

# REVIEW

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### *What the Messages of the U.S. President Show*

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G.D.R. Delegation in China

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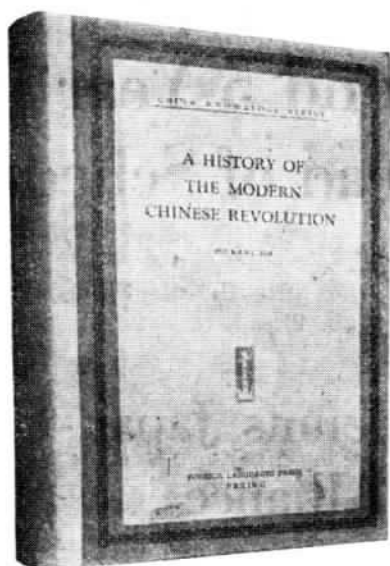
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# PEKING REVIEW

北京周報

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## A Year of Brilliant Achievement

ELSEWHERE in this issue we print the full texts of the press communique on the development of China's national economy in 1959 and *Renmin Ribao's* editorial of January 23 making a detailed analysis of the significance of the communique. By upholding the general line for building socialism, the great leap forward and the people's communes, the 1959 plan for the development of the Chinese national economy has been overfulfilled. As a result, the inspiring call of the Chinese Communist Party to fulfil the 1962 targets for major products originally provided for in the Second Five-Year Plan (1958-62) three years ahead of schedule has been successfully carried out.

The figures in the communique speak for themselves. As compared with 1958, the year 1959 recorded a substantial increase of 39.3 per cent in the total value of industrial output, of 16.7 per cent in the total value of agricultural output and of 21.6 per cent in the national income. In other words, China in 1959 scored a much better and all-round great leap forward on the basis of the great leap forward in 1958. In the high-speed advance of the national economy in 1959, the very fact that heavy industry, light industry and agriculture went full steam ahead at the same time indicates that the inner relations of the various branches of the national economy and their relations with each other were well proportioned and harmonious.

Such high-speed growth of the national economy as China achieved in 1958 and 1959 is something which no capitalist country in the world has ever achieved. It is also without precedent in Chinese history.

How has this high-speed and well-balanced development of the national economy been made possible? That question has set some people scratching their heads. Some contend that it is utterly impossible for economically backward countries to develop their national economies at high speed, that high speed development would upset the balanced relationship between the various branches of the national economy. The *Renmin Ribao* editorial shows up the fallacy of this contention and explains at great length how the Chinese people have been able to do what some sceptics regarded as impossible. The complete set of "five simultaneous developments," that is, "walking on two legs" policies as laid down in the Communist Party's general line for building socialism, particularly the simultaneous development of industry and agriculture and of heavy industry and light industry, has ensured the well-balanced development of the various branches of the national economy. As a matter of fact, there can be no question of the national economy going full blast ahead unless its various branches advance in proper proportion and harmony.

On the strength of the general line for building socialism, the great leap forward, the people's communes and the continuous great leap forward in 1958 and 1959, China's socialist construction has entered a new stage — the stage of the national economy continuing to forge ahead at a greater pace than that of the First Five-Year Plan period. The Chinese people are fully confident of achieving their grand objective of making a sustained leap forward in the 60s. They are perfectly sure they will catch up with and surpass Britain in the output of major industrial items in less than ten years and realizing their National Programme for Agricultural Development far ahead of schedule.

# ROUND THE WEEK

## N.P.C. Standing Committee Meets

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress held its 12th (enlarged) session on January 21. The meeting, after hearing a speech by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi, adopted a resolution supporting the Appeal of the Supreme Soviet to the Parliaments and Governments of All Countries on the Question of Disarmament. Vice-Premier Chen Yi pointed out that the Chinese Government has unswervingly pursued a foreign policy of peace, always advocated the easing of international tension and again and again showed its sincerity in preserving peace and realizing disarmament by its own actions in reducing armaments. He declared that China is ready unhesitatingly to commit herself to international obligations to which she agrees. However, any international disarmament agreement which is arrived at without the formal participation of the Chinese People's Republic or the signature of her delegates cannot, of course, have any binding force on China (see page 19).

It also heard a report by Li Fu-chun, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission, on the development of the national economy in 1959; ratified the Commerce and Navigation Treaty with the German Democratic Republic; and approved the setting up of the Bureau of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries directly subordinate to the State Council.

## School of Labour

This Chinese Spring Festival (January 23-30), like the last, will be something special for Government, Communist Party and other organizations and institutions in all parts of the country. They are preparing to welcome many cadres back from *xiafang*—spells of work at the grass-roots level on the farms and in the factories. These have spent almost a whole year at what China today popularly calls the great "school of labour."

The *xiafang* policy on the present scale, to temper public servants through manual work, began in 1958. The returning *xiafang* cadres are the second year's vintage, and after the Spring Festival holidays the third group will be making their way to the countryside. The idea is to complete the process of tempering all public and Communist Party functionaries in rotation in the next few years.

Last year, a quarter of a million cadres, men and women, over 6,400 from the Central Government ministries and Communist Party organizations in Peking, got the opportunity to go. This is apart from the 1.3 million cadres who did short-term spells of physical labour, usually lasting a month or so in 1959, on the farms or in factories and mines. The overwhelming majority, some 80 per cent of them, went to people's communes throughout the land where they profited greatly from sharing the life of the peasants, working, eating and living with them. This is called the "three shares," considered essential to making their stay really fruitful—in strengthening their close ties with the masses, in remoulding their ideologies and improving their working styles.

For *xiafang* cadres, mostly city born and bred, their year on the farms means primarily political and ideological gains. There they deepen their understanding of the importance of identifying themselves with the working people and sharing their likes and dislikes; they learn how to be cadres devoted to the cause of the people and socialism. By living and working with the peasants they cultivate a higher regard for the collective; they get a heightened respect for manual work. That they also acquire useful knowledge, some skill in farm work and better health through outdoor work into the bargain is no minor harvest.

But it is not "take" all the way, there is some "give," too. Wherever possible, *xiafang* cadres in their spare time lend a hand to the people's communes in setting up schools; they take on jobs teaching school-age children, and grown-ups as well, and lend a hand in other ways too. They help to get organized sports going and set up theatres and other cultural activities in the rural areas. Those who have any medical training give much of their time to training medical personnel for the communes and so help bring modern hygiene facilities to the fast developing villages. *Xiafang* has become a regular institution in socialist China. Leading organs up and down the country are now summing up the experience of 1959 for the benefit of the *xiafang* cadres of this year.

## From the Workers' Ranks

On January 10 *Jiangxi Ribao*, the Kiangsi provincial daily, came out with a red banner headline on its frontpage and gave practically all of pages one

and two to the full-length coverage, complete with an editorial, of a rather unusual event: ten veteran railway workers of the Nanchang Railway Administration Bureau, Kiangsi, have been promoted engineers and at the same time invited to become special research fellows of the Kiangsi branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The day before several thousand people had met at a rally in the provincial capital to do honour to these ten "red" experts from the workers' ranks—red because they are devoted heart and soul to the cause of socialism.

Of these ten veterans, six have joined the Communist Party and all have at least twenty years of railway experience behind them. Like their fellow workers of more or less the same age they were looked down upon in old China, fleeced, pushed around and denied the opportunity of formal schooling in their young days. Liberation gave them a square deal, an incomparably better life, and what is more, opportunities for them to put the best of what they have in them to serve the people. One of them, Lu Wei-kao, a cowherd who had never seen the inside of a school in pre-liberation China, has now trained himself with the help of the Communist Party to be a competent electrical engineer and does complex telecommunications designing on his own. Others have made similar contributions in their fields which, together with their rich practical experience and technical achievements, fully deserve the title of engineer now formally conferred upon them.

For a worker to be promoted to the rank of engineer couldn't even be dreamt of in the old China. This is one of the benefits of socialism. In promoting these technically advanced workers to be engineers, Kiangsi Province gives another example of the growth of the Chinese working class, and in particular of its technical forces.

It is also an indication of how China is solving the problem of a shortage of engineers, technicians and the like. The demand for technical personnel to meet the needs of the rapidly expanding national economy is insatiable. There is, however, a limit to the scale on which the regularly established schools and universities can expand facilities and resources. So the surest, quickest and most economical way to increase the number of China's technical cadres is to raise the educational and technical level of the mass of workers and promote those who show promise of further development to be full-fledged technicians and engineers. This is what is being done in Kiangsi and other provinces with great success.



# New Stage in Socialist Construction

Following is the full text of an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on January 23, 1960. Subheads are ours. — Ed.

**U**NDER the leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, and firmly upholding the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's communes, the people of all nationalities in China launched a vigorous mass movement in 1959 to increase production and practise economy and they have overfulfilled the 1959 plan for development of the national economy. The great call made by the Party's Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee to fight against right deviation and go all out to fulfil the major targets of the Second Five-Year Plan three years ahead of time, has already been successfully realized. The 650 million Chinese people, as industrious as they are courageous, have thus written a new and brilliant chapter in their history of socialist construction. We extend our highest respects and warm congratulations to all comrades: workers and employees, members of the people's communes and revolutionary intellectuals who, at their various posts all over the country, worked diligently to realize the 1959 big leap forward and are working diligently to realize a continued leap forward in 1960.

## Continued Big Leap in 1959

According to the communique published today, the Chinese people, on the basis of the big leap forward in 1958, brought about a continued big leap forward in the national economy in 1959. In 1959, China's gross industrial and agricultural output, in terms of value, registered a 31.1 per cent increase over that of 1958; the gross output value of industry increased by 39.3 per cent and that of agriculture by 16.7 per cent. Compared with the average annual rate of increase during the First Five-Year Plan, the rate of increase in gross industrial and agricultural output value in 1959 rose by 190 per cent; by 120 per cent in the gross industrial output value; and by 270 per cent in gross agricultural output value. In industry, compared with 1958, the output of 12 of the 17 major products increased by more than 30 per cent; in 14 the absolute amount of increase in output was greater than in 1958; while 9 in the rate of increase exceeded that in 1958. In agriculture, although the gravest natural calamities in decades had to be contended with, the output of grains, cotton and other agricultural crops increased considerably compared with 1958.

January 26, 1960

Thanks to the continued big leap forward in the two years 1958 and 1959, we have already reached the major targets originally set for the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, three years ahead of schedule, that is, we have covered the five years' journey in two. Compared with 1957, gross output value of industry and agriculture in 1959 increased by 94.4 per cent (as against the originally envisaged increase of around 75 per cent by 1962); gross industrial output value increased by 131.5 per cent (as against the originally envisaged increase of about 100 per cent by 1962); gross agricultural output value increased by 45.8 per cent (as against the originally envisaged increase of around 35 per cent by 1962). Among the targets for the output of 24 major industrial and agricultural products set for 1962 in the Second Five-Year Plan, except for crude oil, aluminium ingots, chemical fertilizer, cement, edible vegetable oil, sugar, soya beans, pigs, cattle, horses, sheep, the targets of which have not yet been fulfilled, the 1959 output of steel, coal, electric power, metallurgical equipment, power-generating equipment, metal-cutting machine tools, timber, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, salt, machine-made paper, grains and cotton have all reached or exceeded the 1962 targets. Among these, steel output reached 13.35 million tons, exceeding the original 1962 target by between 1.35 million and 2.85 million tons; coal output already amounted to 270 million tons as early as 1958, exceeding the original 1962 target by between 60 million and 80 million tons, and in 1959 it again increased to 347.8 million tons, exceeding the original 1962 target by between 137.8 million and 157.8 million tons; grain output already reached the original 1962 target in 1958, and it increased to 540,100 million *jin* in 1959, exceeding the original 1962 target by 40,000 million *jin*; cotton output too amounting to 48.2 million *dan*, reached the original 1962 target.

## Tremendous Rate of Growth

Such a continued, tremendous rate of increase in our national economy is something unknown even in the golden age of the capitalist countries. Take steel output. In only two years, our steel output (not including that produced by indigenous methods) increased from 5.35 million tons to 13.35 million tons, whereas in the capitalist world, it took the United States 9 years, pre-war Germany 13 years, France 33 years and Britain 34 years to raise their steel output from some 5 million tons to over 13 million tons. Even in the years following World War II, it also took Japan 8 years and West Germany 3 years to register the same increase (although what West Germany did was merely to restore production on an existing

foundation and therefore required comparatively less time to do it).

All this shows that the rate of growth of the national economy in 1958 and 1959 was unprecedented whether compared with the capitalist countries or with our own past. It was an all-round big leap forward unparalleled in history.

### Turning Possibility Into Reality

The average annual rate of growth of our gross industrial and agricultural output value during the First Five-Year Plan—10.9 per cent—was already high compared with the capitalist countries. Was this, however, the highest speed possible? Had we developed the tremendous potentialities of the socialist system to the full? Was it possible to attain a still higher speed? The economic poverty and backwardness of our country, the urgent desire of the mass of people to change this state of affairs and the fact that imperialism has been threatening us all along and is even now occupying our territory, all showed that it was necessary for us to develop our national economy at a still higher speed. The question was whether it is possible to achieve a higher speed. Some people considered this impossible. To be sure, during the First Five-Year Plan before 1958, when the decisive victory of the socialist revolution had not yet been won on the economic, political and ideological fronts, when our country still had a very weak industrial foundation, and when we still greatly lacked experience in socialist construction, it was difficult to demand a still higher speed of development of the national economy. By 1958, however, when we had already won a decisive victory in the socialist revolution on the economic, political and ideological fronts, when the socialist consciousness of people throughout the country had been further enhanced, when we had already built up the preliminary foundation for industrialization during the First Five-Year Plan, and when we had already accumulated a considerable amount of experience in socialist construction, the possibility of developing the national economy at a still higher speed became more and more obvious. The Central Committee of the Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, basing themselves on this political and economic situation, the desire of people throughout the country and Marxist-Leninist principle, creatively put forward the general line of going all out, aiming high, achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, and thereby fully mobilized the strength of the people throughout the country, turning this possibility into a reality. Both the rate of increase of 48 per cent of our gross industrial and agricultural output value in 1958 and of 31.1 per cent in 1959 broke through the pattern of the rate of increase during the First Five-Year Plan, surpassing by a wide margin not only the average annual rate of growth of 10.9 per cent during the First Five-Year Plan, but also the rate of 16.5 per cent achieved in 1956—the fastest rate of increase during that period.

Some people held the view that it was impossible for the national economy to develop at high speed in an economically backward country. They also held that a

high speed of growth would upset the proper proportions among the different branches of the national economy. The continuous big leap forward of our national economy in 1958 and 1959 has proved this view to be completely groundless. On the contrary, it is precisely because our country is economically backward that the mass of our people desire all the more urgently to change this state of affairs and therefore have so much the more revolutionary drive. This is the inexhaustible source of power for developing our national economy at high speed. As to proportions among the different branches, they are in harmony during the high-speed development of our national economy. Let us consider the two most basic relations of proportions—those between industry and agriculture and between heavy and light industries. The ratio between the rates of growth of industry and agriculture during the First Five-Year Plan was 4 to 1. This was reduced to 2.35 to 1 in 1959. During the First Five-Year Plan, the ratio between the rates of growth of heavy and light industries was 1.98 to 1. It was reduced to 1.27 to 1 in 1959.

### Policies Ensuring High Speed

Why is it that though in the eyes of some people high speed is incompatible with proportionate development China has been able to achieve a high degree of unity between them during the big leap forward of her national economy? China has been able to do this chiefly because the policy of five simultaneous developments,\* that is to say, the whole set of policies known as "walking on two legs," set forth in the Party's general line for building socialism—and here the policies of the simultaneous development of industry and agriculture and of heavy and light industries are of particular significance—gives a clear-cut direction for arranging the basic relations of proportions in the national economy. The national economy must develop proportionately; there can be no high speed without correct proportions. The heart of the matter lies in what constitutes correct proportions. The proportions between the various branches of the national economy are not fixed for all time, they change constantly in the light of the development of production in different periods. The proportions between industry and agriculture and between heavy and light industries are most basic in the national economy. With these two proportions set correctly, the national economy can advance at high speed, and even if some partial and temporary disproportions do occur these can easily be adjusted.

The verification of the 1958 output of certain agricultural products made in the first half of 1959 and the readjustment of the 1959 plan have created still more favourable conditions for the high-speed and proportionate development of the national economy. In the course of building socialism, proportionate development of the various branches of the national economy and the balance between them are relative. This balance is often

\*Simultaneous development of industry and agriculture and of heavy and light industries on the basis of giving priority to heavy industry; of national and local industries; of large enterprises and medium-sized and small enterprises; of modern and indigenous methods of production.—Ed.

upset, and imbalance results. Imbalance is absolute. The superiority of the socialist system lies in the fact that it is able to recognize and grasp hold of the law of imbalance and constantly pay attention to bringing about a relative balance between the various branches of the national economy, that it is able to take the initiative and adopt a positive way of achieving a balance, so that the backward branches can rapidly catch up with the advanced, instead of achieving a balance in the course of development by holding back the advanced branches to wait for the backward branches. In the Party's general line the set of policies known as "walking on two legs" is one which guarantees high-speed and proportionate development of the national economy. We shall certainly be able to achieve a continuous, high-speed and proportionate leap forward of the national economy in the years ahead if we continue to carry out this policy.

