of modern themes like *The Tale Told by the Irrawaddy*. Chinese artists were particularly interested in these recent developments.



The Burmese "Modern Nyat Par Thwar"  
Sketch by Ah Lao

*Eagle and Chicks* and the national dance of the Chingpo nationality showed that the keen attention paid in modern Burma to the folk art tradition.

A Chinese dance, *Girl Net-Weavers*, and two Chinese folk songs, *A Sun that Never Sets Has Risen on the Grassland* and *A Shepherdess*, attractively rendered by the baritone soloist U Aunt Gyi, were most warmly received as an expression of Burmese love for the Chinese arts.

The finale was a stirring *Song of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty* sung by a large chorus in gorgeous Burmese costumes. This was written and composed by our Burmese friends while in Peking, and is a moving tribute to the latest significant contribution to the friendship between the Chinese and Burmese peoples.

## THEATRE

### Algeria's Fighting Art

The performances of the Algerian Art Troupe are a powerful expression of what lies in the heart of the Algerian people: love of their motherland, thirst for independence, freedom and liberation; resolute determination to drive out the imperialist invaders and confidence in victory. Theirs is a fighting art. It can leave no one in doubt that the heroic struggle which gave it birth can only have one outcome—victory.

Chinese audiences found this Algerian art deeply moving. The curtain opens on a dark stage. A streak of light reveals the brutal faces of

four French colonialist soldiers in the act of torturing a young Algerian fighter. Dying, the young hero utters not a groan, nor will he yield. This was the opening of the selection of songs and dances of *Forward to a Bright Future!* It said plainly: Despite the brutality of imperialists the Algerian people will never capitulate.

In the last hours of his life the young prisoner recalls the memories of his childhood which take shape and sound on the stage—the songs his mother used to sing to him, the music and dances he heard and watched during the festivals in his village, the joy of youth, the beauty of his land, the courage of its fighting people.

The second item on the opening programme was a play, *The Immortal*. This enacts some incidents in the life of a fighting detachment, an episode from the Algerian people's six-year-old struggle for national liberation. Even though few in the audience could understand the language, the acting made its meaning abundantly clear: it expresses the spirit of the down-to-earth realism and optimism of a people determined and able to win their freedom.

In the small compass of these two pieces, Peking saw the essence of Algeria's folk art and its modern spirit; a folk art which the French colonialists have tried hard to crush but which stubbornly endures and is now growing anew, an effective weap-



A dance from "Forward to a Bright Future" by the Algerian Art Troupe

Sketch by Li Ke-yu

on in the hands of the people against the enemy.

With an art that has a strong national flavour, the Algerian Art Troupe, vigorous disseminator of Algeria's national culture, has a fighting tradition. Always in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism, part of its regular work is to perform for the soldiers of the liberation army. Many of its members are themselves former guerrilla fighters.

In Peking, the popular support which the troupe immediately won was compounded of many elements. It was greeted with enthusiasm as the first African art troupe ever to come to China. It was greeted with the fellow feeling of a people which has finally won liberation after just such a protracted military struggle as the Algerians are waging today. It was greeted as the exponent of a vital, lovely art of a people whose cause commands the love and sympathy of all the world's people.

## SPORTS

### **Chinese Women Parachutists Break World Record**

A Chinese women's trio has set a new world parachuting record in the women's 600 metres daytime group precision-landing, with delayed opening, event.

Twenty-year-old Kao Lien-chen, 19-year-old Wang Su-chen and 17-year-old Chao Cheng-ying, all from Szechuan, baled out at an altitude of 600 metres and landed at an average distance of 4.85 metres from the target.

The trio achieved this new mark when competing in Chengtu, Szechuan, in a friendly contest with other top parachutists from Szechuan, Yunnan, Sinkiang, Ningsia and Chinghai on September 22. The previous best, of 5.546 metres, was made in this event by a trio from the Anhwei Province on July 21 this year.

Kao Lien-chen landed 3.15 metres, Wang Su-chen 3.04 metres and Chao Cheng-ying 8.37 metres from the target.

This is the fourth time that Chinese women parachutists have broken the world record in this event. The first Chinese trio to set a world record came from the People's Liberation Army. They chalked up an average distance

of 12.39 metres on November 5, 1958. On July 4 this year, another trio turned in an average of 8.73 metres.

