

# PEKING

February 24, 1959

8

# REVIEW

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## A Clarion Call for the Advance to Communism

*Hongqi's* editorial on the meaning of the 21st Congress  
of the C.P.S.U. (p. 7).

## The Tales of Dulles and the Truth About China

A comprehensive article nails the lies of Dulles' slander  
campaign against China (p. 13).

## China Supports Cameroon

"Cameroon Day" in Peking (p. 11).

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## Kishi's Shopworn Trick

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### *Documents:*

- 1—Exchange of Letters Between Premiers Chou En-lai  
and Pham Van Dong on Viet-nameese Residents  
in Thailand
  - 2—Foreign Minister Chen Yi's Statement on Laotian  
Refusal to Implement Geneva Agreements
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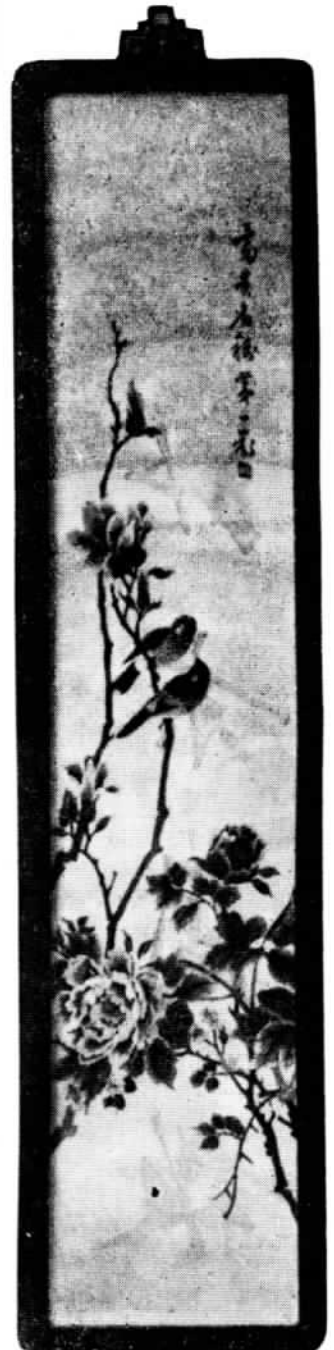
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# PEKING REVIEW

北京周报

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE  
NEWS AND VIEWS

February 24, 1959 Vol. II No. 8

## CONTENTS

<b>EDITORIAL</b>	
Kishi's Shopworn Trick	3
<b>ROUND THE WEEK</b>	5
More Electricity; And Power-Generating Equipment; Double-Tracking in Full Swing; Spanning Two Rivers; Adult Education in a Commune; News from the Health Front; More Sugar for 1959	
<b>ARTICLES</b>	
A Clarion Call for the Advance to Communism — Hongqi Editorial	7
China Supports Cameroon Independence	11
The Tales of Dulles and the Truth About China — Yu Chao-li	13
Cable-Tow Traction for Farm Tools — Chen Po-san	23
<b>DOCUMENTS</b>	
Exchange of Letters Between Premier Chou En-lai and Premier Pham Van Dong	20
Foreign Minister Chen Yi's Statement	22
<b>LITERATURE</b>	24
<b>CHINESE PRESS OPINION</b>	25
Grave Situation in Laos; The Passing Show	
<b>CHINA AND THE WORLD</b>	26
Sino-Vietnamese Co-operation; Relations with Japan; Dr. Dubois in Peking; Briefs; Cultural News	
<b>WHAT'S ON IN PEKING</b>	27

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

Post Office Registration No. 2-922

Printed in the People's Republic of China

February 24, 1959

## Kishi's Shopworn Trick

**D**URING recent weeks, the Kishi government of Japan has let out a stream of words about "breaking the deadlock in Japanese-Chinese relations" and "resuming trade" with China. Does it really mean what it says? If not, what does it all add up to?

A good look at the record readily shows up the Kishi government's double-talk. All its ballyhoo about resuming trade with China is nothing but a cheap trick of trying to pass the buck. This transparently fraudulent move is intended to create the impression that the Chinese people are largely to blame for the non-resumption of Sino-Japanese trade relations.

The facts, however, reveal the opposite. The Japanese prime minister tries to make black look white. But as the popular folk saying goes, you cannot scrub a black dog white, no matter how hard you may try. Facts speak louder than fancy talk. And these are the facts.

The Chinese people have long been of the opinion that development of trade on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and friendship is in the interests of the peoples of both China and Japan. They are willing to live together with the Japanese people on a friendly basis and have always worked for the promotion of friendship between these two countries. As a result, the economic and cultural ties, thanks to the continuous efforts made by the peoples of both countries, developed greatly in the past few years despite obstruction by the Japanese Government. More than forty agreements concluded between people's organizations of the two countries played a notable part in fostering friendly relations between the two peoples. The Chinese Government has consistently given active support to these agreements and to friendly contacts between the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

**W**HERE does the Kishi government stand on the question of Sino-Japanese relations? From the very beginning, it has pursued a hostile policy towards New China. Kishi left no stone unturned in his effort to prevent the signing of the fourth Sino-Japanese trade agreement. When all his wrecking activities came to naught and the trade agreement was finally concluded, Kishi discarded his mask and scrapped the agreement altogether. To add insult to injury, the Kishi government time and again allowed thugs to molest the national flag of People's China. In the light of these circumstances, it is abundantly clear that the Kishi government must be held responsible for the suspension of Sino-Japanese trade and its consequences.

The Kishi government, to this day, still disclaims responsibility for the breakdown of trade relations between China and Japan. He stoutly denied "harbouring any hostile or unfriendly ideas in relation to China" and attributed his hostility to "misunderstanding" on China's part. This is really impudence with a capital I.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. It is all very well for Kishi to beat his breast and protest his innocence.

But people judge the Kishi government not merely by what it says, but what's more important, by its deeds.

A brief survey of the public utterances and deeds of the Kishi government on Sino-Japanese relations sets the record straight.

Since he tore up the fourth Sino-Japanese trade agreement, Nobusuke Kishi has never refrained from assailing and smearing New China. As a matter of fact, his attacks have increased in intensity and frequency. In his interview with the American NBC radio newscaster Cecil Brown last October, Kishi openly slandered China as "aggressor" and hailed United States armed provocations in the Taiwan Straits against the Chinese people as an "international war to combat communist aggression." Nobusuke Kishi went on record declaring that "for the sake of Japan's security" the Chinese people must not be allowed to recover their territory—Taiwan.

The Kishi government time and again has looked on indulgently when Japanese hooligans insulted the Chinese national flag. In spite of sharp protests from China and in defiance of bitter condemnation by Japanese public opinion, the criminal in the Nagasaki incident was lightly dismissed with a fine of Yen 500. Shortly afterwards Japanese thugs in Yokohama and Tokyo were allowed to tear down and even set fire to the national flag of People's China with impunity.

**R**UNNING interference for United States imperialism, the Kishi government tries to help create "two Chinas." It has always stressed the need for Japan to "maintain its diplomatic relations with the Kuomintang China government in Taiwan." Recently, Nobusuke Kishi openly declared in the Japanese Diet that "for the sake of international good faith it is Japan's line of diplomacy always to respect the Taiwan government." It requires no student of political science to see that all this talk and intrigue are 100 per cent politics—and dirty politics at that. And yet the Kishi government has the cheek to say that in dealing with China "a clear line should be drawn between political and economic matters."

In a nutshell, all the hypocritical talk about separating politics from economic matters really boils down to this: the Kishi government wants to trade with China for economic benefit, but it will not change its political stand of hostility to China. In other words, the Kishi government, under the pretext of drawing a line between politics and economics, is really up to its neck in politics.

The question comes to mind: How is it that the notoriously anti-Chinese Kishi should have suddenly changed his tune and displayed particular "enthusiasm" for resuming trade with China? The reason has been more than hinted at by Kishi himself. In a recent

statement, Kishi frankly admitted, among other things: "Outside Japan, the camp of free countries is looking uneasily at us; while at home, the situation will become extremely difficult on the eve of the Upper House elections and the resumption of the Diet session."

**I**N plain English, popular opposition to the reactionary domestic and foreign policy of the Kishi government is rapidly mounting throughout the country. The cry "throw Kishi and his gang out" is sounding louder and more insistent with each passing day. At the same time, the demand of the Japanese people for the restoration of normal relations with China has become a very important factor in Japan's political life. With the deepening of the economic crisis, things are getting worse and worse for the Kishi government. In these circumstances, it comes as no surprise that Kishi has made such moves to save the situation.

On the one hand, the Kishi government talked loudly about resumption of trade with China. But on the other hand, Kishi let it be known that "as to the issue of Communist China, I think there is no need to change the government attitude of the past."

These tricks of Kishi will not fool the Chinese people. So long as the Kishi government persists in its discredited policy of hostility to China, all its fine words can in no way make the Chinese people change their firm stand.

The breaking-off of Sino-Japanese trade relations caused by the Kishi government has given rise to manifold difficulties to the Japanese economy. Certain types of medium-sized and small Japanese enterprises have been particularly hard hit and the Chinese people have profound sympathy with such enterprises which now find themselves in a serious predicament as the result of the suspension of trade relations with China. The Chinese people fully understand that what the Kishi government has done in the sphere of Sino-Japanese relations does not reflect the aspirations of the Japanese people. Kishi's policy of naked hostility to China is doomed to failure.

Friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples has been of long standing. The Chinese people want to live in friendliness with the Japanese people and have consistently worked for the promotion of friendship between China and Japan. The Japanese people have also made sustained efforts to further Sino-Japanese friendship and are pressing ahead for restoration of diplomatic relations with China. The march of events follows its own logic. Despite the Kishi government's attempt to obstruct the development of normal relations between China and Japan, there can be no doubt that concerted efforts by the Chinese and Japanese peoples will eventually clear away all man-made obstacles in the way and further develop the friendly relations between these two countries.

# ROUND THE WEEK

## More Electricity

From the grasslands of Inner Mongolia to sub-tropical Kwangtung in the south the heat is on—to build more and more power stations for the fast-paced industrial and agricultural expansion in the coming months. In Paotow, the rapidly rising city in the grasslands, two large heat and power plants, designed, built and equipped with Soviet assistance, are under construction. They will feed Paotow's giant iron and steel works and Huhhot, the seat of government of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, with electricity for industrial and civilian uses. In the wide rural and pastoral areas smaller power stations are also coming up to provide the people's communes with electricity to irrigate farmlands, process farm products and light the homes of commune members.

Where water resources are plentiful hydro-electric power stations are being built in large numbers. A major power station is under way at Tanchiangkow, on the upper reaches of the Han River in central China, as part of the multi-purpose water conservancy project. Further south, in Kwangtung, the construction of a huge power station on the Hsinfengchiang River, with a generating capacity greater than the entire capacity of the province at present, is being expedited to enable operations to begin before the end of the year. Kwangsi, to the west, the land of the Chuang nationality, is doubling its effort to complete one of its two largest hydro-electric power stations at Hsitsin on the Yuchiang River.

In the valley of the Lhasa River the silence of the centuries, most conspicuous in the winter months, has been broken for good. The operation of pneumatic drills, bulldozers, and cranes, the rumble and honking of heavy-loaded lorries amidst shouts of warnings as explosives blow up mountains, signify a big construction job in progress. Here, Tibetans and officers and men of the People's Liberation Army garrison are building a hydro-electric power station on the Lhasa River, a dozen kilometres or so east of Lhasa city as the crow flies.

Construction began at a time when the Tibetans were celebrating the October National Day last year. It is expected to be completed by the end of this year. On the work site, power grid equipment and other materials are piled high near the head office. Several hundred tents are pitched by the riverside, and together with the immense activity all round, the

place looks as if a new town has arisen. Many of the builders here are veterans of other engineering jobs, builders of the Sikang-Tibet Highway and other projects.

## And Power-Generating Equipment

And so China's electrical industry, to equip these power stations, is planning production on a scale even bigger than that of last year which, compared to the figure of the First Five-Year Plan, was big enough in itself. In 1958, the gross output of electrical equipment, including motors, transformers and high tension air switches, more than doubled that of the previous year. The output of power-generating equipment increased from less than 200,000 kilowatts in 1957 to more than 900,000 kilowatts in 1958.

Last year not only registered a terrific rise in quantity, there was a big advance in technical know-how, too. Many new complex products were turned out for the first time, such as a 72,500-kilowatt water turbine generator.

In reviewing the rapid development of the electrical industry, *Renmin Ribao* noted in a recent leading article that from all available information it looks like the production of power-generating equipment in 1959 will far outstrip the production level of 1958. The rate of growth, it said, will not only be unprecedented in the history of the country's electrical industry but will also be a most outstanding "big leap forward" target of China's national economy in 1959.

## Double-Tracking in Full Swing

Work is going ahead in Shensi and Honan to lay a double-track for the Lunghai Railway which runs from Lienyunkang, on the eastern seaboard, to Lanchow, the transport centre in northwest China. Despite inclement weather the road-builders of the two provinces worked through the winter to expedite the job, laying tracks, building bridges and cutting culverts and tunnels. This overland route, the chief means of transport between east and west China, has long felt the pressure of a rapidly increasing volume of traffic and freight. The laying of a double-track will considerably ease the congestion and help the further development of the economy along the whole route.

In Hupeh, central China, more than 100,000 people turn out every day to accelerate the building of the section of another track for the Peking-Canton

Railway in their province. Although work began only in November of last year, more than half of the job north of Wuhan has been completed. The slogan which the road-builders here have adopted is "The People's Railways—The People Will Build Them!"

On the Tientsin-Shanghai line, some sections of the newly laid double-track have been opened to traffic in Shantung Province. Double-tracking in Shantung Province began last August. Now most of the earth and stone work has been completed and tracks have already been laid over nearly three-fourths of the route.

The workers of the Kiangnan Shipyard in Shanghai rushed through the job of building China's biggest train ferry boat for the Tientsin-Shanghai run. Now plying the Yangtse, this new ferry boat has a displacement of 5,100 tons and measures 126.55 metres from bow to stern. It was built in record time, with the hull completed in only 29 days—a testimony to the skill and prowess of China's ship-builders.

## Spanning Two Rivers

When the time comes for the Peking-Canton Railway to operate on its new double-track, it will have a new bridge across the Yellow River at Chengchow, the junction of north-south and east-west trunk lines. It will be China's longest railway bridge. Eventually, it will replace the old Yellow River Bridge whose foundations are only 16 metres deep as against the 40 metres of the new one.

Construction began in May last year. The low-water season was taken advantage of to get the most done before the summer months. Of the 72 foundation piers, 26 have already been completed.

During the past nine months the engineers and workers, quite a few fresh from their triumphs in building the Yangtse River Bridge at Wuhan, worked together and invented new methods, especially suited to the conditions of the Yellow River, to accelerate the project. The method of tubular column foundation construction, first developed at Wuhan, has been perfected at Chengchow. The diameter of the tubular columns is now extended to 3.6 metres, as compared with the original 1.5 metres used on the Yangtse Bridge. The time for sinking a tubular column has been shortened, from 49 days to only 8. The aim of all on the job is to complete the bridge piers in the next two or three months, so as to ensure that the building of the bridge and the girders in the high-water season may go on successfully.

