

February 9, 1960

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PEKING REVIEW

On the Current World Situation

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Hands Off Cuba!

Jung Pao Chai's Wood-Block Prints

Round the Week and
Other Features

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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by *HO KAN-CHIH*

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A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

February 9, 1960 Vol. III No. 6

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Hands Off Cuba!

EVERY lover of justice will feel outraged by reports from Washington indicating that Yankee imperialism, in spite of its lip service to non-intervention in the domestic affairs of Cuba, is plotting fresh aggressive acts and conspiratorial activities against that country. On January 11, the U.S. Government in an intolerably insulting note of "protest" addressed to the Cuban Government attempted to browbeat Cuba into changing its agrarian reform programme in the interest of U.S. land-grabbers and investors in Cuba. At the same time the U.S. press clamoured for a "get tough" policy towards Cuba.

But all this hue and cry fell flat in Cuba. Senor Marcelo Fernandez Font, the acting Cuban Foreign Minister, minced no words when he reiterated the "firm position of the revolutionary government to accelerate the work of agrarian reform," protest or no protest. This was a whacking slap in the face for the would-be bullies of Washington.

But Washington persists in its hostile policy towards Cuba. President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Herter discussed how to "handle" Cuba. Vice-President Nixon and a host of Congressmen expressed "grave concern" at the way things are shaping up in Cuba and made no secret of their fervent hope for re-establishment of what they called "free government" in Cuba.

Finally, President Eisenhower came on the scene, taking personal command of the war of nerves against Cuba. The soldier-turned-president at his press conference on January 26 declared in a threatening tone that if "disagreement" between the U.S. and Cuban Governments cannot be resolved through diplomatic negotiations "it would be the intention of the United States Government to seek solutions through other international procedures."

Stripped to its naked fundamentals, what the U.S. President meant to say is that Yankee imperialism is planning aggression against Cuba through U.S.-dominated international organizations. Meanwhile, the United States is stepping up its preparations for direct armed intervention against Cuba. The frequent bombing of Cuban cities and villages by U.S.-made planes based in the United States, the holding of exercises by aircraft of the U.S. Air Force over Guantanamo and U.S. recruiting and training of mercenaries and Cuban rebels in the United States and in many Latin American countries are ominous straws to show that Yankee imperialism is actively preparing for eventual military aggression against Cuba in order to restore a pro-U.S. puppet regime in that country.

However, U.S. imperialism reckons without its host. The courageous Cuban people who have thrown out the rotten and corrupt U.S.-backed Batista dictatorship and set up a revolutionary government of their own under the leadership of Fidel Castro are not to be intimidated. No amount of U.S. sabre-rattling can prevent them from safeguarding their hard-won national independence or carrying through badly-needed democratic reforms. The Cuban people do not stand alone in their struggle to defend their national independence against U.S. aggression. They can count on the full support of decent-minded people all over the world. Vice-Premier Chen Yi's statement on this question voices the unanimous will of the 650 million Chinese people to oppose U.S. intervention against Cuba. We are firmly convinced that the Cuban people will win through.

ROUND THE WEEK

Welcome to Overseas Chinese

Overseas Chinese returning to China are assured a warm welcome and every care when they reach the homeland. A special commission for receiving and caring for them has been set up in accordance with a directive issued on February 2 by the State Council. The formation of this commission has been called for in view of anti-Chinese activities which certain forces have instigated in some countries in Southeast Asia. This has caused untold suffering to many overseas Chinese. Many have been driven from their homes and deprived of their means of livelihood. This has naturally drawn the attention of the Chinese Government which has kept a vigilant eye on the situation and taken prompt and appropriate action to protect the proper rights of its overseas citizens and succour those who need help.

The new commission is charged with the task of properly receiving and resettling those overseas Chinese who wish to return to China. Suitable jobs will be found for those who wish to work in China, while educational arrangements will be made for those students and young employed people who are in a position to carry on their studies, stipends being provided for those who have financial difficulties. For those who wish to return to their native villages and join their relatives, proper arrangements will be given them by the various local authorities and people's communes concerned.

Since the founding of the People's Republic, large numbers of overseas Chinese have returned to the homeland. Particular attention has been paid to arranging accommodation, work or schooling for them. Working in the most varied fields they have played an important role in building socialism. China is a big country and, as the State Council's directive says, "the building of socialism in China is proceeding at top speed. There is a shortage and not a surplus of manpower in our country. Hence we warmly welcome back to China not only those overseas Chinese who have been subjected to persecution but all those who wish to return and contribute to the building of socialism in their motherland."

Settling Down in New Homes

All the 700 overseas Chinese who returned to the homeland a month ago from Indonesia, with the exception of

those who are here only for a brief visit seeing relatives and friends, are settling down to a new life of work or study. Three hundred of them are students. They have been given the opportunity to carry on their studies at special overseas Chinese schools in Peking, Canton, Swatow and in Fukien Province. The rest have joined overseas Chinese farms in Kwangtung Province, taking their families with them. Over 10,000 returned overseas Chinese have now made these farms their new homes.

There are altogether 17 such farms in the South China province of Kwangtung. Four of them are state farms, the best-known one being the Xinglong Overseas Chinese Farm on Hainan Island. The rest are managed by the overseas Chinese themselves. Between them they own more than half a million *mu* of land. All the 17 farms grow tropical and subtropical crops and fruits, such as coffee, agave, oil palm, lemon-grass, pineapple, lichee, the cultivation of which suits the farming skills of overseas Chinese who have lived for a long time in tropical countries.

Quite a number of these overseas Chinese farms are branching out into industrial development by opening processing factories for their farm produce, chemical plants, machine factories, farm implements factories, etc., to give their farms the beginnings of a diversified economy.

With rising production and an expanding economy the personal income of the overseas Chinese on the farms is steadily increasing. Practically every household has been able to save and put money into the bank, a far cry from those days abroad when not a few of them lived from hand to mouth. All the farms have community dining halls, nurseries, homes for old people, schools and clinics, in addition to good living quarters. On some of the bigger farms, such as Xinglong and the Huaxian Overseas Chinese Farm just north of Canton, they even boast their own facilities for films and first-rate stage shows. 1960 will see further developments and plans, such as that announced by Xinglong, for building more club rooms, theatres and cultural halls for a still richer cultural life.

Ministers at Grass-Roots Level

It has become a popular practice in China today for government officials in leading positions to go to the grass-roots level and do a spell of manual labour each year. Last year the great majority of the responsible cadres in 38 Central Government organizations in Peking went to do a stint of work at the primary level, in workshops and mines or in the rural people's communes; 73 per cent of them were ministers or vice-ministers. Some stayed there for about four months, and some for shorter periods, but quite a few spent the greater part of the year living and working together with the rank and file.



South China Countryside

Woodcut by Huang Hsin-po

This practice of officials going out to the masses, working and taking the rough and the smooth with them, is in the best tradition of the Chinese Communist Party which has always insisted on its members maintaining flesh and blood ties with the people. It is organized in pursuance of a decision adopted last year by the Party's Central Committee, making it mandatory for top-ranking personnel to spend at least four months each year at work at the primary level to keep themselves in close touch with the masses and with basic productive work.

The past year's experience shows how abundantly rewarding has been the implementation of this directive. Leading cadres have found that participation in manual labour, combined with close observation and thorough investigation of the situation on the spot, has helped them improve their style of work and enabled them to tackle successfully in a new way some of the crucial problems of their regular jobs. Vice-Minister of Agriculture Liu Jui-lung spent a good part of last year working in some twenty people's communes in various parts of the country. He made a careful study of planting and field management of four major crops—wheat, rape, rice and cotton. The knowledge and experience he gained at first hand, enriched by his discussions and exchanges of views with experienced peasants, agro-technicians and responsible cadres in the communes, have convinced him that adequate implementation of the "8-Point Charter for Agriculture" in the light of specific conditions in different regions can give a further big boost to per mu yields of these four major crops over large areas. He has no doubt that the valuable experience he has gained can be turned to good advantage in his job of leading agricultural production.

General Wang Chen is another example. A veteran soldier of the People's Liberation Army, he won fame during the War of Liberation when he led his units in a southward thrust deep into the heartland of reactionary Kuomintang rule and thoroughly upset Chiang Kai-shek's military plans. Today he heads the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation. He spent the greater part of last year on farms in what was once the "Great Northern Wasteland" on the northernmost tip of China and in Kwangtung Province and Hainan Island at the southern extremity of the country. The careful study of close planting of soya beans, which he made with the help of state farm workers, has yielded rich results. After resolving his findings into a series of easy-to-understand "points for farmers,"

he popularized them in the various state farms in the Northeast, with the result that, despite extremely unfavourable natural conditions, soya bean output last year was nearly double what it used to be a few years ago.

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of this Party decision. Its role in stimulating production as a whole will certainly become increasingly evident in the days to come.

Glad Spring Tidings

China went back to work with fresh happy memories of a grand Spring Festival, and soon glad spring tidings were coming in from all over the country—reports of fulfilment and overfulfilment of January industrial production quotas.

Anshan, China's steel centre, reported that January targets for the output of steel, rolled steel and steel blooms were all fulfilled ahead of schedule. In each case output exceeded that in last December, thus reversing the usual course of events of a slight drop in production at the beginning of a year. With this flying start Anshan steelworkers strode into February, confident that they could and would surpass their first quarter plan for 1960.

Anshan, however, was not the only place in the limelight. In Peking, over 400 factories and plants announced fulfilment of their January targets six days ahead of schedule. From Shanghai came reports that nearly 2,000 industrial plants had reached their planned targets for January eleven days ahead of time. Similar reports came in from other major industrial centres: Shenyang, Tientsin, Taiyuan, Wuhan, Paotow and Chungking, and from the nation's biggest collieries, oilfields and timber-producing areas. It marked a good beginning to the year.

Peking After Eleven Years

Totting up its own achievements—but not forgetting how much it owes to the country as a whole and fraternal help from the socialist world—Peking could take a justified pride in its growth since that morning on January 31, eleven years ago, when units of the People's Liberation Army under the command of Marshal Lin Piao marched triumphantly into the city.

At that time, as it had been for centuries, Peking was by and large a consumers' city. Its quality stores, apart from a few Peking crafts and delicacies, sold antiques and imported luxury goods; its restaurants and houses of entertainment catered to the needs of

the few—to people like Chiang Tai, the misanthrope in Tsao Yu's play *Peking Man*, who could rattle off their names in one breath as though he were numbering off names in his own family. The famous handicrafts of Peking were languishing; it had hardly any modern industries to speak of.

The city has changed beyond recognition in the eleven years since liberation. More has been built and created here in this time than in all the five centuries and more since the Ming emperors made Peking capital of the country. A whole series of new industries have been built and their number, scale and scope are still growing. By the middle of last year it had around 900,000 industrial workers, more than 12 times as many as at the time of liberation. Peking's handicrafts are thriving as never before; jade and ivory carving, embroideries, carpet making, cloisone . . . their gross output value has been increased many times.

Old Peking produced very little steel, and had no means of turning its meagre output into steel products. Now several steel mills have been built. In the light industrial field, Peking could only make cloth but not cotton yarn. Now the situation has changed completely. Peking boasts several large, up-to-date cotton mills, with thousands of spindles and looms. Peking today is a vigorously growing industrial centre, producing metal-cutting machine tools, engines, electronic tubes, synthetic fibres and many other products which it never produced before liberation. And more new modern factories are springing up one after another.

With nearly 3 million peasants in its suburbs organized into 76 people's communes, fostering a great increase in its productive forces, Peking's agriculture does not lag behind. Its irrigated area has increased elevenfold, and agricultural output has registered an all-round rise. Mechanization of its agriculture is now under way, presaging a new big advance.