## SHORT NOTES

### **2,000-Year-Old Houses Unearthed.**

Remains of houses of rammed earth and others with tiled roofs more than 2,000 years ago were recently discovered by a local archaeological team working at a construction site on a water conservancy project in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region.

The houses are part of a settlement covering about 1,000 square metres in Liaocheng County of the autonomous region. The site contains objects dating from the Warring States period (475-221 B.C.) to the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.).

The houses themselves appear to be dwellings of the Warring States period. They are mostly five metres long and four and a half metres wide. Their outer rooms generally were used as kitchens while the inner rooms were sleeping quarters. Pottery cooking pots were found still propped up with stones, with the ashes of firewood, and bones of cattle, horses and sheep, lamps and bowls.

The research party also unearthed iron farm tools, weapons, bronze arrowheads, pottery articles including earrings, jars, ewers, other articles of daily use, and painted burial articles.

Two kilns for manufacturing pottery ware were also excavated. One of the kilns is without a roof but the original form can still be made out. In the living quarters built around the kilns was found black and yellow potters' clay.

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**Woodcuts for Cigarette Cases.** Chungking artists whose woodcut prints for match-box tops have been much praised have completed a series of new prints to be used on cigarette cases. The new series treats subjects from the urban people's communes and the important role played by women in production now that they are freed from household chores. With an eye to bringing art to the widest possible public, the dozen or so artists engaged in this work are searching for new approaches to make their prints more easily appreciated by workers and peasants.



# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## **G.D.R. National Day Greeted**

Marking the 11th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Chairman Chu Teh, and Premier Chou En-lai sent a joint message of fraternal greeting to the Party and government leaders of the G.D.R.

The message hailed the tremendous achievements made by the industrious people of the G.D.R. in socialist construction in the past eleven years under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party and the G.D.R. Government. The Government of the G.D.R. and the German people have made positive contributions to the struggle against West German militarism fostered by U.S. imperialism and in defending European and world peace, the message continued. The Chinese Communist Party, Government and people have all along supported and will continue to support the just struggle of the German people. Both China and the G.D.R. are members of the big socialist family headed by the Soviet Union and there exists a profound friendship between the peoples of the two countries. The Chinese people highly treasure this friendship and will work for the enhancement of this friendship built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the message said.

The message wished the German people new successes in building socialism, in opposing imperialism and West German militarism, in realizing the reunification of their fatherland on the basis of peace and democracy and in defending peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi also sent greetings on this occasion to Dr. Lothar Bolz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the G.D.R.

On October 7, G.D.R. Ambassador Paul Wandel gave a National Day

reception in Peking. Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Chairman Chu Teh, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Nieh Jung-chen were present.

Vice-Premier Nieh Jung-chen, speaking at the reception, expressed the firm support of the Chinese Government and people for the struggle of the people of the G.D.R. against West German militarism and for the reunification of their fatherland on the basis of peace and democracy, as well as the stand of the G.D.R. Government in opposing West Germany's attempt to regard West Berlin as its territory. Speaking about the growing fraternal friendship between China and the G.D.R., the Vice-Premier expressed thanks for the help and support given by the people of the G.D.R. to China. The efforts of imperialism and modern revisionism to undermine the unity among the socialist countries are utterly in vain, declared the Vice-Premier.

## **Korean Delegation in China**

A government economic delegation of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, headed by Vice-Premier Li Joo Yun, has come to China.

Speaking at the banquet given in honour of the delegation, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said that China and Korea are united closely in joint efforts and in mutual support both in the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and in defence of world peace, and in building socialism. He described the friendship between the two countries as a lofty friendship built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. He paid tribute to the Korean people who, in their socialist construction, are going forward to still greater victories with the spirit of a winged steed.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien stressed that the high speed development of socialist construction in both China and Korea and the great economic upsurge in the other socialist countries have added greatly to the strength of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and have powerfully inspired and are inspiring the struggle of the people all over the world against imperialism and for world peace and human progress. The present visit of the Korean government economic delegation, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien

declared, will certainly promote the growth of the fraternal relations of mutual help and co-operation between the two peoples.

