

PEKING REVIEW

44

November 1, 1960

Chinese-Korean Friendship: Brilliant Example of Internationalism

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(New Schedule Beginning October 15, 1960)

Transmission to	Peking Time	Local Time	Kc/s	Metres
Brazil, First Transmission	7.00-7.30	20.00-20.30 (Rio de Janeiro)	11650	25,75
			9457	31,73
			7080	42,37
Brazil, Second Transmission	8.00-8.30	21.00-21.30 (Rio de Janeiro)	15060	19,92
			11650	25,75
			9457	31,73
Brazil, Third Transmission	9.30-10.00	22.30-23.00 (Rio de Janeiro)	15060	19,92
			11650	25,75
			9457	31,73
Africa, First Transmission	2.30-3.00	20.30-21.00 (Moçambique)	15060	19,92
		19.30-20.00 (Angola and Cabinda)	12010	24,98
		17.30-18.00 (Bissau)	9860	30,42
		16.30-17.00 (Cabo Verde Islands)		
Africa, Second Transmission	3.30-4.00	21.30-22.00 (Moçambique)	12055	24,88
		20.30-21.00 (Angola and Cabinda)	9785	30,66
		18.30-19.00 (Bissau)	7335	40,90
		17.30-18.00 (Cabo Verde Islands)		

THE WHOLE PARTY AND THE WHOLE PEOPLE GO IN FOR AGRICULTURE IN A BIG WAY

LIAO LU-YEN

This pamphlet was written by Liao Lu-yen, Minister of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China. In it he gives a systematic and comprehensive explanation of why, in developing her national economy, China must carry out the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the dominant factor, and integrating priority for heavy industrial development with the speedy development of agriculture—a policy put forward by Comrade Mao Tse-tung in 1959 on the basis of the experience already gained by China in socialist construction. The writer also deals with China's policy and tasks connected with the speedy development of her agriculture in the future formulated in the light of the experience gained over the past two years and more as well as of the current political and economic situation. The reader of this pamphlet will get a clear understanding of the great guiding role played by the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the dominant factor in the practice of China's socialist construction; and also of the great achievements made and rich experience gained in the course of the swift development of agriculture in China.

This pamphlet, totalling about 6,500 words, is published in Russian, English, French, Spanish, Japanese and Vietnamese.

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北京周報

(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

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November 1, 1960 Vol. III No. 44

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ROUND THE WEEK

Early Start on '61 Crops

Hard on the heels of the busy autumn harvesting, and in many places side by side with it, autumn sowing is going full steam ahead in all parts of the country. Inspired by the Party's call to the whole nation to go in for agriculture in a big way, peasants are working with confidence and enthusiasm to wrest a good crop from nature next summer.

Along the Yellow and Huai Rivers, the planting of winter wheat is in full swing. In north and northwest China, other major wheat producing areas where the season starts earlier, the wheat sowing is almost completed. South of the Yangtse River, the planting of wheat, rape and barley is everywhere proceeding apace.

This year's sowing is distinguished by its high speed and good quality. This has been made possible by the vast concentration of manpower and excellent organizational work.

Most people's communes had conducted soil surveys and so were able to select the fields best suited to the crop before they started sowing. Great attention was paid to close planting. Experienced farmers, technicians and cadres are making the rounds inspecting the wheatfields already sown and replanting where the seeds failed to take.

All provinces put a great deal more land under winter crops this year. Chinghai, for example, more than doubled its winter wheat acreage.

Another measure widely introduced this year in the cold northwest is the sowing of spring wheat now, four months earlier than usual. This has the advantage of helping to relieve the pressure on manpower in the spring when farm work is especially heavy. Autumn-sown spring wheat also gives better yields and is a tougher plant.

Still another outstanding feature of this year's autumn ploughing and sowing is the greatly increased use of

machinery. In Kirin Province, the number of tractors used in the autumn ploughing has increased by three-fourths compared with last year. In Heilungkiang Province, which leads the country in mechanized farming, some 20,000 semi-mechanized farm tools and tractors are out every day doing fieldwork on the tracts along the Sungari River.

The work is not by any means finished yet, but it is already clear that this is one of the best autumn sowings the country has ever had.

Bumper Harvest in Tibet

While jubilantly celebrating their biggest autumn harvest in history, the farmers of Tibet too are busily working for an even better crop next year. Land reclamation, autumn ploughing, seed selection and manure collection — all are developing apace in the Tibetan countryside.

An important step in assuring success next year is the summing up of this season's experience. This being the first year since democratic reform freed them from serfdom, the Tibetan peasants went into it with particular enthusiasm, frequently comparing the present with the past whose bitter taste is still so fresh.

In assessing their successes the Tibetan peasants are unanimous in praising the contribution of the newly formed mutual-aid teams. Though still only the first step in socialist farming, this pooling of collective efforts made possible the extension of the sown area by 300,000 *ke* (*ke* is a Tibetan land measurement almost equal to a *mu*), the application of much more manure, the building of large numbers of irrigation canals in arid areas and the improvement of about 300,000 farm tools.

Along the Nymu River in the Lhasa area, many mutual-aid teams doubled or even trebled the outputs of last year. This they did by turning arid soil into fertile land, putting fertilizer into the fields, ploughing better, weeding

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Harvest Time

Sketch by Miao Ti

and irrigating more thoroughly. Thanks to mutual-aid teams, in the Loka area, a major agricultural district, good crops were gathered both from the fertile lands in the valleys and the poor lands in the hills.

In reaping this bumper harvest, the Tibetan peasants also got much appreciated help from their countrymen in other parts of China. State machinery factories in Szechuan, Kansu and as far away as Kiangsu and Hopei Provinces supplied large quantities of farm tools to Tibet. Some sent skilled workers along with equipment to pass on advanced techniques. Consequently, the Tibetan peasants are replacing dilapidated, old-fashioned ploughs with brand new, improved ones and, in some areas, sowing and threshing with machinery for the first time in the region's history.

Study of Chairman Mao's Works

At its recent 11th Session, the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference discussed a report on current political and theoretical study among members of the democratic parties, non-party democrats, industrial and commercial circles and intellectuals. It adopted a resolution calling on the people of these circles to engage in an active and serious study of Chairman Mao's works.

The report notes that "owing to the continued forward leap of socialist construction and the deepening of the socialist revolution, the whole life of

the country is in the midst of radical changes involving the establishing and developing of proletarian ideology and the demolishing of bourgeois ideology. With every advance, society inevitably comes into conflict with bourgeois politics and ideology. In these historical conditions, it is imperative for members of the democratic parties, non-party democrats, industrial and commercial circles and intellectuals to study Marxism-Leninism and the works of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, to advance their political understanding and gradually transform their bourgeois world outlook so to bring their thinking in line with the rapidly developing objective situation."

The report points out that the above-mentioned circles have made marked progress ideologically in the past decade and more and an increasing number of them feel the need to study Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's works. With such favourable subjective and objective conditions, the report says, every effort should be made to help them in their political and theoretical study.