### Role of the People's Communes

The continuous, high-speed development of the national economy over the past two years is inseparable from the establishment, consolidation and development of the people's communes. The high-speed development of the forces of production calls for reforms in the relations of production to suit the forces of production; it also calls for reforms in the superstructure to suit the economic base. This is a cardinal principle of Marxism-Leninism. The rectification campaign in 1957, the struggle against the bourgeois rightists, the system whereby administrative cadres take part in productive labour and the workers join in the management of production plus reforms of outmoded rules and regulations, the system whereby cadres, workers and technical personnel come together and work as a team, etc.—all this belongs to this category of reforms. Here the establishment of the people's communes is of special importance. The people's commune was the product of the big leap, but it in turn gave an impetus to the big leap forward of agriculture and the national economy as a whole.

The natural calamities in 1959 were the worst we suffered in many decades. They struck some 650 million *mu* of land in the countryside, affecting as much as 30 per cent of the total sown area. If such serious natural calamities had occurred in pre-liberation China, this would have meant a tragedy of the first order, with the land cracked, parched and deserted for thousands of miles around, with tens of millions destitute, and starvation rampant. If this had befallen a capitalist country it would also have meant a disaster that would have been hard to cope with. The natural calamities which beset the United States in 1959 were not as serious as they were in our country, but total grain output in the United States dropped from 379,900 million *jin* to 359,800 million *jin*; while wheat output showed a precipitate drop of 23 per cent compared with the 1958 figure. China's peasants, organized in people's communes, were able to overcome the most serious natural calamities. Not only was there no fall in production, but they increased the gross value of agricultural output by 16.7 per cent, grain output by 8 per cent, cotton by 14.76 per cent—with all these

triumphs coming on top of the bumper harvest of 1958. In 1959 not only were there big increases in the production of such major crops as grain and cotton, but the output of soya beans, vegetables, groundnuts, sugar cane, sugar beet, fruits, tobacco and tea increased in varying degrees. There was a big growth not only in agriculture but in forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery as well.

This all-round leap in agricultural production provides a powerful material force for the big leap forward of the entire national economy. It supplies more raw material for light industry and ensures a greater abundance of goods for the commodity market. This is one aspect of how the people's communes promote the big leap of the entire national economy. At the same time, the people's communes also make use of their powerful resources to take a direct part in undertakings of the various branches of the national economy and in this way stimulate their growth. The number of workers and staff increased by nearly 20 million during the past two years. Most of these people have come from the countryside. Under conditions when agricultural production has to fulfil extremely great tasks while the technical equipment at its command is still very backward, such powerful support to industry would be unimaginable without the people's communes—a type of social organization which can utilize its manpower by unified planning on a wide scale and stimulate labour productivity in agriculture. Another important condition for the big leap in industrial production lies in the fact that the people's communes possess even greater economic power than the agricultural co-operatives of the advanced type and can absorb a larger number of heavy industrial products. The tempo of industrial development would of necessity be restricted if the people's communes and an increasingly prosperous home market had not existed. Besides, the people's communes have also set up various industries which directly serve agricultural production and the livelihood of their members, and in this way speeded up the rise in the gross output value of industry. The gross output value of the industries run by the communes increased by 70 per cent during 1959 as compared with 1958. The people's communes have established full-time and part-time transport teams and carried out a vigorous mass movement to develop short-distance transportation. They also took part in loading and unloading work for a number of railway stations, river and sea ports and other enterprises. This was also an important factor in promoting the extremely big development in transport and communications in 1959. The fact that in the field of commerce purchasing organs bought a lot and did it speedily while marketing work too was well done and that there was a flourishing market also cannot be separated from the powerful material support and organizational assistance the people's communes gave to commercial organizations. As to developments in the fields of culture, education and public health, all, without exception, benefited from the people's communes. It can be said that the brilliant light of the people's communes is reflected in every aspect of our social life.

What happened last year has vividly demonstrated that the people's communes, which, following the check-



up, have embarked on a road of steady and healthy development, have an unexampled store of vitality. The people of our country are extremely happy and gratified that Comrade Mao Tse-tung and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party have creatively developed Marxism-Leninism and discovered the people's commune — the best form of social organization for the continuous growth of China's socialist cause and the future transition to communism. This organization is able both to guide the peasants as they traverse by stages the transition from the present system of commune collective ownership based on production brigade ownership to the system of commune collective ownership based on commune ownership, from the socialist system of collective ownership to the socialist system of ownership by the whole people, and in the future transition from socialism to communism. The great future of this new type of social organization has already been recognized by an increasing number of people and it will be recognized by still more people in the future.

### Beginning of a New Stage

With these three "powerful weapons" — the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's commune — at our command and with the two years of continuous big leap forward in 1958 and 1959 behind us, a new stage has begun in the socialist construction of our country. In this stage, the national economy will be making a continuous leap forward at a greater speed than that attained during the period of the First Five-Year Plan. This new stage in socialist construction opens up magnificent prospects before us. We spent two years completing the Second Five-Year Plan and thus won three years' time. To our people, with their great ambitions and boundless revolutionary zeal, time is a priceless treasure. With these three years we now have an even greater power of initiative and can do a lot more to raise our national economy to an even greater height in 1962 (the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan). In this way, we can better realize the great goal of making a continuous leap forward throughout the 1960s, catch up and surpass Britain in the output of the main industrial products within less than ten years, and fulfil the National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-67) far ahead of schedule.

The great achievements of our people have put those imperialist prophets in an extremely awkward position; they look like sightless fortune-tellers peddling lies on busy streets and back alleys. What a frenzy they were in only a few months ago! No abuse was forgotten in their torrent of such slanders as that "China finds herself in a most difficult situation!" or "instead of leaping forward, the Reds fall on their faces"; according to them the 1959 plan was "still a long way from realization," 1959 was the "bleakest" year for China, and so on and so forth. These frantic clamours have hardly died down and now it turns out that the Chinese people have overfulfilled their 1959 national economic plan, fulfilled the major targets envisaged for the Second Five-Year Plan three years ahead of schedule, and have carried out their pledge of achieving a continued leap forward! Now tell us, ye

prophets: What are you going to do now? What else can you say in defence of yourselves except to admit the bankruptcy of your lies?

### Striving for a Continued Leap in 1960

As we hail the continued leap forward in the national economy in 1959, the fulfilment of the Second Five-Year Plan three years ahead of schedule, and the new stage ushered in in our socialist construction, we face the task of striving for a better, all-round, continued leap forward in our national economy in 1960 on the basis of the continuous forward leap in 1958 and 1959. The task is a tremendous one. However, we have also got extremely good conditions for carrying it out. After two years of practice, the people have deeply taken to their hearts the general line, the big leap forward and the people's communes. Living facts have cleared away the confusion of mind suffered by those who once had certain doubts about all this. The Party's general line for building socialism has rallied still greater numbers of people to itself, and further enhanced their socialist consciousness as well as their enthusiasm for building socialism. The broad masses of people are thus in higher spirits than ever before, and their hearts are even more at ease. Such a new political situation will certainly help to give a further spur to the production of material goods. Moreover, two years of continuous leap forward have enabled us to broaden our material foundation and gain richer experience. It is certain that we will achieve a better, all-round, continued leap forward in our national economy in 1960 only if we make full use of our favourable conditions, raise high the banner of Mao Tse-tung's teachings, firmly uphold the general line, the big leap forward, and the people's communes and develop more extensively and thoroughly the mass movement to increase production and practise economy with technical innovation and the technical revolution as its centre.

More than twenty days have passed now since 1960 began. During this time, reports of *kaimenhong* (let the beginning of the year be crowned red with achievements) activities have been pouring in in a continuous flow from the economic fronts throughout the country. The prospect of achieving a continued leap forward in 1960 is already unfolding before us. People of all nationalities of the country, let us unite still more closely under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung; let us go all out, aim high, and press ahead towards the great goal of building China within the shortest possible time into a powerful socialist country with a modern industry, modern agriculture and modern science and culture!

#### CHINESE WEIGHTS and MEASURES at a GLANCE

1 *mu* = 0.06 hectare or 0.1647 acre

1 *dan* (picul) = 0.05 ton or 0.984 hundredweight

1 *jin* = 0.5 kilogramme or 1.1023 pounds



# Press Communique on the Growth of China's National Economy in 1959

January 22, 1960

THE 1959 plan for the development of the national economy was overfulfilled because the people of the whole nation firmly upheld the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward and the people's communes and launched a vigorous mass campaign to increase production and practise economy. The great call of the Eighth Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to fight against right deviation and go all out to fulfil the major targets of the Second Five-Year Plan three years ahead of schedule, was successfully realized.

According to preliminary figures compiled by the State Statistical Bureau, the gross value of the 1959 output of industry and agriculture was 241,300 million yuan, an increase of 31.1 per cent over 1958. Of this, the gross value of industrial output was 163,000 million yuan, an increase of 39.3 per cent; that of agricultural output, 78,300 million yuan, an increase of 16.7 per cent. Breakdown figures of the principal industrial and agricultural items follow: steel (excluding that produced by indigenous methods)—13.35 million tons, an increase of 67 per cent over 1958; pig iron (excluding that produced by indigenous methods)—20.5 million tons, an increase of 115 per cent; coal—347.8 million tons, an increase of 29 per cent; electricity—41,500 million kwh., an increase of 51 per cent; crude oil—3.7 million tons, an increase of 63.4 per cent; cement—12.27 million tons, an increase of 32 per cent; timber—41.2 million cubic metres, an increase of 18 per cent; chemical fertilizers—1,333,000 tons, an increase of 64.4 per cent; metal-cutting machine tools—70,000, an increase of 40 per cent; paper—2.13 million tons (of which machine-made paper was 1.7 million tons), an increase of 31 per cent; sugar—1.13 million tons, an increase of 26 per cent; salt—11.04 million tons, an increase of 6 per cent; cotton yarn—8.25 million bales, an increase of 35 per cent; cotton cloth—7,500 million metres, an increase of 32 per cent; grain—540,100 million *jin*, an increase of 8 per cent; cotton—48.2 million *dan*, an increase of 14.76 per cent.

Budgetary outlay for investment in capital construction totalled 26,700 million yuan, an increase of 24.5 per cent over 1958. 1,341

\* The norm of investment in capital construction for heavy industry ranges from 5 million to 10 million yuan and that for light industry from 3 million to 5 million yuan.—Ed.

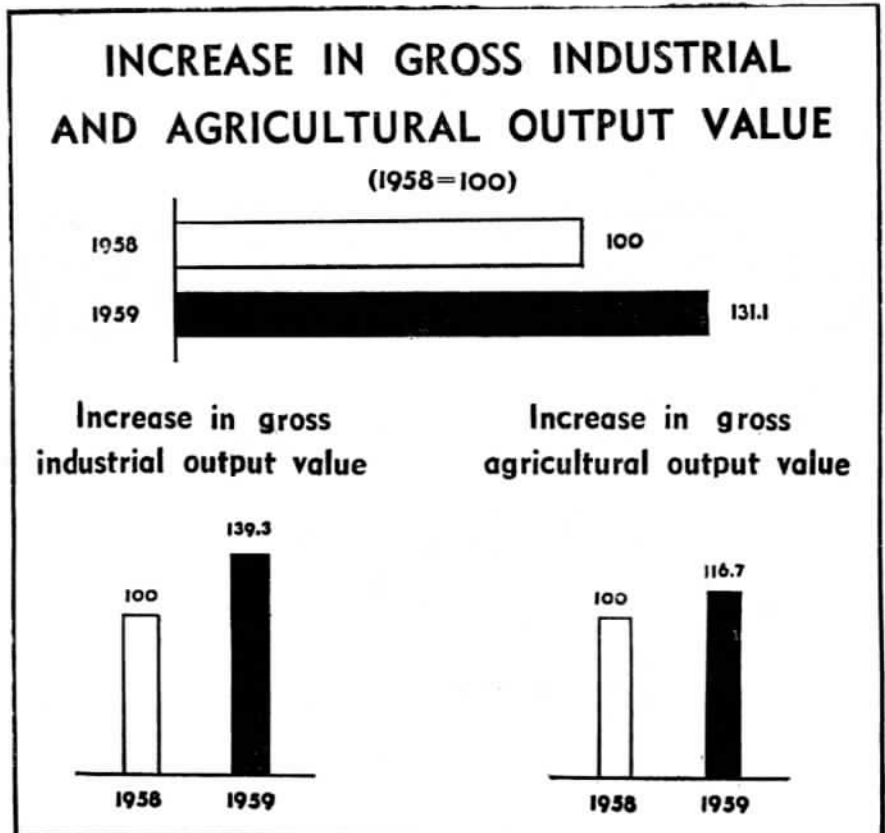
above-norm\* construction projects were undertaken, of which 671 were fully or partially completed and went into operation during the year; below-norm projects undertaken at or above the county level numbered 75,000, of which 54,000 were completed during the year. In addition, great numbers of small construction projects were undertaken by people's communes.

The total volume of goods handled by various means of transport amounted to 2,212 million tons, an increase of 67 per cent over 1958. Of this, railway freight reached 542 million tons, an increase of 42 per cent.

Retail sales amounted to 63,800 million yuan, an increase of 16.4 per cent over 1958. The total value of stocks of goods in various commercial departments at the end of the year exceeded that at the end of 1958 by 26 per cent. Market was brisk and commodity prices were stable. The supply of a small number of commodities in the market was tight during the first half of 1959 owing to rapidly increased purchasing power, but this situation ended quite some time ago.

The big expansion of industrial and agricultural production brought about a 21.6 per cent increase in national

Continued Big Leap in 1959



income in 1959 compared with 1958. The 1959 revenue of the state reached 54,000 million yuan, an increase of 29 per cent over 1958.

All this shows that the adjusted targets of the 1959 plan which were adopted by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress last August were exceeded by a wide margin. On the basis of the 1958 big leap forward, the Chinese people attained a better, all-round big leap forward of the national economy in 1959.

The continuous big leap forward in 1958 and 1959 made for the successful fulfilment three years ahead of schedule of the Second Five-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy (1958-62) proposed by the First Session of the Eighth National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in September 1956 and endorsed by the State Council in February 1957.

The Second Five-Year Plan provided that in 1962 the gross value of industrial and agricultural output should increase by around 75 per cent over 1957. In 1959, it was already 94.4 per cent above 1957. The gross value of industrial output was to have increased by around 100 per cent. In 1959, it was already 131.5 per cent above 1957. The gross value of agricultural output was to have increased by around 35 per cent. In 1959, it was already 45.8 per cent above 1957. The national income was to have risen by around 50 per cent. In 1959, it was already 62.86 per cent above 1957.

Breakdown figures in the output of the major items of heavy industry, light industry and agriculture are listed in the following table:

	1962 Targets of Second Five-Year Plan	Production in 1959
<b>1. Heavy industry</b>		
Steel	10.5 million-12 million tons	13,350,000 tons
Coal	190 million-210 million tons	347,800,000 tons
Electricity	40,000 million-43,000 million kwh.	41,500 million kwh.