Korea's Vice-Premier Li Joo Yun praised the brilliant achievements in China's great leap forward. Referring to the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples, he declared that they have been consolidated and developed in the close co-operation in the struggle against our common enemy—U.S. imperialism—and in socialist construction.

The Korean delegation was received by Premier Chou En-lai on October 5.

## **Visit of Prime Minister U Nu And General Ne Win**

After a 6-day visit to China, Burmese Prime Minister U Nu and part of the Burmese Government Delegation left Peking for home on October 4. Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese government leaders were among the five thousand people who saw the distinguished Burmese guests off at the airport.

At the airport, Premier Chou in his speech said that as a result of Prime Minister U Nu's visit and the signing of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty, the friendly relations between China and Burma have reached a new height. The Chinese people will treasure this daily developing friendship and will make new contributions to further consolidate and develop it, the Premier added. Prime Minister U Nu, in his reply, expressed his determination to constantly consolidate the edifice of Sino-Burmese friendship, and his belief that in order to do so it is necessary to have frequent exchanges of visits between the government leaders and people of various strata of the two countries.

On the same day, General Ne Win, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Union of Burma, left Peking for a visit to south China. Speaking in farewell at the railway station Premier Chou En-lai declared that the signing of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty is a victory for the friendship and solidarity of the peoples of China and Burma, a victory for the friendship and solidarity of the Asian peoples and also a victory for the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Premier Chou expressed his thanks and respects to General Ne Win for his precious con-

tribution to the cause of Sino-Burmese friendship. General Ne Win on his part expressed his determination to continue efforts to make the Sino-Burmese edifice of friendship shine for ever.

The Burmese cultural delegation after successful performances in Peking is now touring other Chinese cities. Other Burmese delegations are also touring China.

Meanwhile, it has been announced that the fourth session of the Chinese-Burmese Joint Boundary Committee has satisfactorily concluded its work. This session, states a communique, approved the plan for the work of the second-stage survey and the erection of permanent boundary markers following the signing of the Boundary Treaty, and decided that a meeting of leaders of the joint survey teams should be held in Kunming in the fourth week of October to make detailed assignments of the work.

#### **"Two Chinas" Scheme in Red Cross Exposed**

The President of the Red Cross Society of China, Li Teh-chuan, entrusted by the Chinese Government and representing her organization, in a letter dated September 18, 1960 to Andre Francois-Poncet, Chairman of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross, lodged a strong protest against the recently published report of the 19th International Red Cross Conference. This report, her letter declared, serves the U.S. plot to create "two Chinas" and is totally unacceptable.

At the 19th International Red Cross Conference held in New Delhi (October 28—November 7, 1957), the U.S. Government Delegation used every foul means to railroad through a resolution inviting the Chiang Kai-shek clique to send a delegation in the name of the so-called "Republic of China" to attend the conference together with the delegation of the People's Republic of China. The head of the Chinese Government Delegation, Pan Tze-li, Ambassador to India, solemnly protested against these despicable activities of the U.S. The delegations from many other countries also sternly condemned the U.S. scheme. Nevertheless the U.S. still ruthlessly forced the conference to adopt its proposal.

Li Teh-chuan's letter pointed out that the report of the 19th International Red Cross Conference has, on the one hand, arbitrarily deleted from the record the condemnation of U.S. machinations made by the delegates of the People's Republic of China while, on the other hand, publishing in full the U.S. delegate's slanderous attacks against the People's Republic of China, as well as the infamous, so-called "Resolution No. 36" which the U.S. forced the conference to adopt. The report went so far as to print the name list of the Chiang Kai-shek clique elements, who were illegally introduced into the conference by the U.S. delegation, alongside the name list of the delegates of the People's Republic of China.

Li Teh-chuan's letter denounced the conference report for confusing right and wrong, distorting the picture of what actually took place at the conference and making propaganda for the U.S. plot which is hostile to the Chinese people. We hold, the letter stated, that the report must publish accurately and in full all the statements made at the conference by Ambassador Pan Tze-li and delete the name list of the Chiang Kai-shek elements as well as the illegal, so-called "Resolution No. 36."