Peking has always liked to think of itself as a "cultural city." This claim seemed fully justified when, in early 1949, it had around 14,000 students in its colleges and universities and some 40,000 in secondary schools. But now it has eight times as many college students as then and, if we add secondary school students and primary school pupils, the grand total comes to 1,350,000. . . .

Who could have imagined eleven years ago that so much could be achieved in this short space of time? Who can foretell what achievements will be made a decade hence?

On the Current International Situation

by KANG SHENG

The Political Consultative Committee of member states of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance held its regular conference in Moscow on February 4. It was attended by the delegates of Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Rumania, the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia and observers from China, the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic.

The conference discussed the most important problems of the present international situation and exchanged views on such major problems as general and complete disarmament and the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany. Nikita Khrushchov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., reported to the conference on the new substantial reduction of the Soviet armed forces and on the position which the U.S.S.R. will adopt at the forthcoming summit meeting.

In the course of a comprehensive exchange of views, the delegates of the countries attending the conference co-ordinated their future actions in regard to the consolidation and development of the present relaxation of international tension. The conference participants decided to proceed with consultations in the course of preparations for the Paris meeting of heads of government.

The conference was held in an atmosphere of full understanding and firm friendship. The exchange of views showed complete unanimity both in the evaluation of the international situation and with regard to the specific issues discussed. A declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member states was adopted by the Political Consultative Committee.

Following is the text of a speech made at the conference on February 4 by the Chinese observer, Kang Sheng, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.—Ed.

Comrade Chairman, Dear Comrades:

IN the capacity of an observer of the People's Republic of China, I have the honour to attend this regular conference of the Political Consultative Committee of member states of the Warsaw Treaty. We are convinced that the convening of this conference will make new contributions to further relaxing the international situation and encouraging the people of the world in their struggle against the expansion of armaments and war preparations and for a lasting peace. We wish the conference success.

The current international situation continues to develop in a direction favourable to peace. There have appeared certain tendencies towards relaxation of the international tension created by imperialism. Comrade Nikita Khrushchov made a successful visit to the United States. Prompted by the Soviet Union's foreign policy of peace and the peace-loving people and countries of the world, an East-West summit conference will soon be convened. As to the disarmament question, a certain measure of agreement has also been reached on procedural matters. The Chinese people and all other peace-loving people and countries the world over rejoice at this. The emergence of such a situation is not accidental. This is the result of repeated struggles waged by the socialist forces, the national revolutionary forces and the forces of peace and democracy against the imperialist war forces, the result of the East wind prevailing over the West wind.

The incomparable strength and the firm unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and its outstanding and effective efforts in the cause of peace are the decisive factors in this tendency towards easing the international situation. We are happy to see that construction in all the socialist countries is gathering speed and their material strength greatly enhanced. The Soviet Union, particularly, has scored brilliant achievements in carrying out its enormous Seven-Year Plan. The Soviet success in successive launchings of man-made earth satellites and cosmic rockets marks the fact that in the most important fields of science and technology, the Soviet Union has left the United States far behind. The balance of world forces has undergone a further, huge change favourable to peace and socialism thereby greatly fortifying the will to struggle, and confidence in victory, of the people throughout the world.

The unswerving struggle carried out by the powerful world forces of peace has caused repeated setbacks to the U.S. imperialists' "position of strength" and "brink of war" policies. Not only is the United States becoming increasingly isolated politically as the days go by, but militarily, its forces are dispersed and it is lagging behind in new weapons; economically, too, its situation is becoming increasingly difficult. In these circumstances, and particularly under pressure of the strong desire for peace of the people everywhere, the U.S. ruling circles were obliged to make some peace gestures. Of course it is better to talk peace than to talk war. Nevertheless, even the U.S. ruling circles themselves do not try to hide

the fact that the change in their way of doing things is aimed at numbing the fighting spirit of the people of the world by means of the "strategy to win victory by peace," wrecking the unity of the peace forces of the world and disintegrating the socialist camp; they are even dreaming of a so-called "peaceful evolution" in the socialist countries. These wild ambitions of the U.S. ruling circles will of course not be realized. While being obliged to make certain peace gestures, the U.S. ruling circles are still pushing ahead vigorously with their arms expansion and war preparations, making a strenuous effort to develop inter-continental ballistic missiles, setting up and expanding missile bases in various places, claiming to be ready at any time to resume nuclear weapons tests, and actively trying to strengthen and patch up military blocs in an attempt to gain time to improve their inferior military position.

U.S. President Eisenhower's State of the Union Message recently gave the clearest indication that the new tricks of the United States are designed to gain precisely what it failed to obtain by its old tricks. The actions of the United States prove fully that its imperialist nature will not change. American imperialism still remains the arch enemy of world peace. All those throughout the world who are working sincerely for peace must maintain their vigilance against U.S. double-dealing. If our socialist camp and the people of all countries in the world continue to strengthen unity, continue to fortify our strength and thoroughly smash all the intrigues and schemes of the enemy of peace, U.S. war plans can be set back even further and even checked, and the cause of defence of peace will certainly win still greater victories.

AT the present time universal disarmament is an important question relating to the defence of world peace. Since World War II, the Soviet Union has time and again made positive proposals for disarmament, the banning of atomic weapons and the ending of nuclear weapons tests. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have, on their own initiative, reduced their armed forces. Not long ago, the Soviet Union proposed general and complete disarmament at the U.N. General Assembly. It later adopted a law at the Supreme Soviet session, again slashing its armed forces unilaterally by 1.2 million men. These facts convincingly demonstrate the sincerity of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for peace and their confidence in their own strength.

Although U.S. imperialism dare not oppose disarmament in so many words, it has always in fact sabotaged universal disarmament. Whenever certain U.S. proposals were accepted by the Soviet Union, the United States always concocted new pretexts for a retreat from its original position, creating all kinds of difficulties and preventing by every means the reaching of agreement on the disarmament question. U.S. actions prove that it will not abandon its policy of the arms race. Therefore, the struggle for universal disarmament is a long-term and complicated struggle between us and imperialism.

The Chinese Government and the Chinese people have always stood for universal disarmament, and actively supported the proposals concerning disarmament made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Since

1951, the Chinese Government has on its own initiative again and again reduced its armed forces. The present Chinese armed forces are less than half their original size. We shall continue to work tirelessly for universal disarmament together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We hope that the countries concerned will reach agreement on this question of universal disarmament. The Chinese Government has never hesitated to commit itself to all international obligations with which it agrees. But U.S. imperialism, hostile to the Chinese people, has always adopted a discriminatory attitude against our country in international relations. Therefore, the Chinese Government has to declare to the world that any international disarmament agreement and all other international agreements which are arrived at without the formal participation of the Chinese People's Republic and the signature of its delegate cannot, of course, have any binding force on China.

THE German question has a particularly important place among outstanding international issues. Its solution has a bearing not only on the security of Europe but also on the peace of the world. The permanent division of Germany and the speeded-up revival of West German militarism are an important component part of the U.S. imperialist policy of war and aggression. The recent frenzied war cries of Adenauer and the rampant anti-semitic activities started by the West German fascist forces are the outcome of U.S. instigation and support. The Governments of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic have time and again put forward reasonable proposals for settlement of the German question. But all these proposals have been rejected by the United States and West Germany. In its efforts to come to agreement with the Western powers on the conclusion of a German peace treaty and on ending the occupation regime in West Berlin, the Soviet Union has made many concessions, whereas the Western powers have to date made no appropriate response. The Chinese Government and people will steadfastly support the basic stand taken by the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic on the solution of the German question, and the struggle of the German people for the reunification of their motherland on the basis of peace and democracy.

While intensifying its efforts to re-arm West Germany, U.S. imperialism is reviving Japanese militarism in the East, and has signed a Japan-U.S. treaty of military alliance with the Kishi government, its close follower. The Chinese Government has issued a statement strongly condemning this act of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries which threatens the peace and security of Asia. The Soviet Government, too, has sent a memorandum to the Japanese Government, pointing out that the treaty seriously endangers the interests of the Soviet Union, China and many other countries in the Asian and Pacific regions. The people of all lands, including the Japanese people, are unanimous in their firm opposition to this further step of military collusion between the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

The Chinese Government and people hold that West Germany and Japan, which are supported energetically by U.S. imperialism, have become two sources of serious war danger. All peace-loving peoples and countries of the world must maintain a high state of vigilance against

this, and exert every effort to prevent the militarism of these two countries from violating world peace.

In other parts of Asia, U.S. imperialism also continues to create international tension. The Chinese People's Volunteers withdrew from Korea on their own initiative long ago, but U.S. forces are still hanging on in south Korea and are trying hard to obstruct Korea's peaceful reunification. The United States, supporting the reactionary forces in Laos, undermined the Geneva agreements and the Vientiane agreements and provoked civil war in Laos. At the Sino-American ambassadorial talks, China has persistently advocated the principle of settling disputes between China and the United States by means of peaceful negotiation and without resort to force or threat of force. But the United States has all along refused to reach agreement with China in accordance with this principle and up till now is occupying our territory of Taiwan. The U.S. navy and air force have been constantly making military provocations against our country despite our repeated warnings. Therefore, the Chinese people and all the people of the world must unite still more closely and resolutely smash U.S. schemes for new wars and aggression in Asia.

The foreign policy of our socialist countries has always firmly adhered to the principle of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. We socialist countries will never encroach upon others, but neither will we tolerate encroachment by others. Lenin said that to achieve peaceful coexistence, no obstacle would come from the Soviet side. Obstacles could come only from imperialism, from the side of American (as well as any other) capitalists. We will continue to adhere to Lenin's principle of peaceful coexistence. Our efforts to carry out this principle have won the support of increasing numbers of people. But if the imperialist reactionaries mistake this for a sign of weakness and dare to impose war on us, then they will only be inviting their own destruction.

THE Chinese people have always sympathized with and supported the national and democratic movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America and striven for long-term, friendly relations with the nationalist countries in Asia and Africa on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence jointly initiated by our country with India and Burma. To realize their ulterior aims, the imperialists have tried by every means to undermine our country's unity with these countries. One of their chief tricks to undermine this unity is to use the border issue and the overseas Chinese issue, which are legacies of history, to sow discord and cook up anti-Chinese plots in a vain attempt to isolate China. The reactionary forces in certain Asian countries also make use of these issues to try to undermine the friendship between the people of their countries and the Chinese people. They attempt to use the anti-Chinese campaign to divert the attention of the people of their countries from domestic issues and to create pretexts for suppressing the democratic, progressive forces in their own countries. In our relations with certain Asian nationalist countries, there once appeared small patches of dark cloud, but the sun cannot be overshadowed for long and friendship between our people and the people of these countries will certainly be maintained and developed.

Recently the Indonesian Government and our Government have exchanged the instruments of ratification of the treaty concerning the question of dual nationality, set up a joint committee to implement the treaty and started talks on questions relating to the return of overseas Chinese to their homeland. A certain period of time is needed for an overall settlement of the overseas Chinese question and there may still be some twists and turns. But, if both sides treasure their friendship, persist in peaceful consultations and seriously carry out the agreements already reached, the overseas Chinese question can be solved justly and reasonably.

China and Burma have always had friendly relations. Recently, the Prime Minister of Burma Ne Win visited our country and signed with the Chinese Premier the Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and an agreement between the two Governments on the boundary question. This not only signifies that friendly relations of the two countries have entered a new stage, but also sets a new example for friendship and solidarity among the Afro-Asian countries. The Sino-Burmese border question is a complicated one left over by history. The imperialist reactionaries used this question to sow dissension and cause division. But both Chinese and Burmese Governments sincerely desire peace and friendship, so the two parties were able to reach agreement in principle speedily and pave the way for an overall, thorough settlement of this question. The Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression offers striking proof that the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence have certainly not "outlived themselves" or "become defunct" as certain **reactionary** elements and instigators of war allege, but, on the contrary, are showing their great vitality with increasing clarity. These facts thoroughly give the lie to the slanders of the imperialists and all reactionaries about China's "aggression." They amply prove that China's sincerity in abiding by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence can stand the test of time and history. Those who attempt to isolate China have failed to do so. On the contrary, they have isolated themselves.