Crude oil	5 million-6 million tons	3,700,000 tons
Aluminium ingots	100,000-120,000 tons	70,400 tons
Chemical fertilizer	3 million-3,200,000 tons	1,333,000 tons
Metallurgical equipment	30,000-40,000 tons	205,000 tons
Power-generating equipment	1,400,000-1,500,000 kw.	2,150,000 kw.
Metal-cutting machine tools	60,000-65,000 units	70,000 units
Timber	31 million-34 million cubic metres	41,200,000 cubic metres
Cement	12,500,000-14,500,000 tons	12,270,000 tons

## 2. Light industry

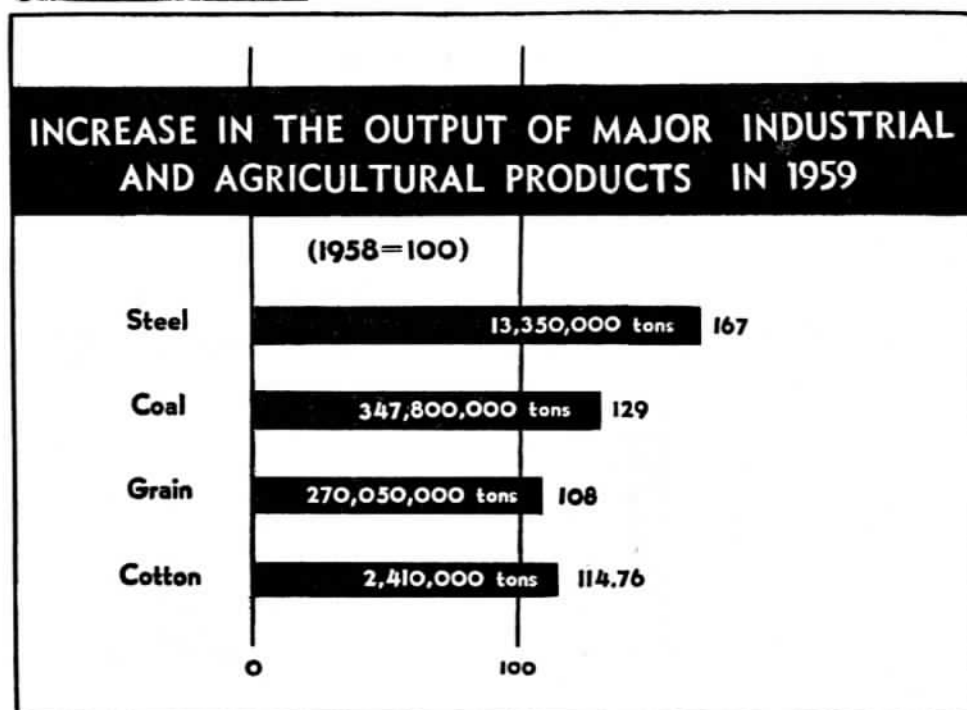
Cotton yarn	8 million-9 million bales	8,250,000 bales
Cotton cloth	7,290 million-8,060 million metres	7,500 million metres
Salt	10 million-11 million tons	11,040,000 tons
Edible vegetable oils	3,100,000-3,200,000 tons	1,460,000 tons
Sugar	2,400,000-2,500,000 tons	1,130,000 tons
Machine-made paper	1,500,000-1,600,000 tons	1,700,000 tons

## 3. Agriculture

Grain	around 500,000 million jin	540,100 million jin
Cotton	around 48 million dan	48,200,000 dan
Soya beans	around 25,000 million jin	23,000 million jin
Pigs	around 250 million head	180 million head
Cattle	around 90 million head	65,430,000 head
Horses	around 11 million head	7,600,000 head
Sheep	around 170 million head	112,530,000 head

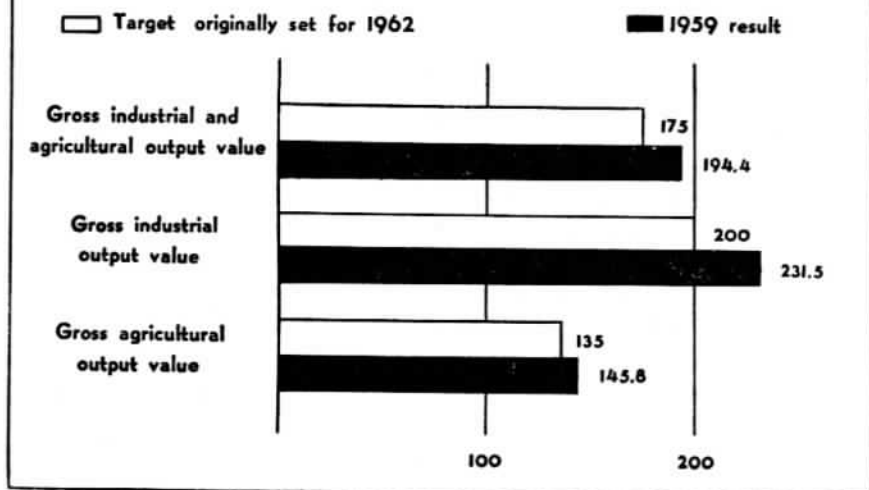
The above table shows that the 1962 targets of the Second Five-Year Plan were reached or exceeded in 1959 in the case of such major industrial and agricultural items as steel, coal, electricity, metallurgical equipment, power-generating equipment, metal-cutting machine tools, timber, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, salt, machine-made paper, grain and cotton, and that only those for 11 items—crude oil, aluminium ingots, chemical fertilizer, cement, edible vegetable oils, sugar, soya beans, pigs, cattle, horses and sheep—were not yet reached. The 1959 output of products that have decisive importance for the development of the national economy surpassed the original 1962 targets by a wide margin. For instance, steel output exceeded the target by 1.35-2.85 million tons, coal by 137.8-157.8 million tons, metallurgical equipment by 165,000-175,000 tons, power-generating equipment by 650,000-750,000 kilowatts, metal-cutting machine tools by 5,000-10,000 units and grain by 40,000 million jin.

### Continued Big Leap in 1959



## SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN TARGETS OVERFULFILLED IN 1959

(1957=100)



In 1959, the national economy made an even better, all-round big leap forward as a result of the thorough implementation of the policy of simultaneous development of industry and agriculture and of heavy and light industry while giving priority to heavy industry. A high-speed, proportionate advance was registered in all departments of the national economy during the year. The rate of development of heavy and light industry and agriculture was all very high. These facts demonstrate powerfully that the proportions between these departments and within each are harmonious.

Compared with 1958, industrial production increased by 39.3 per cent and agriculture by 16.7 per cent last year. The increase in the rate of agricultural growth was relatively greater (the ratio between the rates of industrial and agricultural growth was 4 to 1 during the First Five-Year Plan period, 2.65 to 1 in 1958 and 2.35 to 1 in 1959).

In industry, production in heavy industry went up by 43.3 per cent and in light industry by 34 per cent in 1959 compared with the preceding year. The increase in the rate of growth of light industry was relatively greater too (the ratio between the rates of growth of the heavy and light industries was 1.98 to 1 during the First Five-Year Plan period, 3.06 to 1 in 1958 and 1.27 to 1 in 1959).

Certain weaker links in the national economy had an even more rapid development. In the field of transport, for instance, the volume of freight carried by modern means of transport increased 59 per cent and that by simple, local means of transport increased by 74 per cent. Both exceeded the rate of growth of industry and agriculture. This improved the condition where transport had lagged behind the needs of the development of production. In the field of the power industry, electric output in 1959 reached 41,500 million kwh., an increase of 51 per cent compared with 1958. The output of power-

generating equipment totalled 2.15 million kilowatts, or 2.69 times the 1958 figure. Both surpassed the rate of growth of the industry as a whole. This improved the power supply situation.

During the great leap forward of 1959, while the big and modern enterprises run by the Central authorities showed a tremendous advance, so also did locally-run, medium and small enterprises and those using simple local methods. The gross value of the output of local industry in 1959 was 39.7 per cent more than in 1958. The overwhelming majority of the small enterprises using indigenous methods, which were built in 1958, expanded their production and improved their technique after a check-up.

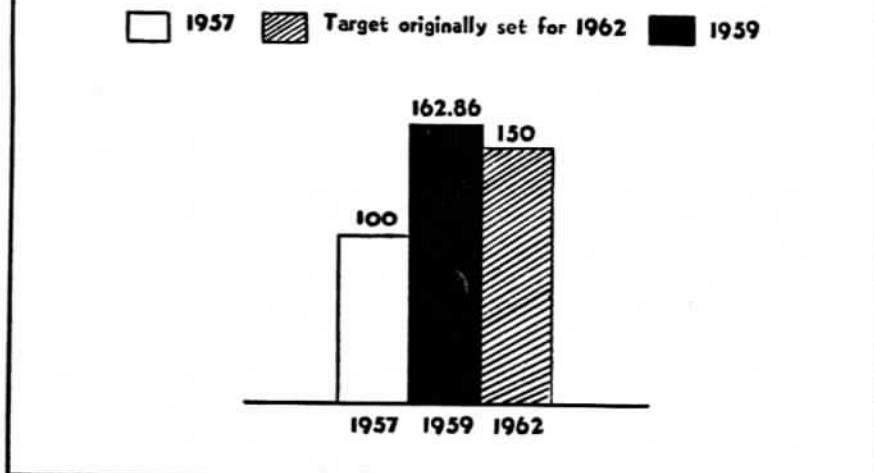
In 1959, the small and medium-sized enterprises produced 11.05 million tons of pig iron, or more than half of the national total (20.5 million tons, excluding pig iron produced by indigenous methods). The figure was 1.52 million tons more than China's total output of pig iron produced with modern equipment in 1958 (9.53 million tons). Of the 13.35 million tons of steel produced in China in 1959, the output of small and medium-sized converters accounted for more than one-third, i.e., 4.72 million tons.

The widespread development of small and medium-sized enterprises greatly accelerated the advance of industry, improved the geographical distribution of industries, trained large numbers of skilled workers and managerial cadres and brought about an even closer integration of industry and agriculture.

In 1959, factory and office workers in all spheres continued to develop the communist style of work, combining a down-to-earth spirit with daring in thinking, speaking and action, and displayed energy, perseverance and ingenuity in work. They engaged in mass campaigns for

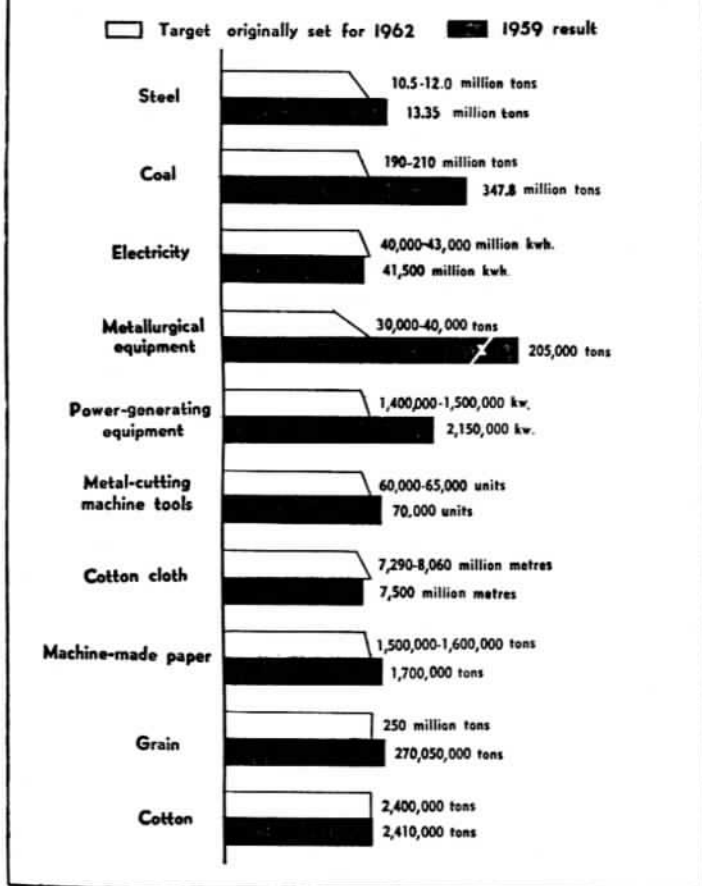
## SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN TARGET FOR NATIONAL INCOME OVERFULFILLED IN 1959

(1957=100)





## SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN TARGETS FOR MAJOR PRODUCTS FULFILLED IN 1959



Charts by Chen Yu-shih

technical innovations and the technical revolution on an even wider scale, bringing not only greater and faster but also better and more economical results both in production and construction. Labour productivity of workers who took direct part in production in industrial departments increased by 15.5 per cent. Tens of thousands of new products were successfully trial produced. The quality of products showed a general improvement. The quality of iron produced by small blast furnaces approximated to that by big blast furnaces. At the same time, a reduction of costs was registered by all departments. Industrial departments cut costs by 6 per cent, enterprises under the Ministry of Building, by 13.5 per cent and the transport and communications departments, by 14.6 per cent. The cost of commodity circulation was also lowered.

Simultaneous with the big economic growth, education, science and culture developed greatly.

Full-time institutions of higher learning admitted 270,000 new students in 1959. Total enrolment reached 810,000, an increase of 23 per cent over 1958 and approached the original 1962 target of 850,000 stipulated in the Second Five-Year Plan. Total enrolment in all types of secondary schools reached 12,900,000 and that of primary schools 90 million. Total enrolment in spare-time secondary schools and colleges reached 10 million, an increase of 94 per cent over 1958.

There was a big expansion in scientific research institutes, both independent ones and those belonging to

institutions of higher learning, economic departments and enterprises.

Press, broadcasting, films, the theatre and other cultural undertakings all expanded rapidly. Considerable achievements were made in the fields of sports and public health.

The living standards of the people were raised on the basis of the continued big leap forward of industry and agriculture and increased labour productivity.

The average wages of factory and office workers (not including new factory and office workers) rose by around 5 per cent compared with the previous year. State outlay for labour insurance funds, medical expenses, welfare funds and collective amenities for factory and office workers went up by more than 16 per cent.

The average income of members of rural people's communes was around 10 per cent higher than in 1958.

Among the consumer goods provided to the people by the state through the commercial departments, grain increased by 6.5 per cent, cotton piece-goods 23 per cent, knitted goods 38.7 per cent, machine-made paper 13.7 per cent and cigarettes 15.9 per cent. The supply of the overwhelming majority of other daily necessities also increased to varying degrees. Only supplies of meat and eggs will need some time to achieve a relatively big increase.

The people's communes played a tremendous role in the continued big leap forward of the national economy in 1959.

1959 witnessed the gravest natural calamities China encountered in decades. A total of 650 million *mu*, or 30 per cent of the total sown area in the country, was affected. A dry spell lasted for three to four months last summer in greater parts of eight provinces, causing serious drought on nearly 400 million *mu* of farmland.

However, agricultural production still made a big leap forward because the people's communes, displaying their advantages in being large in scale and having a high degree of collectivism, effectively organized the members to wage a heroic struggle against the natural calamities and put into effect the Eight-Point Charter for Agriculture.

Apart from the good harvests of grain and cotton, the output of soya beans, vegetables, groundnuts, sugar cane, sugar beet, fruit, cured tobacco and tea also increased to varying degrees. Forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery all made progress.

An additional 280 million *mu* of land were afforested in 1959. The total number of pigs in the sty reached 180 million at the end of 1959, 20 million more than in 1958. The number of big livestock reached 85.38 million, which was also higher than in 1958. Poultry-breeding also registered a big expansion. The campaign to collect wild vegetation—the "small autumn harvest"—was highly successful. The output value of rural side-occupations was more than double that of 1958. The total output of aquatic products was 23.6 per cent higher than in 1958.

Large-scale water conservancy work was continued in 1959 through the organized efforts of the people's communes. The total earth and stone work completed in the period between October 1958 and September 1959 amounted to 13,000 million cubic metres. An additional 70 million *mu* of land were brought under irrigation and large num-

bers of existing irrigation systems were improved. Water conservancy work on a still larger scale is being carried out as from October 1959.

The superiority of the people's communes also manifests itself in the big expansion of industry in the rural areas. The gross output value of commune-run industry rose by 70 per cent in 1959 compared with 1958.

The big growth of commune-run industry made for the improvement of farm implements and means of rural transport, the expansion of facilities for the initial processing of agricultural and subsidiary rural products, the raising of labour productivity in agriculture, the increase of accumulation by the communes and the income of their members.

The people's communes also account for the vigorous growth of cultural, educational and public health undertakings in the countryside. By the end of 1959, commune-run agricultural and ordinary middle schools numbered 25,000 and commune-run primary schools 270,000. There were nearly one million cultural centres, libraries and clubs run by communes. The number of commune-run hospitals and clinics exceeded 200,000.

Community dining-rooms run by the communes totalled 3,900,000 and nurseries and kindergartens totalled 3,690,000.

After the 1959 check-up, the people's communes have set out along the road of consolidation and healthy development.

The continued big leap forward in 1959 has consolidated the leap forward state of our national economy, characterized by both high speed and proportionate development, which began to appear in 1958. Owing to the rapid growth of production and the continued improvement in livelihood, the political consciousness of the people of all nationalities in the country has risen higher than ever, their unity has become stronger than ever and they are happy and full of drive.

The great achievements of 1959 powerfully testify to the absolute correctness of the general line for building socialism, the big leap forward rate of development and the people's commune form of organization, all of which were proposed by the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

On the basis of the great triumph of 1959, the workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals throughout the country are confidently striving for a continued leap forward in the national economy in 1960, for catching up with the level of Britain, within ten years, in the output of major industrial items and for the realization far ahead of schedule of the National Programme for Agricultural Development (1956-67).

# Mass Rallies Denounce Japan-U.S. War Alliance

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

**N**EWs of the signing of the Japanese-U.S. treaty of military alliance in Washington instantly touched off a storm of protest throughout China. With the memory of the suffering and destruction wrought by Japanese invasion still fresh in their minds, the Chinese people are in no mood to remain indifferent to the revival of Japanese militarism by the Kishi government and the U.S. imperialists. Mass rallies held in Peking and elsewhere in China show the extent of popular indignation. At the same time, they manifested unqualified support for the Japanese people's struggle against the new treaty and for an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral Japan.

A Peking mass rally on January 23 gave powerful expression to Chinese feeling on this issue. It was attended by more than 1,400 representatives of all walks of life.

Liao Cheng-chih, Chairman of the China Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, in his opening address to the rally gave a clear-cut exposition of the stand of the Chinese people. He declared: "The Japan-U.S. military alliance aims at preparing new aggression and war. By reviving Japanese militarism and making it once more a living threat to Asia, it is pushing the Japanese people once again down the disastrous road to war. U.S. impe-

rialism wants to include Japan in its strategic system of atomic weapons and in this way set up a network of nuclear war bases against the peoples of China, the Soviet Union and other parts of Asia. It wants to turn Japan into a general arsenal and supply base for the United States and Japan when they start aggressive local wars in Asia. These criminal intentions of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are absolutely intolerable to the Chinese and other Asian peoples. They are firmly opposed by the Japanese people.

"This struggle of the Japanese people is not isolated. It is an important factor in the efforts of the peoples of Asia and the rest of the world in opposition to aggression and in defence of peace; it is widely supported by the peoples of China, the rest of Asia and all peace-loving countries. Kishi and other Japanese militarists will come to a bad end. The time will surely come when the U.S. imperialists will be thrown out of Japan and the aspirations of the Japanese people for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality will be realized."

The next speaker was Chairman of the China Peace Committee Kuo Mo-jo, whose scathing exposure of the aggressive nature of the new Japan-U.S. treaty was repeatedly greeted with applause (full text on next page).

Other speakers at the meeting were Chang Chih-chung, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang; Yang Ming-hsuan, Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the China Democratic League; Huang Yen-pei, Chairman of the China Democratic National Construction Association; Liu Chang-sheng, Vice-President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Li Teh-chuan, Vice-President of the National Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China; Chang Chao, Vice-Chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, and Mao Tun, Vice-Chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles.