The Standing Committee resolution emphasizes the importance of studying the recently published fourth volume of the *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung*. It notes that the thought of Mao Tse-tung is an outstanding example of integrating the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and construction, and it has creatively and comprehensively developed Marxism-Leninism in the epoch when imperialism is heading for

disintegration and the proletarian revolution is marching ahead to victory. It points out that the study of Mao Tse-tung's works will enable members of the democratic parties and others to understand the objective laws of development of nature and society, to become masters of their own destiny, to distinguish between right and wrong and stand firm in the class struggle both at home and throughout the world, and make a bigger contribution to the struggle against imperialism and for world peace and to the socialist revolution and construction.

New Designs for Old Machines

Riding the wave of technical revolution and technical innovations, China's engineering industry is turning out tens of thousands of machines of improved design. This, along with the making of entirely new prototypes, has significantly increased output and raised the technological level of the industry.

This is all the more remarkable since the machine-building industry was almost non-existent in China before 1949. Now the machines needed to meet the high-speed development of the national economy are rolling off the assembly lines in a steadily increasing stream.

Last year China's engineering workers initiated the mass movement for technical revolution and innovations in their plants, with special emphasis on raising the quality and efficiency of their machines. They are using what they dub the "triple combination" method, pooling the efforts of workers and technicians inside the plants with those of users and research institutes on the outside. This has enabled them to apply with dispatch to their own designing and manufacturing the latest techniques known or devised in the country. In this way, over a hundred newly improved designs for electric generators, refrigerators, water pumps, steam turbines, machine tools and belt conveyors have been adopted this year for production and national popularization. These new designs preserve all the good qualities of the original products while simplifying complicated structures to give greater compactness and save both labour and raw materials, using raw materials

available at home rather than imported materials and raising efficiency.

This mass campaign in the engineering industry is having a far-reaching impact on the nation's economy. Besides speeding up production in the industry itself, the smaller, more efficient and versatile machines now being produced also make it possible for factories to improve labour conditions, reduce investments in capital construction through more economical use of floor space and speed construction. What is more, by breaking down outdated ideas in designing as well as other fields the campaign is emancipating the minds of workers, technicians and administrators in the industry and laying the foundation for still greater progress in the future.

Students Today, Innovators Tomorrow

An analogue electronic computer, an oscillograph, a solar energy oven and several types of reactive dyes. These and thousands of other less spectacular but equally ingenious products were put on display at a recent exhibition organized by Peking's primary and middle school pupils. They are an impressive demonstration of the fruitful extracurricular activities of these youngsters and the way they apply newly learnt classroom knowledge in scientific research and productive labour.

Children in every part of the country are taking up such extracurricular scientific and technical activities in ever larger numbers. It's a new trend in juvenile life. In Shanghai and Peking alone, about one and a quarter million primary and middle school students have taken up such activities this year. In their own small but well-kept farms, gardens, laboratories and workshops, they are going in for all sorts of experiments in agricultural and industrial techniques, radio engineering, electronics and much else.

This growing interest in scientific and technical experiments is a direct result of the implementation of the Communist Party's policy of combining education with productive labour. Spending several hours a week in various kinds of industrial and agricultural work, students are not only made

more alive to social realities, but are brought face to face with various practical problems of science and production. All this greatly widens their intellectual horizon and stimulates their interest in applying classroom knowledge to practice.

After going regularly to a nearby rural people's commune for a stint of farm work, pupils of Peking's No. 101 Middle School soon found out that the peasants were in need of farm tools. This suggested how they could do their bit for the support agriculture campaign: They decided to make a rice transplanter themselves. With tips from students at Tsinghua University, they got blueprints drawn, made all the 200 parts for the implement themselves and assembled an easily operated transplanter. With the help of the commune members they are also tending an experimental plot of land on their school grounds aiming for high yields in various crops.

Inspired by the nationwide drive of their elders, the youngsters are also trying their hands at technical innovations. Having worked for a time in a pen factory, students of the No. 14 Girls' Middle School in Peking put forth 500 rationalization proposals, among which was a new method for cutting the cleft in the pen nibs. Girls from another middle school, eager to help the workers of a printing-shop where they have themselves been working, devised a handy gadget to count the number of pages in a pile. Girls of a radio study group succeeded in making a semi-conductor radio after poring over their textbooks and visiting factories and scientific institutes.

Such extracurricular activities naturally need guidance and organization. In Shanghai 28,000 study groups have been formed for this purpose, embracing the great majority of the city's middle school students. In Peking, 20 children's palaces and thousands of other smaller centres take a hand in guiding youngsters in their experiments. Many big factories and engineering institutes too help in this.

Popularization of this type of scientific and technical activities among school children is playing a big role in their education. They are getting a

life-long love for labour and learning the communist way of thinking and acting boldly. Today's students are tomorrow's scientists and innovators.

Rebirth of Liupan Mountains

In the treeless loess highlands of northwest China, an important timber centre — the Liupan Mountains in the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region — is being revived. Thanks to eleven years of persistent efforts by state afforestation personnel and the local people, particularly to the all-out drive in the past year, one-fifth of this mountain area is beginning to turn out lumber and other related products again.

Once an area of dense virgin forests, the Liupan Mountains' timber reserves were badly depleted during reactionary Kuomintang rule. Forest fires, wanton felling and soil erosion had left behind only a thin secondary growth by the time of liberation.

The People's Government, fully realizing the importance of Liupan, started to revive the area immediately after it was established. State financed replanting and well enforced enclosure measures did a great deal to start with. To speed up afforestation, the autonomous region set up a special Liupan Afforestation Bureau early this year. Thirteen state afforestation centres and numerous smaller commune-run tree farms were established. A special team was sent into the mountains to make a detailed survey of their forestry and other resources while a special mountain motor road was opened. Long-term planting was carried out on denuded areas to check soil erosion and improve the quality of timber.

This drive has already visibly changed the face of Liupan. Poplars, birch and other trees have been planted on large tracts. For the first time in the area's history the grafting of apple and pear trees has been carried out successfully on a big scale. Many plants to produce alcohol, starch and wood fibre have appeared. These, along with such profitable enterprises as the cultivation of herbs, fish farming and the making of farm tools out of local timber, are reviving these long dormant mountains and raising the living standard of the local Hui people.

TESTIMONY OF HISTORY

China and Korea commemorate the 10th anniversary (October 25) of the Chinese People's Volunteers going into action in the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

OCTOBER 1950. Across the length and breadth of newly liberated China, the people were astir. U.S. imperialism, that inveterate enemy, was setting Korea ablaze and spreading the flames of war to the Yalu; it had seized our territory Taiwan and was bombing and strafing our villages and towns on the Sino-Korean border. In every nook and corner of the country, countless meetings were held, at which people raised their clenched fists and volunteered to go and join their Korean brothers in the fight against the U.S. aggressors. At that time, the U.S. war maniacs, fire-eating Douglas MacArthur for one, were bragging about "victory" before Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Ten years have gone by and history has long since testified to the meaning and outcome of that fierce struggle in Korea. And that historical testimony—whose significance stands out in ever bolder relief with the lapse of time—was once again recalled to the world last week as the Chinese and Korean peoples marked the tenth anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war.