"The Red Cross Society of China," the letter continued, "has always been willing to co-operate with all Red Cross organizations in safeguarding peace and in humanitarian undertakings. But, if the responsible quarters of the International Red Cross Conference concerned continue to violate the principles of international co-operation, undermine the interests of the Chinese people and persist in their errors, they will certainly endanger the co-operation between the Red Cross Society of China and the International Red Cross organizations and block the possibility of future participation in the International Red Cross Conference by the Government and Red Cross Society of the People's Republic of China."

#### **Chinese Military Goodwill Mission in U.A.R.**

The Chinese Military Goodwill Mission led by General Chang Tsung-hsun, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, is now visiting the United Arab Republic.

At a welcoming banquet given by Lieutenant General Ali Amer, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the U.A.R., General Chang Tsung-hsun said that the peoples of the two countries have a common desire to oppose imperialist aggression, defend their territorial sovereignty and safeguard world peace, and that the people and the army of China have great admiration for the heroism displayed by the people and the army of the U.A.R. in their struggle against the armed imperialist aggression of 1956. "We regard your victory in the struggle against aggression and for safeguarding national independence as our own victory and as the victory of peace-loving people all over the world," General Chang Tsung-hsun declared. The Chinese people consistently support the just struggle of the people of the U.A.R. against imperialism and will always remain the most faithful and reliable friends of the Arab and African peoples, General Chang Tsung-hsun said.

In his speech, Lieutenant General Ali Amer expressed deep gratitude to the Chinese people for the moral and material aid which they gave to the U.A.R. during the Suez crisis. At the same time, he declared, the people of the U.A.R. regard with great admiration the tremendous progress which the Chinese people are making in every sphere of life and the contribution to the cause of world peace made by the Chinese armed forces.

#### **Chinese Pavilion at Plovdiv Fair**

The Chinese pavilion at the Plovdiv International Fair in Bulgaria attracted 700,000 visitors during its two weeks' showing. It contains more than 1,900 exhibits.

Visitors praised China's achievements in socialist construction. The pavilion's guest book contains such entries as "We rejoice at the high-speed developments made by the heroic Chinese people," "China is marching forward with giant strides," "In your country, we see a true defender of peace."

China also participated in the Plovdiv Fair's exhibition of publications.

# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## **Edifice of Sino-Burmese Friendship**

Hailing the successes of the visit of the Burmese Government Delegation headed by Prime Minister U Nu, all leading Peking papers carry editorials.

Under the title "Let the Edifice of Sino-Burmese Friendship Shine with Ever Greater Splendour," *Renmin Ribao's* editorial (October 5) declares that the friendly visit of the Burmese Government Delegation has undoubtedly resulted in great achievements and written a brilliant chapter in the history of relations between the two countries.

The Joint Communique of the Sino-Burmese Governments, the editorial notes, solemnly declares that with the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and of the Boundary Treaty between the two countries, the edifice symbolic of Sino-Burmese friendship has been successfully built up through the joint efforts of the two peoples under the guidance of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation.

The foundation stone of this edifice of Sino-Burmese friendship is very firm, the editorial says. China and Burma are not only close neighbours with a long and traditional friendship; more important is the fact that the two peoples have formed a comradeship-in-arms in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. After the two countries gained independence, their Governments together initiated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The Chinese and Burmese peoples have every reason to live in amity and friendly co-operation, and not a single reason to be estranged from each other or even to have disputes, the editorial stresses. Even the boundary question, which was left over from history and created by the imperialists' policy of aggression, cannot in the slightest harm the friendship between the Chinese and Burmese peoples.

The imperialists and their followers, the editorial points out, tried to use the boundary question to sow

dissension between the two peoples, but, now the complicated boundary question has been smoothly and completely settled. This proves that China and Burma have the ability to handle affairs not according to the wishes of imperialism, but to settle the boundary question according to the desires of their own peoples and to extend their friendly relations, the editorial says.

Both China and Burma are peace-loving countries, the editorial writes, both peoples are facing the grave tasks of safeguarding their national independence and carrying out national construction. They need a peaceful international environment. Hence, the Joint Communique of the Governments of China and Burma points out to the world: "The sincere application of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the policy of friendly negotiation would make for the relaxation of international tension and thus pave the way for the attainment of general disarmament and of an enduring peace." In the Joint Communique, the Premiers of the two countries also stress once again that their Governments will continue to make efforts to enlarge the area of peace and friendship. The successful solution of the Sino-Burmese boundary issue has set a good example in this respect.