### True Voice of Japan

The true voice of the Japanese people was also heard at the rally. This was the speech given by Kinkazu Saionji, Deputy Secretary-General of the Peace Liaison Committee of the Asian and Pacific Regions. He declared: "The Kishi cabinet is the most reactionary, totalitarian, anti-communist, and militarist of all the post-war cabinets

in Japan. . . . Because of the signing of the new treaty, the struggle of the Japanese people is widening its scope and becoming even more broadly based. Internally, this is a vital struggle linked to the winning of genuine independence for Japan. Externally, it is a vital struggle linked to the restoration of diplomatic relations with our respected neighbour — China."

The Japanese peace partisan spoke with fiery conviction. His words were repeatedly interrupted by applause, particularly when he described in detail the struggle being waged by all sections of the Japanese people against the plot of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to conclude the new military alliance and their determination to block the ratification of the treaty, and when he expressed thanks to the Chinese people for their support in this struggle.

The rally reached a climax when it unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the statement of the Chinese Foreign Ministry opposing the conclusion of the Japanese-U.S. treaty of military alliance and saluting the Japanese people in their heroic struggle.

# Resolutely Crush the Military Alliance Between the U.S. and Japanese Reactionaries!

by KUO MO-JO

*Following is the full text of the speech made by Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, at a rally of people of all sections of the community in the capital against the Japan-U.S. military alliance. — Ed.*

### Comrades and Friends,

We meet here today at a rally of the people of all sections of the community in the capital against the Japan-U.S. military alliance. We all know that five days ago, on the 19th of this month, Japanese Prime Minister Kishi and U.S. President Eisenhower, who is peddling a false peace, concluded a new dirty, criminal deal in Washington, namely, the so-called Japan-U.S. "Treaty of Mutual Co-operation and Security." This deal has been in preparation for the last two years. It has long been widely condemned by people in Asia and throughout the world and has aroused the wrathful opposition of the broad masses of the Japanese people. A nationwide struggle against the Japan-U.S. treaty has recently swept like a tide over the length and breadth of Japan. We, the Chinese people, resolutely oppose the criminal dealings between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and resolutely support the just struggle of the Japanese people. We send our wholehearted greetings to the Japanese people who are steadfastly and tirelessly carrying on a heroic struggle against the Japan-U.S. military alliance, against the revival of Japanese militarism and for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality.

COMRADES and friends! What kind of a treaty is this so-called Japan-U.S. "Treaty of Mutual Co-operation and Security"? This is an out and out aggressive treaty of military alliance. The conclusion of this treaty marks the revival of Japanese militarism under the aegis of U.S. imperialism and its open participation in the aggressive military bloc sponsored by the United States. The aim of this treaty is to prepare for new aggression and war. It is a serious provocation to China, the Soviet Union, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to the peoples of all countries in Asia. It seriously threatens peace in the Far East and throughout the world. By virtue of this treaty, the United States is extending its control over Japan militarily, politically and economically. It is turning Japan into its military base and arsenal for aggressive war in the Far East, and is turning the Japanese people into cannon fodder for aggressive wars. The forces of Japanese militarism represented by Kishi, on the other hand, are trying, by way of collusion with U.S. imperialism, to renew the past dream of Japanese imperialism and strike up its old tune of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," to carry out aggression and expansion against Southeast Asia and other countries and once again bring disaster to the peoples of the Asian countries.

**The military collusion between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries is bringing endless disasters to the Japanese people. This treaty runs completely counter to the will of the Japanese people and to that road of independence, democracy, peace and neutrality which the Japanese peo-**



ple demand should be followed. Kishi is taking the road of subordination to U.S. imperialism, selling out Japanese national interests, reviving militarism and strengthening fascist rule, and driving the Japanese people onto the path of war, death and disaster.

This treaty stands ostentatiously for "mutual co-operation" and "security." U.S. and Japanese reactionaries have shamelessly and painstakingly sought out many beautiful words to whitewash the "treaty," declaring that it was drawn up "on the basis of the principles of equal sovereignty," claiming that it was a "purely defensive" and "peaceful" treaty. But the treaty itself and the "attached documents" clearly stipulate that the U.S. army, navy and air force can be stationed for long periods of time in Japan, can establish military bases and use military establishments there. U.S. forces stationed in Japan also enjoy extra-territoriality and various prerogatives. Okinawa is still under U.S. control. These facts alone are sufficient to show that by this treaty the United States is now again guaranteed military control of Japan, while Japan has moved further towards subservience to the United States.

The treaty also provides for mutual co-operation between Japan and the United States in developing the armed forces, alleging that they will "consult" each other in order to meet "threats" and that they will adopt common action to meet "armed attack." These are nothing more than provisions for armaments drives and preparation for war and armed aggression under the pretext of "defence." This is intended to harness Japan securely to the chariot of U.S. nuclear war.

It is well known that in the dictionary of the imperialists "mutual security" stands for aggressive military alliance and "defence" has long become a synonym for aggression. When the Axis countries of Germany, Japan and Italy unleashed the Second World War, when Japanese imperialism launched its aggressive war against China and when U.S. imperialism started the aggressive war against Korea, they all used so-called "defence" as their pretext, while the "threat" which they alleged was none other than the favourite trick of a thief shouting "stop thief!" It is a well-known fact that the United States is ten thousand kilometres away from the Far East. What is the reason for it to carry out defence so far from its shores? Far from anybody threatening the United States, it is the United States itself that has crossed oceans to threaten others. Long before the treaty was signed, the Japanese *Asahi Shimbun* said that "no matter what name was given to the new security treaty, it would objectively never have the character of a defensive alliance." Former Japanese Ambassador to Britain Harusiko Nishi likened this treaty of aggressive military alliance to the fascist war alliance concluded between Japan, Germany and Italy in 1940. There is no comparison more apt than this. Let us look at the matter of Japan's security. It is none other than U.S. imperialism that has

travelled ten thousand kilometres to establish military bases in Japan, occupy Japanese territory, encroach on Japanese sovereignty, tie Japan to its war chariot and seriously jeopardize Japanese national interests! Who was it that destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki with atom bombs massacring numberless peaceful inhabitants? Was it not U.S. imperialism? Who is it that has pockmarked Japan with military bases, even turning beautiful Fujiyama into a shooting range? Is it not U.S. imperialism? Who is it that is occupying the Japanese territory of the Ogasawara Islands and Ryukyu Islands? Is it not U.S. imperialism? Who is it that has shipped nuclear weapons into Japan which may lead to Japan's total destruction? Is it not U.S. imperialism? Who was it that carried out nuclear weapon tests in the Pacific, killing Aikichi Kuboyama of *Fukuryu Maru No. 5*? Was it not U.S. imperialism? It is precisely U.S. imperialism that is jeopardizing Japan's security. But Kishi and company go so far as to go in for "mutual co-operation" with U.S. imperialism for "security." What does this signify?

The joint statement which Eisenhower and Kishi issued following the signing of the "treaty" has exposed the aggressive plot of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries against the Asian region. The statement says: "Japan's increasing participation in international discussion of the problems of Asia will be in the interest of the free world." The statement also says that the U.S. "President particularly referred to the increasing role the Japanese people are playing in the economic development of free Asia." Japanese imperialism that has brought endless suffering to Asia will again show its claws under the patronage of U.S. imperialism. Japanese monopoly capitalists who smell strongly of gunpowder are thus bestirring themselves for action. Taizo Ishizaka, President of Japan's Federation of Economic Organizations, has openly declared that they can no longer reconcile themselves to the present situation in which they have no special rights and interests in the various Southeast Asian countries. Itoji



Witnesses at the Signing Ceremony

Cartoon by Mi Ku

Muto, President of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company, has also said: "After the Japanese-Ching Dynasty and Japanese-Russian wars and the First World War, Japan gained new, exclusive markets. . . . This experience in the past must be applied effectively." Are these not self-confessions of robber gangs?

**C**OMRADES and friends! The signing of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance reminds us of that most savage and vicious Japanese imperialism which invaded China and Asia. Every Chinese can clearly recall the suffering Japanese imperialism caused the Chinese people and what a bloody debt it owes them. During the eight years of the Japanese war of aggression against China alone, more than 10 million Chinese people sacrificed their lives, and property valued at 50,000 million U.S. dollars was lost. Just as the ruthless brutalities committed by Japanese imperialism in China remain fresh in the minds of the Chinese people, so every Asian will remember the catastrophe brought to them by Japanese imperialism, nor will they forget the inhuman slaughter and mad plundering which it engaged in. Even the Japanese people will clearly remember who drove them on to the road of war and forced two million Japanese young men to die or face life as cripples, leaving millions of war widows and fatherless children. The Japanese people will not forget that militarism imposed on them the disaster of war and the sanguinary rule of fascism, especially the catastrophe of the atom bomb. However, under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, the remnant elements of Japanese militarism and the monopolists, represented by Kishi, have now concluded a military alliance with U.S. imperialism, and are preparing for new aggression and war in an attempt to revive the old dreams of Japanese imperialism! Can the Japanese people merely look on at this? Can the Chinese people just look on? Can the people of Asian countries and other countries in the world just look on at this?

U.S. imperialism inherited the tradition of the "Axis Powers" early in the days following the Second World War. It is doing its best to revive the militarist forces of West Germany in the West and Japanese militarism in the East. Everywhere, it has organized aggressive military blocs and established military bases. U.S. planes carrying nuclear warheads frequently fly over other countries. U.S. imperialism violates the sovereignty of other nations on the pretext of "aid" and plunders their riches to feed its own munitions industry. U.S. imperialism is lording it over others in a way that is unprecedented in history.

In reviving Japanese militarism, U.S. imperialism has undermined a series of international agreements. The conclusion of the present Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance scraps all the international agreements concerned. U.S. imperialism long ago restored many Japanese militarists to the Japanese political stage. Kishi himself is one of these whom U.S. imperialism has painstakingly reared. When U.S. imperialism waged the aggressive war against Korea and carried out war provocations against our country in the Taiwan Straits, Japan acted as a supply base for the operations of U.S. armed forces. Japanese armament monopolies netted bloody profits from the aggressive war against Korea. Japanese militarists, echoing U.S. imperialism, often raise a hostile clamour

against the peoples of China, the Soviet Union and other Asian countries, more and more revealing their aims of imperialist aggression. It can be said that this Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance has completely brought to light the latent imperialist ambitions of the Japanese militarists.

We have long been keenly alerted to the revival of Japanese militarism. Ten years ago, it was clearly stated in the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between China and the Soviet Union that the two countries pledged "jointly to prevent the rebirth of Japanese imperialism and the resumption of aggression on the part of Japan or any other state that would unite in any form with Japan in acts of aggression. . . ." Therefore, the revival of Japanese militarism fostered by U.S. imperialism is no novelty to us. We know that since the end of the Second World War, a struggle has been going on in Japan as to which road the country should take—the road to independence and peace or the road to militarism and imperialism. The Japanese people oppose the latter road and resolutely choose the first one. This is because the first road conforms to the interests of the Japanese people, is welcomed by the peoples of China and Asia and is favourable to world peace.

**T**HE Chinese people, therefore, always strictly differentiate between the Japanese people and the Japanese militarists. We are always friendly to the Japanese people. We have made great efforts to develop friendly relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples on a new basis and promote the restoration of normal relations between the two countries. But the Kishi government of Japan, completely ignoring the ardent desire of the Japanese people to restore Japanese-Chinese relations, has invariably pursued a policy hostile to China and obstructing the normalization of these relations. It tore up the Chinese-Japanese trade agreement, takes an active part in the U.S. imperialist plot to create "two Chinas" and has now entered into an aggressive military alliance with U.S. imperialism. This could not but throw up new and bigger obstacles in the way of better Sino-Japanese relations. Kishi's wild aggressive ambitions have now been exposed completely. But, despite this, he attempts to play new tricks on the question of Chinese-Japanese relations, hoping to strengthen his own position through the military alliance with the United States. We serve this serious warning on Kishi: You have already done enough evil! You had better stop your futile tricks! The Chinese people have consistently opposed threats of war, but have never been scared by threats of war. China is no longer the old China known as "the sick man of East Asia," but a New China, which is united as never before and advancing by leaps and bounds, and where the people have become the masters. Even under the conditions of old China Japanese imperialism met with ignominious defeat in waging its aggressive war. How then can the Japanese militarists' dreams of aggression come true today when China has stood up in Asia and the world as a new socialist country? We dare to say to the world: **All the plots and conspiracies of Kishi and U.S. imperialism will not shake in the least the will of the Chinese people in opposing aggressive war. Collusion between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries will only serve to promote the co-operation of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and the peoples of the other Asian**



**countries in opposing the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war and Japan's taking the road of militarism and imperialism.**

**C**OMRADES and friends! The hurried signing of this treaty of military alliance by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries at the present moment by no means shows that they are strong. On the contrary, it shows that they are conspiring with each other in the face of deepening difficulties. U.S. imperialism has met with increasing opposition from the peoples of the whole world and is becoming more isolated because everywhere it carries out aggression and expansion. Its adventurist war policy has also caused serious uneasiness at home. With its big military expenditure and the burden of so-called "foreign aid," its economic situation has become more and more difficult, accompanied by an unprecedentedly unfavourable balance of international payments. To extricate itself from its plight in a hurry, U.S. imperialism is stepping up its efforts to use West German militarism in the West and Japanese militarism in the East as its instruments of aggression and get them to pull its chestnuts out of the fire. At the same time, it wants to squeeze still more out of the Japanese people through the Japanese reactionaries so as to lighten its own financial burden. The Japanese reactionaries who are dependent upon U.S. imperialism and are pursuing a policy of war and aggression and betraying Japan's national interests, have also met with many political and economic difficulties and aroused strong opposition among the broad masses of the Japanese people. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries intend to make use of each other to extricate themselves from their difficulties and to support each other in carrying out expansion. They each have their own plans, but they are completely alike in their thirst for aggression, their bellicosity, their hostility towards China, the Soviet Union and the Korean Democratic People's Republic, and their hostility towards the peace-loving peoples of the Asian countries and all other countries in the world. Theirs is a criminal collusion, a collaboration of warmongers.

**This also enables us to see more clearly how false are the peace pretensions of U.S. imperialism. The conclusion of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance has further exposed the criminal character of the U.S. imperialists' pretences about peace while actually preparing for war.** The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries originally planned to collude with each other through this treaty of military alliance in order to rid themselves of their difficulties, but because of this treaty, they have more fully exposed their true colours and stirred up indignation throughout the world, causing them ever greater troubles. Eisenhower's statement on the readiness of the United States to resume nuclear tests at any time and the conclusion of the treaty with the Kishi government have proved that U.S. imperialism persists in preparing for a nuclear war. Eisenhower's "State of the Union Message" and his "Budget Message" have also shown clearly how the U.S. imperialists are thirsting for war. U.S. imperialism is trying to gain time to step up its production of guided missiles and is equipping its military bases in every part of the world, including Japan, with these destructive weapons.

Comrades and friends! I would like to repeat that the revival of militarism in Japan and its open participation in the U.S. imperialist aggressive military bloc have not

only confronted the Japanese people with the abyss of the disaster of war, but have turned into a real threat the danger of a resurgent Japanese militarism bringing disaster to Asia. This is firmly opposed by the Japanese people and can never be tolerated by the Chinese people and the peoples of other Asian countries who have suffered enough from the effects of Japanese militarism. This is also strongly condemned by the peace-loving people of the whole world.

**T**HE masses of the Japanese people have consistently fought against the revival of militarism, against nuclear weapons and for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality. They have taken the correct road. In the past ten years and more, they have strongly demanded freedom from U.S. control, the withdrawal of all U.S. armed forces and military bases from Japan, the abolition of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" that has enslaved their country, the restoration of normal relations with neighbouring China and the establishment of friendly relations with the peoples of all countries. Since 1958, as a result of the further exposure of the schemes of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to step up their military collusion and plot new aggression and war in the name of revising the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," the mass struggles against revision of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and for its abolition have become the central question in the fight of the Japanese people against the revival of militarism and for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality. In less than a year, the Japanese people have formed and developed a broad patriotic democratic united front and launched 11 powerful nationwide united actions against the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty." More and more people have joined this struggle. Today, throughout Japan, in every prefecture and county, and in many cities and towns, organizations have been set up for joint struggles against the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty." Japanese workers, peasants, women, professors, students, journalists, writers, actors and actresses, lawyers, religious circles, business people with medium-sized and small enterprises and people of other sections of the community have also formed their own organizations against the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty." The number of people involved in all forms of struggle against this "Security Treaty" has reached a total of over 10 million. The powerful struggles of the Japanese people have produced tremendous achievements. They have effectively exposed the aggressive plots of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and dealt a telling blow to them. Their struggles have also upset the timetable of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries for the early conclusion of the military alliance, and compelled them to repeatedly postpone the signing of the treaty originally scheduled for last February. Faced with the indignation of the Japanese people, Kishi has become more isolated and his position more difficult. Even within the Liberal Democratic Party itself, some enlightened people have shown a growing dissatisfaction with Kishi's actions. The scale and depth of this struggle of the Japanese people and their strength and perseverance shown in the struggle are unprecedented in Japanese history, and are seldom to be found in the world's history. For example, in the course of the latest nationwide united action, rallies, strikes and demonstrations were held in many places throughout Japan, and, moreover, delegations were sent to Tokyo for the national rally there and to express strong



opposition and protests to Kishi. They even included delegates from Yamaguchi prefecture — Kishi's own constituency. On the very day before Kishi's departure for the United States, 40,000 people held a demonstration and rally in Tokyo protesting against the signing of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. From dawn to dusk, people kept streaming to the Prime Minister's official residence to demonstrate and protest. Kishi had to move his family to his private apartment in the next house to get away from it all. On the following day, he departed 13 hours earlier than scheduled. Thousands of armed policemen and hundreds of armoured cars were put on guard as if they had to deal with an enemy attack. He sneaked into the airport from the backdoor, under the escort of 15 motor cycles and 12 lorries fully loaded with policemen. It was reported that Kishi was still uneasy and nervous on his arrival at Honolulu. Kishi's confusion can also be described as unprecedented in Japanese history and can seldom be found in the world's history.