STRENGTHENING the unity of the countries of the socialist camp is a matter of the utmost importance. Our unity is built on the ideological basis of Marxism-Leninism, on the basis of proletarian internationalism. The Moscow meetings of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the socialist countries held in 1957 ushered in a new historic period in our unity. The Declaration adopted at this meeting is the charter of solidarity of our socialist camp. The imperialists, the modern revisionists and the reactionaries in all countries are always dreaming that changes in their favour will occur within our countries and splits will occur in the unity between our countries. The greater the difficulties they come up against, the more they hope to save themselves from their doom by sabotage within our countries and by undermining the unity between our countries. However, in face of our great unity, their futile calculations can never be realized. The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people have always taken the safeguarding of the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union as their sacred international duty. They have always regarded an attack against any socialist country by the imperialists and all reaction-

aries as an attack against China. They have always considered that the modern revisionists of Yugoslavia are renegades to the communist movement, that revisionism is the main danger in the present communist movement and that it is necessary to wage a resolute struggle against revisionism. This stand of ours is firm and unshakable. Working for the cause of peace and socialism, we socialist countries will certainly extend further support and help

to each other. As long as the socialist camp is united, the unity of the peoples of the world has a firm nucleus and the victory of our cause has a reliable guarantee.

The present situation is extremely favourable to us. Let us hold aloft the banner of peace, the banner of socialism and communism and march victoriously towards our great goal!

人民日報
RENMIN RIBAO

The Decisive Force in the Preservation Of Peace

Following is the text of the "Renmin Ribao" editorial of February 6, 1960.—Ed.

THE Political Consultative Committee of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty held its high-level conference in Moscow on February 4. In addition to the delegates of member states, the representatives of China, the Korean Democratic People's Republic and People's Republic of Mongolia attended the conference in the capacity of observers. Views were exchanged at the conference on some of the most important questions of the current international situation and a Declaration of Member States of the Warsaw Treaty was issued in which they solemnly declared their determination to uphold the cause of peace and further relax the international situation—which is their consistent stand; reiterated their positive views on various major questions relating to world peace; and put forward a set of peace proposals. This Declaration is a fresh contribution to the cause of world peace made by the socialist countries in solidarity and unity. It will undoubtedly be warmly welcomed by the peace-loving peoples and countries throughout the world.

This high-level conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty was convened under circumstances where, owing to the fact that the forces of the socialist camp, national revolution and peace and democracy have further prevailed over the forces of imperialism and war and that the people of the whole world have waged an unswerving struggle for peace, the U.S. imperialist "position of strength" and "brink of war" policies have suffered serious setbacks, there have appeared some signs of relaxation in the international tension created by U.S. imperialism and the international situation as a whole continues to head in a direction favourable to peace. Over the past year, countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union have made great and indefatigable efforts for the relaxation of international tension. Comrade Khrushchov's visit to the United States, the Soviet proposal for general and complete disarmament and the recent peaceful measure adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.—the further reduction of its armed forces by 1,200,000 men—

have exerted a tremendous influence upon the world. Under these circumstances, the East-West summit conference is to be convened in the near future. These are gratifying developments. The development of the international situation has fully borne out the correctness of the Declaration of the Moscow meetings of Communist and Workers' Parties held in November 1957. The Moscow meetings held two years ago were an historic turning-point in the international situation. Today, people the world over are fighting with great confidence to consolidate the victory of the cause of peace and further ease the international situation. As is pointed out by the Declaration of the Member States of the Warsaw Treaty, the socialist countries' "unflagging efforts toward the termination of the arms race, the elimination of dangerous seats of international conflicts, and liquidation of the 'cold war' are meeting with an ever broader support of the peoples of the world and are yielding positive result. They are unanimous in believing that in our time the states do not and cannot have a greater and nobler task than that of contributing to the establishment of stable peace on earth."

THE high-level conference of member states of the Warsaw Treaty holds that the question of disarmament is one of primary importance in current international life. The Warsaw Treaty Organization established in 1955 is an organization for the defence of peace. The Soviet Union and the other European socialist countries signed the Warsaw Treaty in self-defence, after their various peaceful proposals for the establishment of European collective security had been repeatedly rejected by the aggressive NATO bloc. Even after the conclusion of this treaty, the Soviet Union and other member states put forward the positive proposal that the present military blocs in Europe be disbanded and replaced with a collective security system. Later on, they also proposed that the Warsaw Treaty countries and the NATO bloc sign a pact of mutual non-aggression. The member states of the Warsaw Treaty, together with other socialist countries, have stood consistently for the reduction of the armed forces of all countries, for an end to the arms race and

nuclear weapon tests, and for the establishment of atom-free zones in Europe and other regions. They have also repeatedly proposed an East-West summit conference to discuss the disarmament question, the German question and other questions of vital interest to world peace. The Soviet Union and other member states of the Warsaw Treaty have taken successive practical steps to promote a solution of these questions. Since the conclusion of the Warsaw Treaty, its member states have already reduced their armed forces by more than 2,590,000 men. When to this is added the figure of 1,200,000, the number of men which the Soviet Union recently announced it will cut from its armed forces, the total will be more than 3,790,000 men. Since 1951 the Chinese Government, on its own initiative, has also repeatedly taken steps to reduce its armed forces. Their present number is already less than half what it was before. These facts are strong evidence that although the strength of the socialist camp has already surpassed that of the imperialist camp and although superiority is on our side, the socialist countries will threaten no one. The socialist countries cherish a sincere desire for peace and, at the same time, have full confidence in their own strength. Therefore, they never need to "deter" anybody but bend all their energies to safeguarding world peace. But should imperialism regard these consistent efforts of the socialist countries for peace as a sign of weakness and dare to force war on them, it is certain that imperialism itself will be destroyed.

IN addition to the question of disarmament, the high-level conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states also devoted very great attention to the questions of Germany and West Berlin. The Declaration of Member States of the Warsaw Treaty points out: "The states, represented in the Warsaw Treaty Organization, have experienced more than once what German aggression brings to the peoples. It is the common concern of all these states that German militarism should never again imperil the security of Germany's neighbours and world peace, and this makes them determined to come out for the signing of a peace treaty with Germany." The Declaration solemnly states: "If the efforts directed towards the conclusion of a peace treaty with both German states do not enlist support and a solution of this problem encounters subterfuges, the states represented at the conference will have no alternative but to conclude jointly with other states that are willing to do so a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic and also to settle the issue of West Berlin on this basis." Quite obviously, it is entirely necessary for the socialist countries to take this firm stand in order to eliminate the vestiges of the Second World War and promote the peaceful development of Germany, thereby safeguarding the security of Europe and the world. This is a trenchant warning to the Western countries headed by the United States which seek to perpetuate the division of Germany, revive West German militarism and maintain the military occupation of West Berlin.

While the socialist countries make unremitting efforts for world peace, one cannot but note that the United States and other imperialist countries continue to step up armament expansion and war preparations, cling to a policy of war and aggression and persist in their hostility

and threats against the socialist camp and other peace-loving countries. The United States and the NATO bloc have worked out a programme for large-scale arms expansion. They are actively developing nuclear and rocket weapons and expanding guided missile bases in many countries. In Europe, the United States is accelerating the armament of West Germany and increasing its support for the West German militarist forces. With U.S. encouragement, Adenauer has publicly clamoured for "the recovery of lost territory" and "liberating" the German Democratic Republic. The West German fascist forces have brazenly launched anti-semitic activities and are whipping up revanchist sentiment. In Asia, the United States has signed a new treaty of military alliance with Japan. It is prepared to arm Japan with nuclear weapons, and is reinvigorating Japanese militarist forces and turning Japan into a U.S. base for nuclear war in Asia. As the Declaration of Member States of the Warsaw Treaty points out, "the continuation of the arms race by the members of NATO, and also SEATO, CENTO and their allies, can in no way be justified by considerations of defence. It shows that the opponents of peaceful coexistence have not laid down their arms." These facts bear out before the peoples of the world the truth that opposition to the imperialist arms race and war preparations and the fight for lasting peace are long and arduous struggles. Peace-loving peoples of all lands must never for a moment slacken their vigilance against the aggressive imperialist forces led by the United States.

Although the U.S. Government has of late indicated that it is prepared to accept, in part, measures towards relaxing international tension, the basic aim of U.S. foreign policy remains completely unchanged, to wit, it is still trying to destroy socialism and dominate the world. The United States is seeking to hoodwink the world by gestures of peace, and this is only because the alignment of forces in the world is extremely unfavourable to it and therefore it must fall back on shifting tactics. This is due to the fact that the ruling circles in the United States feel that it is impossible to realize their imperialist ambitions by some of the means employed in the past, which were too crude and ill-concealed and which placed them in a still more isolated and awkward position. The United States is now trying by what it calls "strategy to win victory by peace" to subvert, corrupt, split and disintegrate the socialist camp; it is dreaming of a so-called "peaceful evolution" within the socialist countries and seeking to paralyse the struggle of the peoples of the various countries for peace and progress. This is a still more sinister and diabolical line of action. Countless facts show that the imperialist character of the United States has not changed, nor will it change. It remains the arch enemy of the cause of world peace and the progress of mankind.

THE holding of the high-level conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states and its achievements highlight the solidarity and might of the countries of the socialist camp. This is a decisive factor in the struggle for easing the international situation and a decisive force in safeguarding world peace. The unity of the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is based on adherence to Marxist-Leninist ideology and on proletarian interna-

tionalism. The Declaration of the Moscow meetings of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the socialist countries in 1957 is the charter of the unity of this great socialist community. The Moscow Declaration has greatly enhanced the consolidation and development of the solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. The imperialists, the modern revisionists of Yugoslavia and reactionaries in the various countries are trying by every means possible to undermine the solidarity and strength of the socialist camp. This is sheer fantasy. The people of the socialist countries and the peace-loving people throughout the world know that it is of extreme importance to the cause of lasting world peace and human progress to continuously strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and, with this as the core, strengthen its unity with the workers' movements in the various countries and the national independence movements the world over and with all the peace-loving countries and people. In his speech at the meeting Comrade Kang Sheng, the Chinese representative who attended the high-level conference

of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states as an observer, reiterated the unswerving stand taken by China. He said: "The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people have always taken the safeguarding of the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union as their sacred international duty. They have always regarded an attack against any socialist country by the imperialists and all reactionaries as an attack against China. They have always considered that the modern revisionists of Yugoslavia are renegades to the communist movement, that revisionism is the main danger in the present communist movement and that it is necessary to wage a resolute struggle against revisionism." The excellent situation in which the East wind is waxing steadily and the West wind waning with each passing day is extremely favourable for striving for peace and socialism. Let us hold aloft the banner of peace, the banner of socialism and communism and go forward victoriously in the struggle for world peace and human progress.

Summary of the Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Member States

THE Declaration says the member states of the Warsaw Treaty note with satisfaction that a definite change for the better has become noticeable in the international situation since the last conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in May 1958.

For the first time after many years of the "cold war," normal peace-time relations are beginning to be established between the states belonging to the antagonistic alignments, tension has been markedly reduced, and prospects are opening up for a strengthening of mutual confidence. The world has now entered a period of negotiations concerning a settlement of the principal international issues in dispute with the object of establishing a lasting peace, and the "cold war" supporters are sustaining a defeat.