U.S. Paper Tiger Punctured

"The Chinese People's Volunteers, together with their close comrades-in-arms, the Korean People's Army, carried on stubborn fighting for three years in those hard days on the Korean battlefields. In an incomparably heroic and astonishingly hard-working spirit, they overcame difficulty after difficulty and eventually defeated the U.S. aggressors, the most ferocious imperialists in the world, compelling them to negotiate and sign the Armistice Agreement. They punctured before the people of the whole world that paper tiger, U.S. imperialism, which is outwardly strong but inwardly weak; and proved with indisputable facts that a people that unites and wages resolute struggles is invincible."

These were the words of Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, who spoke (text of speech on p. 8) at an impressive commemorative rally held on October 25 in Peking, capital of the mighty People's Republic of China which U.S. imperialism ten years ago sought to destroy by fire and sword. Premier Chou En-lai, Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Li Fu-chun, many other government leaders and Korean guests were present at the rally attended by 10,000 Peking citizens.

Addressing the rally, Korean Ambassador to China Li Young Ho also dwelt on the historic significance of the victory won by the Korean and Chinese peoples.

They emerged triumphant, he said, in the fiercest war in history—the Korean war, and thus smashed to smithereens the myth about the "might" of U.S. imperialism. This is not only a great victory for the Korean and Chinese peoples, but also a historic victory for the oppressed nations and peace-loving people the world over. This victory, the Korean Ambassador said, completely upset the aggressive scheme of U.S. imperialism to unleash a new world war, and this had greatly inspired the peoples of the East in their national liberation struggles and the people all over the world in their struggle to defend peace.

Friendship Sealed in Blood

The commemorative activities were at the same time a mighty demonstration of the lofty internationalist friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples. With deep feeling, Korean Ambassador Li Young Ho said at a grand banquet he gave on the evening of October 25: "The blood shed by the brave Chinese People's Volunteers on Korea's beautiful soil, as well as their heroic exploits, will for ever shine bright as the magnificent mountains and rivers of our fatherland and the towering Friendship Monument standing on Mao Tse-tung Avenue in Pyongyang. Like beautiful legends, they will be told and retold by our future generations. They will remain in eternal glory."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi, who attended the banquet together with Chu Teh, Chou En-lai, Peng Chen, Li Fu-chun and other leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and Government, also spoke on this occasion (text of speech on p. 10). After recalling the Korean people's assistance to the Chinese people in their wars against domestic reaction and the Japanese aggressors, Vice-Premier Chen Yi said: "The Chinese people will not forget, in particular, that by their heroic action in resisting U.S. imperialist aggression, the Korean people safeguarded the security of our country and helped our peaceful construction, and that they accorded the Chinese People's Volunteers the greatest solicitude and assistance as they would give to their own kinsfolk. The relations formed in protracted struggles by the Chinese and Korean peoples who rely on each other like lips and teeth and share common weal and woe, as well as their militant friendship sealed in blood, are a lofty expression of the spirit of proletarian internationalism."

In Peking, the atmosphere of Sino-Korean fraternal friendship was made more brilliant by the arrival and performances of the 200-member-strong Korean People's

Army Ensemble headed by Major-General Chang Su Hwan.

Heroes Recount Experiences

All China joined in the commemorative activities. Mass meetings were held in Shanghai, Shenyang, Tientsin, Changchun, Wuhan, Canton, Chengtu, Sian and other cities and towns. Innumerable gatherings were held in factories, schools, government offices and army units where officers and men of the former Chinese People's Volunteers recounted their experiences to enthusiastic audiences. They exposed the barbarity of the U.S. marauders who reduced peaceful Korean towns and villages to ruins, killed defenceless women, children and old people and even resorted to germ warfare. At the same time, these heroes also cited vivid examples of how the vaunted military "might" of the U.S. paper tiger crumbled under the powerful counter-attacks of the Korean and Chinese people's forces; and how it was the men behind the guns, not guns, that decided the outcome of the war. Many moving tales were told about *amani* ("old mother" in Korean) taking care of the Volunteers as they would of their own sons, about countless Korean civilians who carried stretchers, transported munitions and repaired roads for the Volunteers in the teeth of enemy bombing and shelling.

In commemoration of the occasion, a special film week has been held in a number of big Chinese cities. The pictures which drew large audiences included *Testimony of History*, a full-length documentary, based on historical film data and also on materials captured from the enemy, recounting the victory of the Korean and Chinese peoples over the U.S. aggressors; *Sangkumryung*, the highly popular feature on the epic tunnel warfare waged on the mountain of that name; and two other features, *On the 38th Parallel* and *Friendship*. Also welcomed by the film-goers were a number of Korean films: *Comrades-in-Arms*, *Scouts* and *How Can We Live Apart* which reflects the Korean people's militant will to secure the unification of their fatherland. In Peking, a photographic exhibition was opened showing 150 pictures which record the course of events from U.S. imperialism's plotting of the Korean war to the triumphant return of the Chinese People's Volunteers in 1958.

Meanwhile, the hall on the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea in the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Museum has again become a centre of public interest. The exhibition is indeed an ever fresh source of inspiration for the Chinese people determined to struggle against U.S. imperialism. Here, visitors saw a red flag with 216 bullet holes—a flag planted on an enemy position by Volunteer Chang Shih-hsiu after he received four wounds and his legs were fractured. Here were symbols of the Volunteers' persevering spirit—hammers, trowels and spades worn down to their rims when the Volunteers used them to dig their famous mountain tunnels; and also tokens of their revolutionary optimism—makeshift musical instruments made of used shells and other odds and ends gathered at the front. Here, too, were objects bearing witness to their flesh-and-blood relations with the people: a razor used by 53-year-old Heilungkiang peasant Tien Fu-shan to shave off his beard before he volunteered to carry stretchers on

the Korean battlefield where he made the supreme sacrifice; a grindstone used by a Korean *amani* for years to make food for the Volunteers. . . . Behind every exhibit there is a living story which in its own way explains why the Volunteers, together with their Korean comrades, could throw the U.S. aggressors back to the 38th Parallel and force them to sign, in the grim words of the U.S. signatory Mark Clark, the first "armistice without victory" in the history of the United States.

Korea Welcomes Chinese Mission

Across the Yalu, in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the anniversary was also widely commemorated. A Chinese Military Goodwill Mission headed by Marshal Ho Lung, Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council and Vice-Premier, and Senior General Lo Jui-ching, Vice-Premier and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, were there taking part in the commemoration. The mission was given a rousing welcome by tens of thousands of cheering, bouquet and flag waving Korean citizens upon its arrival in beautifully rebuilt Pyongyang—a city which the U.S. air pirates vainly attempted to obliterate from the maps.