Kishi has gone to the limits of servility in trying to please the United States. In Honolulu on his way to Washington he said: "Japanese newspapers are unlike your reliable *New York Times* and other U.S. papers; you can't rely on the Japanese press." He added: "Some friends ask me whether I read the Japanese papers. I say, 'Yes, the sports pages.'" Afraid that he was not sufficiently obsequious to the United States, he said the Communists "are always picking on me because I'm pro-American." Though these are trifles, they provide a vivid self-portrait of Kishi.

Kishi calculates that subservience to the U.S. imperialists will help realize his dream. But as is clear to everybody, U.S. imperialism that appears to Kishi as a rock-firm mountain of support is nothing but a melting iceberg. U.S. imperialism, which has committed many crimes, has become the public enemy of the people of the world and its position is becoming increasingly unfavourable. The much vaunted "strength" of the United States has been left far behind by the powerful Soviet Union. Is it possible that Kishi's dependence on U.S. imperialism will spell a bright future for him?

**F**RANKLY speaking, Kishi and his like will no longer be able to molest the increasingly awakening peoples of Southeast Asia and other Asian countries. **The Asian countries today are no longer the colonies and semi-colonies of the past, to be carved up and plundered at will by others. The peoples of Southeast Asia and other Asian countries who are safeguarding or struggling for national independence will never allow the Japanese militarists who have brought untold sufferings to them to stage a comeback and play havoc with them again. The criminal plots of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are doomed to the most disastrous defeat.**

Despite the fact that the new Japan-U.S. "Treaty of Mutual Co-operation and Security" has been signed, the Japanese people are fully aware that this does not mean the end of their fight. On the contrary, it means a further development and deepening of their struggle. The Japanese people, being even more united, are pressing their struggle forward on the basis of the success already won. A still more powerful movement is being launched by the

Japanese people to prevent the Diet from ratifying the Japan-U.S. "Treaty of Mutual Co-operation and Security" and for the abolition of this treaty. The fight and success of the Japanese people contributes greatly not only to the defence of Japan's national interests and security, but also to the cause of opposing war and upholding peace in Asia and the world. It has won warm acclaim and powerful support from the Chinese people, the peoples of the various Asian countries and all peace-loving people the world over. The struggle of the Japanese people may be a protracted one in which there will be turns and twists as well as difficulties. Nevertheless justice is on their side and the broad masses of the Asian people and all the peace-loving people of the world are also on their side. So long as the Japanese people strengthen their unity and persist in their struggle, they will certainly continue to win still greater victories, and will finally bring about the ignominious end of the Japanese and U.S. warmongers. The Japanese people will undoubtedly win final victory in their heroic, unswerving struggle. Their desire to take the road of independence, democracy, peace and neutrality, too, will undoubtedly be realized.

I would like to say once more that the Chinese people have always sincerely sympathized with and resolutely supported the Japanese people's fight for independence, democracy, peace and neutrality, and we will continue to do so. **U.S. imperialism is the common and most vicious enemy of the Chinese and Japanese peoples and the peoples of the various Asian countries and the world. It is not only a task for the Japanese people but also a common task for the peoples of Asia and the whole world to smash the designs of Kishi and U.S. imperialism for new aggression and war in the Far East. The Chinese people, together with the Japanese people, the peoples of the Asian countries and the rest of the world, will exert every effort to thoroughly crush the new plots for aggression and war of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and safeguard peace in Asia and the world.**

Comrades and friends! Today we live in the 60s of the 20th century. This is a time in which the East wind continues to prevail over the West wind and the forces of peace continue to prevail over the forces of war; a time in which the forces of socialism headed by the Soviet Union are incomparably strong whereas imperialism is like the setting sun. The great Soviet Union has entered the historic period of extensive building of communism. Following the successful launching of three giant space rockets last year, it successfully launched a multi-stage ballistic rocket into the Pacific, as previously planned, on the 20th of this month — the very day after the signing of the Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance. This has further demonstrated that Soviet science and technology have taken the lead in the world. This also means that the happiness of mankind and peace in the world are further guaranteed. We Chinese people cannot but hail the achievements of the Soviet Union and the all-round development of the socialist countries as well as our own achievements. Having fulfilled the main targets of the Second Five-Year Plan three years ahead of schedule and on the basis of the brilliant success of the general line, the great leap forward and the people's communes, the whole nation is continuing the great task of socialist construction with burning zeal. We hail, too, the growth of the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. These

national and democratic movements which enjoy the support of the forces of socialism are surging ahead on a bigger scale and with greater strength. They constitute a strong force for opposing imperialism and defending world peace. In the face of the powerful fight for peace launched by the people of the whole world, U.S. imperialism is becoming increasingly isolated. Its policy for aggression and war has met with a series of defeats, each bigger than the last. Its peace disguise is being seen through by more and more people. The Chinese saying "he who does much evil to others is certain to kill himself" points to the doom of the U.S. imperialists and all reactionaries. **We warn the U.S. imperialists and all warmongers: If you dare to defy the opinion of the whole world and**

**unleash aggressive war, you will only be speeding up your own destruction. The people of the whole world will make aggressive wars and imperialism mere historical terms!**

Comrades and friends! Whether imperialism likes it or not, the current world situation is very favourable to peace, not to war; favourable to the world's people, not to imperialism. The people of the world will further strengthen their solidarity, maintain their full vigilance and continue to expose the plots of U.S. imperialism and all reactionaries, and carry out unremitting struggles to develop the current situation along lines ever more favourable to peace. The fight for peace and against war will certainly win ever broader, greater and more thorough victories!

## China Supports Soviet Disarmament Proposal

*Below we print the texts of the resolution of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in support of the appeal on disarmament addressed by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. to parliaments and governments of all countries and the speech of Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi on the same question. The resolution was adopted at the 12th session of the Standing Committee of the Second National People's Congress on January 21, 1960, after Chen Yi's speech. — Ed.*

### Resolution of the N.P.C. Standing Committee

**T**HE fourth session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on January 15, 1960, adopted a law to further reduce the Soviet armed forces by 1,200,000 men and addressed an appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries on the question of disarmament. This is another important action for peace taken by the Soviet Union on its own initiative, following its proposal on general and complete disarmament of September 18, 1959, to promote universal disarmament. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the Chinese People's Republic warmly welcomes and supports this peaceful proposal of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. It is confident that the proposal will have a favourable effect on further relaxing international tension.

In contrast to the unremitting efforts of the Soviet Union for universal disarmament, the ruling circles of the United States are tenaciously adhering to armament expansion and war preparation, using every possible means to obstruct agreement on disarmament. Taking the recent period for example, the U.S. Government announced that it is free to resume nuclear weapon tests at any time. It is maintaining its military expenditure for the next fiscal year at a peak peace-time level. It is accelerating the development and production of rockets and actively extending its guided missile bases abroad. Moreover, while stepping up the militarization of West Germany and strengthening various existing aggressive military blocs, it has signed a treaty of military alliance with Japan, and is reviving Japanese militarism. This situation, as foreseen by the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, threatens the security of the people of all Far Eastern countries and peace in Asia. All this

thoroughly exposes the much-vaunted peaceful professions of the U.S. ruling clique as false. In the guise of peace, it is actually making preparations for war. All peace-loving peoples must sharpen their vigilance on this matter.

The Chinese People's Republic has all along carried out a peaceful policy and has spared no effort within her power to promote universal disarmament. The Chinese People's Volunteers, on their own initiative, withdrew from Korea in 1958 in spite of the U.S. rejection of the reasonable proposal of the Korean-Chinese side that all foreign troops should withdraw from Korea. Although U.S. military forces still occupy our territory of Taiwan, U.S. military bases encircle half of China and U.S. naval and air forces have repeatedly violated China's territorial waters and air space, China has nevertheless, since 1951, successively taken a series of measures greatly reducing her armed forces. These great efforts by China have won the sympathy and support of all peace-loving countries and peoples.

Disarmament is an important question relating to the preserving of world peace today. The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress would welcome a speedy agreement by the countries concerned on the question of universal disarmament. China has always favoured universal disarmament and will unhesitatingly commit herself to international obligations to which she agrees. However, it must be pointed out that any international agreement concerning disarmament, without the formal participation of the Chinese People's Republic and the signature of her delegate, cannot, of course, have any binding force on China. At the present time, in spite of obstruction and sabotage of disarmament by the imperialists, the strength



of the people's demand the world over for universal disarmament is gaining greater and greater momentum. Side by side with the Soviet Union and all peace-loving coun-

tries and peoples, the Chinese people will carry on an unswerving struggle for the realization of general and complete disarmament and lasting peace.

## Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi's Speech

**T**HE Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., at its fourth session on January 15 this year, adopted the law concerning a new, drastic reduction of the Soviet armed forces in accordance with a proposal made by Comrade Khrushchov on behalf of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. According to the law, the Soviet Union will once more unilaterally reduce its armed forces by one-third, i.e., 1,200,000 men, and will also reduce the armaments of its ground and naval forces and military expenditure. At the same time, the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. adopted an appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries in the world, urging a common reduction of armaments by all nations to safeguard world peace. This new measure and new proposal for disarmament put forward by the Soviet Union are further proof of the sincerity of the Soviet Government and people in safeguarding peace and of their firm confidence in their strength; it has therefore met with a warm welcome and the unanimous support of all peace-loving countries and peoples throughout the world.

The Soviet Union has consistently advocated universal disarmament and has been waging an unremitting struggle for its realization. Since the Second World War, the Government of the Soviet Union has more than once proposed a reduction in armaments and, by actual deeds, has unceasingly proved its earnest desire and determination to achieve disarmament. Now the Soviet Union has decided to further reduce its armed forces to 2,423,000 men. This number is already below the figure of 2,500,000 which the United States, Britain and France proposed in 1956 as the quota of the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the United States after arms reduction. This measure taken by the Soviet Union on its own initiative will certainly have a favourable effect in relaxing international tension.

However, it must be noted that the ruling clique of the United States, in contrast to the persistent peace measures taken by the Soviet Union, has persisted in expanding armaments, war preparations and aggressive activities, repeatedly hindering the solution of the disarmament question, using every means to obstruct and sabotage all the disarmament proposals put forward by the Soviet Government and even acting in a perfidious and scoundrelly way in regard to the so-called disarmament proposals which they themselves put forward when pressed. More recently, the ruling clique of the United States, under pressure of the demand for peace by the people of the entire world, has had to assume a posture of peace; but actually they are persisting doggedly with their policy of armament expansion and war preparation, maintaining their military expenditure for the next fiscal year at peak peace-time level, concentrating their efforts on speeding up the development and production of rockets and actively building up and expanding their network of guided missile bases abroad. The President of the United States has also personally declared that the U.S. is free to renew its testing of nuclear weapons at

any time. At the same time, the United States is continuing its policy of keeping Germany divided and stepping up the arming of West Germany. It is making West German militarism its chief support for launching aggressive war in Europe. On January 19, the United States signed a treaty of military alliance with the Kishi government of Japan, openly reviving Japanese militarism and dragging Japan into its bloc of military aggression. This is an extremely serious step taken by the United States, hostile to China and the Soviet Union, threatening the countries of Asia and adding to tension in the Far East. Moreover, the U.S. armed forces are still occupying our territory of Taiwan. In spite of our many warnings, its naval and air forces continuously violate our territorial waters and air space. All this proves that the "peace" posture of the United States is simply a cover for its policy of aggression and war. The people all over the world must be keenly vigilant in regard to it.

Our Government has adhered unswervingly to a peaceful foreign policy and always stands for relaxation of international tension and universal disarmament. It has always firmly supported all the Soviet proposals and measures for reduction of armaments. On October 14, 1959, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress adopted a special resolution supporting the proposal of the Soviet Government for general and complete disarmament. The recent decision of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. concerning a new, drastic reduction of the armed forces of the Soviet Union and its appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries in the world are important steps for the promotion of universal disarmament. Our Government heartily welcomes and supports this decision and proposal made by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The Government of the Chinese People's Republic has repeatedly shown its sincerity for the safeguarding of peace and disarmament by its own actions in reducing armaments. Our Government and people will, along with our great ally the Soviet Union and all the other peace-loving countries and peoples, spare no effort in an unswerving struggle for universal disarmament and the safeguarding of world peace. China is also ready to commit herself without hesitation to international obligations to which she agrees. However, any international disarmament agreement which is arrived at without the formal participation of the Chinese People's Republic and the signature of her delegate cannot, of course, have any binding force on China. Now, on behalf of the State Council, I propose that the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress discuss the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. to the parliaments and governments of all countries in the world and adopt a resolution regarding it, expressing support for the Soviet Union's new disarmament measure and the peace proposal contained in the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. to the parliaments and governments of all countries.



## What the Messages of the U.S. President Show

*Following is the full text of an editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on January 21, 1960. — Ed.*

THE Japan-U.S. "Treaty of Mutual Co-operation and Security" was signed in Washington on January 19. This presents a serious challenge by the U.S. imperialists in collaboration with Japanese reaction to China, the Soviet Union and the Korean Democratic People's Republic; it is also a serious challenge to all the peoples of the Far Eastern and Asian countries. The fact that the United States has defiantly concluded this treaty in the face of the violent opposition of the peoples of the world, including the Japanese people, is in itself a forceful indication that it is continuing its imperialist policy of arms expansion and war preparations. For the purpose of showing up U.S. imperialism in its true colours, our paper has today published the full text of Eisenhower's 1960 "State of the Union Message" and excerpts from his "Budget Message" to the U.S. Congress. Both documents are worth reading because they quite typically characterize U.S. diplomatic manoeuvres of the moment. These documents divulge the fundamental policy of the United States, what it strives to achieve and the true meaning of its much-vaunted "peaceful intentions."

Of late, Eisenhower and other leading officials of the U.S. Government have spoken much about "peace." In his "State of the Union Message," Eisenhower again said that the United States is "determined" to work "for the cause of peace," he also tried to convince others "how earnest is our [U.S.] quest for guaranteed peace." Of course, if the United States were able to prove such "peaceful intentions" by deeds, they would deserve to be welcomed. Yet, to this very day, while paying lip service to peace, the United States is busy stepping up its arms expansion and war preparations, continues to create cold war, to intensify the oppression and exploitation of its own people by means of war preparations, to exercise control over other Western countries by means of military blocs, to carry out aggression against the underdeveloped countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and persists in its hostility towards the socialist countries. All this shows that while the tactics of imperialism may change, its essential nature and fundamental policy are unchangeable. Eisenhower's "State of the Union Message" is the most convincing evidence of the imperialist nature of the United States.

Every year the President of the United States traditionally gives his "State of the Union Message" in which he enunciates the domestic and foreign policies of the government and sets forth the programme and goals for the coming year. If the United States were earnestly seeking for peace, would it not be entirely proper for Eisenhower to point out in his "State of the Union Message" what concrete steps the United States would take towards the relaxation of international tension? But, after going through the full text of the "State of the Union Message," it is not possible to detect even a trace of such things. In regard to the existing major international disputes, that is, to those questions of substance having an important bearing on world peace, such as disarmament, prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, etc., Eisenhower made no mention of any measures for their settlement, nor did he make any proposal favourable to peace. What is more, he even avoided mentioning at all the East-West summit conference, the German question and West Berlin question which concern people the whole world over.

WHAT, then, are the things Eisenhower did propose to do? In the "State of the Union Message," he loudly proclaimed that it is necessary to start "from a position of broadly based strength," to "maintain a high degree of military effectiveness," and, moreover, to dedicate "whatever portion of our resources" necessary to provide "a real deterrent." He declared that the United States will step up its "military missile programme" and went into elaborative detail in showing off the so-called "successes" in the testing of the "Atlas" intercontinental ballistic missile. "This year," he added, "growing numbers of nuclear-powered submarines will enter our active forces, some to be armed with Polaris missiles." "We continue to maintain our carrier forces, our many service units abroad, our always ready Army Strategic Force and Marine Corps divisions, and the civilian components" to "steadily add to our strength." He also declared that the United States is "to program our military assistance to these allies [of the U.S.] on a longer range basis" so as to set up "a sounder collective defense system." In an all-out effort to implement the policy of arms expansion and war preparations, Eisenhower disregarded the staggering national debt of the U.S. Government amounting to more than \$290,000 million, the huge financial deficit of \$12,500 million for the fiscal year 1959, and the inflation in the United States which is comparable to "a fire that imperils our home."