The important changes that have taken place in recent years in the correlation of forces in the world arena underlie this improvement in the international situation.

These were years of rapid expansion of the economic power of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the other socialist countries, and their further rallying within the framework of a single socialist camp. These were years marked by the greatest achievements of the Soviet Union in science and technology.

The past years were also marked by a new upsurge in the activity of all countries of the socialist camp aimed at consolidating peace and also by further enhancement of the international role of the peace-loving countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which have liberated themselves from colonial and semi-colonial dependence.

As a result, the correlation of forces in the world is changing more and more in favour of those who are coming out for the discontinuance of the nuclear rocket and other arms race, for the liquidation of the "cold war," and for peaceful coexistence between all states. Any attempt by any aggressive state to use arms to solve international disputes, to take the road of war, would lead to the immediate and complete routing of the violator of the peace.

The opinion is increasingly taking root in the minds of the peoples, in the minds of many political leaders and statesmen, including those in the West, that, given the present level of weapons of mass annihilation and means for their immediate delivery to any point on earth, war in general can no longer be a means of solving international disputes, that the only feasible way is to build relations between states on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

The Declaration says that the participants in the conference note with profound satisfaction the increasing importance of such a form of contact between states as meetings and discussions between the leading statesmen of various countries of the East and the West. These contacts, the development of which the member states of the Warsaw Treaty have always advocated, are, as experience shows, of great positive importance.

THE historic visit to the United States of N. S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, and his talks with U.S. President Eisenhower have played an outstanding role in this respect. As a result of this visit the "cold war" ice was broken in the relations be-

tween the two mightiest powers in the world—the U.S.S.R. and the United States—and a new stage was opened in the development of international relations as a whole. An important contribution to the improvement in the international climate was also made, as is known, by the discussions between the leaders of the Soviet and British Governments that were held at the time of the visit to Moscow by Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

The participants in the conference express the hope that N.S. Khrushchov's forthcoming visit to France and the trip to the U.S.S.R. of Gronchi, the President of the Italian Republic, will lead to a further strengthening of the mutual relations between states, above all between the states of Europe, and will promote consolidation of world peace. It is the common and wholehearted desire of the participants in the conference that President Eisenhower's visit to the Soviet Union next summer should lead to a further development of the relations between the U.S.S.R. and the United States towards friendship and co-operation which would be an important guarantee of the inviolability of peace throughout the world.

The Declaration says that exchanges of visits between statesmen, which have increased in recent years, have become a stable factor making for rapprochement between the states of the socialist camp and the peace-loving independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. All participants in the conference express their determination to continue strengthening and developing friendship with the peace-loving states of Asia, Africa and Latin America on the basis of equality and mutual respect and in the interests of peace.

THE Declaration points out that the improvement in the international situation is already bearing fruit in many spheres of international relations. At the same time, the meeting's participants note that the consolidation of peace is still being stubbornly resisted by influential forces in the Western countries.

The NATO countries not only continue to maintain inflated armies, but actually increase their numerical strength, paying particular attention to the West German Bundeswehr which is commanded by former Nazi generals and officers. The Bundeswehr has been equipped with rocket weapons. The German Federal Republic has been enabled to start the manufacture of these weapons. More measures are being taken to equip the Bundeswehr with nuclear weapons. It is a fact that the session of the NATO council, held in December 1959, discussed plans for the further growth of the armed forces of the states belonging to that military bloc.

Parallel with the strengthening of West German militarism, there has been a marked revival of the militarist forces in Japan, and the further involvement of that country in military preparations, as witnessed by the signing recently of a new military treaty between Japan and the United States.

The Declaration stresses that the continuation of the arms race by the members of NATO, and also SEATO, CENTO and their allies, can in no way be justified by considerations of defence. It shows that the opponents of peaceful coexistence have not laid down their arms.

This is also borne out by the systematic propaganda of mistrust and hatred between states with differing social systems which is still being conducted by influential political and military leaders in the West and by a section of the press. The opponents of the consolidation of peace do not desire talks on the adjustment of international disputes, and seek to prevent agreement even where possibilities for it have become apparent.

But the balance of forces in the world ensures the superiority of the peace-loving states—the forces of peace are greatly superior to the forces of war. All this provides favourable conditions for the attainment of the goals for which the Warsaw Treaty states have been fighting all along: relaxation of international tension, and development of friendly co-operation between all countries.

THE Declaration points out that the problem of disarmament is the main problem of international life in our time. The question of whether it will be possible fully to preclude the possibility of a new war depends on its solution.

The proposal for disarmament, submitted by the Soviet Union in the United Nations, conforms to the most vital interests of mankind. This proposal reflects the common position of the Warsaw Treaty countries, of all the socialist states. All the countries belonging to the Warsaw Treaty Organization declare their desire to become parties to the future agreement on general and complete disarmament.

The states represented at the conference regard the Soviet Union's decision on another big reduction of its armed forces, taken in concord with the other countries of the socialist camp, as a common contribution by the Warsaw Treaty Organization to the cause of disarmament and as an initiative facilitating agreement between states of the East and the West on general and complete disarmament. The states, united in the Warsaw Treaty Organization, consistently and undeviatingly carry through a policy aimed at ending the arms race. Since its inception the Warsaw Treaty Organization has cut the total strength of the armed forces of its member states by 2,596,500 men, and the present unilateral reduction of the strength of the Soviet army will bring this figure up to 3,796,500 men. Unfortunately, NATO measures to date are directed towards stepping up war preparations and accumulating armed forces and armaments.

The states represented at the conference call upon the member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to respond to the unilateral reduction of the armed forces of the U.S.S.R. by a reduction of their armed forces, to follow the example set by the Soviet Union.

The participants in the conference hold that the Soviet Union's disarmament proposals should be thoroughly examined by the ten-nation committee which is to begin its proceedings on March 15 this year. In this context they agreed that the Governments of the U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Bulgaria, that is, the member states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization that belong to the committee of ten, will instruct their representatives at that committee to facilitate in every way the fruitful activity of the committee and press for the early drafting of a treaty on general and complete disarmament.

The conference participants express the hope that the Western powers will also make their contribution to the early solution of the disarmament problem.

The Declaration holds that an effective system of international control over general and complete disarmament is necessary for the successful implementation of such disarmament. Control, divorced from practical steps in the field of disarmament, could be used in the present situation for purposes diametrically opposed to disarmament: to search for a breach in the defence systems of other countries, to collect information facilitating the drawing up of plans for an attack on one country or another.

The Declaration says if disarmament is general and complete, control will also be all-embracing and complete.

The peoples, the Declaration continues, do not want just a truce on nuclear tests, they expect such tests to be discontinued once and for all.

The Soviet Government's decision not to resume nuclear tests in the future if the Western powers do not resume tests, provides favourable conditions for the drawing up of a treaty on the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests. The states represented at this conference express the hope that all parties to the Geneva talks will exert maximum efforts to secure in the near future the cessation of all kinds of nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, on the surface, underground and underwater.

THE member states of the Warsaw Treaty, the Declaration says, had a thorough exchange of opinion on the German question. They are determined to come out for the signing of a peace treaty with Germany.

The Declaration says that at a time when the German Democratic Republic expresses its complete readiness to enter into negotiations and conclude a peace treaty at any moment, the other German state — the German Federal Republic — opposes the conclusion of such a treaty.

The reason why the Government of the German Federal Republic opposes the conclusion of such a treaty is above all because the peace treaty is called upon to consolidate the situation that has arisen as a result of the war, including the German state frontiers and the Government of the German Federal Republic is against this. It hopes that an opportune moment may arise for altering the frontiers established in Europe as a result of the rout of Nazi Germany.

The Warsaw Treaty states declare with the utmost resolution that these calculations of the West German Government are doomed to failure. The German Democratic Republic, like an impregnable bastion of peace, bars to German militarists the road to new aggressive gambles. The Warsaw Treaty states declare that they support the measures taken by the Government of the German Democratic Republic to safeguard peace against the revanchist policy of the Adenauer government. The joint might of the socialist camp is a firm guarantee against encroachment on the independence of the German Democratic Republic, or a new seizure of Poland's western lands, or a violation of the integrity of the Czechoslovak frontiers.

The Declaration points out that the Government of the German Federal Republic turns down the proposal for

a peace treaty because it does not want to allow the question of West Berlin to be settled on the basis of its conversion into a free city. It goes so far as to demand that West Berlin, which lies within the territory of the German Democratic Republic, be incorporated into West Germany, and since this cannot be done, it prefers to preserve there the occupation regime which enables it to use West Berlin as a seat of unrest and military danger.

The Government of the German Federal Republic does not want the question of German unity to be settled peacefully by way of talks between the two German states and the conclusion of a peace treaty.

The Declaration condemns the brazen connivance of the West German Government at the Nazi-style anti-semitic outrages set going by the fascist elements in West Germany which some officials, in the best Nazi tradition, have tried to blame on the communists.

The Declaration says that all these threats can only lessen the confidence of the peoples of various countries in the German Federal Republic. Under these circumstances, an even more active struggle for the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany becomes a necessity.

The Declaration goes on to say that the Warsaw Treaty states hope for a peaceful settlement with Germany, together with the other allied and associated powers which took part in the war against Germany. Under present conditions, a peace treaty with Germany can only be signed by both German states. If the efforts directed towards the conclusion of a peace treaty with both German states do not enlist support and a solution of this problem encounters subterfuges, the states represented at the conference will have no alternative but to conclude jointly with other states that are willing to do so a peace treaty with the German Democratic Republic and also to settle the issue of West Berlin on this basis.

THE Declaration also says that the states represented at the present conference reaffirm their inflexible striving for the improvement of relations between countries of the East and West, the strengthening of confidence between them, and the development of all forms of international co-operation. They stand for the unhampered development of international trade, for the strengthening of contacts between statesmen, public leaders and organizations, for exchanges of achievements in the fields of culture, science and technology, which enrich the peoples of all countries.

Cessation of propaganda for war, seditious calls and threats of the use of force would be of great importance for improving the international climate and eliminating suspicion in international relations.

The conference participants deem it necessary to declare that the proposal for the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the two groups of states — the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic Treaty Organizations — still stands and that the Warsaw Treaty member states are ready at any time to sign a non-aggression pact with the NATO states. Conclusion of bilateral non-aggression pacts between states belonging to different military alignments and the establishment in Europe of zones free of atomic and nuclear weapons could also play a not in-

considerable part in the improvement of the international situation.

THE Declaration says in conclusion that the conference participants welcome with great satisfaction the agreement between the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France to hold a summit meeting in Paris in May this year. They consider that the forthcoming meeting of the heads of government should discuss such major issues as the problem of general and complete disarmament; the question of a German peace treaty, including the establishment of a free city of West Berlin; the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons tests; and East-West relations — issues that are already ripe for discussion. Proceeding from the conviction that any international problem, however complex it may seem, can be settled provided that the interests of all sides are reasonably taken

into consideration and concerted efforts are made to strive for peace, the conference participants express the hope that the heads of government will find a correct path to the smooth solution of the aforesaid questions in the interest of strengthening universal peace, and that the forthcoming summit meeting will be a turning point in East-West relations.

Now, on the eve of crucial talks between statesmen of the East and the West at the summit, it is especially important, in the opinion of the Warsaw Treaty countries, that all states should do everything within their power to create a situation facilitating the success of the coming talks. The states represented at the present conference declare that they will act precisely in this direction, and urge all other countries to promote the success of East-West talks and to forbear from any steps capable of complicating these negotiations.

African Peoples Met

A Conference for Independence and Unity

Following is the text of an editorial in "Renmin Ribao" (February 2, 1960) dealing with the significance of the Second All-African Peoples' Conference just ended in Tunis. — Ed.