This, the editorial continues, is a great victory for the Five Princi-

ples of Peaceful Coexistence and a heavy blow to the policies of aggression and war pursued by imperialism in Asia. Precisely for this reason, all just public opinion throughout the world has warmly acclaimed the signing of the Sino-Burmese Boundary Treaty, and only the imperialists and their followers are very much displeased. Let that handful of imperialists and their followers weep in isolation; the peoples of China and Burma, and the peoples of Asia and Africa will steadily go their own way, the editorial says.

In their talks, the editorial goes on, the Premiers of China and Burma had a frank and friendly exchange of views on the international situation. They agreed that "the present development of the international situation is more than ever favourable to the cause of opposing colonialism." The tremendous rise of the storm of struggle of the Asian peoples against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, the upsurge of the national independence movements in Africa and the vigorous development of the national and democratic movements of the Latin American peoples, with Cuba as their representative, to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and oppression all testify to the correctness of this conclusion. But the imperialist forces of aggression and war headed by the United States, the editorial points out, are not reconciled to their defeat and are waging a frenzied struggle in various places to reverse the tide. Therefore, it is necessary for the Asian

## THE PASSING SHOW

### Getting Ready to Step into the Old Man's Shoes

"Nigeria, Africa's largest country in population, with 35 million people, is getting lots of attention from the United States. This British possession is scheduled to become independent on October 1 . . . a number of U.S. firms are establishing Nigerian branches," writes *U.S. News and World Report*.

### Look Out, There's a U.S. "Art-Lover" Around!

*Newsweek* describes Julius Carlebach as the "persevering proprietor" of a New York "art" gallery, and what he's interested in now is ancient Benin bronzes from Nigeria. "There is often a problem of getting things out of a country—a national pride question," but, says Mr. Carlebach, "If it is a question of smuggling, then I will smuggle."





and African peoples and the people throughout the world to strengthen still further their unity and persist in their struggle. In their Joint Communiqué the two Premiers express their sympathy and support for the struggle of the peoples of Asian and African countries for a new life of independence, dignity, progress and prosperity. This is an expression of the Bandung spirit of Asian-African unity and also an encouragement to the peo-

ples of Asian and African countries in the midst of their struggle, the editorial declares.

With the completion of the edifice of Sino-Burmese friendship and co-operation, *Renmin Ribao* continues, the economic and cultural contacts between our two countries will also be expanded still further. In their Joint Communiqué, the Premiers of China and Burma reaffirm the solemn

determination of their two countries to safeguard, consolidate and expand this edifice of friendship and co-operation. This is the common will and the sacred duty of the Chinese and Burmese peoples. We are deeply convinced that with the passing of time and as a result of the concerted efforts of the two peoples, this edifice will shine with ever greater splendour over the vast land of Asia, the editorial concludes.

## 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

▲ **THE WILD BOAR FOREST** An episode from *Water Margin*. Lu Chih-shen, the "tattooed monk" saves Lin Chung from assassination. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Oct. 11, 7:15 p.m. Peking Workers' Club

▲ **BATTLE OF KUANTU** An opera adapted from China's great classical novel *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, tells of Tsao Tsao's defeat of Yuan Shao at Kuantu. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Oct. 12, 7:15 p.m. Peking Workers' Club

▲ **TIGERS LEAP ACROSS HIGH PEAK** A new opera on a contemporary theme. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking. Describes how mechanization is introduced into production in a Peking factory.

Oct. 13, 7:15 p.m. Peking Workers' Club

▲ **SHE SAI-HUA** A historical opera produced by the Xin Hua Peking Opera Company. She Sai-hua is the beautiful and clever daughter of She Hung, a high court official in the Sung court. Two of She Hung's colleagues want their son to marry her; Yang Chi-yeh, one of her suitors, who later becomes a famous general, wins her heart and hand.