In Chungking, construction of a second bridge to span the Yangtse River is going full steam ahead. The bridge-builders

are racing against time to raise the nine foundation piers above water level before the arrival of the high-water season. This new Yangtse bridge at Chungking will have a double-track railway line. It will link the Chengtu-Chungking and Szechuan-Kweichow Railways in southwest China.

### Adult Education in a Commune

Nearly 90 per cent of the members of the Hanchiawa People's Commune of Tingsien County, Hopei Province, who were illiterate are now able to read and write. This is a notable result of the drive to wipe out "letter-blindness," and particularly of the launching of the cultural revolution in the commune in 1958.

Much as this has done to help overcome cultural backwardness, the commune members are not altogether satisfied with just being "literate." They want to know more of the world of science, production, and political affairs, and to follow other cultural pursuits. They feel that in the great leap forward, in both industry and agriculture, there are big gaps in their knowledge when they come to technical innovation and the improvement of farm and other work tools. Hence their urge for further studies.

To gratify their wishes, the commune's Communist Party organization has set up schools for adult education. These schools are all run on a spare-time basis, mostly between five and half past eight in the evening, after work. Some concentrate on courses to improve one's knowledge of the Chinese language and cultural subjects, some on scientific and technical subjects, all of which are arranged so as to stimulate production.

All members need to be better equipped educationally than in the past because the people's communes pursue industrial as well as agricultural production. The communes operate steel furnaces, so there is a need for members to have some knowledge of metallurgy. The communes run engineering, chemical and other industries and use tractors, turbines and lorries—all of which require a higher level of technical knowledge.

In the *Resolution on Some Questions Concerning the People's Communes*, (see *Peking Review*, No. 43, December 23, 1958), the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party stressed the need for people's communes to set up spare-time schools for adult education. For the wiping out of illiteracy, important as it is, can only be the first step forward in the cultural revolution in China. The next, and more important, step is to give commune members a chance to ac-

quire the knowledge essential for technical innovations, improving and inventing more and better tools, and bringing higher techniques to bear on the rise of production. But this can only come about if the commune members, denied the opportunity of a formal education in the old days, are able to take up regular spare-time studies within the framework of adult education.

### News from the Health Front

Last year saw a further and sharp decline in the incidence of schistosomiasis, malaria, filariasis, hookworm and kala-azar in China, thanks to the co-ordinated efforts made by doctors of the traditional Chinese school and those trained along modern Western lines. Only a few years ago these diseases were still the bane of the people in the countryside.

The fight against schistosomiasis may be cited as an example of how the best of the two schools—the traditional Chinese and Western—is combined to root out this disease among the peasants. In many cases, it was found both safe and effective to use traditional Chinese medicine first, "to prepare the ground," and then to treat the patient with antimony preparations, for undesirable complications often occurred if antimony was applied outright. In the last two years, doctors of the traditional Chinese school and Western-trained doctors succeeded in curing over 90 per cent of the schistosomiasis victims who had come under their joint treatment. So schistosomiasis, the scourge of the peasants in south China, has been all but wiped out in nearly two-thirds of the cities and counties of 11 provinces and one autonomous region south of the Yangtse River.

At the time of liberation some 30 million people, it was estimated, were suffering from malaria. Now 685 cities and counties in the country have freed themselves from the threat of malaria, including places where the disease was once rampant for years. In the 30 years from 1918 to 1949 Szemao County in Yunnan Province, for example, was so stricken with malaria that the population fell from 100,000 to 20,000. The vigorous measures taken after liberation bore fruit. Szemao, notorious as it once was as a malaria-infested point in southwest China, is now practically free of the scourge; the population has grown to 52,000.

Hookworm has practically disappeared from 61 cities and counties where the disease once assumed endemic forms. In the 11 months ending November last year, more than 25 million people were treated for the disease. Kala-azar has in

the main been wiped out throughout the country.

Much of the success achieved last year was due to the joint efforts of the Chinese and Western style doctors, as said before, but the mass campaigns in which the medical experts, doctors, nurses, other medical workers and the mass of people all took part, had much to do too with the rapid way in which these diseases have been brought under control—the principle of "walking on both legs" applied to the field of medicine and health.

### More Sugar for 1959

Sugar is indispensable to tea-making in many parts of the world, but not in China. Confirmed tea-drinkers as they are, most Chinese prefer not to take sugar with their tea. But if the people in China do not sweeten their tea, they use a lot of sugar for other things, for sweet and semi-sweet sauces, for making sweets, preserves, cakes and the like. So demand is constantly rising and outstrips supply.

To ensure a greater amount of sugar, the Ministry of Light Industry has worked out a programme to expand the industry. Priority attention now goes to the production of sugar beet and cane. Sugar-beet-growing areas which have spread from Heilungkiang and Inner Mongolia in the north and northeast to many areas south of the Great Wall will be further expanded. A typical example of the rapid growth of this crop is Hupeh, fast becoming a sugar-beet-growing centre in central China.

All major and medium sugar refineries have been directed to conclude contracts with the people's communes in their localities for a steady supply of raw materials. The smaller sugar refineries set up last year and run mostly by the communes themselves are turning out large quantities of molasses for the confectionery and pharmaceuticals industries.

Furthermore, the technical revolution will be pressed on throughout the industry. China has a long history of manufacturing sugar in the indigenous way, but much of the equipment is old and the method slow. The smaller, old-style factories cry out for technical renovation. The Ministry is calling on all local refineries to make use of wind, water, methane gas and animal power for motive power as a first measure to raise efficiency.

The Ministry also proposes that the people's communes should go in for sugar production by setting up mills of their own. The advantages are obvious: they can produce the raw materials on the spot, do the processing and marketing, and utilize the by-products locally.

# A Clarion Call for the Advance to Communism

*Following is the translation of an editorial that appeared in "Hongqi" (Red Flag), February 16, 1959, theoretical fortnightly published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.—Ed.*

**T**HE Twenty-first Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has sounded the call for the march to communism. It told the world that the Soviet Union has already entered the new period of building communism on an all-out scale. Communism, for centuries the loftiest ideal of mankind, will before long become a living reality in a land that covers one-sixth of the earth. This Congress will go down in the annals of the communist movement as a new milestone in mankind's march to communism.

In the past forty-odd years, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, have surmounted the many difficulties that stood in the way of their advance and now, in addition to the thoroughgoing victory they have won in building socialism, have begun the building of communism on a big scale. In the years following the Twentieth Congress of the C.P.S.U., the Soviet people, under the correct guidance of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade N. S. Khrushchov, have adopted a series of correct measures for the development of industry and agriculture and the promotion of education, carried out the struggle against the anti-Party group and for consolidation of the Party's unity and achieved great successes in various other fields. The report and concluding speech made by Comrade Khrushchov at the 21st Congress and the resolution adopted by it, summed up the rich experience of the Soviet Union in socialist construction and put forward a great programme for the all-out building of communism in the Soviet Union. The Seven-Year Plan approved by the 21st Congress is the most important part of this programme.

**T**HE Seven-Year Plan lays it down that the establishment of the material and technical base of communism is the primary task of the Soviet Union in the coming years. Comrade Khrushchov pointed out: "In the first place it is necessary to continue to develop the productive forces and increase the production of material goods. Communism can be realized only on condition that we surpass the level of production of the developed capitalist countries and ensure a new and far higher productivity of labour than under capitalism." The Seven-Year Plan is a scientific plan for the transition to communism. It provides for the high-speed development of production and the attainment of an all-round development in all productive branches of the national economy on the basis

of priority for the expansion of heavy industry. On the basis of an already very high level of production, the rate of increase in industry and agriculture prescribed by the plan is very high and the absolute volume of increased production is very large. In the next seven years, the value of gross industrial production in the Soviet Union will increase by 80 per cent; this increase will be equivalent to the total increase achieved in the past twenty years. Steel output will reach 86 to 91 million tons. Investment in the construction and reconstruction of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical enterprises will be bigger than the total amount of investments made in the past thirty years. Total agricultural output value will rise 70 per cent in these seven years. This will ensure an abundant supply of foodstuffs to the people and of raw materials to industry and satisfy all other demands of the state in farm produce. The investment in capital construction in these seven years will be about the same as the total amount invested in all the years since the establishment of Soviet power. The Seven-Year Plan calls for an effort by the Soviet people to build, on the basis of the latest scientific and technical achievements, a highly developed, modernized industry and agriculture, to realize, step by step, the complete electrification of the country and comprehensive mechanization and automation of all production processes, to make full use of new power resources, and their extremely rich natural resources and modern synthetic and other materials, to raise the cultural and technical levels of all the working people, to further improve the organization of production and to increase labour productivity. It is not difficult for people to deduce from the enthusiastic emulation drive now mounting in every part of the Soviet Union that the great Seven-Year Plan is sure to be fulfilled successfully. Today, even some of the Western bourgeoisie can no longer deny the fact that the Soviet people are marching ahead with full confidence. They have pointed out that confidence was the keynote of the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and that the Soviet target figures which seemed at first glance to be bold and over ambitious were not overstated. There are still some people who, on behalf of the imperialists, try vainly in one way or another to minimize the great significance of the Seven-Year Plan, but their ravings are being increasingly discredited by the irrefutable facts.

To pass over to communism, it is necessary not only to have a highly developed material and technical base but also to raise the level of communist consciousness of the working people. The 21st Congress of the C.P.S.U. specifically underlined the importance of enhancing the creativeness, initiative and enthusiasm of the masses of the people; it linked communist moral education with the tasks of building communism. To achieve communism, it is necessary to start right away to train a new type

of man so as to imbue the great masses of people with a communist spirit. For this purpose, special attention must be paid to linking education organically with production and life, centring educational work around an education in labour and the development of a communist attitude to labour. While communist education is being undertaken, it is necessary to wage a resolute struggle against the ideological remnants of capitalism and not to sit idly waiting for them to disappear of their own accord. People trained along these lines will be imbued with the spirit of collectivism and diligence, of socialist internationalism and patriotism and of the noble moral principles of the new society. The qualities of this new type of man contrast sharply with bourgeois individualism which is characterized by pushing oneself ahead at the expense of others.

**T**HE Seven-Year Plan of the Soviet Union signifies a new stage in socialism's economic competition with capitalism. In 1958, the value of the Soviet Union's industrial production greatly surpassed the combined total of that of France, Britain and West Germany. The world socialist system has caught up with the world capitalist system in per capita output of industrial goods. In this situation, the task of the Seven-Year Plan, as Comrade Khrushchov has pointed out, is "to tip the scales in world production in favour of the socialist system as against the capitalist system, to surpass the most advanced capitalist countries in productivity of social labour and in per capita output of products, and to attain the highest living standards in the world." The incomparable superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system and the unity and mutual assistance of the socialist countries have ensured a high rate of economic development in these countries, whereas in the capitalist countries, production is governed by the principle of pursuing the maximum profit, the concentration of wealth blocks rapid economic growth and, in most cases, new production techniques do not have the chance of being made use of. Their economies are unstable, fraught with contradictions. The general crisis of capitalism is being further deepened and the imperialist powers are becoming ever more divided.

With the successful fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan of the Soviet Union and with the economies of the other socialist countries developing at a rapid rate, it can be asserted that the socialist system will achieve overwhelming superiority over the capitalist system not only in terms of popular support and the speed of the growth of production, but also in material production. Confronted with such a prospect, U.S. monopoly capital, the head of imperialism, is now no longer confident of itself as it was two years ago. At the beginning of 1957, the U.S. President boasted in his State of the Union Message that the U.S. had reached "an unprecedented peak" of prosperity and bragged about "the limitless initiative" that characterized "free enterprises." In the State of the Union Message delivered at the beginning of this year, there appeared anxious questions like whether the U.S. Government could "permanently endure." The *New York Times* has openly admitted that in the coming years an annual increase of over 8.6 per cent in the Soviet economy is entirely possible while it would be difficult for the U.S. to maintain an annual growth of even 1.5 per cent. It will definitely not be long before the Soviet Union leaves the U.S. behind at a "mid-way station"!

The peace-loving countries and peoples of the world see that the Seven-Year Plan of the Soviet Union is filled with the spirit of love for peace. It correctly reflects the Leninist peaceful policy. Fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan will play a very big part in preserving world peace. Comrade Khrushchov has correctly pointed out that realization in the coming years of the economic plans of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe and Asia will create a real possibility of eliminating war and its use as a means of settling international issues. This is because when the Soviet Union becomes the leading industrial power in the world, when China becomes a powerful industrialized country and when the combined output of the socialist countries surpasses half of the total output of the world, then socialism will have prevailed over imperialism in all respects. This new relation of forces will compel the imperialist warlike groups to give up their schemes for a new world war. It was pointed out in the resolution of the 21st Congress of the C.P.S.U. and in Comrade Khrushchov's report: "Even before the complete victory of socialism in the world, with capitalism still existing in a part of the globe, there will arise the real possibility of excluding world war from the life of society." Naturally, vigilance against the war maniacs can by no means be lessened. The resolution of the 21st Congress said: "At the present time the possibility of imperialism starting a war still exists, and the danger of war must not be underestimated. For this reason, the socialist countries and all the peace-loving forces must maintain the utmost vigilance and strengthen their struggle for the preservation of peace." At a time when the 21st Congress of the C.P.S.U. is being received by the people throughout the world as a gospel of peace, a new medley of war cries has been raised on the other side of the Atlantic. Some ultra-rabid headmen of U.S. militarism have even indulged in talk about waging a preventive war against the Soviet Union within the next two years. But if all the peace-loving countries and peoples unite and stand firm in their struggle, they will certainly be able to smash the war schemes of the imperialist reactionaries.

**I**N their decline the imperialist reactionaries are moving towards open dictatorship. Reactionary armed coups d'etat have taken place in a number of countries. The Communist Parties in many capitalist countries are experiencing great difficulties in the face of frantic attacks by the reactionaries. But as the resolution of the 21st Congress pointed out: "The transition of the reactionary bourgeoisie to open dictatorship is a sign of its weakness, of its inability to maintain its domination by parliamentary methods." At the same time, the more frantically the imperialist reactionaries stand against the people, the more thoroughly they tear off the mask of capitalist "freedom and democracy" and the more the people learn by their negative examples and organize to fight them. In the course of this struggle, the masses will learn finally to distinguish clearly between friend and foe, and those anti-communist social democrat ringleaders, serving as lackeys of imperialism, are bound to be gradually discarded by the mass of the workers. Under the conditions of a new international alignment of class forces, the peoples of the world, if they are united, will be fully able to repulse the attacks of international reaction.