THE Second All-African Peoples' Conference which opened on January 25 in the Tunisian capital completed its work successfully on January 31. Over 140 delegates representing fifty political parties and mass organizations in thirty African countries gathered together and over seven days exchanged views on the great cause of independence and unity of the African people. In conclusion, the Conference passed a resolution on the general policy for African independence, a resolution on economic development in Africa and a resolution on African unity. It also adopted a resolution on Algeria and resolutions on Nyasaland and Rhodesia, Congo, Kamerun, South Africa, Portuguese Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika, the "French Community" and the Ivory Coast and Zanzibar. The Conference also carried a resolution on African trade union organizations. These are indications of the great successes achieved by the Second All-African Peoples' Conference which sounded a clarion call for further onslaughts against the colonial system by the African people in 1960.

Drastic changes have taken place in the situation in Africa in the past few years and especially since the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference in Cairo and the All-African Peoples' Conference in Accra. A little over a year ago, the national independence struggle of the peoples in the colonies was but a small stream in the broad expanse of Black Africa south of the Equator; today it has grown into a surging, onswinging tide. On January

1 this year the French colonialists were forced to recognize the independent status of Kamerun. Moreover, French Togoland, Italian Somaliland and Nigeria, the biggest British colony in Africa, will successively declare their independence in April, July and October. According to the latest news, the Congolese people, after effectively boycotting the fake elections sponsored by the Belgian colonialists and rejecting the chicanery of so-called "independence by stages," have forced the Belgian colonialists to make concessions and agree to the Congo declaring its independence on June 30. The peoples of Nyasaland, Uganda, Kenya and other African colonies, at the beginning of this new year, are stepping up their struggles for national independence and freedom.

The Second All-African Peoples' Conference made a correct appraisal of the favourable situation now pre-



Getting Too Hot for Them!

Cartoon by Cheng Wen-chung

Cuban People's Struggle Supported

Vice-Premier Chen Yi severely condemned the U.S. imperialist scheme for direct armed intervention against the Cuban revolution and reiterated the support of the Chinese people for the Cuban people's struggle against foreign intervention and in defence of their national independence. He also expressed joy over the recent victories scored by the national independence movements in Africa and the national and democratic movements in Latin America and said that "the recent convocation of the Second All-African Peoples' Conference and its resolutions show that the struggle waged by the African peoples to win national independence is entering a higher stage of development."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi declared: "The victory of the Cuban national revolution and the vast achievements of the Cuban people in safeguarding independence and carrying out democratic reforms

are exerting an increasing influence on the struggle of the other Latin American peoples in opposing foreign domination and winning democracy. It is for this very reason that the United States has not for a moment slackened its efforts to intervene against the Cuban revolution, and is currently intensifying its intrigues for direct armed intervention. The Chinese people will, together with other peoples of the world, continue to give their firm support to the Cuban people in their heroic struggle to oppose foreign intervention and defend national independence; they are confident that the just cause of the Cuban people will achieve still greater victories."

The Chinese Vice-Premier expressed these views in a speech on February 4 at a Peking reception given by the Ceylonese Ambassador W. Gopallawa to honour Ceylon's National Day.

vailing in the continent. A conference resolution points out that "the movement for Africa's independence, freedom and unity is irresistible"; it calls upon the peoples of the African countries to intensify their struggle for independence. The resolution urges all African peoples to take immediate and unconditional action for total evacuation of all foreign forces of aggression and oppression stationed in Africa; it asserts the absolute necessity of co-ordinating and uniting all the forces of the African people so that they can the more effectively resist imperialist coalitions and rapidly liberate all the dependent peoples from foreign oppression. There can be no doubt that the millions in the African colonies, inspired by the militant call of the Tunis Conference, will forge ahead courageously towards independence.

THE far-sighted African statesmen are aware of the need to distinguish true independence from fake independence in the present course of development of the African national independence movement and to lay bare the various machinations of the new colonialism now being resorted to by the imperialists in Africa. In his speech at the Conference, A. Diallo, member of the Guinean delegation, described neo-colonialism as a danger to Africa. The imperialists have found themselves powerless to halt the course of history and the determination of the African peoples to become independent and are striving to make the African peoples deviate from their struggle. They were prepared to grant a nominal "independence." The resolution "On the General Policy for African Independence" adopted by the Second All-African Peoples' Conference earnestly calls on all the African peoples to heighten their vigilance. It is quite clear that the British colonialists are perpetrating a hoax with their "constitutional reforms" in the East African countries and that the French colonialists are continuing to use humbug about their "Community" as a means of maintaining their colonial rule in West and Equatorial

Africa. Even though the French colonialists have been compelled to agree to Kamerun's independence, this by no means signifies that they are willing to relinquish colonial rule over that country. The Paris newspaper *Le Figaro* declared explicitly: "For the time being, it is still necessary for French troops to stay in Kamerun." This is a blunt exposure of the tactics used by the French colonialists—with a smile on their face and a dagger in their heart. The resolution on Kamerun passed by the All-African Peoples' Conference holds with full justification that the independence now enjoyed by Kamerun is "the fruit of the struggle of the Kamerun people." It demands the immediate withdrawal of French troops and the restoration of and respect for democratic freedoms. There is no doubt that this resolution will further inspire the Kamerun people to carry on their struggle to win complete independence for their motherland.

THE Algerian question was a major subject of discussion at the Conference. This shows the African peoples' profound sympathy and concern for Algeria's national revolutionary struggle. The anti-French armed struggle being waged with such persistence by the Algerian people is of the utmost significance to the entire African national independence movement. Now more and more peoples of the various African countries are taking the path blazed by the Algerian people. As the Guinean delegate Touré Ismael pointed out, "The national revolution of Algeria is a living symbol of the struggle of the African people. In the eyes of the world, the Algerian war of resistance against a force of 600,000 men armed to the teeth, has been defeating French imperialism."

The way the current situation is developing is more favourable than ever before to the Algerian people and unfavourable to the French colonialists. The resolution on Algeria adopted by the Second All-African Peoples' Conference "denounces the French Government's policy of delay and manoeuvres aimed at prolonging the war of

aggression against the Algerian people." The Tunis Conference recommends all independent African countries to recognize the Algerian Government and calls for the organization of African volunteer corps to support the Algerian people's struggle. This is powerful support for the Algerian people. The Algerian trade union delegate Machou was correct when he declared from the rostrum of the Conference: "Colonialism is doomed and we are approaching our objectives."

From personal experience, the African people are becoming increasingly aware of the serious threat posed to their national independence movement by the neo-colonialism of the United States. In his speech at the Conference, Felix Moumie, President of the Union of the People of Kamerun, scathingly exposed the false "anti-colonialist" professions of U.S. imperialism. He said: "Despite their official declarations, the Americans are the leaders of neo-colonialism. Camouflaging their economic greed and their bellicosity under the cloak of anti-communism, the Americans are actively supporting the French imperialists in their merciless war against the national movement in Kamerun." The American neo-colonialists similarly expose their true colours on the Algerian issue. On the one hand, the United States is trying its best to replace France by edging French influence out of Algeria. On the other hand, it is actively extending military, financial and political support to the French colonialists in their bloody massacres of the Algerian people. The message adopted by the All-African Peoples' Conference to U.S. President Eisenhower and the U.S. Congress emphatically points out that American weapons are being used by French

troops to slaughter the Algerian people and that the United States is supporting the war of French aggression in Algeria by giving France military, economic as well as diplomatic support. The message demands that the United States abandon this harmful policy, pointing out that "the support accorded by the United States to France in its colonial policy has done serious damage to the African people." This is a fresh exposure by the African people of the neo-colonialist crimes of the U.S. ruling clique.

The Second All-African Peoples' Conference fully demonstrated the growing unity of the African peoples in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence. The resolutions adopted by the Conference show that the truth that "unity is strength" also serves as a beacon light to the African peoples now struggling for independence and freedom.

The just struggle of the African people against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence has won the warm sympathy and support of all progressive mankind. In his message of greetings to the Conference, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai once again expressed the sentiments of the 600 million Chinese people to the African people. He said: "The Chinese people stand resolutely on the side of the African peoples and will energetically support their struggle for national independence till complete victory is won." The Chinese people are confident that despite the difficulties which the African people may meet in their advance, now that human history has entered the 1960s, the day is fast approaching when the African national independence movement will gain complete victory.

Propelling the Big Leap

The Technical Revolution Rolls On

by CHU CHI-LIN

THE mass movement centring on technical innovations and the technical revolution is propelling China's economy forward at a big leap pace. It is a movement involving millions of workers and staff members, pervading all branches of the national economy and surging forward with tremendous force. Incomplete figures for 1959 show that more than 37 million proposals for technical improvements were presented and carried out in that year of the continued big leap—exceeding the total for all previous post-liberation years. The massive scale of the movement is also illustrated by the fact that 510,000 outstanding collectives and 6.3 million outstanding individuals came forward in 1959, 300,000 and 3.8 million more respectively than the previous year. This massive campaign effected a tremendous growth in productive efficiency, enabling many enterprises to fulfil their production and construction plans well ahead of schedule.

Background

Mass initiative to improve production is not new. It is the inevitable consequence of liberation which brought

fundamental changes in the workers' political and economic life. With liberation, the most oppressed became the leading force of the country. They emerged from the abysmal poverty that was their lot in the old society and their material life steadily improved. Once masters of their own fate, the workers soon realized they could build a paradise on earth through their own labour. Led and inspired by the Communist Party, they began to work with a will as never before. Their creative energy burst forth like flood waters breaching a dyke. Worker-inventors came forward in increasing numbers. There were such nationally famous names as: Chao Kuo-yu, a lathe turner in Shenyang who increased the efficiency of processing cone pulleys nearly three and a half times by improving tools, and touched off a campaign for new production records in Northeast China as early as 1949; Chang Ming-shan, an ordinary worker in Anshan who invented the "reverse repeater" that mechanized the bar mill; Wang Chung-lun, a machinist also from Anshan who, with the help of his "universal fixture," completed the quota for more than four years in the single year 1953. Many other

illustrious names could be cited. Their fine example was emulated by workers throughout the country. As the workers gradually became conscious of their own power, they threw themselves into creative labour with increasing zest.

By May 1958, after a decisive victory of the socialist revolution had been won on the economic, political and ideological fronts, the Chinese Communist Party at the Second Session of its Eighth National Congress formally advanced the objective of the technical revolution and pointed out that the Chinese revolution had entered a new historical stage—that of socialist construction centring on the technical revolution and cultural revolution. The Party's general line for building socialism put forward at the same session, and Chairman Mao Tse-tung's call to the nation to topple all superstitions, emancipate the mind, think, speak and act boldly gave full play to the workers' ingenuity. In the big leap forward of 1958 and 1959, the mass movement for technical innovations and the technical revolution continued to develop both in scope and in depth.

Outstanding Features

In this process, several features stand out in bold relief. First, as the number of individual innovations multiplied, they were systematically summed up. Efforts were then concentrated on introducing those innovations that would strengthen the weaker links in production so that the innovations could be grouped in comprehensive "sets" that enhance the efficiency of entire work processes. Thus, a whole set of 12 basic measures was evolved last year in iron smelting by small blast furnaces ranging from coal washing and ore dressing to the use of high temperature and large volume air blasts. The popularization of this "set" of experiences at on-the-spot conferences helped double the average efficiency of the nation's small blast furnaces within the past year. In mechanized coal mining, a set of advanced techniques were introduced embracing the entire cycle of work from the making of notches, blasting and coal cutting to the erecting of supports and roof falling. An even greater number of technical innovations were integrated into "sets" in the fields of capital construction, transport and communications. In Shenyang alone, some 8,300 sets were inaugurated. The building construction departments in Nanking arranged 346 sets of advanced techniques. This was an important factor in the rapid and balanced development of production.