Oct. 14, 7:30 p.m. Yuan En Si Theatre

▲ **YI HO TUAN** A historical opera. Produced by the Fourth Troupe of the Peking Opera Company of Peking. Depicts the undaunted spirit of the Chinese peasants in the Yi Ho Tuan Uprising against the imperialists.

Oct. 15, 7:30 p.m. Zhong He Theatre

### SHAOHSING OPERA

▲ **XIAO HU LEI** Adapted from the play of the same title written by the Ching Dynasty playwright Kung Shang-jen, this production of the Peking Shaohsing Opera Troupe is about a young girl skilled in

playing the *xiao hu lei*, a stringed musical instrument. The emperor sends a subordinate to snatch the precious instrument, but after a series of adventures in which the girl shows courage in her defiance of the emperor, she succeeds in winning back her beloved *xiao hu lei*.

Oct. 11-15, 7:00 p.m. Renmin Theatre

### KUNQU OPERA

▲ **LEIFENG PAGODA** An opera adapted from the legendary love story, *The White Snake*. Produced by the North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

Oct. 15, 7:15 p.m. Xi Dan Theatre

### MODERN OPERA

▲ **HUNGSHANHU** A new opera produced by the Cultural Troupe of the P.L.A. telling how fishermen in a Chinese village under the guidance of a P.L.A. scout wage a complex struggle against KMT reactionaries on the eve of liberation.

Oct. 11-15, 7:30 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

### THEATRE

▲ **NAVAL BATTLE OF 1894 SINO-JAPANESE WAR** A new play produced by the Cultural Troupe of the P.L.A. is a vivid portrayal of the lofty patriotism and heroism displayed by the Chinese people during that war as well as an exposure of the aggressive nature of imperialism and the corruption and betrayal of the Manchu rulers.

Oct. 14 & 15, 7:30 p.m. Cultural Palace of Nationalities

▲ **IRON FLOWS IN BASHAN** A new play. The Bashan Iron Works asks a neighbouring plant for the help of its technicians but is turned down by its director. The Party secretary, however, wants to help them and in the ensuing events the backward director learns a lesson. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Oct. 11-15, 7:15 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

▲ **HOLDING THE LONG CORD IN OUR HANDS** A new play in six acts produced by the China Youth Art Theatre. It draws its name from Chairman Mao's famous lines: "Today we hold the long cord in our

hands; When shall we bind fast the Grey Dragon?" (referring to the Japanese aggressors). It tells about the militiamen in an old liberated area concentrating on agricultural production while at the same time giving a good account of themselves as militiamen.

(Watch for dates and places.)

### FILMS

▲ **SPRINGTIME BLOSSOMS** A feature film produced by the Peking Film Studio portrays the growing enthusiasm of the housewives as they take part in the urban people's commune. The story is told through the struggle between a conservative-minded mother-in-law and her progressive daughter-in-law.

Oct. 16-18, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club

▲ **IN THE NAME OF REVOLUTION** A feature film based on the stage play of the same title by the Soviet playwright, Shatrov. Produced by the Peking Film Studio. It shows Lenin's care and concern for the young generation.

Oct. 16-18, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club

▲ **TANA** An Albanian film dubbed in Chinese, tells the story of the love and work of Tana, an activist in an agricultural co-operative.

Oct. 13 & 14, Xin Zhong Guo

### EXHIBITIONS

▲ **G. D. R. GRAPHIC ART EXHIBITION** by contemporary artists. Open daily from 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon; 1:00-6:00 p.m.

At the Gallery of the Artists' Union

▲ **G. D. R. GRAPHIC ART EXHIBITION** by artists from 15th century to 20th century. Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon; 1:00-6:00 p.m.

At Zhongshan Park

### FLOWER SHOW

Chrysanthemum and dahlia show now open at Beihai Park. Many varieties displayed.