The 21st Congress of the C.P.S.U. once again elaborated the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and made important proposals on the most pressing questions of the current international situation. It emphasized the need to conclude a peace treaty with Germany, pointing out that this is the basic way to settle the German question and the key problem of peace in Europe and in the world. It held that in the Far East and throughout the Pacific region the tension created by U.S. aggression should be eliminated and that a peace zone, and first and foremost an atomic weapons free zone, should be established. The Congress also advocated an end to the deadlock on the disarmament question, the banning of atomic and hydrogen weapons tests, improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations, liquidation of the "cold war," promotion of world trade on a broad scale, and a series of other measures—all of which are significant contributions to relaxing international tension and ensuring world peace and the security of the peoples of all lands. The people of China and all peace-loving countries and peoples the world over warmly approve and support the just stand of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries always sympathize with and support the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The deliberations during the 21st Congress of the C.P.S.U. once again expressed fully the heartfelt sympathy of the Soviet people with the national liberation movements. Numerous historical facts bear witness that nations fighting for their independence can win a real victory over imperialism only by uniting and fighting together with all the anti-imperialist forces inside and outside the country. Comrade Khrushchov pointed out that certain countries "are carrying out an anti-communist policy which does not unite the national forces but splits them and consequently weakens the efforts of the entire nation in defending its interests against imperialism." The U.S. and British imperialists are stepping up their activities aimed at making some newly independent states pursue anti-communist policies. This is an attempt to undermine the sympathy the socialist countries and all progressive mankind have for them, and to drag these newly independent countries into imperialism's traps at such time as they are isolated and divided. The 21st Congress of the C.P.S.U. in timely fashion directed the attention of the peoples towards this situation, thereby undoubtedly contributing greatly to the national liberation movements throughout the world.

**T**HE Soviet Union has entered the great historical era of the all-out building of communism. Naturally a number of questions will emerge during this new period and demand theoretical clarification. In this respect, vital significance attaches to the resolution of the 21st Congress of the C.P.S.U. and the analysis in Comrade Khrushchov's report of the new stage of communist construction and certain questions concerning Marxist-Leninist theory.

The question of the two stages of communism, which is a question of the transition from a socialist society to a communist society, has become of the utmost interest to the peoples of all socialist countries and Communists throughout the world. Comrade Khrushchov pointed out that development of socialism into communism is a historical process which is governed by laws. Society in its development cannot skip over the stage of socialism and

jump from capitalism to communism. At the same time, there is no wall separating socialism from communism. There are many characteristics of communism in a socialist society and such characteristics will develop and be perfected continuously. The transition from socialism to communism is a continuous process and this gradual transition cannot be regarded as some sort of ambling movement. It is necessary to oppose the carrying out in a hurried and rash way of what is premature in order not to distort and undermine the cause of communism. But it also will not do to rest satisfied with what has already been achieved and come to a standstill. This is an important principle in the transition from socialism to communism.

**C**OMRADE Khrushchov pointed out that to develop social productive forces and labour productivity to high levels is of tremendous significance in the process of the transition from socialism to communism. At the same time, with the growth of the productive forces, the socialist relations of production should also be constantly improved. Lenin said: "In the last analysis, productivity of labour is the most important, the principal thing for the victory of the new social system." "Communism is the higher productivity of labour—compared with that existing under capitalism—of voluntary, class-conscious and united workers employing advanced technique." To ignore highly developed social productive forces and try to practise "equalitarian communism" at a comparatively low level of production is undoubtedly wrong and this must be corrected. Of course it is also incorrect to look on fully satisfying the people's daily needs as something very remote and only to be attained slowly. Satisfying the people's normal needs does not mean satisfying whims and demands for luxury goods. According to conditions in the Soviet Union, fully satisfying the people's needs in food, housing, clothing and other necessities of life can be realized in the near future.

Comrade Khrushchov's report discussed in detail the distribution of the material and cultural values produced by society among all its members. Basing himself on Marxist-Leninist theory, he showed that distribution is not the decisive factor but a derivative factor in social development. The forms and principles of distribution are determined by the mode of production and the amount of products turned out by society. In a socialist society, distribution is in the main based on the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work." Also, in the stage of socialism, a growing portion of the material and cultural values is already distributed independently of the quantity and quality of the work of the members of society. "The sprout of communism," extolled by the great Lenin, has grown extensively in the Soviet Union. This is being done by giving pensions, student allowances, subsidies to mothers of many children and giving construction and maintenance funds for schools, hospitals, kindergartens, nurseries and boarding schools, as well as for clubs, libraries and other cultural facilities. These are important prerequisites for the gradual transition to the communist principle of distribution. However, "to each according to his work" is still the basic principle of distribution under socialism. This principle guarantees that the people will concern themselves with the fruits of labour from the point of view of their material interests. It still has an important bear-

ing on pushing forward the development of production. Obviously, an attempt to deny the principle of "to each according to his work" prematurely, without taking into account the level of development of the productive forces and the level of the people's consciousness, would be disadvantageous to the development of the social productive forces. It is inevitable to have remnants of "bourgeois rights" in the first stage of communist society. Those that obstruct social economic development will gradually be eliminated; and those that are useful will be retained to serve the socialist cause. These remnants will completely disappear only after reaching the higher stage of communist society.

**C**OMRADE Khrushchov also stressed the importance of turning labour into a habit and inner need of life for mankind. He pointed out that in communist society, though labour will become a habit and working hours will be greatly reduced, this society will still be a highly organized and orderly big family of working people. In this big family, "there will be a planned and organized distribution of labour in the various branches of production, as well as social regulation of working hours in accordance with the special characteristics of the processes of production. Machine production has a definite rhythm, which cannot be maintained without a corresponding arrangement of people's work." Therefore, even in a communist society it will still be necessary to have a distribution of labour. It is clearly wrong to imagine that labour in communist society will be chaotic and anarchic.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has mapped out a path for developing and bringing closer together the two forms of Soviet socialist ownership — collective farm ownership and ownership by the whole people. It held that the merging of the two forms of ownership is the solution to the profoundly significant question of overcoming the essential differences between the rural and urban areas.

The 21st Congress of the C.P.S.U. also raised the questions of political organization of society, the state apparatus and administration during the period of the all-out building of communism. It pointed out that the gradual withering away of the state apparatus in the stage of communism is a dialectical process. At the present time, the main trend of development of the Soviet state is to extend democracy as much as possible, draw the broadest mass of the people into taking part in state affairs and the whole people to take part in the leadership of economic and cultural work. On this question the Yugoslav revisionists have served the imperialists by loudly advocating that the state in socialist countries should "die out" immediately. If this were done, it would inevitably weaken and disrupt the cause of socialism. This traitorous stand was forcefully exposed and refuted. The 21st Congress of the C.P.S.U. defended the Marxist-Leninist theory on the state. It is very clear that the external functions of the socialist state — to defend peace and protect the socialist motherland — can only wither away when imperialism no longer exists.

**I**N his report, Comrade Khrushchov put forward the creative proposition that "the socialist countries, successfully employing the potentialities inherent in the socialist system, will more or less simultaneously pass to the higher phase of communist society." He pointed out that the

laws of economic growth under socialism are entirely different from those under imperialism. Under imperialism, the countries which are powerful economically and politically expand themselves by sacrificing and exploiting those which are economically and politically weak. Under socialism, however, there are genuine relations of reciprocal support and mutual assistance which have never been seen before in human society. Countries which were relatively backward economically may rapidly catch up by drawing on the experiences of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and relying on their co-operation and mutual assistance. In this way, a balance will gradually be brought about among all the socialist countries in the level of their economic and cultural development. The time is drawing nearer for these countries, like the Soviet Union, to build a communist society on their soil. This prospect is undoubtedly a great source of inspiration to the peoples of the socialist camp.

**C**OMRADE Khrushchov dialectically explained the relations between general laws and specific features in connection with the transition of all countries of the world from capitalism to communism. He made the point that the principal, determining factor in the advance of all countries to communism is the common laws that can be universally applied and not the specific manifestations of these laws. Meanwhile, it should be taken into account that different historical conditions in each country give rise to many things peculiar to a given country. As was pointed out in the Declaration of the Moscow meeting of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the socialist countries, the Communist Parties "should firmly adhere to the principle of combining the universal Marxist-Leninist truth with the specific practice of the revolution and construction in their countries, creatively apply the general laws governing the socialist revolution and socialist construction in accordance with the concrete conditions of their countries." There are two tendencies which must be opposed: one is to disregard national peculiarities, and consequently to depart from life, from the masses; this leads to mistakes of dogmatism and sectarianism. The other is to exaggerate the role of these peculiarities, and to a divorce, under the pretext of national peculiarities, from the universal Marxist-Leninist truths about the socialist revolution and socialist construction; this leads to the mire of revisionism. Revisionism is a bourgeois ideology and the Yugoslav revisionists have in practice degenerated into an auxiliary detachment of the imperialists. The communists of all lands have dealt smashing blows to revisionism; nevertheless, it has not yet been completely crushed. There is still need to continue the struggle against it.

Just as Comrade Khrushchov said, "The meeting of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties in November 1957 showed complete unanimity in the views of the fraternal Parties and the Declaration of the meeting endorsed by all the Communist and Workers' Parties became the charter of internationalist solidarity of the world communist movement." After the Moscow meeting, the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union has further strengthened its unity; so has the international communist movement with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as its core; and each of the Communist Parties has also further strengthened its internal unity. At the recent C.P.S.U. Congress, Comrade Khrushchov in his

penetrating analysis pointed out that Communists in all countries do not and should not have any different views or different understandings of the struggle against the imperialists and the exploiters, of the transformation of life in accordance with socialist principles, of observance of the principles of international proletarian solidarity and of the application of Marxist-Leninist theories as a guide. It is concerning these principles that the basic differences between us and the revisionists lie. Confronted with these principles, the Yugoslav modern revisionists, fostered by the American monopoly capitalists, have thoroughly exposed themselves as traitors to the working class.

**T**HE 21st Congress of the C.P.S.U. has shattered the slanders of the international forces of reaction and the revisionists about the relations among the Communist Parties of the various countries. It set forth in further detail the well-known thesis of the Moscow conference Declaration concerning the socialist countries with the Soviet Union as their head. Both in the past and now, complete equality and independence exist among all Communist and Workers' Parties as well as all socialist countries. At the same time, all the Communists of the world wholeheartedly acknowledge the great historic role of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Communist Party. Comrade Mao Tse-tung said in November 1957: "The forces of imperialism have a leader which is the U.S.; our socialist camp must also have a leader, and that leader is the Soviet Union." This is because the Soviet Union is the first country to open up for mankind the road to socialism; it is the most powerful country in the world socialist system; it has passed through a series of bitter and severe tests which prove its boundless fidelity to Marxism-Leninism, and its consistent upholding of the great principle of proletarian internationalism. The Soviet Union is the first shock brigade of the international proletariat to scale the heights of communism. There can be no doubt that the experience of the C.P.S.U. in leading the Soviet people in their victorious struggle to carry out the Seven-Year Plan will further enrich the theoretical treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism. In the common struggle for the victory of our cause, it is our

highest internationalist duty to strengthen the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and the unity of the international communist movement with the C.P.S.U. as its core.

The 21st Congress of the C.P.S.U. has shattered the designs of the imperialist reactionaries and the Yugoslav revisionists to sow discord and undermine the relations of friendship and co-operation between China and the Soviet Union. Comrade Khrushchov aptly declared that in seeking differences between China and the Soviet Union, the Yugoslav revisionists would not get anywhere. They can't see this any more than they can see their own ears. The imperialists and Yugoslav revisionists are utterly unable to comprehend that Marxist-Leninist theory exists in the world; and that there are proletarian internationalism and completely new, fraternal, international relations. To them, international relations are limited to the concepts of mutual deceit and robbery, and "the big fish swallowing the small fish." In their philistinism in "calling anyone mother who provides the milk," the Tito clique naturally can never comprehend that we, the Chinese and Soviet Communist Parties, share one fate and one heart, that we are the closest comrades-in-arms who have passed through innumerable trials and struggles and are closely bound together by a common ideal and cause. There is no force on earth that can sunder this unity. We Chinese Communists will persist in learning from the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union and will continue to work to further consolidate and strengthen the great friendship between our two Parties.

The 21st Congress of the C.P.S.U. was a congress demonstrating that the international communist movement has gained new victories and strengthened its militant unity. This Congress enables people to see clearly that before long the communist banner of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs" will fly high above the Soviet Union and the whole socialist camp. This banner of infinite vitality will draw to it all the working people of the world and shake the tottering rule of imperialism. Let us march forward bravely in full confidence. The future definitely belongs to communism!

### Anti-Imperialist Struggle

## China Supports Cameroon Independence

**T**HE Chinese people have voiced full support for the demand of the Cameroon people for national independence and reunification. Commemorating "Cameroon Day," a mass rally was held in Peking on February 18 to demonstrate China's solidarity with the Cameroon cause. This follows last month's nationwide demonstrations backing up the struggles of the Cuban and Congolese peoples and the support given to the people of Oman — all expressions of China's consistent anti-colonialist stand.

Sponsored by the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and four other people's organizations, the Peking rally was attended by over 1,500 representatives from all walks of life. On the rostrum were Chinese public leaders, Jean Paul Sende, the representative of the Union of the

Cameroon People (U.P.C.) who came to China especially for the occasion, and delegates from Guinea and Madagascar.

Liu Ning-yi, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and main speaker at the rally, declared that "the 650 million Chinese people stand solidly on the side of the Cameroon people." "We resolutely demand," he said, "that the French and British colonialist troops immediately withdraw from Cameroon, that the complete independence of Cameroon be recognized, and the colonialist 'trusteeship' ended."

Liu Ning-yi emphasized that the Chinese people, victorious in their protracted struggle against imperialist aggression, felt deeply for the African peoples. "We have common enemies and a common struggle. We have always

## Cameroon: The Facts

In the seventh century, Cameroon was already a state with a fairly well-developed economy and its own culture. Towards the end of the fifteenth century, the European colonialists descended on it to pillage and annex it. After World War I, the area was partitioned by Britain and France and is today under their so-called "trusteeship." Two-thirds of Cameroon's economic resources are in the hands of European colonialist settlers who constitute only 0.5 per cent of the population. The five million Cameroonians, cruelly exploited and deprived of political rights, live a life of poverty.

The Cameroon people have fought heroically for their independence. Their national liberation movement has made great progress particularly since the founding of the Union of the Cameroon People in 1948. Led by the Union, they have replied to the French colonialist repressions and massacres with armed struggle. In the last three years, the people's forces have grown from several hundred to tens of thousands. The area of guerrilla warfare has spread from western Cameroon to the north. In a vain attempt to suppress the liberation movement, the French colonialists deployed more than 80,000 troops and have thrown over 50,000 Cameroon patriots into concentration camps. Ruben Um Niobe, leader of the Cameroon national liberation movement, was brutally murdered. Despite all this, however, the British and French colonialists were finally forced to agree to independence for Cameroon on January 1 and October 1 in 1960. The Cameroon people, however, remember that the French colonialists promised them independence in 1955 and again in 1959 but twice broke their pledge. In 1957,

they also promised an "amnesty" but actually arrested another 20,000 people. Repressions and military operations against the people's forces continue to this moment.

Under the pressure of world opinion, the U.N. Trusteeship Council last November adopted a resolution that the U.N. General Assembly should discuss the future of Cameroon on February 20 this year on the understanding that Cameroon "may be expected to gain independence in 1960." Last November, a U.N. fact-finding "mission" headed by an American was sent to Cameroon. Controlled by the colonialists, it gave a distorted report whitewashing British and French crimes. During the current discussions on Cameroon at the U.N. Trusteeship Council session, the Western colonialist countries led by the U.S., while paying lip-service to "independence in 1960" have been doing all they can to preserve their colonial interests. They opposed the concrete proposals of the socialist and Afro-Asian countries for democratic elections and reunification of the country.



regarded the struggle of the African peoples and their victories as our own. In the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism, we have been united and will always remain so. . . . The struggle of the Cameroon people against the Anglo-French colonialists for national independence is not isolated, but a part of the African national independence movement and the struggle of the peoples of the world against imperialism and to defend peace."