His "Budget Message" provides for military expenditures for the fiscal year 1961, under the heading of the so-called "main national security," the sum of \$45,568 million, or 57.1 per cent of the total expenditures. In a word, it can be said that Eisenhower's "State of the Union Message" has included all the components of the "position of strength policy" and the "policy of deterrence" to which it has consistently adhered in the post-war years, as well as the main instruments of carrying out these policies, namely, huge military expenditures, the frantic armaments race, military blocs and bases throughout the world, military aid to its "allied nations" and to the reactionaries in various countries of the world. Only one conclusion can be drawn — that there is no change whatsoever in the fundamental policy of arms expansion and war preparations which the United States has long pursued. It is small wonder then that the Chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Fulbright, remarked that Eisenhower's "State of the Union Message" merely reiterated what he had said each year. And Sulzberger, a U.S. political commentator, also pointed out that there was no substantive difference between the current and previous foreign policy of the United States and that it would be a mistake to think that the present U.S. policy had replaced the old Dulles policy.

**I**N fact, the United States has done much more in the way of arms expansion and war preparations than what was publicized in Eisenhower's "State of the Union Message." It has been precisely during the last few months when Eisenhower has talked so loudly about "peace" that the United States has stepped up its war preparations on a huge scale and is adjusting and strengthening its strategic disposition all over the world. First, the United States has reorganized the leading body in charge of the production of missiles and is concentrating on the development of intercontinental missiles. Funds appropriated for this purpose in the fiscal year of 1961 will amount to \$8,000 million which is \$1,000 million more than for the fiscal year of 1960. Secondly, in addition to the four intermediate-range missile bases it has already built in Britain, it is speeding up the construction of two intermediate-range missile bases in Italy. Moreover, agreement has been reached with Turkey for setting up such bases while negotiations are still being conducted with Greece. Preparations are also under way for building missile bases in Iran and Pakistan. Thirdly, in the Far East, the United States continues to prepare for war. Apart from the new treaty of military alliance in preparation for a new war of aggression concluded with Japan, it continues to arm the Kuomintang troops in Taiwan and continuously engages in military provocations and war threats against China. The U.S. Secretary of the Army Brucker recently openly clamoured for the U.S. "to defend the offshore islands of Kuomintang China." In addition, the United States is building new missile bases and expanding the existing ones in Japan, south Korea and China's Taiwan. Fourthly, Eisenhower announced that from this New Year's Day, the United States is free to resume nuclear tests at any time. Fifthly, the United States, through the NATO Council, mapped out in December 1959 a ten-year programme for

strengthening the "military set-up," so that the North Atlantic bloc would have "deterrent power" to carry on large-scale nuclear warfare as well as "flexibility" in conducting local warfare. Sixthly, the United States continues to step up the arming of West German militarism by assisting outright in the nuclear armament of West Germany and placing missiles in its hands. In compliance with U.S. requests, West Germany is putting into effect a programme of armament expansion. By 1963, it will have 12 divisions as compared with the present nine.

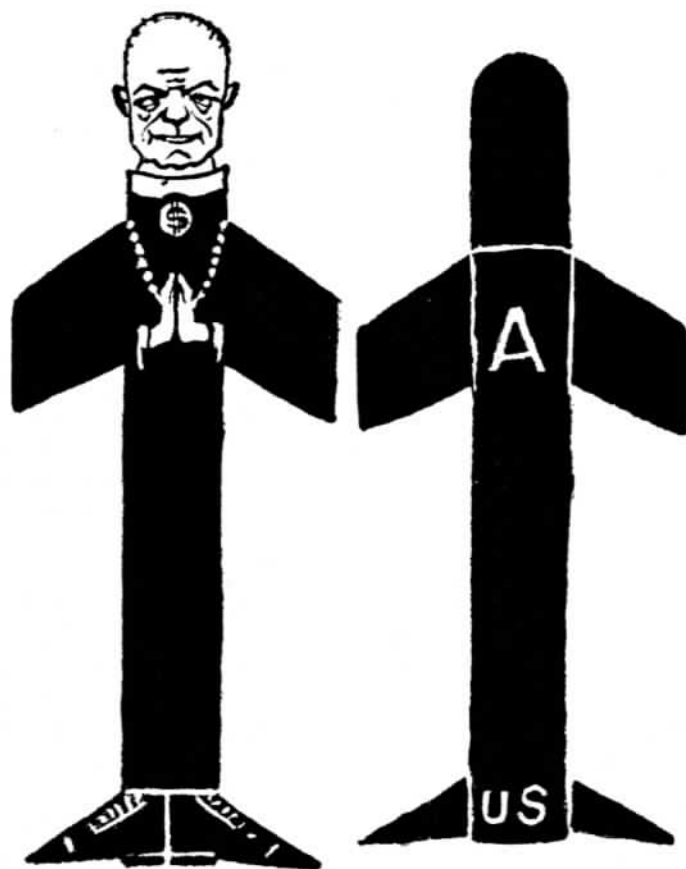
All these activities which seriously threaten world peace and add to international tension are being carried out under the guise of "peace." Just recently, when the Soviet Union announced its decision to unilaterally reduce its armed forces by 1,200,000 men, the U.S. State Department not only failed to indicate in a statement that the United States would take corresponding measures towards disarmament, but on the contrary slandered the Soviet disarmament move as merely an "intention" which there's no way of checking up on. U.S. Vice-President Nixon went so far as to bluster that "under no circumstances would the United States and its allies reduce their strength." Eisenhower's Budget Message, which allocates 57.1 per cent of the total expenditures for military disbursement, was submitted to the U.S. Congress on January 18 after the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. made its decision on the 15th for unilateral reduction of its armed forces. Eisenhower, speaking in defence of this U.S. policy of armament expansion and war preparation, said: "We should not delude ourselves," "while seeking the true road to peace and disarmament we must remain strong." He demanded that "our [U.S.] military forces must be capable of contending successfully with any contingencies . . . from limited emergencies to all-out nuclear general warfare." All this gives the lie to Eisenhower's protestations of working "for the cause of peace."

**I**N the past few months, the so-called "peaceful tactics" adopted by U.S. authorities to cover up their arms expansion and war preparation have been a much discussed topic all over the world. During this period, American officials talked most profusely about peace in an effort to disguise themselves as "apostles of peace." Such a change of tactics on the part of the U.S. was, in fact, adopted not just a few months ago, but could already be detected two years earlier, in the period immediately after the Soviet Union launched its first earth-satellite. On January 16, 1958, Dulles said that the struggle between the two big camps had reached a turning point. He was of the opinion that "if we act like a bull in the arena which puts down its head and blindly charges the matador's red cape, that could be our undoing." Therefore he projected a so-called noble strategy to win victory by peace. On March 11, 1959, Eisenhower also said at a press conference: "What I decry is, let's not make everything such a hysterical sort of a proposition — that we go a little bit off half-cooked . . . so I say to you, we just don't want to be fighting battles where we are always at a disadvantage, and I mean battles, whether they are political, economic or military." These words show that the U.S. ruling clique understands that, as a result of the

fact that the East wind prevails over the West wind, a basic change in the balance of forces has occurred throughout the world—the forces of socialism and peace have prevailed over the forces of imperialism and war. They realize that the U.S. has fallen behind in rocketry and its “brink of war” policy has gone bankrupt. They understand what catastrophe will war ventures bring upon themselves under these conditions. In the opinion of U.S. policy makers, therefore, the present emphasis of U.S. policy should be on winning time to regain military superiority and making preparations in all respects. A research report published last December by the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies in Washington, held that the major problem facing the U.S. in the early 60s was to strive to eliminate the anticipated backwardness in the field of missiles. The report further contended that this could not be achieved rapidly even if a shock plan were instituted, time was therefore required. Now Eisenhower babbles of peace while concealing nuclear weapons up his sleeve, and tries to cover up intense preparations for war by moderate gestures of peace. This is an exact and concrete application of what Dulles meant by noble strategy to win victory by peace.

**T**HE hypocrisy of the so-called U.S. “peaceful intentions” and the reactionary nature of U.S. imperialism manifest themselves especially in the extremely hostile attitude of the U.S. towards the socialist camp. In his “State of the Union Message,” Eisenhower used malicious “cold war” language and slanderously referred to the establishment of socialist countries as the “armed conquest of free people,” called them “police states,” and described the socialist camp as “a system of sullen satellites,” and the Soviet Union as “imperialistic communism.” Such slanders cannot, of course, damage the socialist countries in the least; on the contrary, they completely expose the true face of the U.S. authorities and enable all the peace-loving peoples of the world, particularly the peoples of the socialist countries, to perceive clearly the unrelenting hatred that Eisenhower, who talks so glibly about peace, bears towards the Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp as well as the working people all over the world. These slanders also enable them to see clearly that Eisenhower’s so-called “just peace” is in essence a peace against socialism and against the working people. Therefore the people of all countries have learned that they should heighten their vigilance towards U.S. imperialism and not harbour any impractical illusions. Everyone knows that most of the socialist countries won their liberation in the war against fascism. The People’s Republic of China was established after the Chinese people had waged decades of hard struggles which were finally crowned with victory over the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique strongly supported by U.S. imperialism. After winning complete liberation, the people of all the socialist countries became masters of their own countries; they overthrew the feudal and capitalist classes, eliminated all forms of national and class oppression and are now enjoying genuine democracy and freedom. These are the very reasons why the people of socialist countries have exhibited such great creativeness and completed in a dozen or so years under-

takings in national construction which could not have been carried out in several centuries in the past, thereby bringing about a transformation in all aspects of national life. Industry in Czechoslovakia was comparatively well developed before liberation, nevertheless its industrial output only increased from 1 to 2 per cent annually. After the establishment of the socialist system, however, its industrial production rose on the average of 10 to 12 per cent annually. The economy in Albania was backward in the past, but registered great advances after liberation; from 1950 to 1958 its industrial production increased on the average of 20.6 per cent annually. After liberation from Japanese colonial rule, the Korean Democratic People’s Republic suffered serious destruction at the hands of the U.S. invasion army. Since the Korean Armistice, it has undertaken the reconstruction of the country amidst the ruins of war; and from 1953 to 1958 its industrial production rose on an average of 42.46 per cent annually. In the ten years since the founding of the People’s Republic of China, her industrial production increased more than 11-fold, while agricultural production was 2.4 times what it was before. U.S. imperialism evidently does not enjoy seeing the people of the socialist countries become their own masters or construction in their countries move towards ever greater prosperity. What Eisenhower and his kind want is that the Hungarian people be thrown back to the dark years under Horthy, the Polish people subjected again to the reactionary rule of Pilsudsky, the Czechoslovak people trampled underfoot once more under Hitlerite rule, the shackles of Japanese imperialism re-clamped on the peoples of north Korea and north Viet Nam, and the criminal rule of the Chiang Kai-shek



The “Priest” of Peace

Cartoon by Lu Ming



clique re-established over the Chinese people. This, then, is "freedom" and "liberation" in the eyes of the U.S. monopoly capitalist groups! And this is Eisenhower's "just peace" and "unity in freedom"!

**T**HE imperialists always look at the world through their own wolfish eyes. Accustomed as he is only to the master-servant relationship between the United States and its satellites, Eisenhower slanders the socialist camp as a "system of sullen satellites" and the Soviet Union as "imperialistic communism." The socialist camp formed by the various socialist countries and headed by the Soviet Union is truly a world system, but it is and can only be built on the basis of brotherly alliance of equality, mutual respect, mutual assistance and the common goal of socialism and communism. The various socialist countries are united with each other and at the same time are each independent. The Soviet Union as the most advanced, the most powerful and the first socialist country is naturally the centre of unity of the various socialist states. The imperialists are both unwilling and unable to understand this new type of international relations. They dream of splitting the unity of the socialist countries and disrupting and disintegrating the socialist camp, but their intrigues will get them nowhere.

Eisenhower said: "We live in a sea of semantic disorder." It is Eisenhower himself and the other imperialists like him and no one else who have created this "semantic disorder." Eisenhower turns everything upside down. His slanders against the socialist countries are an exact portrait of U.S. imperialism itself. First of all, it is precisely the U.S. imperialists who resorted to "armed conquest of the free peoples." They used their armed forces in aggression against Korea, and indulged in the most barbarous acts of arson, murder and plunder, it was here that they even carried on their inhuman germ warfare. It was the U.S. imperialists and no one else who engaged in armed intervention in Lebanon, armed subversion of the Guatemalan Government and armed suppression of the Panamanian people. At this very moment the U.S. imperialists still occupy south Korea, south Viet Nam and China's territory of Taiwan by armed force. U.S. armed forces are stationed on the territory of many countries. U.S. monopoly capital infiltrates into every corner of the capitalist world and fleeces the people of many countries. Because of all this, as the Moscow Declaration of the Communist Parties of the twelve countries points out, the U.S. imperialist aggressive bloc has become the centre of world reaction and the most vicious enemy of the masses of the people. It is, furthermore, precisely the United States that is the biggest "police state" in the world. The United States has created huge police and special agent organizations at home to carry out a rule of terror and persecution against the people. The American industrialist Cyrus Eaton once declared that if all the police in the cities, districts, states and government departments are added together, then Hitler in his day did not possess such a huge special agent organization as the United States has today. As to the "system of sullen satellites," the most typical case of this is the NATO bloc

rigged up by the United States. Within this "system," the United States rules supreme, and gets others to serve the interests and war policy of the U.S. monopoly capital groups. Internal relationships within this "system" are marked by the most disgraceful bickerings and rivalries. The *New York Times* commented that the various contradictions in the Western alliance had "come to a nasty head" and that a "downward trend" had appeared in it. Did not Eisenhower himself feel dissatisfied with this "sullen" picture and personally put pressure to bear on the recent Paris meeting?

It is crystal clear that by turning white into black and slandering the socialist countries, Eisenhower intends to see the "liberation" of these "unfree" countries and their becoming a part of the so-called "free world." Proof on this point may also be got from utterances of other influential individuals among the U.S. ruling clique. Andrew Berding, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, once declared that he would not approve of peaceful coexistence with the socialist camp, because "acceptance of peaceful coexistence has the effect of solidifying the status quo, with the Soviet Union dominating the communist bloc. We do not wish to contribute to the perpetuation of this status quo." A research report issued on December 6, 1959, by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund stated that "developing Europe must keep the door open to those nations and peoples which historically have been associated with it and are now drawn into the Soviet orbit. . . . They must be welcomed into its intellectual and cultural life at every opportunity. This European civilization will again be part of a broader Atlantic community." This proves that the United States is not willing to accept the "status quo" of the socialist countries that have liberated themselves from capitalist enslavement. It still refuses to relinquish its so-called "policy of liberation."

**H**OWEVER, as a result of past U.S. failures in both its war of aggression in Korea and the counter-revolutionary rebellion in Hungary and changes in the balance of world forces unfavourable to the United States, it cannot but sense the ever mounting difficulties of using the method of military conquest. That is precisely why Eisenhower's "liberation policy" has now been painted a "peace" colour. As Eisenhower said in his message, one U.S. intention is, through the so-called "widening of communication," to corrupt the people of the socialist countries in a vain hope for the retrogression (or "evolution" as the U.S. politicians call it) of these countries back to capitalism. A research report entitled "Ideology and Diplomacy" issued on January 17 by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee said that in view of the ideological forces operating on the stage of international politics, the foreign policy of the United States must "encourage evolution within the Soviet system and the communist bloc." It said that "we should promote the widest possible contacts with the communist world. Our policy should encourage genuine communication distinct from formal communication." "The United States," said the report, "should make all efforts to develop wide contacts with the intelligentsia of the communist camp, and finally with the political figures of the

upper and middle strata in order to influence gradually their ideas and beliefs." George Allen, Director of the U.S. Information Agency, remarked that "the communication of persons is one of the breaches the United States has made on the Iron Curtain; every time we made a breach on the Iron Curtain to let the lights in, we won a victory in the ideological battle." The fancies which are reflected in these words reveal how rabid and reactionary the U.S. rulers are. No matter how "peacefully" the imperialists talk, there is no basic change in their final purpose — the intent to undermine, subvert and wipe out the socialist countries.

**T**HE U.S. double-game of paying lip service to peace while actually making preparations for war and the utter discrepancy between its words and deeds, have been widely rebuked. In his speech on January 14, Khrushchov, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, pointed out that leaders of the Western countries still had not given up their "position of strength" policy and the "brink of war" policy.

*Rude Pravo* of Czechoslovakia pointed out that Eisenhower's message made it clear that U.S. policy still had not made a step forward from its present state of standstill.

*Nep Szabadsag*, the Hungarian newspaper, commented that Eisenhower did not forget to talk about peace in every one of his speeches, but all the U.S. Government cared for in the world was military aid programmes, military bases and military blocs.

Public opinion in many Asian, African and Latin American countries has sharply exposed Eisenhower's sham gestures of peace and sympathy for national independence. The Japanese *Akahata* pointed out that: "In his State of the Union Message, Eisenhower said something that sounds as if he were for peace. But this is not a piece of his real mind. . . (The United States) still persists in its cold war policy; it is strengthening its military system which is designed to launch an attack on the socialist camp, and is dreaming of recovering its military superiority." The Indonesian *Harian Fadjar* also pointed out that "Eisenhower says that the United States is desirous of establishing a world in which all countries prosper and are free from harassment. But the United States has all along been building, in various places, guided missile bases, atomic rocket bases and bases for aircraft carrying nuclear warheads." The Cambodian *Prochischon* pointed out that "the leader of the United States indulges in lofty talk of 'peace only to intensify war preparations.'" The Lebanese *Beirut al-Masa* said: "When the Arab people see pictures of President Eisenhower shouting peace with his hands raised in Rome, Ankara and Karachi, but at the same time they read of dispatches in the papers about the United States supporting France in its war against the Algerian people, the double dealing policy of the United States which speaks in one way and acts in quite another immediately becomes obvious to them." Pointing to the hypocrisy of U.S. foreign policy, Morocco's *Avant Garde* said that Eisenhower talked of the United

States' desire for all countries to be free from any and all oppression, but "in the United Nations, the United States sided with those countries that violate freedom, disregard justice and sabotage peace, and it refused to support the Algerian cause." The Cuban journal *Mella* said that "at the same time as Eisenhower lavishly talks of peace, he caresses Trujillo and Somoza, makes loans to Stroessner, protects anti-Cuban war criminals exiled in Miami and kisses Franco's hand," and described him as a "vicious vulture" in the guise of a "peace dove."