# RADIO PEKING'S English Language Transmissions

(New Schedule Beginning October 15, 1960)

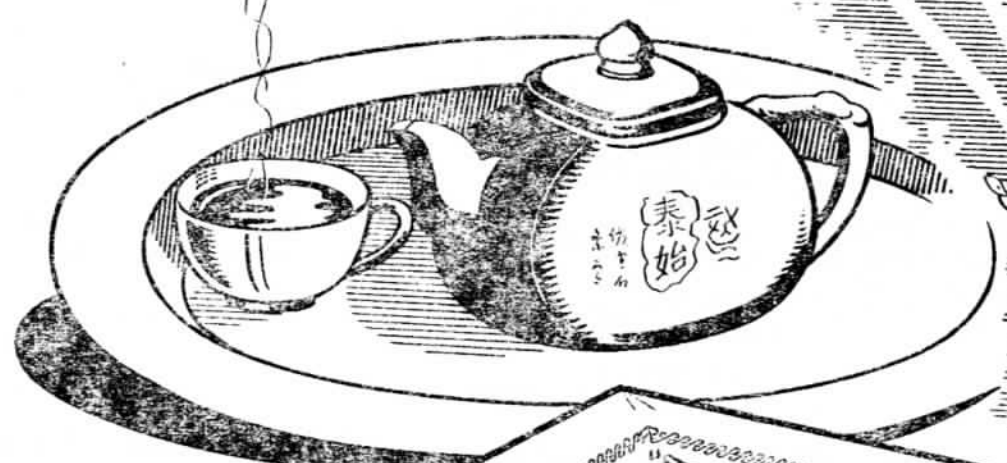
Transmission to:	Peking Time	Local Time (Normal)	kc/s	metres
Britain and Western Europe	03.00-04.00 04.30-05.30	19.00-20.00 20.30-21.30 (London) 20.00-21.00 21.30-22.30 (Stockholm, Paris)	7080,9457,11650 7080,9457,11650	42.37,31.73,25.75 42.37,31.73,25.75
North America East Coast:	09.00-10.00 10.00-11.00	20.00-21.00 21.00-22.00 (Eastern S.T.)	9480,11945,15115 9480,11945,15115	31.65,25.12,19.85 31.65,25.12,19.85
West Coast:	11.00-12.00 12.00-13.00	19.00-20.00 20.00-21.00 (Pacific S.T.)	11820,15060,17745 11820,15060,17745	25.38,19.92,16.91 25.38,19.92,16.91
Australia and New Zealand	16.30-17.30 17.30-18.30	18.30-19.30 19.30-20.30 (Aust. S.T.) 20.30-21.30 21.30-22.30 (N.Z. S.T.)	15060,17835 15060,17835	19.92,16.82 19.92,16.82
Southeast Asia	19.00-20.00 20.00-21.00	18.30-19.30 19.30-20.30 (Djakarta, Singapore) 19.00-20.00 20.00-21.00 (Manila)	11885,15417 11820,15095,1190	25.24,19.46 25.38,19.87,25.2
India, Pakistan and Ceylon	22.00-23.00 00.00-01.00	19.30-20.30 21.30-22.30 (Delhi, Colombo) 19.00-20.00 21.00-22.00 (West Pakistan) 20.00-21.00 22.00-23.00 (East Pakistan)	9480,11740,15140 9860,12010,15060,1190	31.65,25.55,19.82 30.42,24.98,19.92,25.2
Africa	23.00-24.00 11.00-12.00 01.00-02.00 02.00-03.00 05.30-06.30	18.00-19.00 (East African Time) 6.00- 7.00 (East African Time) 19.00-20.00 (Capetown) 19.00-20.00 (Salisbury) 20.00-21.00 (East African Time) 17.15-18.15 (Monrovia) 18.00-19.00 (Accra) 18.00-19.00 (Freetown) 19.00-20.00 (Lagos) 20.00-21.00 (Cairo) 20.45-21.45 (Monrovia) 21.30-22.30 (Freetown) 21.30-22.30 (Accra) 22.30-23.30 (Lagos)	9775,12055,15095 15500,17810 1190,9775 12055,15095 9775,12055,15095 6000,9510,11980	30.69,24.88,19.87 19.38,16.84 25.2,30.69 24.88,19.87 30.69,24.88,19.87 50.00,31.55,25.04

## Tune in to Radio Peking's Regular Features:

<b>Tuesday:</b>	China in Construction	<b>Saturday:</b>	Opinion in Peking
<b>Wednesday:</b>	Culture in China		Quiz
<b>Thursday:</b>	In the People's Communes	<b>Sunday:</b>	Listeners' Letter Box
<b>Friday:</b>	In the Socialist Countries		Sunday Concert

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