The colonialists will not withdraw from the arena of history of their own accord, the speaker stressed; in their death throes they are fighting all the more desperately and continuing their oppression and political intrigues to maintain colonial rule. "The U.S. imperialists," he said, "are taking advantage of the African peoples' ardent desire for independence to intensify their economic exploitation and military expansion in the name of 'aid' and 'development' in an attempt to replace the old brand of colonialism of the British and French and impose a new colonial yoke on the African peoples."

Liu Ning-yi concluded with the pledge that the Chinese people will do their utmost to develop their friendship with the people of Cameroon and other African peoples, to strengthen unity and mutual support. He expressed the firm conviction that the Cameroon people would surely be victorious, as would the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and all oppressed peoples in the world.

Tumultuous applause greeted the Cameroon representative Jean Paul Sende when he took the floor to salute the Chinese people. With the support of the 650 million

Chinese people, Sende said, the Cameroon people felt stronger than ever in their fight for national independence and against the imperialists. The French and British imperialists should not ignore such strength, he added.

Sende gave a vivid picture of the tragic fate of the Cameroon people under colonial rule and the intrigues of the imperialists to divide his country. He condemned the new schemes of the imperialists in making false promises of "independence in 1960" while actually intensifying their cruel oppression of the Cameroon people.

Referring to the U.N. discussions of the Cameroon question, Sende said that the United Nations must consider the following three indispensable elements: the supreme interests of Cameroon, the prestige of the U.N. itself, and the peace of Cameroon and the whole world.

He pointed out that the Cameroon people who had been tested by prolonged struggle knew how to crush the plots of the imperialists and their lackeys; they would refuse to accept any solution which would violate the supreme interests of the Cameroon nation.

The rally was also addressed by leaders of the Chinese trade unions, women and youth federations, who pledged the support of China's workers, women and youth for Cameroon independence. The rally adopted a message of solidarity with the Cameroon people.

The sentiments of the Chinese people also found full expression in the press. *Renmin Ribao* frontpaged news of the Peking rally, printed the full texts of the speeches of Liu Ning-yi and Jean Paul Sende, and devoted its editorial to support for the Cameroon people. Other papers also carried many leading articles on the subject.

# The Tales of Dulles and the Truth About China

by YU CHAO-LI

SINCE last November, a number of reactionary U.S. newspapers and magazines have published a heap of articles wantonly abusing and slandering the Chinese people's great leap forward in building their country and the movement to organize people's communes in the rural areas. This clamour has obviously been planned and organized by the official circles in the United States. It began with a speech by U.S. Secretary of State Dulles, before the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, on November 13, 1958, in which he said China was enforcing "a system of mass slavery" and creating "a vast slave state." He added that China's "ancient and rich culture," the Chinese people's "customs and beliefs . . . and their family life" and "the venerated graves of ancestors" were all being destroyed in the great leap forward, etc., etc. This speech set the tone for the cacophony created by all the musical instruments that follow his baton. After this, Dulles went on making speeches about China, including one in San Francisco on December 4. Official circles in the United States specially announced in advance that this was an important policy statement of the United States Government on China.

Actually, even without such a pronouncement, we have long known the past and present "policy" of the U.S. imperialists towards China. Prior to the victory of the Chinese revolution in 1949, they did everything they could to devour China. After the Chinese revolution triumphed and the Chinese people stood up, the U.S. imperialists made every attempt to strangle the revolution, to stifle new-born People's China. But the Chinese people, standing on their own feet, do not intend to depend on the U.S. imperialists, nor do they fear any imperialist threats. They have been wholeheartedly building up their country with their own strength. This has aroused the anger and hostility of the U.S. imperialists. Now that the Chinese people are not only standing firmly on their own feet but are advancing their economy and culture with lightning speed, it is quite logical for the U.S. imperialists to resort to slander and vilification as their "state policy."

## The Enemy Grieves at China's Big Leap

The Chinese people lived through 1958, the year of the big leap forward, very happily and are now making 1959 the year of a still greater leap forward. The people of the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, and all other people in the world who love peace and want freedom and progress, feel glad about our successes, the same way the Chinese people feel about their successes. We are happy while the enemy grieves. This, too, is logical.

In the past China was an extremely backward country economically. Its economy has expanded rapidly since it embarked upon the path of socialism. The rate of progress it achieved in the great leap forward of 1958 is something inconceivable under the capitalist system. Steel output in China jumped from over 5 million tons to more than 11 million tons in one year, while it took several years or even decades for Western capitalist countries to achieve the same growth in the history of their development.

The Soviet Union has attained magnificent successes in socialist construction during the past forty years. It has now embarked on the all-out building of a communist society and is striving at great speed to catch up with and surpass the level of production of the United States. In the other socialist countries economic construction is also advancing at high speed. All this has demonstrated to the world the superiority of the socialist system, which absolutely cannot be rivalled by the capitalist system. In contrast with the ever-growing prosperity of the socialist system, it becomes all the more obvious that the moribund capitalist system is like the sun setting in the west, like an invalid breathing his last.

While cursing bitterly at China's great leap forward, Dulles and company cannot deny that the socialist system is able to raise social production at a much higher rate than the capitalist system. They can only resort to fabrications and slanders to defame socialism and frighten those who aspire to freedom but do not enjoy it in the "free world."

## Dullesian Economics

At a press conference on November 26 last year, Dulles said: "I don't anticipate that it is practical or necessary that the rate of capital development be as rapid in all of these countries (i.e. capitalist countries — *author*) as it is in the case of communist countries."

Not "practical" — that is no lie. Could anybody expect the rate of economic development to be as rapid in the capitalist countries, especially those nearing death, as in the socialist countries? As to not "necessary," when Mr. Dulles mouths such words, they serve to remind people of the well-known fox that reached for the grapes that were too high for his reach and then said that they were sour.

The rate of development of production is the decisive factor that enables a new social system to overcome the old. The capitalist system overcame the feudal system because the rate of growth of its production far outstripped

that of the feudal system. But now, compared with the socialist system, capitalism is already declining daily. Why can production increase so rapidly under the socialist system? And why is production ceasing to expand or even falling, and economic crisis unavoidable, under the contemporary capitalist system? Dulles and company could not evade these questions in attacking China's great leap forward. And, indeed, he gave his answer to these questions.

In his speech before the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Dulles said: "The countries that are communist-ruled being materialistic, atheistic and totalitarian dictatorships, can achieve rapid capital development by ruthlessly applying that mathematical, materialistic equation. Dictatorship, looking upon human beings as mere animated particles of matter, can force them to work to the limit of physical endurance. It can deny them current enjoyment of the fruits of their labor to the maximum degree consistent with conserving the physical capacity and the morale required for their labor. Such maximum production, with minimum subtraction for consumption, will leave a large excess for capital development."

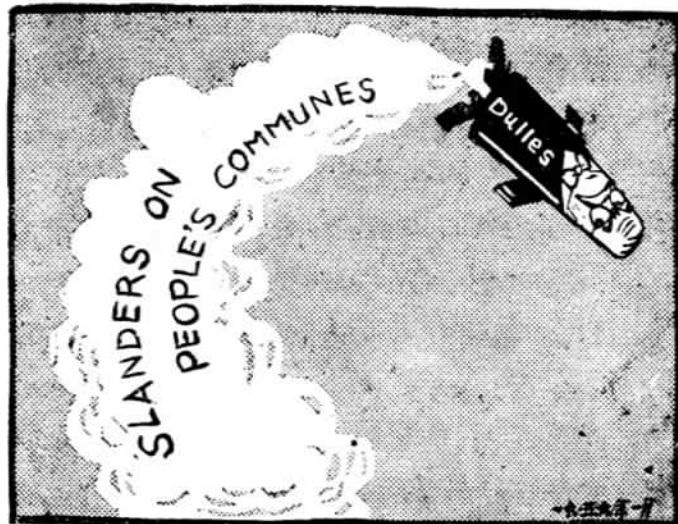
And what is the situation in the capitalist countries? Dulles said: "Normally in a free society the laborer consumes the greater part of his production, and the amount left over for capital development is small." (Dulles' speech at the NATO Council meeting on December 17, 1958.)

This then is Dulles' philosophy and economics: the Communists, who are damned, believe in materialism, not in god, ruthlessly exploit the working people and end up by achieving a rapid expansion of production; whereas the respectable monopoly capitalists believe in idealism, respect the almighty god (it seems that this god dislikes the rapid development of production), goodheartedly let the labourer consume "the greater part" of his production and end up by achieving only a slow development of production.

In accordance with this "theory," Dulles arrives at the following conclusion: though production is expanding rapidly in the socialist countries including China, "surely results so produced are not a glory but a shame." The counter-conclusion should then be—since the capitalists are so goodhearted, even though they are going down to extinction, surely it is "not a shame but a glory."

### The Facts of Capitalist Exploitation

Unfortunately for Dulles' philosophy and economics, they cannot conceal the facts of capitalist exploitation. If the "greater part" of the production of all U.S. enterprises is consumed by the labourers, where do the American billionaires come from? Are they created by Dulles' "god" out of thin air? It is well known that the huge wealth controlled by some of the biggest American financial oligarchs far surpasses that of any feudal monarch in history. The annual income of each of the Du Pont, Morgan, Mellon and Rockefeller families is equal to the annual wages of scores of thousands, or even hundreds of thousands, of workers. U.S. labour productivity is the highest in the world, but this does not enable the American workers and farmers to live as well as the non-labouring capitalists do. In the United States, as in all the other capitalist countries, a few capitalists possess a mass of wealth and use it to surround themselves with



Another flopnik

By Hua Chun-wu

luxury and extravagance and to maintain a colossal state apparatus to oppress the people. It is estimated that the income of the workers, farmers and salaried employees and their families who account for 90 per cent of the American population makes up less than half the total national income. Consequently, the workers and farmers live far below the high level of development of production in the United States; and there are constantly more than 10 million unemployed and semi-employed people in the country. These are the facts behind Dulles' tale that the low rate of capitalist accumulation is due to consumption by the labourer of the greater part of his product.

The percentage of the national income that goes to accumulation is indeed much lower in the United States than in the socialist countries. Taking the period before World War II as an example, between 1919 and 1928, the annual average was 10 per cent; between 1929 and 1938, it shrank to a meagre 2 per cent. If "consumption by the laborer" was the cause of the low rate of capitalist accumulation, there should have been a great improvement in the life of the American workers in the ten years after 1929. In fact, after the 1929 economic crisis, the exploitation of the working class by the American capitalists was intensified. The average income of the workers in the United States in that period was from 40 to 60 per cent of the cost of living at an average level, according to economists' estimates based on U.S. official statistics. It is obvious, therefore, that in talking such nonsense Dulles is simply trying to lay the evils of the capitalist system itself upon the working people and to find excuses for intensifying exploitation of the working people.

What then prevents contemporary capitalism from using a higher percentage of accumulation for expanded reproduction? It is not, of course, the capitalists' benevolence, but their ruthless exploitation of the working people. Under the capitalist system, the wealth of society is concentrated in the hands of a few capitalist magnates; the scale of expanded reproduction is decided on the basis of the interests of the capitalists, who are reluctant to allow an increased rate of accumulation unless it fits in with their aim of securing maximum profits. Since capitalist exploitation deprives the majority of the people of adequate income and even reduces them to poverty, the purchasing power in many countries often

fails to grow and is consequently unable to ensure the profits required by the capitalists for their investments. In these circumstances, it is not only difficult to carry out expanded reproduction, but hardly possible even to use fully the equipment in existing enterprises. This is precisely the situation in the capitalist countries in recent years. In the United States, for instance, the rate of utilization of capacity in 1958 was only 75 per cent in the manufacturing industries, 60 per cent in the iron and steel industry and 40 per cent in the auto industry. In Britain, less than 80 per cent of the capacity of the machine-building industry and some 70 per cent of steel-making capacity were used. In West Germany, similarly, only from 75 to 80 per cent of the capacity of the iron and steel industry was used. Crisis of overproduction is inevitable under the capitalist system.

That is why the contemporary capitalist economy can only crawl, or even stagnates and moves backward. It is impossible for it to make rapid progress. To do him justice, we should say that Dulles understands this very well. Therefore, in his hue and cry against the leap forward in the socialist countries, he is in fact admitting that capitalism can only lag behind socialism in the rate of development of production, and this is predestined.

### **Grandmother or the Wolf?**

Why is it possible for the socialist countries to develop their production at a rapid rate and, as Dulles has seen, constantly expand their reproduction by great accumulation? It is not because the living standards of the working people are not rising, for they are. It is precisely because the working people no longer have to suffer exploitation, because the system of exploitation has been eliminated and all the means of production have come under public ownership. In the socialist system, the masses of the working people are engaged in productive labour in a united effort; they no longer have to feed the landlords and the capitalist masters a substantial part of their products; and the extravagant waste inherent in the capitalist economy is also gone. Consequently, they can constantly increase accumulation for expanded reproduction while continuously improving their living standards. The aim of socialist production is to satisfy the needs of the people; and production is carried out according to plan. Therefore, in continuously expanding reproduction, it has no need at all to worry about "overproduction."

The rate of accumulation in China, as in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, is very high indeed compared with the capitalist countries. During the First Five-Year Plan (1953-1957), an average of some 23 per cent of the national income went to accumulation annually. The 1958 rate, naturally, was still higher when both industrial and agricultural production increased tremendously. This rate of accumulation has not stood in the way of the gradual improvement of the people's living standards, but has guaranteed still bigger advances in the future. Though the levels of China's social production and consumption by the people are already much higher than before liberation, they are still far below those countries with highly developed production. Therefore we must go all out to ensure a rapid growth of our produc-

tion and practise strict economy so that even more funds can be invested in production. This is a firm and unalterable policy of the Chinese people, and it surprises nobody that Dulles and company dislike it so much that they rant and swear at it.

The imperialists can only be broken-hearted when they recall the "good old days" before the liberation of China, when their will was law in the country. At that time, all the imperialists of the world rode roughshod over the Chinese people, sucked their blood and profited from their sweat and toil. They made investments in China, set up enterprises or lent money at interest, and grabbed fabulous profits by fraud or plunder. Take the United States for instance. According to the calculations of economists, American capitalists invested some 50 million dollars in establishing enterprises in China in the few decades before China's liberation, on which they remitted home 15 million dollars of profit annually (that is, the total investments were reimbursed in three years!), not including the huge profits reinvested in the enterprises. The property of these enterprises in China finally amounted to 300 million dollars. The Chinese workers and peasants at that time sweated and laboured to the breaking point; not just a few dozen per cent of their product, but nearly all, was forcibly taken from them as tribute to the imperialists and their lackeys, or to the landlords and other non-labouring exploiters. At that time, Dulles and the other champions of imperialism never proclaimed China a slave state, nor showed any pity for the meagre consumption of the Chinese labourers. On the contrary, they would have drained off the very blood of the Chinese labourers if they could.

Now Mr. Dulles suddenly becomes very kindhearted towards the Chinese people. It is said that he is ranting and raving about China's big leap forward solely because of his concern for the Chinese people, his concern for their excessive physical and mental exertion during the big leap forward, his worry about their meagre consumption and extravagant accumulation which might prevent them from enjoying the fruits of their own labour, etc., etc.