On October 24, a mass rally was held in Pyongyang to mark the anniversary. Senior General Kim Kwang Hyup, Korean Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, and Marshal Ho Lung addressed the rally. As Premier Kim Il Sung, other Korean Party and government leaders and the Chinese mission mounted the rostrum, the rally greeted them with a roaring ovation lasting for more than ten minutes.

In his speech, Senior General Kim Kwang Hyup stressed that the triumph of the Korean and Chinese peoples over the U.S. aggressors completely exploded the myth about the so-called "unmatched strength" of U.S. imperialism and made a tremendous contribution to the cause of Far Eastern and world peace. The Korean war, he continued, also represented an example of the peoples of the fraternal countries of the socialist camp jointly dealing counter-blows to the aggressors. U.S. imperialism, the Korean Vice-Premier pointed out, is the gendarme of international reaction and the most vicious enemy of peace and humanity. He declared that to strengthen the friendship, solidarity and co-operation between the Korean and Chinese peoples is a reliable guarantee for ultimately smashing the schemes of their common enemy—U.S. imperialism, for the defence of lasting peace and the winning of victory for socialism in the East.

Marshal Ho Lung in his address at the rally pointed out that in unleashing the Korean war, the U.S. aggressors lifted a rock only to crush their own feet. That paper tiger was battered, he said. As long as due vigilance is maintained against imperialism and firm reliance is placed upon the peace-loving people all over the world to form the broadest united front and struggle resolutely against U.S. imperialism, he declared, the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war can be completely smashed. Sooner or later, Vice-Premier Ho Lung said, the U.S. aggressors will have to get out of the southern part of Korea, out of China's territory—Taiwan, and the territories of other countries which they have occupied.

Speaking of the internationalist friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples, Vice-Premier Ho Lung said: "Marxism-Leninism teaches us that mutual support and mutual assistance are fundamental principles of proletarian internationalism. The revolutionary cause led by the proletariat of any country is inseparable from the international obligations of the proletariat." He added: "The friendship and unity between the peoples of our two countries and among the peoples of the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union are an important guarantee of victory for us. The peoples of China and Korea as well as of the other socialist countries know how to safeguard this friendship and unity. The vain attempt of imperialism and the modern revisionists to undermine this friendship and unity will never succeed."

The Chinese mission, at the Pyongyang rally as elsewhere in Korea, was warmly greeted. Premier Kim Il Sung received its members and had a cordial talk with

them. It was honoured at a grand banquet given by the Korean Cabinet at which both First Vice-Premier Kim Il of Korea and Marshal Ho Lung spoke and warmly hailed Sino-Korean friendship.

Meanwhile, an art troupe of the Chinese People's Liberation Army is giving performances in Korea. A Chinese film week has been held with some 40 Chinese features and documentaries shown in various parts of the country.

The many and varied commemorative activities in both China and Korea have added up to an impressive review of the great victory won by the two peoples over U.S. imperialism and of their friendship—a friendship which Marshal Ho Lung eulogized as being "evergreen as the pine and cypress of the Changpai Mountain, eternal as the continual flow of the Yalu River, and radiant as the sun rising from the east."

Chinese and Korean Peoples Defeated U.S. Imperialism, Saved Asian and World Peace

Kuo Mo-jo's Speech at Peking Rally

Following is a translation of the speech by Kuo Mo-jo, Chairman of the China Peace Committee, at a rally of the people of all circles of Peking held on October 25 in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers going to war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. — Ed.

Dear Comrades and Friends,

Today is the tenth anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers going to war beyond the border. We, the people of all circles of the capital, are immensely elated and honoured to be holding this grand rally to commemorate this brilliant day. Please allow me to take this opportunity to express high respect to all the Volunteers who took part in resisting U.S. aggression, aiding Korea, protecting our homes and defending our motherland.

Ten years ago, U.S. imperialism unleashed its war of aggression against Korea and at the same time invaded and occupied by armed force China's sacred territory of Taiwan. Flying the U.N. flag, the U.S. aggressors banded together the armed forces of 15 satellite countries; and, in disregard of the repeated warnings given by the Chinese Government, brazenly made a large-scale crossing of the "38th Parallel" and pressed towards the Yalu River, pointing the spearhead of their aggressive war directly against China's northeast. At this critical moment, the indignant Chinese people, in order to support and aid their fraternal neighbouring country, safeguard the security of their motherland and defend Asian and world peace, launched, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great nationwide movement to resist U.S. aggression, aid

Korea, protect their homes and defend the motherland; they organized the Chinese People's Volunteers who set out for the Korean war front on October 25, 1950 to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Korean people in joint resistance to the U.S. aggressors. October 25 is a day of historic significance. It symbolizes the lofty internationalist friendship between the peoples of China and Korea and marks their common victory in their struggle against U.S. imperialism.

THE Chinese People's Volunteers, together with their close comrades-in-arms, the Korean People's Army, carried on stubborn fighting for three years in those hard days on the Korean battlefields. In an incomparably heroic and astonishingly hard-working spirit, they overcame difficulty after difficulty and eventually defeated the U.S. aggressors, the most ferocious imperialists in the world, compelling them to negotiate and sign the Armistice Agreement. They punctured before the people of the whole world that paper tiger, U.S. imperialism, which is outwardly strong but inwardly weak; and proved with indisputable facts that a people that unites and wages resolute struggles is invincible. After the Korean armistice, the Chinese People's Volunteers continued to contribute to the maintenance of the Armistice Agreement and actively assisted the Korean people in their peaceful construction, thereby accomplishing in a remarkable way the glorious tasks assigned them by the Chinese people and proving themselves to be their fine sons and daughters. The meritorious deeds and great feats of the Chinese People's Volunteers will go down in history; and the martyrs who laid down their lives in resisting U.S. aggression, aiding Korea, protecting our homes and

defending our motherland will live for ever in the hearts of the Chinese people.

COMRADES! At today's commemoration rally we also recall with deep gratitude the constant assistance and support rendered to us, the Chinese people, by the Korean people. The heroic Korean people, led by the Korean Workers' Party and Premier Kim Il Sung, have firmly defended the eastern front of the socialist camp, and have made brilliant contributions to opposing U.S. imperialist aggression and safeguarding world peace. In the great war for the liberation of their fatherland, the Korean people valiantly resisted the frantic attacks of the U.S. aggressors, defended the independence of their fatherland, and at the same time safeguarded the security of our country, giving powerful support to the peaceful construction carried on by the Chinese people. In the eight years during which they stayed in Korea, the Chinese People's Volunteers were given every kind of enthusiastic assistance and solicitous concern by the Korean people. While their own country was suffering serious destruction by the U.S. aggressors, the Korean people, enduring all calamities inflicted on them by the war, and in the lofty spirit of self-sacrifice, gave all-out support to the Chinese People's Volunteers. Numerous fine sons and daughters of the Korean people did not spare even their blood and their lives to help and support the Chinese People's Volunteers, thus displaying a noble spirit of proletarian internationalism. Two years ago, when the Chinese People's Volunteers withdrew from Korea, the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean Government and Premier Kim Il Sung again gave their most kind regards and encouragement to the Chinese People's Volunteers; and the entire Korean people expressed their sincere, warm and moving fraternal sentiments for the Chinese people. All this the Chinese people will never forget for a moment. Here I would like, on behalf of the Chinese people, to express our profound gratitude to the fraternal Korean people, the Korean Workers' Party, the Korean Government and Premier Kim Il Sung.