Mechanization and semi-mechanization, the second outstanding feature of the technical innovations and the technical revolution movement, mark the advance of the movement from a lower to a higher stage. The backward technological heritage from old China left plenty of room for technical innovations in this direction. Mechanization and semi-mechanization of the manual processes of work would not only change the state of backwardness in industry but also go a long way towards solving the shortages of labour brought about by the big leap forward.

Mechanization and semi-mechanization proceeded in a planned way trade by trade and work process by work process. Efforts were concentrated on those trades and



The Crane

Woodcut by Chang Chia-lin

work processes that tied up the largest number of workers and urgently required vigorous development to keep pace with the big leap forward of the entire national economy. Thus in Tientsin, the arduous toil involved in carrying loads by back or shoulder pole was replaced in many factories by the use of varied types of vehicles, light rails, conveyors and pipes (for liquids) in little more than a month. The labour-saving effect of mechanization is graphically illustrated by the experience of the Yangtze River port of Luchow in Szechuan Province. In the past loading and unloading had been done by hand with 2,630 men on the job. As the volume of traffic soared, a labour shortage became apparent. It was estimated that 3,000 additional workers were needed. By devising and introducing various types of loading and unloading machines, however, efficiency trebled. Not a single hand was added. Instead, 1,100 workers were released for other work. An interesting and significant phenomenon is the mechanization of cooking in public canteens. As a result of the mechanization of such jobs as washing rice, cleaning dishes, mixing flour and slicing vegetables, the Peking No. 1 Machine Tool Works canteen was able to reduce its kitchen staff by two-fifths. Along with ordinary machines, much machinery and equipment of key importance were also devised and introduced.

In the modern enterprises in Harbin, Lushun-Talien, Loyang, Chungking and other cities, technical innovations and the technical revolution proceeded on a still higher

plane. They were directed towards automation and semi-automation. By linking individual machines with a conveying mechanism and transforming them into an automated production line, workers at the Harbin Measuring Instruments and Cutting Tools Works upped their output of taps 8-fold and productivity 13-fold. Within a couple of months since an on-the-spot conference was called at this works by the Harbin municipal committee of the Communist Party last October to popularize the plant's experience in automation, workers of this northeastern machine-building centre have set up 195 automated production lines and automatized 1,019 individual machines. This is an expanding process throughout the country. These facts illuminate an important direction for the big leap forward of production in China's modern plants.

A third feature characterizing the movement for technical innovations and the technical revolution is the awareness on the part of the mass of workers and staff members, that to turn China into an advanced socialist power in the shortest possible time, they must set their sights high and have the courage to scale the heights of modern technology. Within the past year, a large number of highly efficient and precision instruments and machines were successfully designed and manufactured.

Mutual Help — Communist Style

Last, but not least, is that greatest of all innovations. The inventors who display wonders of ingenuity pass on their know-how to others and help their fellow workers improve their technique to overtake and even surpass the innovators themselves. This popularization of know-how also proceeded in an organized and planned manner. In the past months, the Ministries of both the Metallurgical and Coal Industries and the cities of Wuhan, Canton and Hangchow all organized groups of outstanding innovators to disseminate their advanced experience and technique through demonstrations, lectures, discussions and other means. During the National Conference of Outstanding Collectives and Workers held in Peking last October, the delegates helped their fellow workers elaborate more than 22,000 proposals to improve technique in a single month. It was at this conference that the slogan "learn from the advanced, emulate the advanced and surpass the advanced" which had inspired workers throughout the country to heroic deeds in labour, was expanded by the added phrase: "bring along the backward." The workers describe this communist spirit in the following way: "a single flower doesn't make it spring, only when a hundred flowers blossom, is the season of life in full bloom." This is no more than a colourful expression of the truth expounded by Chairman Liu Shao-chi that when the level of production of a few advanced elements becomes that of the entire society, social production is enhanced. And this is a most significant aspect of the dynamics of China's economic progress.

The vigorous development of the mass movement for technical innovations and the technical revolution vividly reflect the profound changes in the consciousness of China's working class. Their single-minded devotion to the cause of socialist construction gives them a will to creative labour that breaks through the shackles of outmoded ways of thinking and superstition. This is the source of those

"miracles" which loom as unfathomable enigmas to the bourgeoisie. Take Mao Ah-mao, an ordinary worker in a colliery machine shop, for example. When this young man, who had little formal education, set out to devise a loading machine that would mechanize the loading of coal cut from the work face onto tubs—heavy manual labour that impeded production—some cynic was heard to caustically remark: "Its like ringing the bell with a feather. No sound will come." But Ah-mao, firmly supported by the Communist Party committee which assigned a special team of experienced workers to assist him, persevered in his experiments for three years. After some initial failures he finally contrived a machine which could load 60 tons of coal onto the tubs in an hour—the work of 24 men. The "feather" did ring the bell—and loud! Another name that recently made headlines is that of Wang Lin-ho, a 29-year-old Shanghai worker with only a secondary school background. After 371 tries, he made China's first 10,000-volt Wheatstone bridge.

Founders at the pipe-casting plant of Anshan Iron and Steel Works recently turned out, after 381 attempts, a pipe-casting machine that mechanizes eight manual processes and trebles output. This is not only evidence of the workers' stamina, but also of the close co-operation among the leading cadres, technical personnel and rank and file workers. The secretary of the plant's Communist Party committee personally took charge of the experiments. He helped the workers sum up the experience derived from each failure and encouraged them to persevere. The technicians brought all their theoretical knowledge to bear and the workers contributed their rich experience and practical wisdom obtained from actual production. This "three-in-one" style of work has proved extremely potent in industrial production.

Enriching Science

What is more, the mass of workers, by their daring practice, have contributed to revising outdated theories and enriching the body of scientific theory and practice as a whole. A view had long been held among metallurgical experts, for example, that an increase in the "intensity of smelting" (the amount of coke burnt per cubic metre of blast furnace volume per 24 hours) necessarily entails a rise in the "coke ratio" (the amount of coke consumed per ton of pig iron produced). But experiments in metallurgical plants in Penki, Taiyuan and Anshan proved that the coke ratio can be reduced at the same time that smelting intensity is increased. In fact, this combination has become the basic principle of iron smelting and has been popularized among the country's large and medium-sized blast furnaces with excellent results. Similarly, textile workers in Shanghai and elsewhere have conclusively demonstrated the falsity of the view that high-speed spinning and weaving necessarily impair the quality of products. They have drastically stepped up the speed of their machines and are still producing excellent yarn and cloth.

The truth is that man remains the single most active and vital factor in production. With an increasing number of forward-looking workers profoundly devoted to socialism, China's mass movement for technical innovations and the technical revolution rolls on with mounting momentum.

ART

New Wood-Block Prints by Jung Pao Chai

The new 1960 catalogue of the Jung Pao Chai Studio, Peking's famous publishers of Chinese wood-block prints, includes five outstanding new titles.

A Collection of a Hundred Flower Paintings is actually a portfolio of a hundred and one sheets; each carries a poem by Kuo Mo-jo, well-known Chinese scholar and poet, in a reproduction of his own notable calligraphy and a painting of the flower subject in traditional Chinese style. Tien Shihkuang, Yu Chih-chen and Yu Fei-an, noted bird and flower painters, did the paintings. This was one of the last preoccupations of the latter before his death last year. His contribution is typical of his best work, beautifully balanced in composition and harmony of rich, contrasting colours. In his poems Kuo Mo-jo, through praise of the flowers, sings of the life of New China. Poetry, calligraphy and painting, always closely linked in Chinese art, are superbly unified in this new Jung Pao Chai production. Sets of ten sheets will appear at intervals throughout the year until the whole edition is complete.

Paintings of Pan Tien-shou, another outstanding portfolio, contains eight flower paintings by this artist. These will be the first of his works reproduced by the wood-block method. Born in Chekiang in 1897 and now President of the Chekiang Institute of Fine Arts, Pan Tien-shou is particularly influenced by Shih Tao and Chu Ta of the Ching Dynasty and by his contemporary Wu Chang-shih. His work reflects the impact of the realist school of the last 300 years, but it is strongly individual in character, nourished by a rich knowledge of modern techniques. He was recently

honoured for his work in art by being elected an Honorary Member of the Soviet Academy of Fine Arts.

Another portfolio, just off the press, will delight lovers of Chi Pai-shih. Following on many selections of his insects, flowers and prawns, it contains twelve of his landscapes. Very few landscapes by Chi Pai-shih are at all well known to the world and Jung Pao Chai now prints this portfolio from its own collection.

The new classical titles include eight ink paintings by Chu Ta (c. 1626-1705), known also as Pa Ta Shan Jen (Pa Ta the Hermit). Closely related to the imperial Ming Dynasty which had been overthrown by the Ching, Chu Ta had an unsettled youth. Painting became for him an expression of his discontent with the times and a deep revelation of his inner moods and thought even during the ten years of his life as a monk. Disdaining the accepted conventions in art as in life, his sketches concentrate on the barest essentials needed to reflect his visions and impetuous spirit. He aimed to achieve the maximum intensity of expression with the utmost economy in brushwork. This constant striving gave exceptional calligraphic power to his brushwork. He mixes his ink and controls and uses his brush with greater freedom than any of his contemporaries. Chinese art periodicals have devoted considerable space to discussing the *Wen Jen Hua*, the paintings of the literati from the Sung to Ching Dynasties, and there is now general recognition that Chu Ta, Hsu Wei and the later Ching Dynasty artists led by Shih Tao, Hua Yen, Jen Po-nien and others represented a progressive trend of creative realism at a time when the bulk of painters had allowed themselves to be enslaved by a sterile academism.

Visitors to Jung Pao Chai's workshops will be especially interested to see how work is progressing on Ku Hung-chung's

Night Feast, another outstanding addition to the studio's catalogue. Its successful reproduction will mark a new high point in Jung Pao Chai craftsmanship. As a court painter of the Southern Tang Dynasty, Ku Hung-chung (c. 910-980 A.D.) was ordered by the emperor to visit the home of Han Hsi-tsai and pry into this statesman's notorious night revelries. The painter reproduced what he saw in five panels, forming a continuous composition in a long 332.5 cm. by 28.8 cm. scroll. As the first stage of the process of reproduction—a series of meticulous tracings from the original—has to be done at the Palace Museum in Peking and can be carried on for only about three months in a year for fear of damage to the picture by weather and to avoid exhibition periods, it will take several years to produce the whole scroll in facsimile. However, the fourth section will be available this year as a single scroll. Han Hsi-tsai himself appears in each section, surrounded by intimates, singers and dancers. Though the merrymaking appears to have a somewhat Confucian restraint about it, the artist, strangely enough, always depicts his hero sitting in cool detachment in contrast to the gaiety of the scene. Han Hsi-tsai, it is known, wanted to avoid being appointed to the seat of the last premier of the failing dynasty; he also wanted to forget the rankling sorrow of the political frustrations and unsatisfied ideals. His pursuit of the gay life therefore had pessimistic undertones and a painstaking, contrived concentration hardly conducive to having a thumping good time. The artist, in catching this mood, has in fact created in his Han Hsi-tsai a typical image of the feudal gentleman scholar, trying to "get away from it all."