Perhaps in this guise, Dulles imagines people will mistake him for the kindhearted grandmother instead of the wolf. This wolf, that disguises itself as a grandmother, now exclaims in benevolent, heart-rending tones: "How ruthlessly the communist system can use human beings to develop industry!" (Dulles' speech at the meeting of the NATO Council on December 17, 1958.)

Dear Mr. wolf! Your words betray your secret — that you are indeed the wolf and not the grandmother. What you want is nothing less than that the Chinese people should slow down their advance, slacken their spirit, accumulate less and consume more until they use up all their products and become paupers again — and again find themselves at the mercy of imperialism as in that golden age of yours. But your golden age is finished, and for ever. The Chinese people have awakened. They have come to understand that China's economic backwardness was due to the more than a century of imperialist oppression. They have to gird their loins and march ahead in order to remove this backwardness. In our socialist system, the people have been freed from the ruthless exploiting system and have begun to

live like real human beings. They really understand that to labour is an honour and they enjoy it. All this, of course, is utterly incomprehensible to the mind of a wolf.

Kindhearted Mr. wolf! There is nothing for you to worry about here. We know very well that the United States has rendered "aid" to some countries for many years, and the results have been increasing impoverishment of the people there. Why don't the American overlords show concern about the living standards of the people in those countries or try to find some means to raise their level of consumption a little bit?

### Where Is the Slave System?

According to Dullesian economics, slave labour is defined as "free labour" and free labour as "slave labour." Hence his definition that socialism is "slave labour." "The communist countries . . . use slave labor on a massive scale and . . . sacrifice all of the family relationships and what we consider the dignity of man, in order to turn people into slaves," Dulles said at a press conference.

Basing himself on this logic, the great panjandrum, the Secretary of State of the United States, has raved feverishly about China's commune system. On November 13, 1958, he said: "The Chinese Communists have been feverishly imposing upon the 650 million people of the mainland a backward system of mass slavery which is labelled the 'commune' system." On December 4, he declared that China's "communization program . . . is one of slave labor that sacrifices human dignity on a scale unprecedented in all world history" and that under the Chinese commune system "individuality and personality are brutally suppressed." On December 17, he said again: "In these settlements of from ten to fifty thousand people, family life has been destroyed, men and women are made to live in separate barracks and all the people are treated as slaves," etc.

The ranting of Lord Dulles created a resounding echo in the "public opinion" of the U.S. monopoly capitalists. The *Washington Post* asserted that the Chinese were "yoked as human oxen" and "a completely regimented race of automatons." The weekly magazine *Time* called the people's communes "vast human poultry yards." And such British publications as the *News Chronicle* also parroted the assertions, describing China as a "slave state" and an "ant hill." They all repeated that the people's communes in China represented a slave system, forced labour, the deprivation of individual freedom and the destruction of the family—nothing less. In a nutshell, the people's communes in China seem guilty of capital offences.

Listening to all these allegations, we would not be doing Dulles and company justice if we said they knew nothing about slave systems.

The American bourgeoisie has rich experience in the slave system. It introduced a real slave system in its treatment of the Negroes. Only ninety-odd years ago, the Negroes in the United States were still slaves who could be bought and sold or massacred with impunity. The American bourgeoisie grew fat on the slavery of the Negroes. This naked slave system was abolished only after it became an obvious obstacle to the development of the capitalist mode of production. Nevertheless, to this

day, the masses of American Negroes are in fact politically deprived of many civil rights, socially segregated and discriminated against, economically exploited ruthlessly, and personally subjected to savage persecution. In effect, they remain slaves.

Not only the Negroes, but also the Chinese in the United States were in the position of slave labourers. At that time, poor people in China were sold to the United States to do hard labour. The American bourgeoisie developed the Pacific coast area on the backs of this almost entirely unpaid labour force. And this happened only about seventy or eighty years ago.

Although exploitation under the capitalist system is somewhat different from that in slave or feudal society, the working class in reality is in a position of slavery. Forced by hunger to sell their labour power, the workers have to accept whatever conditions the capitalists care to impose. The American monopoly capitalists are particularly astute in compelling the workers to work hard and in increasing labour intensity. Their "Fordism," "Taylorism" and other blood and sweat systems all have one and the same purpose—to tie the workers closely to the machine so that they have to continue creating profit for their bosses without a moment's relaxation. Contemporary monopoly capitalism is a slave system on the largest scale for the working people at home and for the people of the colonies and dependent countries.

From the point of view of the monopoly capitalists, it does not matter what form the slave system may take so long as exploitation is achieved. Imperialism never raises a hue and cry against the slavery or feudalism that still exists in the world today because they are blood brothers and can co-operate closely. That is why the imperialists have always done their best to preserve every existing backward slave system in places within the reach of their influence, in order to use it to consolidate their imperialist rule and strengthen their exploitation of the masses of the people.

For Dulles and his kind, slavery must be defended and the system that does away with slavery must be opposed. Their principle in this respect has always been very clear.

They find it necessary to attack socialism because they know the socialist system is not one of their kind and that under socialism all the forms of slavery that have existed in human history have been completely wiped out.

### Our Experience with Slavery

The Chinese people, too, have had much experience with slavery. But our experience, of course, is the opposite of that of the American capitalists; it is not the experience of the enslaver but of the enslaved. It must be admitted that the words deliberately chosen by the imperialist press to insult the Chinese people today could have been applied to us not so long ago. At that time we were in fact regarded as "oxen" to be yoked at will, as "poultry" to be slaughtered at will and as "ants" to be trampled on. It was the imperialists and their lackeys in China who yoked, slaughtered and trampled upon us.

But, lords of imperialism, you have probably seen with your own eyes that the Chinese people were not con-



tent to be grovelling oxen, poultry and ants, but they finally rose to their feet in independence in 1949.

It must be admitted, too, that when they first stood up, the overwhelming majority of Chinese did not know too well how much they could achieve by their own effort. It took time to get clarity on this point. But now, after a period of time, we Chinese people see clearly that breaking all the shackles that have hampered our advance, we can actually accomplish earth-shaking deeds so long as we mobilize and organize all our forces, give full scope to our energies and make full use of the superiority of the socialist system which we have already established.

In the course of the great leap forward of 1958, the Chinese people again created a new form of organization, that is, the people's commune. The Chinese people have organized themselves on a still more massive scale through the people's communes. It is a great movement based on the people's own consciousness. It is a seeming miracle that the Chinese peasantry, once described as "a heap of loose sand," should work and manage their lives collectively in highly organized communes. This "miracle" is possible because the people no longer work for any master, but are masters of their own destiny; they know that the better they are organized the more certainly they can open up a future of boundless happiness.

This is indeed a new experience even for the Chinese people. It is only natural that when Dulles and company see these things they are dumbfounded and give vent to even more nonsense than usual.

### **Freedom, Family and Ancestral Graves**

Does the establishment of people's communes deny freedom?

There are all sorts of freedom. Of course, the freedom to exploit and oppress people, like that enjoyed on a fabulous scale by U.S. big capitalists, whose spokesman Dulles is, cannot exist and is not allowed to exist in this country.

The capitalist system also grants "freedom" to the worker. He can freely decide whether he wants to be employed by the capitalist. If he is not willing to do so, he is free to taste the pangs of hunger. Apart from the freedom to go hungry, the bourgeois rulers do their utmost to drum into the minds of the labouring people the idea of "individual freedom," that is, it is entirely your own good fortune that you can earn a living; and since you are earning a living today, you should not concern yourself with other people's business but devote yourself exclusively to your job, or if possible grab someone else's job. To get the workers entangled in such selfish conceptions of so-called individual freedom means to prevent them from waging organized struggles for their own liberation and getting rid of capitalist slavery.

The Chinese peasants also enjoyed a sort of "freedom" in the past. It seems they were very free when they led a life of individual economy, like "a heap of loose sand." Maintaining this freedom, however, would have meant preventing them from shaking off poverty and oppression. It was only of benefit to all the reactionary forces that trampled on the peasants and sucked their blood.

When people organize for their common benefit and establish disciplines necessary for working and living together, they do not lose, but, on the contrary, gain genuine freedom—freedom from oppression or exploitation, freedom from the threat of starvation and famine, freedom to build up their new life by their own effort. In working energetically for the collective good, the people give full rein to their wisdom and talents and fulfil their personal aims which are not in conflict with the collective life. From the viewpoint of the working people who used to be exploited and oppressed, this is the only road to the genuine emancipation of the individual personality and personal freedom.

According to the views expressed by Dulles and company, the destruction of the family and the absence of ancestor worship are also among the crimes committed by China's people's communes. It is true that the Chinese people have destroyed the feudal, patriarchal system. This patriarchal system generally disappeared long ago in capitalist society and that represented a step forward by capitalist society. But while destroying the feudal, patriarchal system, we have established the democratic, united family and this is generally rare in capitalist society. We would advise Mr. Dulles, as a U.S. government leader, to pay more attention to American family life rather than concern himself with the Chinese family. The American authors Helen and Scott Nearing in the chapter "Social Decay in the United States" in their book *U.S.A. Today* published in 1955 described in particular the "instability and insecurity" of the American family. They wrote:

"Tension between teen-agers and their parents and between teen-age members of the same family has been commonplace in the United States for a generation. Similar tensions have developed between pre-teen children and their parents. Between adults, especially husband and wife, tension can best be judged by the rapid increase in divorces. In 1900 there were 55,000 divorces in the United States, with 16 million households. In 1948 there were 408,000 divorces, with 40 million households. Households were two and a half times as numerous; divorces seven times as numerous. Their basic social building block, the family, is so loosely held together that it seems on the point of falling apart" (pp. 51-52).

The book by the Nearings goes on to analyse the question of child education in the American way of life. They say:

"Present-day United States homes are the last word in individualism and a-sociality. From such an environment. . . Their [the children's] independence and individualism have made it difficult or impossible for them to act collectively. . . Discipline in overcrowded schools is more difficult than in the non-functioning or mal-functioning homes. There are many examples of school property being vandalized, teachers terrorized, and teen-age gangs who shake down, blackmail, assault, steal, rob, rape and murder. They carry on feuds and engage in gang war. . . Departments of education, law enforcement officials and legislative committees are inquiring into and discussing 'juvenile delinquency' which is on the rise throughout the nation" (pp. 57-58).

The conditions described in the Nearing's book are nothing new. In the American way of life, family relations and children's education have long been a serious problem. Even some American bourgeois sociologists and educationists have discussed the question in their writings on the subject with great anxiety.

We do not intend here to discuss the question of the American family. All we want to say is that the people's communes will not "destroy" the Chinese family and our family life will certainly not go the same horrible road as under capitalism. Our people are able to enjoy a really happy family life under the socialist system.

In the past, the Chinese peasant and handicraftsmen's families were independent units, whether at work or in daily life. Now that the people have joined together in collective labour, there is a rich social life. This is no small change by any means. It must disappoint Dulles and company to know that the Chinese father and mother, daughter and son still maintain their family life. They have not been segregated and do not live in barracks as Dulles has alleged. But the family is fundamentally different from what the people in the old society were accustomed to. The family is no longer a cage in which people live in poverty; nor is their vision limited any longer to the family alone. The humiliation of women in the family has ended. This change is one of the many indications that the Chinese working people have begun to lead a rich and civilized life. It is these facts that have caused such a furore among Messrs. Dulles and company.

### Lawyer for the Dead

In the past, the graves of Chinese peasant families were scattered and took up a considerable amount of cultivated land. Now the people have brought them together and established cemeteries and this is perfectly reasonable. This action of the commune members has not disturbed the souls of the deceased but seems to have frightened the U.S. Secretary of State who has set himself up as the lawyer for the dead!

Perhaps it would be better to have Dulles' own countrymen answer him. The American newsletter *I. F. Stone's Weekly* published a commentary dealing with Dulles, the self-appointed lawyer. It notes: "The ven-



"The venerated graves of ancestors are everywhere being desecrated." — John Foster Dulles By Mi Ku

erated graves of ancestors,' said the Secretary of State, with an almost Confucian indignation, 'are everywhere being desecrated.' We are sorry he did not continue in this vein. It is not only ancestor worship which is declining. Marriages are being contracted in China without casting the horoscopes of bride and groom, and houses are being built without testing the site for malevolent spirits. Such defiance of heaven must sooner or later bring the regime's downfall."

Dulles' god is determined to overthrow our state. For that, of course, we can only wait. But Mr. Dulles goes so far as to invite our ancestors to join in a crusade against the people's communes. He does not stop to think how glad our ancestors would be to see the affairs of their descendants flourish ever more prosperously with each passing day.

### Dulles' Fears

Of course, one cannot imagine the U.S. Secretary of State so stupid that his only concern is the ancestral graves of the Chinese. He does indeed see a bit farther. He realizes that China's big leap forward and the people's commune movement will quickly "transform the Chinese nation into a great military and industrial power." Dulles stressed this point in his speeches last year both at the California Chamber of Commerce on December 4 and at the NATO Council meeting on December 17. It is conceivable that he could not hide his innermost fears when he spoke of this.

It has, in fact, been the desire of the Chinese people for over a century to turn China into a modern industrialized power, one that would never be bullied by imperialism again, an industrialized state which could fully utilize the rich resources of its vast territory for the well-being of its people. This aspiration is now rapidly becoming a reality and no force can prevent it.

Will it really do any harm to the world if China accomplishes this?

The American weekly magazine *Time* specially quoted Napoleon's words: "Let China sleep. When she awakens the world will be sorry." China has indeed awakened. Therefore, it was alleged that "most of the world, if not yet sorry, is already apprehensive." But in fact, the overwhelming majority of peace-loving countries and people in the world feel inspired and not at all uneasy over the fact that China is free and has stood up from under the yoke of long imperialist oppression. Dulles and his like insist that China's big forward leap is first and foremost a "threat" to friendly, neighbouring countries in Asia and Africa. But these countries have either just rid themselves of their colonial status or are still suffering imperialist aggression and threats. They are striving for complete national independence and the development of their own economies and cultures. China's example can only increase their confidence in the future. They do not believe the allegations of Dulles and company. China strictly observes the five principles of peaceful coexistence in its relations with friendly, neighbouring states. There is no conflict of fundamental interests between us. The Chinese people believe that the national independence and

economic prosperity of the friendly, neighbouring states in Asia and Africa are in the Chinese people's own interests, too. We are happy when they are prosperous and powerful and uneasy if they are poverty-stricken. These friendly, neighbouring countries regard China in the same way. All this is very natural.

Dulles fabricated a rumour, stating it as if it were a fact, that China was "dumping" abroad. Everyone knows that China has a very large domestic market. With the growth of production, the needs of the domestic market are bound to increase steadily and have already been increasing steadily. Everyone knows, too, how tremendous a task it is for us, in accordance with the principles of socialism, to satisfy this ever-growing domestic demand. It is highly detrimental to socialism to use the capitalist method of dumping abroad. Our country's economic and foreign policies do not permit this, nor does our country's economic strength. If quotations on a few export commodities at one time appeared somewhat low, this state of affairs disappeared long ago. Moreover, our country's trade with the capitalist world is very small, only just over 0.5 per cent of the total trade of all the countries in the capitalist world. To say that this tiny amount could "threaten the trade of the free world" is surely as far-fetched as the Arabian Nights fantasies.