Even in many Western countries, public opinion has disapproved of Eisenhower's way of doing things. Thus said the *New York Post*: Eisenhower's announcement that the United States is free to renew nuclear tests "is the most unpleasant New Year message to the world." The London *Daily Telegraph* also said that "the more he (Eisenhower) reassures Americans . . . about their strong power, the less convincing sound his hopes of peacemaking."

In a word, U.S. double dealing is recognized for what it is by more and more people from East to West. Though it may still deceive some people at present, it cannot fool them for long.

**T**HE facts have shown that imperialism has two weapons: real guns and bullets and sugar-coated shells. It has two faces: the real face of a brazen devil and the mask of a fake philanthropist. But it has only one aim, i.e. to preserve imperialism and wipe out socialism; to preserve the reactionary forces and wipe out the progressive forces; to preserve the "free world" of the aggressors and oppressors and exterminate the genuine freedom of the people. The U.S. way of doing things at the present time is a combination of these two weapons and faces. However, the U.S. talk of peace and activities in preparing war are so glaringly inconsistent that it will inevitably expose itself. Eisenhower's "State of the Union Message" and "Budget Message" have already done very valuable work in this direction. One can be sure that so long as the United States persists in its double dealing, it will expose itself in more and more ways.

The task of peace-loving people the world over is to be vigilant and expose all the deceitful peace schemes of the United States, unite and continue the struggle to upset the war forces headed by U.S. imperialism and extend the victory of the world forces of peace. The forces working energetically for world peace include the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union which is more powerful than ever before, the workers' movement with the Communist Parties of various countries as the core, the national independence movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America which is surging higher with each passing day, and the peace movement embracing the broadest social strata. They form the most powerful force of the day that can overwhelm the imperialist forces of war. We are fully confident that if the world peace forces further strengthen their unity and step up the struggle against the imperialist forces of war, a real, further relaxation of world tension will certainly be brought about and a genuine and reliable guarantee provided for the cause of world peace.

## G. D. R. Delegation's Visit to China

*Following is the text of a press communiqué issued on January 19 on the visit of the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic to the People's Republic of China.—Ed.*

**T**HE Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic, headed by Heinrich Rau, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, paid a friendly visit to the People's Republic of China between January 9 and 19, 1960, at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China. The members of the delegation were: Paul Verner, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and First Secretary of the Greater Berlin District Committee of the Party; Otto Winzer, Member of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and State Secretary; and Paul Wandel, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to the People's Republic of China.

The Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic visited industrial enterprises, people's communes and scientific and cultural institutions in Peking, Chengchow, Wuhan and Shanghai, received the extremely warm welcome of the local people, and saw the tremendous achievements of the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party in the big leap forward in socialist construction.

The Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic was received by Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. They held detailed discussions, at which there was an extensive exchange of views on international questions of common interest and on questions of socialist construction of the two countries, and fully agreed views were reached.

The two parties pointed out with emphasis that West German and Japanese militarisms which have been revived with the support of the United States constitutes a grave danger to world peace.

This danger is now further aggravated by the fact that the West German militarists are playing the part of instigators of aggression in the NATO bloc and that a Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance will soon be signed.

The two parties were of the agreed view that the atomic armament carried out by the West German and

Japanese militarists with the support of the United States is directed against the easing of the international situation and is incompatible with the interests of all peace-loving people. The two parties unanimously pledged that they would fight unremittingly against such action, which seriously endangers peace, and in defence of world peace.

The proposal of the Soviet Union for general disarmament conforms to the will of all peace-loving people. The two parties expressed the hope that agreement will be reached at the forthcoming summit conference on concrete measures for disarmament on the basis of the Soviet proposal. The People's Republic of China supports the stand of the German Democratic Republic that the summit conference should, with the participation of German representatives, settle the question of the conclusion of a peace treaty with the two German states and that of the normalization of the situation in West Berlin.

During the visit of the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic to the People's Republic of China, the two sides held talks on the question of further strengthening economic co-operation between the two countries.

Taking part in the talks on the side of the German Democratic Republic were: Heinrich Rau, Paul Verner, Otto Winzer and Paul Wandel, members of the Government Delegation, and economic experts: Werner Tulpe, Departmental Director of the Ministry of Foreign and Inter-German Trade, and Fritz Neubert, Commercial Counsellor of the German Democratic Republic in the People's Republic of China.

Taking part in the talks on the side of the People's Republic of China were: Li Hsien-nien, Vice-Premier of the State Council; Tseng Yung-chuan, Vice-Foreign Minister; Lin Hai-yun, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade; Liu Ming-fu, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission; and Wu Heng, Vice-Chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

As a result of the talks, the two countries signed the Treaty Between the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic on Commerce and Navigation and the Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the German Democratic Republic on the Exchange of Goods Between 1960 and 1962.

The two parties were deeply convinced that the visit of the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic and the signing of the Treaty and Agreement had made new contributions to the further strengthening of friendly co-operation between the two countries.



# SIDELIGHTS

**The Spring Festival.** News of the over-fulfilment of the Second Five-Year Plan three years ahead of schedule ushers in this year's Spring Festival and makes it a bigger than ever occasion for celebration. It starts on January 28—the Lunar New Year's Day—and ends on January 30. If the following Sunday is included, this means a four-day national holiday. An abundant supply of food-stuff and other goods, plus a rich crop of *nian huo*, meaning those special things indispensable at the New Year such as fresh meat, fish, chicken for traditional dishes, special kinds of sweetmeats, fire-crackers, lanterns, New Year pictures, etc., have been pouring into cities and towns and people's communes. A peep into any household will find busy preparations in progress, whether it be the making of new clothes, the planning of the rich *nian yie fan* menu—New Year's Eve dinner, an occasion for family reunions—or the traditional house-cleaning. In Peking, as elsewhere, parks and theatres have big plans afoot. Department stores, photo studios and restaurants have already been feeling the holiday rush. The annual Spring Festival fair at Liulichang—starting on New Year's Day and lasting 15 days—promises more fun than ever with its candied fruit lollipops, diabolos, palace lanterns, toys, antiques, and 36 different kinds of New Year snacks.

The custom of celebrating the Lunar New Year goes back to hoary antiquity. For centuries this has been the festival of festivals in China. For the peasants in pre-liberation days, it meant their only period of rest and relaxation after a year of back-breaking toil. They spent what little money they had on spring scrolls and firecrackers and on some extra dishes, and dressed in their best to visit relatives and friends. The shadow of trouble, however, always hung over their poor attempts to relieve the bitterness of life. For too many peasants, the end of the year meant the demand to settle debts they couldn't repay; and many were the peasants who, pressed by ruthless landlords and moneylenders, saw their loved ones taken into slavery, fled into hiding or took their own lives on New Year's Eve. The obscurantism of feudal ideas made them stretch their scant resources for sacrifices to a variety of doorgods, kitchen gods, etc., upon whom they vainly pinned their hopes for better days to come.

These are now things of the past. The commune members of New China hang up spring scrolls, paper-cuts and New Year pictures as of yore, but their con-

tents express their pride and confidence in their new life; greetings are gayer than ever. Community dining-rooms provide better New Year feasts than they've ever had, and today they approach the festive season with a rejoicing and carefree spirit. The Spring Festival has truly become a time for universal celebration, for it will usher in another genuinely happy new year.

**Worker-Peasant Musicians.** The Union of Chinese Musicians, founded in Peking in 1949, recently admitted into its ranks many more worker and peasant musicians who had shown outstanding talent. Among them is Hu Ching-chuan from Shansi Province, who plays the *sona*, a Chinese musical instrument. A poor peasant before liberation he is today, with the help of the union, summing up the knowledge and skill gained in 40 years



Welcoming the Spring Festival

of playing this instrument in a book. Another is a former Shantung worker Lu Man, who had a chance to develop his talents during his three years' service in the army, and is now director of one of China's top workers' ensembles. Sixty-seven-year-old folk singer Chou Shih-tsai, a former shepherd and now leader of an amateur drama troupe in a commune, is another. In the past ten years, the union through its many local branches has done much in spotting and training new musical talent in all parts of China.

**Power Equipment for People's Communes.** Electrical engineers in Shanghai devised a 1,500-kw. steam turbo-generator unit suitable for the small power stations being built by the people's communes all over the country. It is built with relatively simple materials which most electric motor works of

medium or small size can produce from local resources. Alloyed steel, for instance, formerly needed in large quantities, is replaced by carbon steel, which is much more easily obtainable. Relatively simple machines such as 3-ton press hammers and 3-metre lathes are used. The power generated by one such unit can meet the needs of a 50,000-member people's commune for lighting and the processing of agricultural and subsidiary products, or fill the lighting requirements of a city with a population of 150,000.

**The Doctor Sent by Chairman Mao.** National dailies recently mourned the death of Li Kung, a young Communist doctor who worked in a people's commune in the Kannan Tibetan Autonomous Chou in southern Kansu. A movement to learn from him is sweeping the country. After attending the National Conference of Labour Heroes in Peking as a delegate, he was accidentally drowned two days before the New Year while on a visit to the Liuchia Gorge construction site. Who was Li Kung? What had he done to merit such honour from the people?

In 1954, 23-year-old Li Kung graduated from a medical school in Kansu Province. He asked, and was assigned, to work among the Tibetan people in the autonomous chou. Word soon spread among the Tibetan herdsmen that Chairman Mao had sent them a doctor who accepted neither fees nor thanks, yet gave treatment to the sick whenever and wherever needed. A young mother told how the young Han doctor insisted on giving up his own bed to her dying baby, and never left the bedside for three days and nights until it began to get well. When he firmly refused her payment, the young mother had said with emotion: "Chairman Mao is truly our saviour!" and she noticed the glow that spread over his face. A shepherd woman, severely burnt, saw Li Kung, with his own hands, take four pieces of skin from his body which he transplanted on her wounds, and made her well. Others told of how once, after Li Kung himself had just recovered from a serious case of typhoid, he made transfusions of his own blood to immunize a dozen others exposed to that disease. In the five years he had worked among them, the Tibetans in Kannan had never known him to be otherwise than their best friend.

At a memorial meeting in Lanchow attended by more than 1,000 people of the Han and Tibetan nationalities, Li Kung, who was a candidate member, was posthumously accepted as a full member of the Communist Party of China. It was said of him: Li Kung is a shining example of the young communist generation rising in China today.

# CHINESE PRESS OPINION

## **New Soviet Rocket Launching Hailed**

News of the successful launching of a multi-stage ballistic rocket by the Soviet Union in the Pacific has inspired the Chinese people. The Peking press carries editorials hailing it, and features messages of congratulations to the Soviet people.

Soong Ching Ling, President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, said in a cable to N. V. Popova, President of the Council of the Union of the Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and A. A. Andreyev, President of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association, that the successful test of the new Soviet rocket marks another step forward in the conquest of space. It opens up the exciting prospect of interplanetary travel and gives great inspiration to the whole of progressive mankind. The high degree of precision and great power of the new rocket, the message states, signify that it is a peace rocket as well as the most powerful weapon in defence of peace.

At a meeting attended by many public leaders and noted scientists in Peking on January 22, Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-President of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association and President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said that this latest achievement of the Soviet Union shocks the imperialists and increases the contradictions among them at the same time that it enthuses all peace-loving people and strengthens the confidence of mankind in its ability to safeguard peace. It is a serious blow to U.S. ruling circles, he added.

Wu Yu-hsun, Vice-President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, commented at the meeting that there were two points which particularly aroused the interest of the scientists. One was the fact that the propulsive force of the Soviet rocket reached one million pounds while that of the U.S. Atlas was only 360,000 pounds. The other was that the velocity of the Soviet rocket attained almost first cosmic speed. All this, he emphasized, demonstrates how far advanced Soviet science is over that of the U.S.

Tsien Hsue-shen, noted Chinese expert in mechanics, and responsible personnel of other people's organizations all acclaimed the great success of the Soviet Union.

In its editorial, *Renmin Ribao* (January 22) says: "The Chinese people warmly acclaim the success of the Soviet rocket

test and congratulate the Soviet people, scientists, engineers, technicians and workers for their fresh and great contribution to the conquest of space by mankind."

The fact that the new Soviet rocket reached its target area in the Pacific shows that the Soviet Union possesses not only rockets with the most powerful thrust but also a control system of high precision. The degree of precision on this occasion was even greater than that in launching the moon rocket. Soviet science and technology has added a new and brilliant page to the history of the conquest of the universe.

The announcement by the Soviet Union of its programme for launching giant test rockets gripped the war forces in the U.S. with panic. Although U.S. Senator Mansfield and Jameson, Chairman of the Navy League, and their kind still clamour about "protesting" the Soviet Union's launching of new rockets and about "shooting them down," those in military and political circles as well as scientists and technical experts in the U.S. are discussing the indisputable accuracy of the Soviet rockets, trying to calculate their projectile force and range and speculate as to whether the Soviet Union will launch a space rocket to Mars or satellites carrying human beings, etc.

Recalling the successful launching of the Soviet man-made earth satellites and moon rockets during the past two years and more, the editorial points out that it can be foreseen that the latest success will make feasible the launching of heavy earth satellites and space flights towards the solar planets.

The purpose of the Soviet testing of new rockets is to serve the cause of peace and promote the well-being of mankind. It contrasts strikingly with the purpose of U.S. imperialism which uses science and technology as an instrument of war. The U.S. has of late stepped up its efforts to establish rocket bases in various parts of the world. President Eisenhower in his messages to Congress made fresh boasts about nuclear "deterrent power" and advocated the development of rocket weapons in preparation for war.

But now is the time for the imperialists to come to their senses. The decadent capitalist system is responsible for the fact that U.S. science and technology is no match for science and technology under the socialist system. With the lapse of time, the U.S. will lag farther and farther behind.

The sixties of the 20th century has just opened, yet the Soviet Union has already scaled new heights in the pioneering branches of science and technology. This is a big and happy event. It foretells that new and greater successes will be steadily achieved by the socialist countries in the sixties and that the beautiful prospect of interplanetary travel is in sight, the editorial concludes.

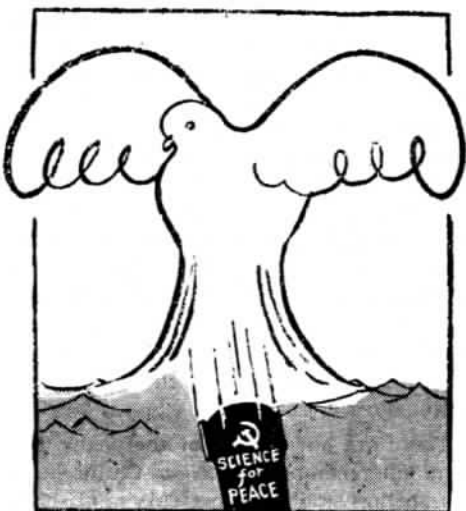
"Powerful Rocket, Gospel of Peace" is the title of *Da Gong Bao's* editorial (Jan. 22). The new achievement of the Soviet Union shows that the forces of peace have further overwhelmed the forces of war, comments *Da Gong Bao*. It is a remarkable sign of the rapid development of Soviet economy, science and technology, the superiority of the socialist system and the growing prosperity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. The advance of Soviet rocketry, the swift tempo of Soviet economic construction and the growing prosperity of the socialist camp have greatly strengthened the forces defending world peace and heightened the morale of the people the world over in checking the forces of war and aggression, *Da Gong Bao* stresses.

## **Welcome Burmese Prime Minister**

The Peking press on (Jan. 24) gave warm editorial welcomes to Burmese Prime Minister Ne Win upon his arrival on a goodwill visit to China at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai.

*Renmin Ribao* comments that Prime Minister Ne Win is bringing us the sincere friendship of the Burmese people. The Chinese people warmly welcome him and the other distinguished guests in his company.

Recalling the long history of friendly contact between the Chinese and Burmese



By Wang Lo-tien

Peking Review

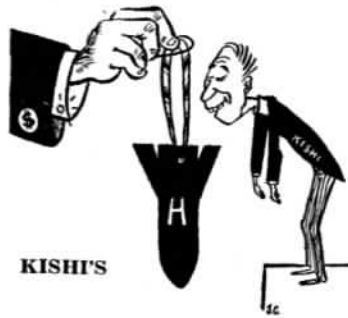
peoples, the editorial reminds readers that these friendly relations between the Chinese and Burmese peoples dating back to ancient times were once disrupted by imperialism. However, in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the independence of their respective countries, the bonds of friendship between them have been cemented.