China and Korea are both peace-loving countries. The peoples of our two countries quenched the flames of the biggest aggressive war that U.S. imperialism has kindled since the Second World War. This in fact saved the peace of Asia and the world. Since the Korean armistice, our two countries have, in line with our consistent stand for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, carried out an unremitting struggle for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and the relaxation of tension in the Far East. The Korean Democratic People's Republic has put forward reasonable proposals many times for the peaceful reunification of Korea; and on August 15 this year it put forward again a new programme for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. These proposals and programme fully represent the national aspirations and basic interests of the entire Korean people. The Chinese Government and people have always supported the Korean Government's peaceful proposals and have taken positive measures to promote the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The significant step—withdrawal of all Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea in 1958 on their own initiative—is eloquent proof of the Chinese people's sincere desire for peace. In the interests of world peace, the Chinese

Government has made efforts which are well known, to bring about peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. We have concluded treaties of friendship and mutual non-aggression, or of peace and friendship, with a series of Asian and African nationalist countries and repeatedly proposed the conclusion of a peace pact of mutual non-aggression among countries in Asia and around the Pacific, including the United States, and the turning of this region into an area free of nuclear weapons. These efforts have won the universal applause and support of all peace-loving countries and people.

However, U.S. imperialism has obstinately rejected all peace proposals aimed at easing international tension and persistently pursued its policies of aggression and war which are hostile to the peoples of China, Korea and the world. U.S. imperialism is, up to now, still hanging on in south Korea, crudely violating the Korean Armistice Agreement, unlawfully introducing large quantities of weapons of the latest types into south Korea, and attempting to turn south Korea into its military base for launching a new war. U.S. imperialism is still occupying our territory of Taiwan, and continuously carrying out war threats and military provocations against our country. U.S. imperialism is truculently violating the sovereignty of many countries, interfering with and suppressing the national and democratic movements and the people's revolutionary struggles of all countries, establishing military bases all over the world, patching up aggressive military blocs, and actively plotting new aggressive wars. Recently, the criminal activities of U.S. imperialism in the 15th Session of the U.N. General Assembly exposed once again its ferocious features in persisting in arms expansion and war preparations, obstructing disarmament and rejecting peaceful coexistence with the socialist countries. All this has repeatedly proved that the aggressive and warlike nature of U.S. imperialism can never change.

HISTORICAL facts show most clearly who wants war and who wants peace. No matter how the imperialists and modern revisionists may shout for a time to slander China as "aggressive" and "warlike," their schemes will never succeed; just as dark clouds cannot long hide the sun, so no lies can cover up the fact that the Chinese people ardently love peace. Similarly, no matter how shamelessly U.S. imperialism disguises itself behind a camouflage of peace and how desperately the modern revisionists try to whitewash and prettify it, U.S. imperialism, which is aggressive in nature, can never be decked out as a goddess of peace. The eyes of the people of the whole world are keen and countless bitter facts have taught them to recognize more and more clearly that U.S. imperialism is the Number One enemy of world peace. We, the peoples of China and Korea, have waged long struggles against imperialism and won great victories. From our own experience, we have seen through the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism. We will never in the least relax our vigilance against its criminal schemes of whatever kind. We will stand together for ever with all other peace-loving people and countries, and fight resolutely to the end against the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war.

Comrades! The situation today is quite different from what it was ten years ago. The socialist camp

headed by the Soviet Union has become stronger and mightier than ever, the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America are developing with the speed of a prairie fire and storms of struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are continuously rising in a chain reaction. The struggle of the people in the capitalist countries for democratic freedom and the people's struggle in all countries for world peace are also steadily mounting. The imperialist camp is more and more rent with internal strife and beset with various contradictions. U.S. imperialism is becoming ever more isolated. In the past ten years, the developments and changes in the international situation have been more and more favourable to the cause of the peoples for world peace, national independence, democratic freedom and socialism, not to imperialism. If ten years ago the Chinese and Korean peoples, with the support of the other socialist countries and all other peace-loving people and countries, were able to resist and finally defeat the U.S. aggressors who were armed to the teeth, we believe that today, when the world forces of peace and of the people are stronger than ever, provided that all peace-loving countries and people further strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, the U.S. imperialist policies of aggression and war will certainly suffer even greater defeats and the cause of world peace and human progress will certainly win even greater victories.

There is a profound comradeship-in-arms between the Chinese and Korean peoples, a friendship sealed with blood. The friendly relations between our two peoples are full of records of close co-operation and mutual support and internationalist deeds of heroism. Our friendship has withstood serious tests through thick and thin, and is a brilliant example of proletarian internationalist solidarity. This friendship and solidarity of the Chinese and Korean peoples, both in the war against U.S. imperialist aggression and in the cause of building socialism, has demonstrated its great strength. The Chinese people will stand for ever by the fraternal Korean people. We will support, assist, learn from and encourage each other, and will make the greatest efforts to strengthen the unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and promote the development of our common cause. Let us, the Chinese and Korean peoples, link arms still more closely and advance bravely towards our common goal.

Long live the great comradeship-in-arms between the Chinese and Korean peoples!

Long live the great unity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union!

Long live the great solidarity of the people of the whole world!

Long live world peace!

Unprecedented Growth of Sino-Korean Militant Friendship in Common Struggle

Vice-Premier Chen Yi's Speech at Korean Ambassador's Banquet

Following is a translation of a speech made by Vice-Premier Chen Yi at a banquet given by Korean Ambassador to China Li Young Ho on October 25. — Ed.

**Dear Comrade Ambassador,
Comrades and Friends,**

Today, with great joy, we are attending the reception given by Comrade Ambassador to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers' going to war across the border. Allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to express great respect to the heroic Korean people, the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of Korea.