The Chinese people organized the people's militia to oppose the aggression of U.S. imperialism. Dulles uses even this in an effort to frighten China's friendly neighbours. But it is well known that a people's militia can only be organized to oppose aggression and cannot be an aggressive force. If Dulles and his like really do not understand this, they should rather take a look at American history. Inscribed on the banner of the militia organized by George Washington was the slogan "Don't Tread on Me." This just slogan correctly described the nature of a people's militia. Today the U.S. aggressive bloc is treading on the people of other countries all over the world. Therefore, not only in China but in many other places in the world they will meet people waging struggles against them carrying the banner "Don't Tread on Me."

Quite obviously, it is not "most of the world" who are "apprehensive" when they see China growing strong but only a handful of people, and these are the imperialists, first of all the U.S. imperialists.

The logic of the imperialists is that they alone are powerful and all others must be weak; they alone are industrial states and all others must remain agrarian and serve as sources of industrial raw material, or at the most can possess a few incomplete industries. All the imperialist countries arrange their relations with other countries on the basis of this logic. So does the United States. The situation in the Latin American countries is a clear example. Many countries in Latin America are populous and have vast territories. But, in the grip of U.S. capital, they can only be suppliers of agricultural, forest and mineral raw materials, and not producers of enough industrial products and machinery. It is therefore very difficult for them to pull away from the United States and become independent economically. China, too, was such a country in the past. Therefore, after the victory of the Chinese revolution, the imperialists, though dismayed, dreamed at the same time that some day the

Chinese people would not be able to carry on and would come begging to them.

China's big forward leap finally and thoroughly shattered their dream.

It signified the fact that China will not need any "help" from imperialism and will become an industrial power. Even the imperialists themselves feel that it is absolutely impossible for them to return to China.

### **The Fate of the Imperialists**

What is more, according to Dulles, the matter does not end here. On more than one occasion he has raised the cry that China's "aim" is "to drive the United States out of the western Pacific." This means that the Secretary of State, who has some foresight, already saw in China's big forward leap the uncomfortable prospect that the U.S. forces of aggression would be chased out of the western Pacific.

The United States is a country on the east coast of the Pacific. There is an expanse of five thousand nautical miles between the east and west coasts of the Pacific. But as far back as sixty years ago at least, ambitious U.S. imperialism took the whole Pacific for an "American lake." At that time the United States annexed Hawaii and grabbed the Philippines. Since then it has been smooth sailing for the United States. By the end of World War II, U.S. hopes of building an "empire" in the Pacific were almost realized.

Not much time has passed since then, but the tides of the Pacific Ocean have obviously turned against the U.S. imperialists. And U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles now has to cry out in great panic that the other people want to drive the United States out of the western Pacific.

Why does the United States feel that its foothold in the western Pacific is unstable? It is because it wants to lord it over the western Pacific, brandishes its bayonets under the noses of the people of the western Pacific countries, establishes its military bases everywhere in spite of the opposition of the people, works hand in glove with the most corrupt, reactionary political forces in the various countries and suppresses the forces of democracy, freedom and national independence. The activities of the United States have roused the extreme hatred of many countries and peoples in the western Pacific. This state of affairs has long been noticed and recognized by sections of the bourgeois press and political quarters in the United States. As the Chinese saying goes, "Those who persist in evil wreak their own destruction." The United States, insisting on sowing the wind, will reap the whirlwind.

China is one of the countries of the western Pacific. The Chinese people have successfully driven the U.S. forces of aggression out of the mainland of China. Taiwan is China's territory. It will not do for the Americans to hang on there. They will have to withdraw one day. China certainly gives its firm support to the just demand of the peoples of all countries in the western Pacific area for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces of aggression. That is why we have irritated Lord Dulles and company.

Not only in the western Pacific area, but in other areas of the world as well, U.S. imperialism has com-

mitted similar wrongs and wrought the same evils; in like manner, it has set up military bases everywhere, works hand in glove with the corrupt and reactionary forces and suppresses the forces of democracy, arouses hatred among the masses of the people of all strata, and thereby creates the conditions for its expulsion. Since Dulles was clever enough to discern the dismal prospect in the western Pacific area, shouldn't he also be able to discern the similar fate that looms in other areas?

In vilifying China, Dulles and company have tried to create the impression that the Chinese people are hostile to the United States as a whole, and have tried to incite hostility towards China among the American people. But it is well known that not the American people but the U.S. imperialists and their anti-popular policy have aroused the hatred of the Chinese people and of all peoples in the world who cherish peace and demand free-

dom and progress. As Comrade Mao Tse-tung said in his reply to William Z. Foster: "Friendly relations between the Chinese and American peoples will eventually break down the barriers put up by Dulles and his like and develop more extensively with each passing day."

Closely united with all the countries in the camp of socialism, headed by the Soviet Union, and all the countries and peoples throughout the world fighting for peace, democracy and national independence, the Chinese people are steadily and boldly marching forward along the road of their own choice. The calumnies of Dulles and his like cannot harm us. They simply show the people of the entire world once again that Dulles and company are getting to the end of their rope.

(Translated from "Hongqi," No. 4, 1959.  
Subheads are ours.—Ed.)

## Documents

# EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN PREMIER CHOU EN-LAI AND PREMIER PHAM VAN DONG

## On the present situation of Viet-namese residents in Thailand

*The Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam, Pham Van Dong, sent a letter to Premier Chou En-lai on January 30 on the present situation of the 50,000 Viet-namese residents in Thailand. Premier Chou En-lai in a reply on February 19 expressed the Chinese Government's full support to the proposal put forward by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam on this question. Following are the texts of the letters exchanged between Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Pham Van Dong.—Ed.*

### Premier Chou En-lai's Reply

Dear Comrade Pham Van Dong,

I have received your letter dated January 30, 1959. The Chinese Government and people express their deep sympathy over the situation of the 50,000 Viet-namese residents in Thailand and their extreme regret at the unwarranted persecution of the Viet-namese residents by the Thai authorities.

It is completely proper that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam demand the immediate cessation by the Thai authorities of the persecution of the Viet-namese residents and propose an early contact and consultation between the Red Cross Societies of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam and Thailand to settle the problems of the stay and return of the Viet-namese residents. The Chinese Government fully supports this reasonable proposal of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam.

The Chinese Government has consistently held that international disputes should be settled on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and that differences between nations should be resolved through peaceful negotiation. Therefore, the problem of Viet-namese residents existing between the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam and Thailand can and ought to be settled by

way of peaceful negotiation. The Thai authorities' unwillingness to negotiate not only hampers the improvement of relations between Thailand and Viet-nam, harms the Viet-namese residents in Thailand, but also harms the Thai people. We hope that the Thai authorities will, in the spirit of the Bandung Conference and in compliance with the desire of the Asian and African peoples for solidarity and friendship, stop persecuting the Viet-namese residents and take a reasonable attitude in dealing with the problem of the return of the Viet-namese residents to their motherland.

Like the Viet-namese residents, the Chinese residents in Thailand are subjected to similar persecution by the Thai authorities. All this is inseparably connected with the machinations of the United States to damage the relations between Thailand on the one hand and the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam on the other. Naturally, the Chinese Government also cannot fail to be concerned over the situation of the Chinese residents in Thailand.

Comrade Prime Minister, I believe that your proposal will receive the sympathy and support not only of the Chinese Government and people, but also of all other countries and peoples who love peace and uphold justice. Justice is on the side of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam. The Viet-namese residents in Thailand are entitled

to proper treatment, and the problem of their return to their country should be settled reasonably.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) **Chou En-lai**

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

## **Prime Minister Pham Van Dong's Letter**

Dear Comrade Premier,

I have the honour to draw your attention to the present situation of the 50,000 Viet-namense residents in Thailand.

These nationals of our country moved to Thailand in 1946 to escape the war distress in Laos and Cambodia. They obtained residence permission from the then Thai Government and have enjoyed the sympathy and assistance of all sections of the Thai people. In the past ten years and more, they have been earning their living by fair means and always respected local laws and custom and habits. They have contributed no small part to the economy of Thailand.

Since the cessation of the hostilities in Indo-China, the great majority of Viet-namense nationals there have expressed their desire to return to their homeland in order to contribute to national reconstruction. During the 1955 Bandung Conference, I had the occasion of talking with Prince Wan Waithayakon, Foreign Minister of Thailand, and we had a preliminary exchange of views and agreed on the principle that there should be negotiations between the two countries to settle the question of the return of the Viet-namense residents. Later the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam and the Government of Thailand exchanged notes and invited the Republic of India to be the mediator in preparation for opening negotiations on the question of the return of the Viet-namense residents. Although the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam has indicated time and again good will and the hope for solution of the question of the return of the Viet-namense nationals to their own country on the basis of respect for human rights and the proper rights of the Viet-namense nationals, this matter has nevertheless been delayed and no result forthcoming, because the Government of Thailand has been unwilling to respond to the proposal of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam for arranging meetings and consultations between the two parties.

By June 1958, when the Consul-General of the Republic of India in Hanoi informed us that the Government of Thailand had proposed to refer the question of the return of the Viet-namense residents to their own country to the Red Cross Societies of Viet-nam and Thailand, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam promptly entrusted the Red Cross Society of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam with the task of making contacts with the Red Cross Society of Thailand. The Red Cross Society of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam has repeatedly asked the Red Cross Society of Thailand to propose a time and place and the composition of the delegations for the negotiations. But owing to obstruction by the Government of Thailand, no contacts have been made so far.

Since the end of October 1958, the Thai authorities have ordered arrests and detention of over 500 Viet-namense residents, seriously threatening their life, property and reputation. Recently, it is further reported that the Thai authorities intend to bring the 50,000 Viet-namense residents together to the southern part of Thailand, and to hand over to the south Viet-nam regime 200 of the Viet-namense residents who were arrested by the Thai authorities in November 1958.

The above action and scheme of the Thai authorities run counter to international law, to the United Nations Charter, the Declaration of Human Rights as well as the spirit of the 1955 Bandung Conference. This scheme completely overlooks the desire of the Viet-namense residents and will impair the friendship between the Viet-namense and Thai peoples.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam has written to the Government of Thailand, expressing opposition to all actions of the Thai authorities detrimental to the life, property and reputation of the nationals of our country and their plan of compelling the Viet-namense residents to move to south Viet-nam or bringing them together to the southern part of Thailand against their own will. At the present time, Viet-nam is temporarily divided into two parts; the Viet-namense residents are fully entitled to the freedom of choice as to which part they wish to return to. This legitimate right of the Viet-namense residents must be respected, and the Thai authorities must not compel them to move to south Viet-nam against their own will.

As to the arrested Viet-namense residents, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam has demanded that the Government of Thailand release them, for they have not violated any law of Thailand. It has also demanded that the Government of Thailand arrange their return in compliance with their will. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam on its part stands ready at all times to welcome home its nationals.

As to the whole question of the return of the Viet-namense residents, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam deems it necessary for the Governments of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam and of Thailand to entrust their respective Red Cross Societies with the task of making mutual contacts to negotiate all related matters, such as ensurance of the security of the Viet-namense residents, settlement of their property and arrangement for their return. The place of negotiation can be chosen by Thailand, either in Thailand, or in the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam, or in a third country.

In the spirit of solidarity and mutual help among the Asian and African peoples and of the Bandung Conference, I hope that the People's Republic of China will support our government in its demand that Thailand immediately stop all repression and imprisonment of Viet-namense nationals and release those who have been arrested, and that contacts and consultations between the Red Cross Societies of Viet-nam and Thailand start as early as possible so as to settle the question of the return of the Viet-namense residents to their motherland.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express to you my sincere respects.

(Signed) **Pham Van Dong**

*Prime Minister of the Government of the  
Democratic Republic of Viet-nam*

# Foreign Minister Chen Yi's Statement

*Following is a statement by Chen Yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, on the refusal of the Government of the Kingdom of Laos to continue to implement the Geneva agreements, issued on February 18, 1959. — Ed.*

THE Prime Minister of the Government of the Kingdom of Laos, Phoui Sananikone, made a statement on February 11 expressing the view that the Kingdom of Laos had completely fulfilled the agreement on the cessation of hostilities as well as the other obligations assumed under the other agreements signed at the Geneva Conference by the Supreme Command of the French Union forces on behalf of the Royal Laotian Government, and that therefore the Royal Government was no longer bound by the Geneva agreements. He also opposed the resumption of the activities of the international commission for supervision and control in Laos and declared that the Kingdom of Laos would not recognize any international body other than the United Nations to act as arbiter. This statement of Prime Minister Sananikone's constitutes a grave act of unscrupulous violation of the Geneva agreements and forms a part of the U.S. imperialist plot of aggression against Indo-China. Immediately after the statement of Prime Minister Sananikone was issued, the spokesman of the U.S. Department of State indicated on February 12 that the United States supported the action taken by the Laotian Government in holding that the provisions of the Geneva accord of 1954 were no longer applicable. An official of the U.S. Department of State further expressed the view that the United States was now free to establish a military mission in Laos. This shows that it was under the direction and support of the United States that the Royal Laotian Government openly refused to continue to fulfil the duties and obligations it assumed under the Geneva agreements, and that the aim of the United States is precisely to drag the Kingdom of Laos further into the aggressive Manila bloc and turn Laos into an American military base.

It is noteworthy that even before this the U.S. Government had introduced large quantities of arms into Laos and had sent there a large batch of U.S. Air Force personnel of Philippine nationality. The Royal Laotian Government also sent a mission to take part in the U.S.-Thailand military manoeuvres held in northern Thailand from February 3 to 6. The Laotian army chief of staff Rattakul openly declared Laos to be within the sphere of "defence" of the Manila military bloc. This series of grave events in violation of the Geneva agreements shows that U.S. military intervention in Laos is being stepped up. And this proves once more that in Laos the Geneva agreements are not only not completely fulfilled but are subjected to the crudest violation.

In these circumstances, it is all the more necessary for the international commission for supervision and con-

trol in Laos to continue to perform its duties. All the activities of the international commission in Laos are aimed at supervising and controlling the implementation of the Geneva agreements in Laos; they absolutely do not involve any interference in the internal affairs of Laos. Facts have proved that the continued existence and activity of the international commission in Laos will be beneficial both to the peace of Indo-China and to the independence and peaceful unification of Laos. If they should in any way be called detrimental, that will only be to the U.S. military intervention and infiltration in Laos.

The Government of the People's Republic of China approves of and supports the views and suggestion put forward by the Soviet Union and Britain, the co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference, in their letters dated January 31, 1959 to the Indian Government and to the international commission in Laos, hoping that the commission may resume its activities in Laos so as to ensure the implementation of the Geneva agreements there and safeguard peace in Indo-China.

I am authorized by the Government of the People's Republic of China to declare solemnly: China, being a participant in the Geneva Conference and a neighbour of Laos, cannot but express grave concern over the fact that the United States is openly instigating and supporting the Royal Laotian Government to repudiate the Geneva agreements, creating tension in Laos and sabotaging the peace of Indo-China. The Royal Laotian Government is fully bound by the Geneva agreements. It has the duty and obligation of implementing seriously and completely the various decisions of the Geneva Conference concerning the Laotian question. The Chinese Government firmly opposes the unilateral tearing up of the Geneva agreements by the Royal Laotian Government. The Royal Laotian Government must bear all the consequences arising therefrom. The 1954 Geneva Conference and the agreements reached at it have nothing to do with the United Nations. The schemes of the United States to sabotage the Geneva agreements and carry out military intervention in Laos are absolutely impermissible.