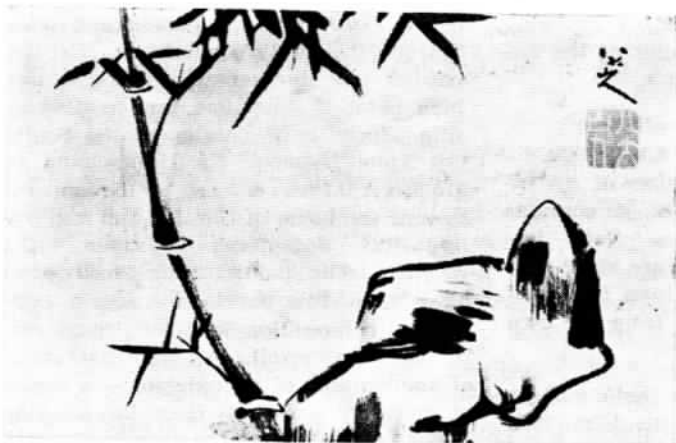
How Reproductions Are Made

Seeing Jung Pao Chai's artisans and specialists at work gives some inkling of the massive effort demanded in repro-



"Night Feast" (Fourth Section, 66.5 cm. X 38.8 cm.)

Painting on silk by Ku Hung-chung



"Bamboo"

Ink sketch by Chu Ta

ducing this painting. There is no doubt that the wood-block print (chromoxylography) is superior to photo-engraving and offset methods for reproducing paintings in the classical Chinese style with the Chinese brush, ink and colours on silk or paper. Free from the fine, reticulated dots needed by these machine methods, the chromoxylograph beautifully preserves all the original's rich gradations of tone in ink and colours. Hence the exceptional attention given in China now to this method of reproduction. The method is as follows: A panel of wood is cut to form the raised shape of the colour area to be reproduced, say a lotus petal; then, having exactly analysed how the artist laid on his colour and moved his brush, using the same ink and colours, brush and paper with which the original was executed, the artisan lays ink or colour on the engraved shape with the appropriate brushstroke in the proper gradation and tone, and an impression is then taken on paper or silk. Done in this way, the same size as the original, the copy can be an astonishingly faithful reproduction. Naturally it takes a great deal of practice to learn exactly how much colour and water is needed and how to manoeuvre the brush. Climatic factors, textures of paper and wood and qualities of the colours all have to be expertly considered.

One further example may be indicative of the complexities encountered. To reproduce the even flowing lines of the drapery folds on a red costume in the fourth section of the *Night Feast*, a block reproducing the lines of the folds of the dress was first cut and printed with the lines of the folds picked out in black. A second block was then used to print in the basic red colour of the whole dress and then a third block, identical with the first, was used to print in the deeper red lines of the folds over the original black-toned print. Without the first black-toned lines the superimposed red will not take with the required strength on the silk. It can be imagined what great care is needed to get perfect coin-

cidng of the several printings. The inexperienced eye passes over such complexities. The minutest differences in tones and colours in a painting call for a series of delicate printings from meticulously cut and coloured blocks. There is no saying at the moment how many printings will have to be done to get the required effects from the 1,000 blocks calculated to be

needed for the complete reproduction of the whole *Night Feast*, but they will evidently run into the thousands.

Reproduction of the *Night Feast* with a thousand and more blocks is a feat which would be considered impossible anywhere else today, but the new Jung Pao Chai can undertake it with confidence. In addition to its own group of experienced craftsmen, the studio has trained up a whole group of young engravers and printers who are already doing the bulk of its work. In pre-liberation days such apprentices did their training in dim old workshops, underfed, underclothed and overworked. This new generation enjoys fine working conditions in model studio surroundings and its artistic skill is being fostered by systematic tuition in Chinese traditional painting by established artists.

The first stage of the reproduction process—tracing and making exact line copies of the basic colour areas for the engravers to work from—is all done by the studio's own artists, assisted by and working in the closest collaboration and making studies of the original together with the master engravers and printers. The order in which the colours will be laid on the blocks, the brushwork to be employed and decisions on the various shades and tones of colours to be employed are studied with minute care. This will finally determine how many blocks will have to be made and the order of printing.

Jung Pao Chai's Innovations

The earliest wood-block print extant is an original frontispiece to the Diamond Sutra made in 868 A.D., some 540 years before the first wood-engraving appeared in Europe. The art developed steadily until not only original wood-block prints were being made on the basis of drawn and painted drafts but it was being used to produce true chromoxylograph reproductions in colour. Yet at the time of liberation, the biggest effort of the predecessors of Jung Pao

Chai was a small-sized facsimile about a foot square. When Jung Pao Chai became a state enterprise in 1952, the Party and People's Government entrusted it with the task of developing this traditional craft. Work went ahead to such effect that not only did the volume of work done greatly increase but larger-sized copies like *Fish Hawks* by Hsu Peihung (Ju Peon), 109 × 104 cm., began to come off the presses in a constant flow. In 1955, the studio went on to initiate the method of printing on sized silk. Special difficulties arise in the printing of colours on silk since the texture of silk is much coarser than that of rice paper and it is less absorbent, but these have been overcome. It was found that, in printing, colours should not always be laid on in as concentrated a form as in the original. Sometimes the same effect can only be achieved through repeated printings from weaker concentrations of colours. In other cases, printing on the back of the silk is practised. Since many of the classical masterpieces now preserved are silk scrolls, this development has been warmly welcomed by art galleries and museums, research workers, art students and art lovers among the general public.

This is only one example of Jung Pao Chai's initiative. It is believed that the classical masters generally made their own mineral colours. But we do not know all the formulas and methods they used, especially in making the richly-coloured Tang paintings on silk. This has necessitated a great deal of research in these matters by the Jung Pao Chai workers, and many scientific institutions and local governments have cordially lent a hand in gathering the needed minerals and in chemical analyses. It is expected that work on the *Night Feast* will lead to many new problems and new solutions.

Modern and contemporary works are also well represented among the thirty new titles of hanging scrolls to be reproduced by Jung Pao Chai in 1960. This, too, demands new initiative at the studio. New elements of technique and style are developing as Chinese traditional style painting evolves in line with the new demands of the throbbing life of the socialist revolution and construction. The Jung Pao Chai printers have remarked that new skills, new uses of both brush and graver are needed to reproduce outstanding contemporary works.

Any art that is loved and needed by the people has a broad horizon in socialist China and this is particularly true of the unusual craft of the Jung Pao Chai in preserving and popularizing Chinese-style paintings, in bringing the masterpieces of art within close reach of the millions.

— YI NIU

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Ceylonese National Day

Chinese Government leaders on February 4 extended warmest greetings to the Ceylonese Government and people on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of Ceylon's independence.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi acclaimed Ceylon's policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment in an address at a national day reception given in Peking by Ceylonese Ambassador William Gopallawa. This policy, he said, was the source of Ceylon's helpful contributions in the cause of Asian-African solidarity and safeguarding world peace.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi pointed out that China and Ceylon had always maintained friendly relations since establishing diplomatic ties and that Sino-Ceylonese trade, based on equality and mutual benefit, had benefited both sides. He cited the continuous exchange of government and civilian delegations, the scheduled signing of the 1960 Sino-Ceylonese trade protocol and the conclusion of the Sino-Ceylonese air transport agreement last year to demonstrate that friendship between the two countries would grow and be further consolidated in the future.

Bandung Spirit Stressed

Referring to China's relations with other Asian countries, the Vice-Premier declared: "The Chinese Government and people have always lived in friendship with the other Asian countries in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung spirit. Developments since last year prove that despite temporary detours in the relations between certain Asian countries, the friendship between the peoples of the Asian countries cannot be disrupted by any force on earth and that fair and reasonable solutions can be found to issues between some Asian countries provided the parties concerned proceed from a desire for friendship and adhere to the method of peaceful negotiation. This is strikingly illustrated by the recently concluded 'Sino-Burmese Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression' and the 'Sino-Burmese Agreement on the Question of the Boundary Between the Two Countries.' We are deeply convinced that the Five Principles and the Bandung spirit will break through the transient dark

clouds and shine forth in full glory, that the solidarity of the Asian peoples will certainly stand the test of time and grow closer with each passing day."

Italian C.P. Congress Greeted

In an address to the Ninth Congress of the Italian Communist Party in Rome, Liu Chang-sheng, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, hailed the Italian Communist Party as the most faithful representative of the proletariat and working people of Italy and defender of Italy's national interests. The Chinese Communist Party and people, he said, always follow with fraternal feelings the struggle waged by the Italian Communist Party and people for their country's progress, against the revival of fascist forces in Italy and abroad, against the policy of war and aggression of the NATO bloc and for the development of friendship between the Italian and Chinese peoples.

Liu Chang-sheng stressed the importance for the peoples of the world of further strengthening their unity and sharpening their vigilance in the struggle to defend peace. Only in this way, the Chinese representative declared, only by refusing to be deceived by the imperialist forces of aggression and by constantly exposing their schemes, can they force the enemies of peace to beat a retreat and realize their aspirations for peace.

Liu Chang-sheng described the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement as the most important guarantee for winning peace and socialism and the Moscow Declaration of the Communist and Workers' Parties as a powerful weapon in consolidating international communist unity and defeating imperialism and its tool—revisionism.

Solidarity with Congolese People

At the recent Second All-African Peoples' Conference, Chu Tzu-chi, Secretary-General of the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, personally conveyed to the Congolese delegates the Chinese people's backing in their struggle against colonialism and imperialism. He presented them with copies of the two resolutions of support for Congo's independence adopted at Peking mass rallies in January and November of last year.

The Congolese delegates—representatives of the Congolese National Movements, the Abako Party and the National Workers' Union—expressed pleasure in meeting the Chinese delegate and declared that formerly the imperialists had deliberately separated them from the Chinese people. They thanked the Chinese people for their support and said that the Con-

golese people were closely following China's every achievement.

BRIEFS

China and the Soviet Union recently signed an agreement to strengthen mutual assistance in the preservation of forest resources and the prevention of forest fires on the Sino-Soviet border.

The 1960 Sino-Czechoslovak trade protocol on exchange of goods and payments was recently concluded in Peking. It was signed by the Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Frantisek Krajcir, and the Acting Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Lei Jen-min.

Wang Ming-yuan, Deputy Secretary-General of the China Peace Committee, attended the recent All-Indonesia Consultative Conference for Peace in Bandung. He conveyed to the conference and the Indonesian people the Chinese people's support for the latter's struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for independence and peace.

CULTURAL NEWS

A meeting held in Peking recently commemorated the centenary of the death of the great Hungarian mathematician Bolyai Janos.

The young Ukrainian soprano Eugenia Meroshnichenko is giving a series of eight concerts in several cities in China.

The Chinese Acrobatic Art Troupe touring the Sudan scored a big hit in Khartoum. Its performances were viewed by President of the Supreme Council for the Sudanese Armed Forces and Prime Minister Ibrahim Abboud, other government leaders and an audience of some 15,000. They were warmly received by the Sudanese press. The troupe is now visiting north Sudan.

The Textile Machinery Plant in Tientsin has a rather unique library which collects both Chinese and Burmese books and publications. It was set up in 1958 by the workers and staff with funds derived from 50 tons of rice—a gift from the Burmese Prime Minister after the factory had produced a batch of textile machines for Burma. Dedicated to Sino-Burmese friendship, the library now boasts 6,000 volumes, newspapers and magazines and a large number of picture books. It is frequented by an average of more than 600 people daily. Through this unusual library, the workers and staff of the Tientsin plant have come to know and understand much about the life of the Burmese people.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

A Warning to Adenauer

Walter Ulbricht's recent letter to Konrad Adenauer is a stern warning to the West German militarists who are speeding up their atomic arms drive for their "march towards the East" and to the U.S. imperialists who are backing the swift remilitarization of West Germany, writes *Renmin Ribao's* Commentator (Feb. 4). In this letter, Ulbricht made important proposals concerning the safeguarding of the peace of Germany and appealed for the ending of the atomic armament of West Germany. He warned that if the Government of the German Federal Republic did not soon put a stop to its atomic armament, the Government of the G.D.R. would be compelled to take appropriate defensive measures and request its allies to put guided missile weapons at its disposal.