October 25 is a glorious date marking the joint opposition of the Chinese and Korean peoples to U.S. imperialist aggression, and their joint safeguarding of peace in Asia and the world. Ten years ago, U.S. imperialism unleashed against the Korean Democratic People's Republic the biggest aggressive war since the end of the Second World War and, at the same time, occupied China's territory of Taiwan. Its aim was not only to invade and occupy all Korea, but also to follow the old path traversed by Japanese militarism and invade and occupy the Chinese mainland. The heroic Korean people, under the leadership

of the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, waged a valiant, epic struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression. This struggle involved not only the survival or destruction of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, but also the security of China and peace in Asia and the world. Ten years ago today, to resist U.S. aggression, aid Korea, protect our homes and defend our country, the best sons and daughters of the Chinese people undertook the glorious task entrusted them by the people of the motherland, heroically crossed the Yalu River and, together with the fraternal Korean people, jointly fought against the U.S. aggressors. As a result of the Korean people's heroic resistance, the close co-operation between the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers, the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the sympathy and support of people all over the world who uphold justice and love peace, the combined strength of the Chinese and Korean peoples, after three years of heroic and indomitable fighting, ultimately drove the U.S. aggressive troops back to the place from which they had originally started the war of aggression and compelled them to sign the Korean Armistice Agreement. The great victory of the Korean people's war for the liberation of their father-

land dealt a blow at the unbridled aggressive arrogance of U.S. imperialism, exposed it as in essence a paper tiger, which is outwardly strong but inwardly weak, greatly enhanced the confidence of the oppressed nations and people all over the world in their struggle for liberation and made invaluable contributions to the lofty cause of world peace and human progress.

THE joint struggle of the Chinese and Korean peoples to resist U.S. imperialist aggression led to the unprecedented development of their militant friendship. The peoples of China and Korea have consistently sympathized with and supported each other in their protracted joint struggles against imperialist aggression and oppression. As early as during the Chinese people's revolutionary civil wars, many of the best sons and daughters of the Korean people sacrificed their precious lives to help the Chinese revolution. It is particularly worthy of mention that the Korean Communists headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung fought jointly, together with us, against the Japanese aggressors and gave powerful assistance to the Chinese people's War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. The Chinese people will not forget, in particular, that by their heroic action in resisting U.S. imperialist aggression, the Korean people safeguarded the security of our country and helped our peaceful construction, and that they accorded the Chinese People's Volunteers the greatest solicitude and assistance as they would give to their own kinsfolk. The relations formed in protracted struggles by the Chinese and Korean peoples who rely on each other like lips and teeth and share common weal and woe, as well as their militant friendship sealed in blood, are a lofty expression of the spirit of proletarian internationalism. The Chinese people will spare no effort to strengthen this great unity of our two peoples so as to make still greater contributions to the common cause of developing socialism and communism, opposing imperialism and safeguarding world peace.

Loyal to the cause of world peace, the Chinese and Korean peoples have consistently adhered to their foreign policies of peace. Our two peoples not only saved peace in Asia and the world by their action in resisting U.S. imperialism, but have continued to make unremitting efforts since the Korean armistice to uphold the Korean Armistice Agreement and seek a peaceful solution of the Korean question. The Korean Government has time and again put forward reasonable proposals for the peaceful reunification of its fatherland and on the 15th anniversary of the liberation of Korea this year Premier Kim Il Sung, on behalf of the Korean Government, put forward again a new programme for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The Chinese Government and people fully support all the efforts by the Korean people to reunify their fatherland peacefully. To facilitate the peaceful solution of the Korean question, the Chinese People's Volunteers, on their own initiative, completely withdrew from Korea two years ago. But, contrary to the sincere efforts of the Governments and peoples of China and Korea to safeguard peace in Asia and the world, U.S. imperialism has stubbornly stuck to its policies of aggression and war. U.S. imperialism is, up to now, still hanging on to south Korea and continuing its forcible occupation of our territory of Taiwan and has continually

been carrying out military provocations and making threats of war against the Chinese and Korean peoples. U.S. imperialism is not only persisting in hostility to the peoples of China and Korea, but has been undertaking mad arms expansion and war preparations on a global scale, scheming subversion and sabotage against the socialist countries, flagrantly interfering with and suppressing the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and seriously menacing the peace of the world. Recently, the criminal activities of the United States at the 15th Session of the United Nations General Assembly served as a glaring exposure of these war schemes and aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism. All this proves convincingly that U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy not only of the Chinese and Korean peoples, but of the people of the entire world. The peoples of China and Korea, the peoples of the other countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and all other peace-loving peoples the world over must continue to heighten their vigilance, strengthen their solidarity and wage persistent and unremitting struggles against U.S. imperialism.

COMRADES, the development of the situation over the past ten years has been increasingly favourable to the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. The camp of socialism headed by the Soviet Union is more powerful than ever, the national and democratic movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America have reached unprecedented heights, the struggles of the people in the capitalist countries for democratic freedom and the movement of the people in all countries to defend peace are surging forward steadily and powerfully. Despite the frantic counter-actions undertaken by the imperialist forces headed by the United States, they cannot prevent the growth of the forces of peace and of the people or save themselves from their inevitable defeat. In the excellent international situation of the East wind prevailing over the West wind, the domestic situation of our two countries, China and Korea, likewise has bright prospects. Both our peoples are enthusiastically engaged in the great cause of building socialism with the same heroism with which we defeated U.S. imperialism. The winged steed movement in Korea and the continued big leap forward in China are constantly bringing new progress in the construction work carried on by our two peoples. Let us hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, further strengthen the militant friendship between the peoples of China and Korea, cement the solidarity among the countries of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, and struggle to the very end for the final victory of our common cause.

Now I propose a toast
to the militant friendship, sealed in blood, of the Chinese and Korean peoples,
to the solidarity of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union,
to world peace, and
to the health of the leading comrades of the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Government headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung!

The Great Victory in the Struggle to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea

by YANG YUNG

Following is an article written by General Yang Yung, former Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the C.P.V.'s entry into the Korean war. It was published in "Renmin Ribao" on October 24.—Ed.

IT is now ten years since the Chinese People's Volunteers, shouldering the great mission of resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea, safeguarding their homes and defending their own country, left China on October 25, 1950 to join the war.

The war of aggression against Korea was the biggest local war launched by U.S. imperialism with all its strength after World War II. Its outcome not only affected the security of Korea and China but also peace in Asia and the world. The victory which the Korean and Chinese peoples won on the Korean battlefield over U.S. imperialism, therefore, was of extremely great importance. It not only checked the war, smashed the criminal plan of U.S. imperialism to gobble up Korea and attack China and saved peace, but also enhanced the confidence of the peoples of Korea, China and of the whole world in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and to defend world peace; it not only unmasked U.S. imperialism and exposed its wolfish features before the people of the whole world, but also gave powerful proof that an awakened and united nation cannot be bullied and that the people's strength is invincible. U.S. imperialism which brandishes atom bombs is only a "paper tiger"; the myth that U.S. imperialism must not be offended and that it could not be defeated was blown to smithereens.