In view of the gravity of the situation in Laos, the Government of the People's Republic of China calls on the participants in the Geneva Conference, first of all the Soviet Union and Britain, Chairmen of the Geneva Conference, the member states of the international commissions in Indo-China, and all the countries and peoples which are interested in and seek to preserve peace in Southeast Asia to come forward to oppose and check firmly the scheme of the United States to instigate the Royal Laotian Government to repudiate the Geneva agreements, so that the international commission in Laos may continue its activities, the tension in Laos may be eased and the peace of Indo-China preserved and consolidated.

# Cable-Tow Traction for Farm Tools

by CHEN PO-SAN

**C**ABLE-TOWS are being used increasingly on China's farms to pull ploughs and other farm tools. Together with tractors, they are very likely to provide a fresh impetus to the mechanization of China's agriculture.

As mechanical power is not yet sufficiently general in China, most cable-tows in use today are still manual or animal-powered. In some cases, wind, water and motors driven by methane gas, steam or diesel oil have been utilized to power the cable-tows. A promising development is the electrically-driven cable-tow. How it works can be seen from the sketch below. The rig it illustrates consists of four parts: two winches driven by an electric motor; the cables; a four-wheeled two-way plough; and two automatic control rods. The winches supply the traction power. The two steel cables tow the plough. The movement of both the winches and the plough is governed by the control rods.

When the end of one furrow is reached, an automatic adjuster on the rod draws the plough over to the next, and starts the second winch rotating in the opposite direction. Having two shares, one facing each way, the whole plough does not have to be turned round. When the entire width of the rod is covered, they are moved to new positions. Although there are many varieties in the cable-tow family, they all work on similar principles. So far most have been used for ploughing. But experiments are being made to adapt them to seeding, transplanting, harrowing, weeding, harvesting and other field jobs. Cable-towed tools are also in use, with good results, in excavating, transporting and tamping earth in building irrigation projects.

## The Advantages

The cable-tow has obvious advantages. Since the power mechanism is fixed and the moving part is light, 80-90 per cent of the power is transmitted to the plough (or other towed implements). This is particularly important in present-day Chinese agriculture because deep ploughing, which requires great tractive power, is one of its most important measures for raising crop yields. Recent experience has shown that cable-tows are a highly effective way of using draught animals in deep ploughing. Harnessed directly to an ordinary plough, three or four oxen are needed to pull 300-400 kilogrammes — as generally required in deep ploughing — but with a winch and cable-tow, a single ox will do.

With manual labour, the difference is also great. To deep-plough one *mu* of land to a depth of 1.5 feet requires 8 hours of work by 10 strong men with shovels. By turning a winch, five men can do the job in as many hours.

The winch-and-tow is simply constructed and requires much less steel than a tractor. Its cost is very low.

An interesting cost-comparison has been made between ploughing with the electric cable-tow and an ordinary

wheel tractor. With the latter, under present-day Chinese conditions, it costs 1.5 yuan (including fuel and depreciation) to turn one *mu* of land. With the electric cable-tow, the cost is less than 0.5 yuan (including electricity and depreciation).

Since the cable-tow itself is light, it adds no or little extra weight on the land. It can therefore be used on watered fields without difficulty. This is important in China because watered fields abound, especially in the south. In deep ploughing too, the ordinary tractor tends to press down the land and sometimes sinks over its axles. Thus the cable-tow is more adaptable than the tractor to varying terrain.

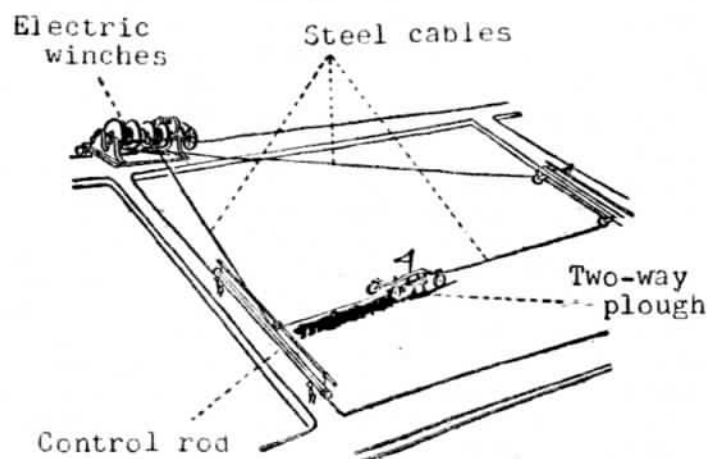
Another important advantage of the cable-tow is that it is easily operated and quickly mastered by ordinary peasants. Maintenance too is much simpler and cheaper.

What the peasants like very much about this form of traction is that ploughmen need no longer go into the muddy fields. This greatly improved the conditions of work especially in water-rice cultivation.

## Origin and Improvement

In 1950, Li Chao-sen, a veteran Communist, devised a wind-powered cable-tow. (According to written records, prototypes of manual and animal-powered cable-tow existed in China as early as some 200 years ago. — *Ed.*) He had studied this problem for many years so as to alleviate the toil of the peasants in the water-rice fields which abound in Kiangsu Province. The electrically driven model based on the same principle was developed last year during the big leap forward of the national economy by the Institute of Mechanization of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science.

In September 1958, after the tow-cable had proved its worth in actual work, an on-the-spot conference was called by the Ministry of Agriculture in Nanking to spread its



## LITERATURE

use. Pretty soon, manual and animal-powered cable-tows were widely employed by people's communes in Kiangsu and Shantung Provinces in east China. Large numbers of cable-tow sets have been produced in Heilungkiang, Honan, Anhwei, Liaoning and Szechuan. A good start has also been made in Kirin, Shansi, Hopei, Kansu, Hunan, Hupeh, Chekiang, Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

Cable-tows played a significant role in the autumn and winter ploughing last year. In Kiangsu Province where over 600,000 were in use, 60 per cent of the land was deep-ploughed with their aid. This proved three or four times more efficient than other methods and did much to solve the labour shortage to which more intensive farming had given rise. By the use of cable-tows the Xiaoji People's Commune in Chiangtu County deep-ploughed its 84,000 *mu* of wheat and barley fields half a month ahead of schedule. Not only were the technical problems involved solved, but the labour of 100,000 people was spared.

As the use of cable-tows becomes more widespread, new varieties and improvements are introduced. Workers in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region have devised a simple wooden two-way plough which can be automatically shifted to new furrows, as with the electric cable-tow. In Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces, ways have been found to save the necessity of driving piles into the ground to fix the machines. This saves time and labour.

As the people's communes go ahead developing industries, more and more cable-tow sets are produced locally. The increase in small commune-run power stations also provides the necessary condition for the introduction of the electric cable-tow. It is expected that cable-tows will be widely used in the spring ploughing this year, and further experiments will be made with power-driven ones for different types of farm work.

The spread of this technique in the countryside is of great significance. However, this does not mean that China will not further develop her manufacture of tractors, which are still the most effective machines for large tracts of flat land and are more mobile than the cable-tows. Both the cable-tows and the tractors will have their place in the comprehensively mechanized and electrified Chinese agriculture of the future.

### *Shijie Wenxue in 1959*

*Yi Wen*, the familiar monthly magazine of Chinese translations of world literature, changed its name with the first issue of 1959 to *Shijie Wenxue* (which means World Literature). The character of the magazine has changed too. In the past it consisted primarily of translated works by foreign writers. Under its new name it now gives equal prominence to literary criticism. "And the critical reviews of foreign literary works will be written mainly by Chinese authors," notes the "Editors' Remark" in the first issue, "so that in discussing questions, we can always have the present conditions of our country and the needs of our readers in mind."

The first two issues of the magazine react to some of the big literary events of the world during the past half year. Under the heading "Long Live the Tashkent Spirit," the January issue publishes four articles, including one by Mao Tun, head of the Chinese Delegation to the Asian-African Writers' Conference held in Tashkent. To mark the founding of the Writers' Union of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, excerpts from L. Sobolev's report entitled "Literature and Contemporary Life" are published in the same issue as well as an article on the occasion.

The ballyhoo in the capitalist press over the malicious awarding of the Nobel Prize to Boris Pasternak, author of *Dr. Zhivago*, is exposed in a long article by Liu Ning and others, entitled "The Philistine and Traitor Dr. Zhivago and His 'Creator' Pasternak," and a short essay "Canker and Treasure" by the poet Tsang Kechia. The article analyses in detail the counter-revolutionary and calumnious ideological content and artistic mediocrity of the novel and points out that the dirty campaign of slander against the Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp by the imperialists and reactionary men of letters only disclosed more clearly their panic in the face of the constantly growing strength of the East wind.

Among the leading articles in the February issue are "A New Historical Landmark" by Shao Chuan-lin greeting the victorious 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and a polemical essay entitled "The Bankruptcy of a Yugoslav Theorist—Refuting Josip Vidmar's Recent Anti-Communist Clamours" by Chang Kuang-nien, a literary critic who is editor-in-chief of *Wenyi Bao* (Literary Gazette). A special section in the same issue headed "Salute the Peoples of Cuba and the Congo" is devoted to works of Cuban and Congolese poets and writers as well as writings by Chinese authors.

The editors report that the magazine is attracting more and more readers among the working people, and that there is a growing demand for literature which reflects the life and struggles, thoughts and feelings of peoples the world over. For their literary studies, the readers also ask for more literary criticism and analysis of both classical and modern works.

In the January issue there are three poems by L. Mikaya (Mozambique), *Bridge*, a poem by V. D. Cruz (Angola) and "Literary Scene in Black Africa," an article by N. Khali (Guinea). Sha Ou, a Chinese poet, contributes an analytical review of *Selected Modern African Poetry*, an anthology recently published in Chinese.

The outstanding Soviet novel *Virgin Soil Uplifted* (Part II) by M. Sholokhov was published in last year's *Yi Wen* in instalments and was very well received by readers. The two issues of *Shijie Wenxue* continue the serial publication.

*The Breath of the Steel City* by A. Slavutsky, another Soviet work, vividly portrays the people who turned an iron and steel complex into a flourishing steel city. This is a timely choice as steel continues to hold a key position in this year's industrial plan in our country and the interest of Chinese readers in Soviet steel workers extends far beyond the literary.

Japanese literature is represented in the January issue by Tomoe Yamashiro's *Songs of the Cart*, a contemporary novel depicting peasant life in Japan which has been acclaimed by Japanese literary circles as the best of its kind since the publication of Takashi Nagatsuka's *Soil*. Although only the first three chapters are published here, the image of the peasant woman Seki stands out in bold relief. A review of the novel appears in the same issue.

The February issue also publishes *The Star Turns Red*, a four-act play by Sean O'Casey and an essay by Wang Tso-liang on this great contemporary Irish playwright.

In commemoration of the 200th anniversary of Robert Burns' birth, three poems by Burns are published in the January issue together with an article "Robert Burns, Great Poet of the Scottish People." A critical evaluation of Thomas Hardy's *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, the most widely read of the many Hardy novels translated into Chinese, appears in the same issue.

With its translated works and critical articles plus the standing columns of book reviews, foreign book news and foreign literary events, *Shijie Wenxue* brings its readers still closer to the latest and most important developments in world literature.



# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## Grave Situation in Laos

Laotian Prime Minister Sananikone's statement that his country is no longer bound by the Geneva agreements "is flagrant sabotage of the Geneva accord and an attempt at totally scrapping the part of it that concerns Laos," *Renmin Ribao* declares editorially (February 19). "This grave move on the part of the Kingdom of Laos is instigated and supported by U.S. imperialism."

"Peace in Indo-China and Southeast Asia is being threatened," the paper warns.

Refuting the Laotian Prime Minister's assertion that his country has completely fulfilled its obligations under the Geneva agreements, the editorial points out that the political settlement provided for in article 14 of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Laos has not yet been achieved. The Royal Laotian Government has intensified reprisals and discrimination against former members of the resistance movement, and gone so far as to persecute them by various cruel means, which is open violation of article 15 of the agreement.

The Royal Laotian Government is further betraying the obligations it undertook at Geneva by its ready consent to the series of U.S. moves constituting military intervention in the country, the paper notes, pointing out that U.S. military intervention in Laos has become more open and frequent recently.

Recalling the U.S. State Department pronouncement backing up the Laotian Prime Minister's statement and contending that Washington may now "freely" establish a military mission in Laos, the editorial says that this shows even more clearly how the grave action of the Royal Laotian Government is inspired and supported by the United States. It is part of the latest U.S. conspiracy to intensify its military intervention and whip up tension in Indo-China and Southeast Asia.

Pointing out that Sananikone has failed to provide any legal basis for his open opposition to the resumption of the functions of the international commission in Laos, *Renmin Ribao* says, "While attempting to throw overboard the Geneva agreements and deny the existence of the international commission, Sananikone has thrust forward the United Nations in his statement. This makes it even clearer that, by his action,

he merely wants to pave the way for more extensive U.S. intervention in Laos and other parts of Indo-China through the United Nations."

Recent indications are that the remnant Chiang Kai-shek forces, who are active inside Burma and Laos, are colluding with the U.S. and Royal Laotian sides in their attempts at harassment, the editorial notes. U.S. aircraft have repeatedly dropped provisions and arms to the remnant Chiang Kai-shek elements in this area, repeatedly violating China's territorial air. In addition the Royal Laotian Government has also concluded a secret agreement with the Chiang Kai-shek remnants and agreed that they set up a "consulate" in Vientiane. "This is a deliberate provocation and an extremely unfriendly act by the Royal Laotian Government against the Chinese people," the editorial emphasizes.

The effort of the U.S. and Laotian Governments to obstruct and sabotage the implementation of the Geneva agreements, the editorial points out, facilitates

open U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of Laos and the enslavement of the Laotian people. It also paves the way for turning Laos into a U.S. base for military provocations against China, Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries and the creation of tension in Indo-China and Asia.

"The situation is extremely dangerous," *Renmin Ribao* adds. "This action of the Laotian authorities, which goes against all reason, will in no way benefit the Laotian people and the Kingdom of Laos. On the contrary, it gravely endangers the national independence, internal unity and peaceful life of Laos and the peace and security of various Southeast Asian countries, first and foremost those of Indo-China."

Supporting Foreign Minister Chen Yi's statement of February 18 (see full text on page 22), the editorial says: "The present situation in Laos is serious. All people who are interested in peace in Indo-China and in Southeast Asia should take the necessary action."

*Da Gong Bao* and *Guangming Ribao* in their comments stress the key role of the United States in creating the new tension in Laos and plotting to wreck peace in Indo-China.

## THE PASSING SHOW

### "You Should'a Seen the One That Got Away!"

One of the most hard-worked of the "cold war" propaganda stand-bys is the story of the "Soviet submarine off the U.S. coast." Now Admiral Weakley, top anti-sub warfare man in the Pentagon, has let the truth out: the U.S. has never positively identified a single Soviet submarine even 1,500 miles from American shores. One "clue" was followed for two days. It proved to be a school of fish. On another occasion the periscopes of "four submarines in close formation" turned out to be a table floating upside down.