In the past few years, instigated and assisted by the U.S. and other Western NATO countries, West German rearmament, particularly atomic armament, has been going ahead at an accelerated speed, Commentator points out. Not long ago, the Bundeswehr held atomic warfare exercises with the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic as the imagined enemy, and Adenauer has clamoured that "Germany must be strong enough to recover its lost territory."

At the same time, the Adenauer government is intensifying persecution of the progressive forces in West Germany and stepping up the revival of fascism. Hitler's followers have brought their anti-semitic campaigns out into the open. The West German Government has adopted a so-called "emergency law." These acts of the Adenauer government show that it is taking a new big stride in preparing a revanchist war, Commentator says.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic has fought consistently and tirelessly against German militarism and for the peaceful unification of Germany. While West Germany has been devoting its efforts to atomic armament, the G.D.R. has on many occasions proposed to the West German authorities that an end be put to atomic armament and arms production, that a non-aggression agreement be concluded between the two German states and concerted efforts made to create an atom-free zone in Central Europe. However the reply to all these proposals has been the accelerated atomic armament of West Germany by the Western countries, Commentator states.

In face of this serious situation, the peace-loving countries and peoples nat-

urally cannot remain indifferent and allow the West German militarists to do as they like, Commentator declares. Since these enemies of peace who imposed two wars on the world have been rearmed with weapons of mass destruction, the peace-loving German people will not remain defenceless. The tragic lesson of World War II has taught people that only by strengthening the forces of peace will the forces of war be made to understand that they will be dealt heavy blows if they dare to launch aggression. Only this can prevent West German militarism from taking rash action. This is the reason for the warning by Deputy Prime Minister Ulbricht that unless the situation improves, the Government of the G.D.R. will take appropriate defensive measures. Such measures will be "not only fully justified but also necessary," Commentator stresses.

The Adenauer government has now flagrantly rejected Ulbricht's appeal and declared that it will make no change in its policy. The West German militarists and their supporters must understand that the present era is entirely different from the time when Hitler rode roughshod over the world. The socialist camp

headed by the Soviet Union has become a powerful bulwark of peace. The German Democratic Republic, the first state under the leadership of the working class in German history, stands firmly in the eastern part of Germany. The forces of peace in the world are strong enough to check the militarist forces of West Germany. If Adenauer insists on taking Hitler's path, he will meet no better fate, Commentator concludes.

De Gaulle's Self-Exposure

The recent abortive riot in Algeria grew out of the conflict between the financial and colonialist clique in metropolitan France represented by de Gaulle and the bloc of ultra-reactionary French estate owners and colonialists in Algeria who held different views on what tactics should be used in dealing with the Algerian question, writes an article in *Renmin Ribao* (Feb. 5). The riot staged by these ultra-colonialists met with resolute opposition from the French people, and, as a result, ended in ignominious failure. However, in the face of that riot, de Gaulle's conciliatory and conniving attitude towards the ultra-colonialists is revealing, notes the article.

The French Government repeatedly broadcast to the colonial fascists de Gaulle's speech of Jan. 29 advising them not to be "led astray." In that speech

THE PASSING SHOW

Song of the Rocket

*North of Christmas, South of Johnston,
U.S. atom bombs explode,
Killing little fishes,
Putting strontium in our dishes,
Poisoning the air at the furthest anti-
pode.*

*Suddenly there comes a rocket,
Brilliant as a morning star,
Plunging to the depths of ocean
Where the bigger fishes are.*

*Uproar in the highest places!
"Soviet rocket hits its target!"*

*Every U.S. base a-tremble!
Sabres rattle; brass hats jangle;
"Can the U.S. match this pace?"
Answer voices of perdition:
"The Soviets will win the race!"*

*Round the Washington camp fires,
Heads are hung and cheeks are drawn.
Sighs the Ike of Eisenhower:
"Woe! The East wind whirls the
West wind!"*

*And his heavy eyelids sag.
"Let us, warriors, talk of peace
Till we end the missile lag!"*



de Gaulle tried his best to soothe the ultra-colonialists, telling them not to worry about his policy on the Algerian question.

Last year, recalls the article, when he announced his new plan on the Algerian question, de Gaulle declared that self-determination would be manifested in the "plebiscite" to be held with French approval not later than four years after the "actual restoration of peace"; that the "plebiscite" would give the Algerians a choice of the following three things, namely, independence, a merger with France or autonomy in home affairs. Under any circumstances, the French

colonialists would be guaranteed their special privileges to exploit the oil resources of the Sahara, to transport this oil and ship it abroad. This "new programme" of de Gaulle's, however, still failed to convince the ultra-colonialists and so de Gaulle found it necessary to try to "enlighten" them further.

At the very beginning of his speech of January 29, he declared that he would take measures not to "lose" Algeria, for "to lose Algeria means disaster to us [France] as well as the West." To prove this, he also pointed out that the French authorities had sent 500,000 troops to Algeria, kept these troops there, provided

them with large amounts of supplies, seen many of their sons and daughters [meaning the French people] sacrifice their lives there, worked out a civil affairs and military budget for this year with expenditure there amounting to one million million (pre-devaluation) francs, etc.

This, the article points out, was a complete exposure by de Gaulle of his trick in offering to grant so-called "self-determination" to the Algerian people. It shows that his promise to "give the Algerians a free choice" means precisely nothing more than the choice between an Algeria that belongs to France or continued French occupation of Algeria.

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **RED SUN OVER KESHAN MOUNTAIN** A new opera produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre. Exposing the miseries suffered by the Tibetan people under serfdom in the past, this opera shows how, after helping to put down the rebellion of the reactionaries in the Khamba area, they took their destinies into their own hands.

Feb. 9 & 10, 7:00 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

MODERN OPERA

▲ **RED SUN OVER KESHAN MOUNTAIN** Produced by the Cultural Troupe of the P.L.A.

Feb. 9 & 10, 7:30 p.m. *Cultural Palace of Nationalities*

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

Feb. 14-16, 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

CHINESE BALLET

▲ **LEIFENG PAGODA** A new Chinese ballet adapted from the legendary love story *The Tale of the White Snake*. The White Snake fairy falls in love with a scholar. A scheming recluse sets him against her and later imprisons her in the Leifeng Pagoda. Many years later, her son rescues her and she returns to the immortal realms. Produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre.

Feb. 9-13, 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

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.

Feb. 9, 7:00 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **TAMING DRAGONS AND TIGERS** A 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.

Feb. 9, 7:00 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **CAPTURING WEI HU MOUNTAIN** Adapted from Chu Po's popular novel *Tracks in the Snowy Forest*. The adventures of a P.L.A. detachment which pursues a cunning gang of Kuomintang bandits into the depths of a mountain forest. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Feb. 10 & 11, 7:00 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

▲ **THE LAST ACT** A play about the life, work and struggles of a group of progressive theatre workers and how they faced the Kuomintang's white terror on the eve of liberation. Produced by China Youth Art Theatre.

Feb. 10 & 11, 7:00 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

SONG AND DANCE

▲ The "Mazowsze" Song and Dance Ensemble of the People's Republic of Poland, headed by Marianna Sygietynska, the popular Polish dancer, arrived in Peking on Feb. 7 and will give several performances. Watch for dates and places!

FILMS

▲ **CONQUERING YUNWU MOUNTAIN** A feature film produced by the Changchun Film Studio. Daring P.L.A. fighters secretly enter an enemy-occupied area on Yunwu Mountain and frustrate the plans of a group of Kuomintang bandits in the early days of liberation.

Feb. 9-14, *Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre, Xi Dan Workers' Club, Shengli, Xin Zhong Guo*

▲ **A HUNDRED PHOENIXES DANCE IN THE SUN** A documentary in colour. Dances and songs of the national minorities recorded by the Peking Film Studio.

Feb. 9-13, *Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

▲ **HAPPY CHILDREN** A colour film, produced by the Haiyan Film Studio, about the primary school children of New China.

Feb. 9-13, *Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong, Guang An Men, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club*

▲ **THE "BLUE ARROW"** The "Blue Arrow," a new Soviet jet, has an accident

during its trials. How its pilot and alert border guards frustrate hostile spies makes for a thrilling story in this Soviet film dubbed in Chinese.

Feb. 9-14, *Shoudu Cinema, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema, Da Hua, Jiao Dao Kou, Ertong*

▲ **THE WIND** A Soviet feature film dubbed in Chinese. It tells how a young Communist, despite the enemy encirclement, succeeds in attending the first session of the Soviet Youth Congress, held shortly after the birth of the young Soviet Union.

Feb. 9-13, *Shengli, Xi Dan Workers' Club, Xin Zhong Guo, Guang He Theatre*

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

Feb. 9-13, *Peking Theatre, Shoudu Theatre*

EXHIBITIONS

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

At *Agricultural Exhibition Centre*

▲ **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*

▲ **ART EXHIBITION OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY** Open daily 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

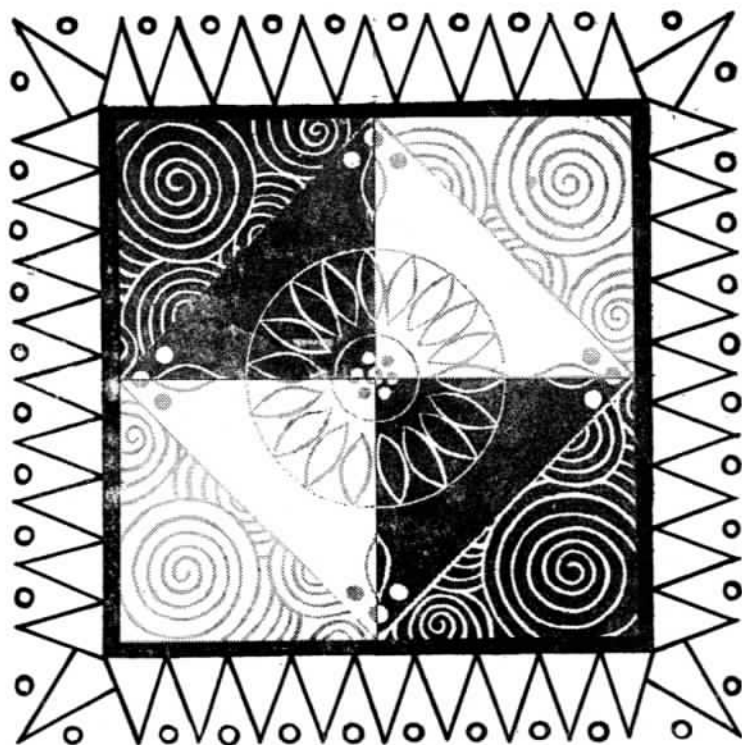
At *the Wen Hua and Chuan Hsin Halls in Palace Museum*

▲ **PALACE MUSEUM** On exhibition in its main halls is a magnificent collection of bronzes, ceramics, paintings, sculptures, murals, cloisonné and other handicraft 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.

PEKING PLANETARIUM

▲ **NEW FEATURE** "Red Rocket Visiting the Moon"

Also "Travelling Through the Universe" "Night and Day, and the Four Seasons"



Many novel designs

Excellent quality

Fast colours

CHINESE COTTON PIECE GOODS

Jeans and Twills

Printed Shirtings

Dyed Shirtings

Yarn-dyed Shirtings

Dyed Haircord

Printed Muslins

Bleached Sheetings

White Rabbit Poplin

Dyed & Striped Poptins

(Lotus Lantern Dance Brand)

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Spun Rayon Fabrics

Printed Shirting (water-proof)

Grey Sheeting (wide width)

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Printed Shirting (perfumed)

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