I

As early as the eve of the nationwide victory scored by the Chinese people, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, our great leader, repeatedly taught the people of the whole country not to relax their vigilance towards imperialism under any circumstance. He said: "The imperialists and their lackeys, the Chinese reactionaries, will not resign themselves to defeat in this part of the globe, which is China. They will continue to gang up and act against the Chinese people in every possible way. . . . We must never relax our vigilance against the frenzied plots of the imperialists

and their lackeys for revenge just because we have won victory; whoever relaxes his vigilance will disarm himself politically and place himself in a passive position." Things turned out just as expected. In less than a year after the founding of the People's Republic of China, U.S. imperialism brazenly launched the war of aggression against Korea and at the same time occupied China's territory of Taiwan with its armed forces. It manipulated the United Nations into adopting a resolution for aggression against Korea, mustered the armed forces of 15 satellites under the flag of the "United Nations" and unleashed a large-scale attack on the Korean people in an attempt to annex Korea at one blow and then invade China, so as to realize its ambition of world domination. U.S. imperialism miscalculated that the young Democratic People's Republic of Korea would not be able to withstand its attacks and that the Chinese people who had just won victory after a long period of war would not dare to measure swords with it.

Contrary to the expectations of U.S. imperialism, the heroic Korean people, under the correct leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, stood up to the U.S. aggressors, hit the U.S. gangsters and their lackeys hard and won big victories. Not accepting defeat, the U.S. aggressors hastily massed superior forces and landed at Inchon in the middle of September and, disregarding the warning of the Korean and Chinese peoples and the opposition of the people elsewhere in the world, ordered their aggressive forces to cross the 38th Parallel on a massive scale and push frenziedly towards the Yalu and Tumen Rivers, pointing the spearhead of war directly at China's border. At the same time, U.S. imperialism sent its aggressive air force in Korea to invade the territorial air over northeast China, bombing our cities and villages and killing our people. By then, the U.S. imperialist plot to spread its war of aggression was completely exposed. None of this was new to the Chinese people; it was the same old road taken by the Japanese militarists. The Chinese people could no longer tolerate the situation; a vigorous campaign to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea swiftly swept the whole country.

By their brutality, the U.S. imperialists revealed their wolfish, predatory and warlike nature in all its nakedness. They tried by hook or by crook to cover up their crimes of aggression by pilfering the label of the "United Na-

tions," but it was of no avail. Who would believe that the United States had sent its troops across the wide ocean to kill people and burn down houses in Korea and invade China's territory of Taiwan for the sake of "U.S. security" and "world peace"? It was U.S. imperialism itself, and no one else, who tore off its mask of "peace" before the people of the whole world and pinned on itself the labels of "deadly enemy of peace" and "warmonger."

Such a thorough exposure of the United States in its true imperialist colours on the Korean battlefield is very much to the benefit of the peoples of Korea, China and the whole world. It tells us clearly that U.S. imperialism is the most vicious enemy of the peoples of Korea, China and the whole world. Its nature will never change even down to its day of doom. It will invariably try to disrupt the people's cause, and it will never become reconciled to defeat. This is the lesson which U.S. imperialism forced on the Korean and Chinese peoples and the people of the whole world in the three years and one month during which it expended large numbers of aircraft and guns and over 20,000 million dollars. This lesson will never be forgotten by all who love peace.

Today, it is of immense practical importance for us to recall the historical experience gained in the struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. It can help us to see through the intrigues of the imperialists and reactionaries and heighten our vigilance against imperialism. Is it possible for yesterday's butchers on the Korean battlefield to put aside their cleavers today and burst forth with a love of peace? This is plain commonsense. More than seven years have passed since the United States signed the Korean Armistice Agreement. And two years have passed since the Chinese People's Volunteers completely withdrew from Korea. But to this day the U.S. forces of aggression are still hanging on in the southern part of Korea, still forcibly occupying China's territory — Taiwan, and still creating trouble in other parts of the world. The acts of U.S. imperialism prove the consistency of its aggressive nature. If one would say that there has been any change at all, it's only that it has become more cunning.

II

The Chinese people ardently love peace. The joint declaration issued by all the Chinese democratic parties calling for resistance to U.S. aggression, aid to Korea, and the defence of our homes and country fully expressed the peaceful desire of the Chinese people. It said: "The Chinese people ardently love peace. We have always wanted and shall always want peace. We want peace in China, we want peace in Asia, and we want lasting peace for the whole world and for all humanity." China's social system determines that China does not need, cannot and must not invade any country. But the U.S. imperialists took our desire for peace as a sign of weakness and thought they could bully us. They turned a deaf ear to the warning given by the Chinese Government and Chinese people. Instead of stopping its aggression and withdrawing its invading forces, it extended its aggressive war in Korea and spread the flames of war to the northeastern border of China. Taught by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people

have never relaxed their due vigilance towards imperialism, nor have they ever spiritually disarmed themselves in face of the deceptive imperialist tricks of "peace," or been intimidated by the imperialists' threats of war; they dare to use a just war to put down the imperialist war of aggression. At that critical moment when the security of Korea and China was in danger and when peace in Asia and the world hung in the balance, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, resolutely sent their finest sons and daughters to join the ranks of the Volunteers. Holding high the righteous banner of "resistance to U.S. aggression, aid to Korea and defence of our homes and country," the Volunteers crossed the Yalu River and resisted the U.S. aggressors shoulder to shoulder with the heroic Korean people. History has proved that this was absolutely necessary and absolutely correct.

China and Korea are separated only by a river. They are mutually dependent like lips and teeth and share each other's weal and woe. China's security is closely bound up with Korea's existence. By their heroic resistance to the U.S. aggressors, the Korean people not only defended the independence of their fatherland but directly safeguarded the security of China. It was a matter of proletarian internationalist duty for the Chinese People's Volunteers to go abroad and fight, as well as a just action we took to protect our homes and defend our country. Since the U.S. troops had occupied our territory Taiwan, invaded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, spread the war to China's northeastern border and since the U.S. aggressors had forced war upon us, we could not but raise the banner against aggression and resist the U.S. aggressors together with the Korean people.

III

The Korean and Chinese peoples made the sober estimate that it was a serious struggle to stamp out the flames of the war of aggression lit by U.S. imperialism in Korea. However, come what may, the attacks by U.S. imperialism must be and could be defeated. Although our enemy had a temporary military superiority, its basis was weak, its battle line too long, its rear far away, its army strength insufficient and, above all, the war which it was conducting was unjust and extremely repugnant to the people; politically, it stood isolated and its soldiers' morale was low. In sharp contrast, we were a righteous army, fighting for justice. The people all over the world sympathized with us and stood on our side. Such were the facts. Fighting shoulder to shoulder and in close co-ordination, supported by the Korean and Chinese peoples and the peoples of the countries in the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and in other parts of the world, the Chinese People's Volunteers together with the Korean People's Army overcame all kinds of difficulties and, with overwhelming heroism and fearlessness, ultimately defeated U.S. imperialism — the most truculent enemy of the people of the whole world — after three years of most arduous struggles and scored a great victory.