### Tender Is Where Tender Does

In an open competition for the contract to supply turbines for the Greer's Ferry power project in Arkansas, U.S.A., a British firm made a tender nearly 20 per cent lower than the nearest U.S. bid. But on a last minute pretext of "national security" the British were crowded out and the \$1,760,000 contract went to a Philadelphia firm.

British M.P. Emanuel Shinwell protested in Parliament: "Although we seem to be becoming a satellite of the United States, can their attention be drawn to the fact that we still want to live?"

Austin Albu, M.P., complained that the U.S. was unsporting in revising the rules in the middle of the game.



"I thought we were playing cricket!"

# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## Sino-Vietnamese Co-operation

One of the latest developments in friendship and co-operation between China and the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam is the signing of seven documents in Peking on February 18, arranging for trade on a long-term basis and further Chinese economic and technical aid to Viet-nam.

The long-term trade agreement provides that during 1960-1962 China will supply Viet-nam with cotton, rolled steel, iron pyrites, cement bag paper, bituminous coal and other goods; Viet-nam will supply China with anthracite, cement, phosphorite, chromite, timber, jute, cardamoms, etc.

The protocol on extending aid to Viet-nam and the agreement on the mutual supply of commodities and payments provide that in 1959 China will furnish Viet-nam with rolled steel, fire-resistant materials, locomotives, machinery and equipment, raw chemicals, medicines, cotton and general consumer goods; Viet-nam will supply China with coal, phosphorite, cement, chromite, white cotton cloth, timber, tea, coffee, cardamoms and other goods. There will be more trade this year between the two countries.

Under the terms of the agreement on economic and technical aid and the exchange of notes on extending to Viet-nam economic aid without compensation, China will grant Viet-nam a long-term loan of 300 million yuan, and 100 million yuan as aid without compensation to build and expand 49 industrial and communications enterprises. These include an iron and steel plant, a coal mine, a shipyard, nitrogenous fertilizer plants, a power station, single-purpose railways, and textile and paper mills. The 300-million-yuan loan, which bears an interest of 1 per cent per annum, is to be repaid in goods over a period of ten years starting 1967.

China will provide Viet-nam with designing data and complete sets of equipment, as required by the Vietnamese Government. She will send Chinese experts and technicians to help Viet-nam construct and operate new industrial enterprises and also receive

Viet-namense trainees for production practice in China.

## Relations with Japan

Several distinguished Japanese have recently visited China and, as friends of the Chinese people, been welcomed with open arms. When Kaoru Yasui, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the the Japan Council for Prohibiting Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and winner of the Lenin Peace Prize, was in Peking, five national people's organizations sponsored a rally to greet him. The Japanese peace leader and Yoshikiyo Yoshida, Deputy Secretary-General of the Council were personally received by Premier Chou En-lai; as were the Secretary-General of SOHYO (the General Council of Trade Unions) Akira Iwai and the chief of its Political Department Ryoji Koyama.

This again underscored China's unequivocal stand of firm support for the Japanese people in their struggle for peace and national independence and condemnation of the Kishi government's hostility towards the Chinese people.

As Liao Cheng-chih, Vice-Chairman of the China Peace Committee said, in his speech at the rally to welcome Kaoru Yasui: "The Chinese people draw a sharp distinction between the peace-loving Japanese people and the Kishi government which follows the United States and is hostile to China. The Japanese people can count without fail on the sympathy and support of the Chinese people in their struggle for peace and independence and against the attempt to drag Japan into aggressive wars."

"The Chinese people," he emphasized, "through the experience they have gained in protracted struggles, know how to differentiate between friends and enemies: we are always firm in our stand in dealing with our enemies, but with our friends, we are always frank and sincere and look upon their struggles and victories as our own."

Liao Cheng-chih paid tribute to the Japanese people for their heroic and unswerving struggles during the last decade against nuclear weapons, against the arming of Japan with nuclear weapons and the U.S. policy of nuclear war and aggression. Noting that U.S. nuclear war policy had already brought disastrous consequences to the Japanese people, he stressed that "all struggles to defend peace and against nuclear weapons are inseparable from the struggle against the war and colonialist policy of the imperialists headed by the United States."

Sino-Japanese friendship had a long history, he concluded, but the Kishi government, contrary to the wishes of the

Japanese people, has consistently toed the U.S. line and acted with hostility towards the Chinese people. He warned the Kishi government that this policy would only arouse ever stronger opposition among the peoples of China, Japan and the rest of Asia and in the end reap a bitter harvest for it.

In line with this clear-cut stand, Hsiao Fang-chou, Deputy Secretary-General of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade has reiterated China's position on Sino-Japanese trade. During a meeting with Eiichi Shukudani, Vice-Chairman of the Japan International Trade Promotion Association now visiting China, the Chinese trade leader stressed that the restoration of Sino-Japanese trade was absolutely impossible while the Kishi government continued its hostility towards China. Citing China's great industrial and agricultural growth last year, he refuted Kishi's assertion that China could not do without trade with Japan. He expressed sympathy for the small and medium enterprises in Japan which are facing difficulties because of Kishi's policy of hostility towards China and suspension of trade.

## Dr. Dubois in Peking

The prominent American Negro scholar Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, and his wife, the writer Shirley Graham, are now on a visit to China as guests of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the China Peace Committee.

A banquet was given in Peking in their honour. It was attended by leading Chinese scholars and public figures. Ting Hsi-lin, Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, speaking at the banquet, extended a warm welcome to Dr. and Mrs. Dubois. The speaker praised Dr. Dubois' great contributions to the struggle for world peace, against racial prejudice and for the progress of mankind and cultural and scientific achievements. "The Chinese people," he said, "have always cherished respect and love for Dr. Dubois. We recall Dr. Dubois' solemn reproach to the U.S. Government for its occupation of our territory Taiwan."

It was Shirley Graham who with Mrs. Eslanda Robeson, pulled down the Kuomintang flag at the recent All-African Peoples' Conference in Accra where it was hung as part of the conspiracy of the United States Government to create "two Chinas." Ting Hsi-lin, recalling the incident, thanked her.

## BRIEFS

A Sino-Rumanian agreement on currency exchange rates and non-commer-

cial payments was signed in Peking on February 13.

A Sino-Korean agreement was signed in Peking on February 18 to open regular air services between the two countries.

Senor Arturo Matte Alessandri, Director of the Chilean *Las Noticias de Ultima Hora*, was received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung in Peking.

## CULTURAL NEWS

The first volume of the Viet-namese edition of the *Selected Works of Mao*

Tse-tung has been published in Hanoi. Volumes II, III, and IV will appear later this year.

A Chinese film festival began on February 11 in Colombo under the auspices of the Ceylon-China Friendship Association. Prime Minister Bandaranaike and other Ceylonese cabinet ministers were present at the premiere.

During the week-long festival, the Chinese films *Woman Basketball Player Number Five*, *Flames on the Border*, *Liang Shan-po and Chu Ying-tai*, *Song of the Desert*, *The New Year Sacrifice*

and a number of cartoons and documentaries were shown.

The Chinese Acrobatic Troupe gave its premiere in Santiago to an audience of 5,000. Mayor Alvarez Goldsack, senators and deputies to the National Assembly and other distinguished Chileans attended. Many papers commented on the performance.

The troupe arrived in Chile fresh from its successful tours in Argentine, Brazil and Uruguay.

Bagdad University is giving a course in Chinese for the first time. Twenty-five students have enrolled.

# 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

▲ **SWORD OF THE UNIVERSE** A traditional opera. The daughter of a venal prime minister of the Chin dynasty, pretends to be insane to avoid marriage to an emperor whom she does not love. Starring Mei Lan-fang.

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

▲ **THE GENERAL MAKES PEACE WITH THE PRIME MINISTER** A famous Peking opera set in the period of the Warring States. When the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Chao sees that a quarrel between him and a general who envies him will play into the hands of the enemy State of Chin, he successfully seeks the latter's co-operation. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre.

Feb. 24, 7:00 p.m. Guang He Theatre

▲ **DRAWING LOTS OF LIFE AND DEATH** A magistrate is ordered by a local military commander to sentence a girl to death because his son met a fatal accident while pressing his unwanted attentions on her. The magistrate was once saved by the girl's father so he determines to save her life. His daughter and god-daughter also offer to die in place of the girl. They draw lots. The timely arrival of a just governor saves the situation. Produced by the Mei Lan-fang Peking Opera Troupe.

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

Feb. 26 & 27, 7:00 p.m. Guang He Theatre

▲ **THE PEACH-BLOSSOM FAN** Based on a play of the same title by the famous playwright Kung Shun-ien of the Ching dynasty. The story of the tragic love of a courtesan for a scholar, who betrays his love and his allegiance to the Ming dynasty for wealth and position in the service of the Ching. The fan belongs to Li Hsiang-chun, the courtesan with whose blood the peach blossom is painted. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre.

Feb. 25, 7:00 p.m. Renmin Theatre

▲ **BATTLE OF WITS and BORROWING THE EAST WIND** Two episodes from *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms* recording the battle of wits and strategy between Chuko Liang of the Shu Kingdom and Chou Yu of the Wu Kingdom in the third century. Produced by the Fourth Troupe of the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Feb. 26, 7:00 p.m. Yuan En Si Theatre

▲ **THE WHITE-HAIRED GIRL** One of China's most famous modern operas in traditional Peking opera form. It is based on the actual story of a peasant girl who, persecuted by a landlord, fled and lived in hiding in a mountain fastness for many years until saved by the people after liberation. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre.

Feb. 27, 7:00 p.m. Zhong He Theatre

### MODERN OPERA

▲ **THE HEAVENLY MAID AND THE MORTAL** A modern opera adapted from an old fairy-tale about the romance between a heavenly princess and a brave young peasant. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Feb. 24, 7:00 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

▲ **LA TRAVIATA** Verdi's famous opera produced in Chinese by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Feb. 25 & 26, 7:00 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

### PINGJU OPERA

▲ **YANG NAI-WU AND HSIAO PAI-TSAI** A thriller with a moral based on a notorious murder case of the Ching dynasty. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.

Feb. 24 & 25, 7:00 p.m. Da Zhong Theatre

### CONCERTS

Modern Chinese and Western music by the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra. Conductor: Li Teh-lun

Soloist: Szutu Hua-cheng (violin)  
March 1, 10:00 a.m. Shoudu Theatre  
Orchestral Music, Choral Singing and Vocal Solos by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Soloists: Cheng Hsing-li, Kuo Lan-ying, Chou Teh-hua

Feb. 27 & 28, 7:00 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

### THEATRE

▲ **TEMPERED STEEL**—adapted from Ai Wu's novel of the same title. The story of three different steel workers of different backgrounds: a Communist, a veteran steel-maker and a former petty businessman. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Feb. 24-26, 7:00 p.m. Shiyun Theatre

Feb. 27 & 28, 7:15 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

▲ **MY FAMILY**—adapted from the autobiography of Tao Cheng, mother of a revolutionary family. Her husband and sons laid down their lives for the people and she too has devoted her life to the revolution. An "optimistic tragedy" of lives lit by boundless confidence in the people's strength. Produced by the Experimental Theatre of Peking.

Feb. 24-28, 7:00 p.m. Minzhu Theatre

▲ **MY FAMILY** A version of the above produced by the China Children's Theatre.

Feb. 24-28, 7:00 p.m. Peking Theatre

### FILMS

▲ **THE GHOST SEEKS REVENGE** A screen version of the famous Shaohsing opera. A legendary tale about a scholar, who after gaining wealth and position, deserts his wife. The young wife drowns herself. A sea nymph learns about her misfortune and helps to avenge her.

Feb. 24-28, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong

▲ **A NEW LESSON** A feature film depicting the new outlook of college students, how they build their own factories and engage in scientific research work as they carry out the Communist Party's "work while you study" programme.

Feb. 24-28, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Zhongyang, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club

▲ **THE FIVE HEROES OF MT. LANG YA** Produced by the "August 1" Film Studio. A gripping story about five men of the 8th Route Army who engaged 3,000 Japanese invaders.

Feb. 25-28, Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre

▲ **LE ROUGE ET LE NOIR** An adaptation of Stendhal's famous novel, jointly produced by French and Italian film workers, dubbed in Chinese.

Feb. 24-28, Shoudu Cinema, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Xin Jie Kou

Mar. 1 & 2, Zhongyuan, Guang An Men, Peking Workers' Club

▲ **THE "SPARK" PARTISANS** A Soviet coloured widescreen film about the heroic underground anti-fascist activities of a group of Ukrainian young Communists during the Nazi invasion. In Russian, with Chinese sub-titles.

Feb. 24-28, Shoudu Cinema

### EXHIBITIONS

▲ **NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION** In eleven halls, it shows New China's great achievements in agriculture. Open daily (except Mon.) 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. At San Li Tun, east suburb.

▲ **EXHIBITION OF CHINESE CALLIGRAPHY AND PAINTINGS IN TRADITIONAL STYLE** Sponsored by the Peking Research Society of Chinese Paintings. Open daily 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. At Beihai Park

▲ **EXHIBITION OF SOVIET CARTOONS** by Boris Yefimov, V. G. Litvinenko and other leading Soviet cartoonists. Open daily 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Feb. 26. At Zhongshan Park

▲ **EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS AND STUDIES** by Lo Kung-hu done in the Soviet Union. Open daily 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. At the Gallery of the Artists' Union

### THE SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP CLUB

Feb. 26, 2:00 p.m. Soviet Folk Tales told by Sun Ching-hsiu

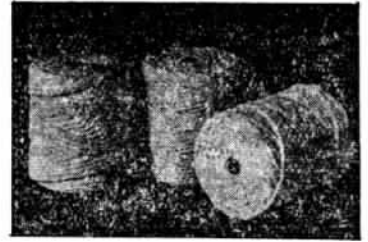
Feb. 26, 7:00 p.m. Lecture on Soviet Cosmic Rockets and Sputniks

Feb. 28, 7:00 p.m. Lecture introducing the work of A.S. Makarenko, the Soviet educational writer, by Hsu Lui-jan

### SPORTS

▲ **FOOTBALL MATCH** The visiting football team of the Rumanian Army will play a match with the Peking Team on Feb. 25 at the Peking Stadium.

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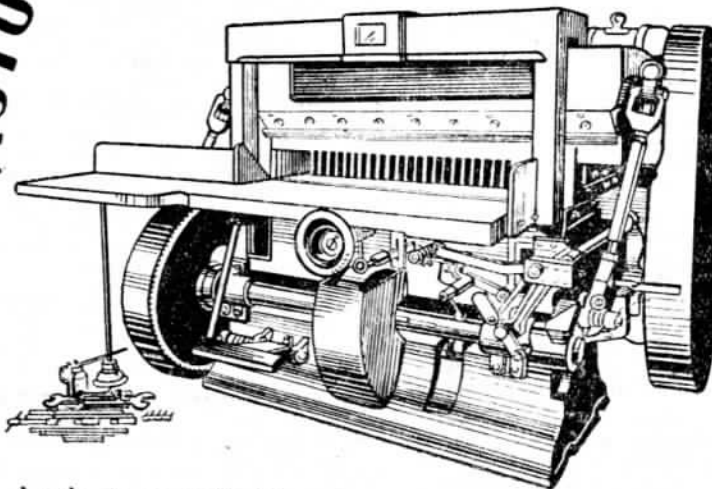


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