Reviewing the numerous visits exchanged by the representatives of the Governments and people of the two countries in the ten years since the establishment of diplomatic relations, *Renmin Ribao* gives special emphasis to the visit of Premier Chou En-lai to Burma in June 1954 when the Prime Ministers of the two countries in their joint statement defined the five principles of peaceful coexistence governing Sino-Burmese relations. This has further developed relations between the two countries. In the past several years, friendly co-operation and contact both economic and cultural have steadily expanded.

The Chinese people are pleased to note that these friendly relations have continued to grow since the cabinet led by Prime Minister Ne Win assumed power. The Chinese Government and people greatly treasure the warm and friendly wishes of Prime Minister Ne Win expressed in his message of congratulations on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

The editorial stresses the fact that the Chinese Government and people have always held that the five principles of peaceful coexistence jointly initiated by the Chinese and Burmese Governments and the spirit of the Bandung Conference are of tremendous historical significance in guiding international relations. In dealing with matters between our two countries, the Chinese Government has always strictly adhered to these principles and the spirit of Bandung. As Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi recently pointed out: "Burma is China's closest neighbour and our kin. Historically there has never been any major dispute between us. We can solve our problems according to the principles of the Bandung Conference and develop and consolidate the friendship between us."

We fervently hope, *Renmin Ribao* states, that Prime Minister Ne Win's visit to China will further strengthen Sino-Burmese relations. The editorial concludes on a note of confidence that the friendship between the Chinese and Burmese people will surge forward like the Rivers Nu Chiang (the Salween) and Irrawaddy which flow through both countries.



Kishi, Tojo's righthand man and Minister of Trade and Industry and Minister of State in that war criminal's cabinet during the Pacific War, spent three years in Sugamo jail as a first-class war criminal. Now he is campaigning to revise Japan's war renouncing constitution.

### That Way of Life

One American student in three cheats "rather regularly" reports the *Saturday Evening Post* for January. Cheating—buying homework, stealing examination questions, etc.—"has become a part of student culture," says Dr. Eddy, jr., Provost of the University of New Hampshire.



### Pentagon Firebrands Menace Laos

Commenting on recent Western reports of U.S. readiness for further military intervention in Laos, *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator warns (Jan. 22) that the blatant war cries from Washington clearly increase the dangers in the current situation in Laos. These bourgeois press reports, Commentator notes, talked about "the dispatch of Anglo-American troops to Laos" and even clamoured for "blows against the Chinese mainland" and "the use of nuclear weapons."

The Chinese people, Commentator declares, have always believed that the issues in Laos must be settled in accordance with the Geneva and Vientiane agreements and that the main task at the moment is to end the tense situation whipped up by U.S. imperialism and restore peace in Laos. To this end they will work together with all peace-loving nations and people in Southeast Asia and throughout the world in a resolute fight against U.S. imperialist adventures to extend the war in Laos and menace peace in Asia and the world.

Referring to the recent U.S.-engineered coup d'etat and seizure of power by the reactionary U.S.-fostered "Committee for the Defence of National Interests" to ensure greater U.S. control in Laos, Commentator quotes the British paper, the *Guardian*, as saying that any new government of Laos "will rule in accordance with the wishes of the generals and the 'Committee for the Defence of National

Interests' with which they are associated. . . . This is sad for Laos and perhaps also sad for the prospects of tranquillity in that part of Southeast Asia."

Commentator writes that U.S. imperialism and the Laotian militarists are working feverishly to establish a military dictatorship in Laos and torpedo the Geneva agreements completely, so as to block the road for the restoration of peace in Laos. It is no accident that Washington should come out precisely at this juncture to bluster about further military intervention in that country.

U.S. ruling circles are again trotting out the old pretexts of "communist aggression" and "communist attack," Commentator notes. However, he says, developments in Laos have exposed the Pentagon firebrands in their true colours. It is only some six months ago that the U.S. aggressors directed the pro-U.S. group in Laos to provoke civil war and thereby gravely undermine the Geneva agreements and peace in that country. It was in the name of "anti-communism" that U.S. imperialism set the country aflame at that time too. Now, the facts have proved that in Laos there is indeed "aggression" and "menace" from a foreign country, and that that country is the U.S. itself, Commentator points out.

Current U.S. moves to intensify the already dangerous situation in Laos are an integral part of the U.S. plot to aggravate tension and accelerate war preparations in the Far East, Commentator stresses.



# CHINA AND THE WORLD

## China-G.D.R. Talks:

### Common Stand vs. Militarism

The visit of the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic to China has yielded most fruitful results. During its ten-day stay, the delegation, led by Deputy Premier Heinrich Rau, had several talks with Chinese Communist Party and Government leaders. On the eve of its departure on January 19, it signed with the Chinese Government a China-G.D.R. treaty of commerce and navigation and an agreement on the exchange of goods (1960-62). This was followed by an announcement on January 20 that Chairman Liu Shao-chi has accepted an invitation from President Wilhelm Pieck to visit the G.D.R.

The talks between the G.D.R. delegation and the Chinese Government covered both international questions of common interest and questions of socialist construction and mutual co-operation.

Topmost on the list of international questions discussed, as the China-G.D.R. press communique shows, was that of the revival of West German and Japanese militarisms speeded up with the support of U.S. imperialism. Ten years ago, Chairman Mao Tse-tung said that "People's Germany and People's China stand in the front lines of the great struggle against imperialism." This statement has an added significance now, when, despite clear opposition from the Japanese people, the Kishi government has concluded a treaty of military alliance with the United States and the West German revanchists in Europe are following in Hitler's footsteps and clamouring for the "recovery of the lost lands." This state of affairs is obviously not only a threat to the security of China and the G.D.R. but also to peace in Asia, Europe and other parts of the world. During their talks, the Chinese and G.D.R. Governments drew particular attention to the moves made by the West German and Japanese militarists to equip themselves with atomic armaments and pledged a united, unremitting struggle against this.

The Chinese nation fully supports this clear-cut stand of the two Governments. Typical is the statement of a *Renmin Ribao* editorial: "This (stand) is absolutely necessary. It conforms to the common will of the Chinese and German peoples and is in line with the common

interests of all peace-loving peoples. We are convinced that today when the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic have become so powerful and consolidated and when the strength of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union far surpasses that of the aggressive forces of the imperialist camp, the peoples of our two countries, by persistent struggle and unceasing efforts to strengthen unity with all other peoples, will certainly be able to frustrate all the rabid schemes of U.S. imperialism and the Japanese and West German reactionaries."

### Economic Co-operation

The discussions covering the question of the strengthening of their economic co-operation, another major topic at the China-G.D.R. talks, were also rewarding. They resulted in the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation and a long-term trade agreement (1960-62) between the two countries.

The growth of China-G.D.R. trade has been phenomenal. After the Soviet Union, the G.D.R. now takes pride of place in China's foreign trade. The total turnover in 1959, for example, increased 4-fold compared with that of 1951. Besides supplying China with heavy-type machinery, tools and instruments, rolling stock, chemicals, lorries, precision and optical instruments, the G.D.R. also helped China build large numbers of factories with the most up-to-date equipment. Many of these, such as factories producing radio appliances, meters, artificial fibres, cement and emery-wheels, sugar refineries and power stations, have already gone into production. At the same time, the G.D.R. is also lending a hand in the training of Chinese technicians in her factories and in sending her experts to work in China. Thus G.D.R. advanced technology did yeoman service in helping China raise her industrial level and speed up the tempo of construction. China in turn is also aiding the G.D.R.'s socialist construction by providing her with a wide range of foodstuffs, industrial raw material and consumer goods, including soya beans, rice, peanuts, vegetable oil, tea, bristles, wool, cotton cloth, woollen textiles, tungsten, tin, molybdenum, borax, antimony and other minerals.

### Ten Years of Co-operation

The 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on January 18 was widely celebrated in both countries. The occasion served once again to underline the support and help which the two neighbours have been giving each other in the fight against imperialism and in building socialism.

Politically, the two countries have always co-operated in defending peace in the Far East and thwarting imperialist aggression. Together with the Soviet Union, the two countries joined efforts in 1954 at the Geneva Conference to restore peace in Indo-China. Since then they have consistently strived for the full implementation of the Geneva agreements. Just as China supports the just efforts of the Vietnamese people to bring about the peaceful unification of their country, so the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam gives solid backing to the Chinese people's cause of the liberation of their territory Taiwan.

Economically, too, the two countries have developed close ties in the interest of their socialist construction. The volume of Sino-Vietnamese trade in 1959 was 11 times that of 1954. In 1959, too, the two countries signed a three year long-term trade agreement which ensures still better co-ordination in their economic planning. The two neighbours also have railway, postal and civil aviation and other agreements. In the spirit of proletarian internationalism, China has been giving what assistance she can to economic restoration and socialist construction in Viet Nam. Eighteen factories were built in Viet Nam in 1958 with Chinese assistance, and it is planned to build another 51 projects with this assistance between 1959 and 1962. These include heavy industrial plants. At the same time, large numbers of Vietnamese technicians have come to China for training while Chinese experts have gone to Viet Nam to pass on their experience.

It is this all-round co-operation which was celebrated at the Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Tu Binh's reception in Peking and which the Ambassador and his hosts, Vice-Premier Chen Yi and other Chinese Government leaders, greeted in their toasts.

### Woollen Mill for Mongolia

A modern woollen textile mill which China helped build for the Mongolian People's Republic was handed over to the Mongolian Government on January 15.

The mill is one of the projects constructed under the 1956 agreement on Chinese economic and technical aid to Mongolia. Completed last November, it has an annual capacity of more than 1,110,000 metres of woollen fabric. Trial production has given full satisfaction.

The Presidium of the Great People's Hural and the Council of Ministers of Mongolia have conferred orders, medals and diplomas on the 104 Chinese workers who took part in building the mill.

# WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —



Programmes are subject to change. here times are not listed consult theatre or daily press.

## PEKING OPERA

▲ **SHE SAI-HUA** A historical opera produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre. She Sai-hua is the beautiful and clever daughter of She Hung, a high court official in the Sung court. Two of She Hung's colleagues want their sons to marry her; Yang Chi-yeh, one of them, later to become a famous general, wins her heart and hand. Jan. 27, 7:00 p.m., Jan. 29, 8:30 a.m., Jan. 31 & Feb. 1, 7:00 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

▲ **THE EIGHT BIG MALLET** A Sung Dynasty story. Lu Wen-lung, only son of a Sung general, is abducted by Kin invaders when only three months old and adopted by a Kin prince; grown to be a brave warrior he helps the Kins defeat the Sung forces under Yo Fei. By a stratagem Wang Tso, a Sung scholar, gains his confidence, tells him the truth about his birth and persuades him to return to the Sung side. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre. Jan. 28, 3:15 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

▲ **THE CONSTABLE AND HIS OUTLAW FRIENDS** Chin Chiung, a brave and chivalrous city constable of the Sui Dynasty, is a personal friend of a group of honest outlaws, "heroes of the green forest." Ordered out to capture them, he actually helps them to escape. When this is discovered by the authorities, his life is in danger, but he in turn is saved by his outlaw friends whom he joins to continue the struggle against the tyranny of the Sui court. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre. Jan. 31, 3:15 p.m. Feb. 1, 12:00 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

## SHAOSHING OPERA

▲ **SPRING ON THE EARTH** Adapted from a fairy tale produced by the Tientsin ShaosHING Opera Troupe. The God of Plague sends his daughter down to poison people on earth. But instead of carrying out his orders, she falls in love with a doctor and becomes his mortal helpmate. Jan. 28-30, 7:00 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*

## KUNQU OPERA

A programme for the Spring Festival given by the North Kunqu Opera Theatre at the Xi Dan Theatre.

Jan. 28, 7:00 p.m.

*The Golden Mountain Monastery*

*A Maid Upsets the Lesson*

*Lin Chung Joins the Liangshan Heroes*

*An Imperial Concubine Banished*

Jan. 29, 1:00 p.m.

*Lord Kuan Goes to the Feast*

*Excursion to the Garden and the Strange Dream*

*Chung Kuei Marries Off His Sister*

Jan. 30 & 31, 7:00 p.m.

*HUNG HSIA* A girl revolutionary gives her life to save her fellow villagers by leading the attacking KMT troops to a place of no return.

## PUPPET SHOW AND SHADOW PLAY FESTIVAL

Troupes from Shanghai, Hopel, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Shensi, Chekiang and Fukien, etc. are visiting Peking and will give their best performances at the Ertong Cinema during the Spring Festival.

Jan. 29, 7:30 p.m. Shadow plays by the Hopel Troupe.

*Battling Drought*

*Peasant Chuang Lang and the Golden Fish Fairy, etc.*

Jan. 30, 7:30 p.m. — Shadow plays by the Kirin and Hunan Troupes.

*Marriage Ceremony in the Home of*

*Respect for the Aged*

*The Tortoise and the Crane*

*Collecting Mushrooms*

*Two Friends, etc.*

Jan. 31, 7:30 p.m. — Puppet shows by the Fukien Troupe.

*Little Deer*

*The New Road*

*Marriage by Proxy, etc.*

Feb. 1, 7:30 p.m. — Shadow plays by the Heilungkiang Troupe.

*Celebrating the Harvest*

*School-Master Tungkuo*

*Lao Li's Tail, etc.*

## MODERN OPERA

▲ **THE HEAVENLY MAID AND THE MORTAL** Adapted from an old fairy tale about the romance between a celestial princess and a brave young peasant. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Jan. 26, 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

Jan. 29, 1:00 p.m., 7:15 p.m. *Peking Exhibition Centre Theatre*

▲ **SPRING THUNDER** The story of a heroic peasant uprising in Hunan during the First Revolutionary Civil War. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Jan. 27 & 28, 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

▲ **THE CLOTH SELLER** (Arshin Mal Alan) A comic opera by the famous Azerbaijani playwright, Uzer Gadjiybekov, produced in Chinese by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre. A wealthy Azerbaijani youth who wants to choose his own bride, disguises himself as a wandering cloth seller, and so meets a beautiful girl. They fall in love. The girl's rich father refuses to let his daughter wed a poor cloth seller, but with the help of a friend, all ends happily.

Jan. 27, 7:15 p.m., Jan. 28, 1:00 p.m.

*Peking Exhibition Centre Theatre*

Jan. 31, 1:30 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

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

Jan. 29, 1:30 p.m., 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

## CHINESE BALLET

▲ **THE MAGIC LOTUS LANTERN** A modern Chinese ballet based on an ancient Chinese folk tale. Angered because the nymph of Mt. Huashan has fallen in love with a mortal scholar, her intolerant brother imprisons her. Later her child, grown to be a brave young man, defeats his uncle and sets his mother free. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Jan. 30, 1:30 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

## SONG AND DANCE

The Central Experimental Opera Theatre presents:

\* Folk dances and Western dances, including *Lotus Dance, Phoenix Dance, Spring Outing Dance, Arrow Dance, Spanish Dance, etc.*

\* Oboe and violin solos.

\* Vocal solos.

Jan. 31, 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

## CONCERTS

Eugenia Meroshnichenko, Soviet singer, and second prize winner at the 1958 Toulouse International Vocal Solo Contest, gives a recital of classical songs, Ukrainian and Russian folk songs at the Cultural Palace of Nationalities on Jan. 30, 7:15 p.m.

Special Spring Festival Programmes presented by the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and Chorus at Shoudu Theatre Jan. 29, 9:30 a.m.

Includes:

Choral singing and duets: *Monument to the People's Heroes*, selections from *La Traviata*, etc.

Piano solos: F. Liszt-Fantasia No. 12, etc.

Vocal solos

Violin solos, etc.

Jan. 30, 9:30 a.m.

Includes:

Light music

Vocal solos: *Peltaiho* (music by Sung

Tung to the poem by Mao Tse-tung)

Piano and violin solos, etc.

Jan. 31, 9:30 a.m.

Includes:

Orchestral music: *Overture to the Spring Festival*, etc.

Violin Concerto: *Liang Shan-po* and

*Chu Ying-tai*

Violin and trumpet solos

Vocal solos, etc.

## THEATRE

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

Jan. 26-Feb. 1, 7:00 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

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

Jan. 26-Feb. 6, 7:00 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **CABAL AND LOVE** Schiller's masterpiece staged in Chinese. Produced by the Central Drama School.

Jan. 27-Feb. 1, 7:15 p.m. *Shiyan Theatre*

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

Jan. 28-Feb. 1, *Peking Theatre*

## FILMS

▲ **THE GRASSLAND BURSTS INTO SONG** A feature film produced by the Changchun Film Studio. It describes how the Han and Mongolian peoples fought against the Japanese invaders and how after liberation they work together in the Paotow Steel Works.

Jan. 26-29, *Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre*

*Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou,*

*Ertong, Guang An Men, Zhongyang,*

*Peking Workers' Club*

Jan. 30-Feb. 3, *Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club, Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre*

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

Jan. 27-Feb. 3, *Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre*

*Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou,*

*Ertong, Guang An Men, Zhongyang,*

*Peking Workers' Club*

▲ **FIGHTING DETACHMENT OF THE HUI** about a detachment of Hui guerrillas who fought and outwitted the Japanese invaders. Produced by the August First Film Studio.

Jan. 26-29, *Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre, Shengli*

Jan. 30-Feb. 3, *Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre*

*Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou,*

*Ertong, Guang An Men, Zhongyang,*

*Peking Workers' Club*

## EXHIBITIONS

▲ **NEW YEAR PAINTINGS EXHIBITION**

Open daily 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

At *Zhongshan Park*

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

At *the Gallery of the Artists' Union*

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



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