The seriousness of the struggle was shown not only on the battlefield but also came out fully at the conference

table. During the war, persisting in their just stand, the Korean and Chinese peoples conducted negotiations with U.S. imperialism with great firmness and patience for two years and one month during which they carried on a complex and acute struggle at the conference table. In the course of the armistice negotiations, the U.S. imperialists arrogantly and unreasonably obstructed, undermined and refused negotiations, and walked out of the meetings again and again. At first, under the pretext of the so-called "compensation for air and naval superiority," they vainly attempted to extort what they could not get on the battlefield, namely, 12,000 square kilometres of land. Then they declared that bombs, cannons and machine-guns should debate. Moreover, they sent aircraft and armed personnel many times into the neutral zone, bombing, shooting and killing policemen on duty on the Korean and Chinese side. They resorted to all possible forms of threat and intimidation. All this exposed to the full the gangster nature of imperialism.

Chairman Mao Tse-tung said: "We want peace. But as long as U.S. imperialism does not give up its arrogant and unreasonable demands and its scheme to extend aggression, the sole determination of the Chinese people must be to go on fighting alongside the Korean people. It is not that we like war; we want to stop the war at once and leave the remaining questions for later settlement. But U.S. imperialism does not like to do so. All right, then, go on fighting. No matter how many years U.S. imperialism prefers to fight, we are ready to fight it, right up to the moment when U.S. imperialism is willing to stop fighting, right up to the moment of complete victory for the Chinese and Korean peoples." In conducting negotiations with U.S. imperialism, we followed exactly Chairman Mao Tse-tung's instructions. On the one hand, we took a serious attitude to the negotiations, constantly exposed the schemes and tricks of U.S. imperialism to stall and undermine the negotiations and made the utmost effort to achieve a peaceful solution of the Korean question on a fair and reasonable basis. But on the other hand, we harboured no illusions about the negotiations; we did not slacken our vigilance in the slightest but dealt redoubled blows at the new military offensives of the enemy. It was precisely because the enemy had been hit hard and beaten under our blows that he stopped fighting and was finally forced to sign the Korean Armistice Agreement. Facts prove that when imperialism forces war on the people, the peace-loving people must firmly bear aloft the banner of a just war against aggression to defeat the aggressors in order to win peace. Only by resolute resistance, by hitting the enemy hard till it hurts can aggression be curbed and national independence and world peace defended.

The great victory in resisting U.S. imperialist aggression which was won by the Korean and Chinese peoples also proved that the outcome of war is, in the final analysis, determined not by superiority of technique or equipment but by the nature of the war and whether it is supported by the people. The people's strength is immeasurable. Nations that fight for justice cannot be beaten, while U.S. imperialism which considers itself "extraordinarily powerful" and "invincible in the world,"

having the atomic bomb in its hands, can definitely be defeated. Iron-clad evidence of this was provided by the fact that U.S. imperialism could not save itself from its destined failure although it exerted its utmost efforts on the Korean battlefield and, taking advantage of its superiority in naval and air strength and in technical equipment, used all kinds of barbarous methods of war, launched different sorts of offensives, and even resorted to the inhuman bacterial weapons.

IV

In the great struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, the Chinese People's Volunteers, together with the Korean people and the Korean People's Army—our close comrades-in-arms—shared joys and hardships and fought shoulder to shoulder. The militant friendship and unity forged between the Korean and Chinese peoples in their long struggle against their common enemies was further consolidated and developed. This friendship and unity has been sealed in blood; it is based on the principles of proletarian internationalism and Marxist-Leninist ideology and is unbreakable. This great friendship and unity has been and will for ever remain an important guarantee for our victory over our common enemies.

As we mark the tenth anniversary of the departure of the Chinese People's Volunteers to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, we express our wholehearted thanks to the Korean people for their fraternal affection and great solicitude towards the Chinese People's Volunteers. The Korean people, under the correct leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier Kim Il Sung, made enormous sacrifices and contributed tremendously to the struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for victory in the war. They have performed immortal exploits in defence of world peace. Their extraordinary dauntlessness in battle and their bravery and industriousness played a tremendous role in encouraging and educating the officers and men of the Chinese People's Volunteers. Two years have elapsed since the Chinese People's Volunteers completely withdrew from Korea, but we can never forget the constant affection and solicitude shown to the Chinese People's Volunteers by the Korean Workers' Party, the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Korean people.

Today, the U.S. forces of aggression are still hanging on to the southern part of Korea and continuing to obstruct and undermine the Korean people's efforts at peaceful unification of their fatherland. They are also still forcibly occupying China's territory—Taiwan. The Chinese people cannot but express extreme indignation and maintain serious vigilance over this. Whatever tricks it may play in the future, U.S. imperialism will certainly continue to meet with resolute opposition from the Korean and Chinese peoples, from the peoples of the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union and of the whole world as long as it keeps to its policies of aggression and war and persists in hostility to the Korean and Chinese peoples and the people throughout the world. If it dares to launch a war in defiance of world opinion, it will certainly accelerate its own destruction.

China and Mali Establish Diplomatic Relations

THE Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Mali have decided to establish diplomatic relations and exchange diplomatic representatives with ambassadorial ranks, it was announced in a China-Mali joint communique made public on October 27.

On October 25, China's Ambassador to Guinea Ko Hua held talks with the President of the Republic of Mali Modibo Keita in Bamako. Both sides unanimously agreed to establish diplomatic relations and issue the above joint communique. Letters were exchanged on the matter.

In his letter to President Modibo Keita, Ambassador Ko Hua expressed sincere gratitude for the stand of the Mali Government, as expressed by President Modibo Keita during the talks, that it completely supports the stand of the Chinese Government on the question of "two Chinas" and has severed diplomatic relations with the Chiang Kai-shek clique.

In his letter to Ambassador Ko Hua, President Modibo Keita said: "My Government supports the effort of the Government of the People's Republic of China to have her legitimate place restored in the international community. This is a position of objectivity and reason. It is in fact illogical and unthinkable merely to pledge the attainment of peace and security without admitting to international gatherings, which discuss the conditions for the maintenance of peace, representatives of a great and powerful nation such as People's China with a population of 650 million." "I, therefore, proclaim solemnly," President Modibo Keita continued, "my full approval of the declarations made by the Mali delegate at the United Nations General Assembly on the question of China in favour of the People's Republic of China taking her legitimate place in the United Nations Organization." "On the question of national entity," President Modibo Keita stated, "my Government takes the firm position of opposing any division of territory for the sake of creating an artificial state which constitutes a permanent menace to peace and security."

President Modibo Keita requested Ambassador Ko Hua to convey to the courageous Chinese people the sentiments of sincere friendship and fraternal co-operation of the Mali people. He expressed his confidence that the diplomatic relations to be established between China and Mali will be strengthened in the interests of the peoples of both countries and will contribute to the maintenance of peace and security of the world.

"Renmin Ribao" Comments

Greeting the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Mali, *Renmin Ribao* in its editorial on October 28 expressed the great joy with which the Chinese people received the news. "The peoples of China and Mali," it declared, "have a profound friendship for each other. We consistently sympathize with and sup-

port the Mali people in their unremitting struggle for national independence. Similarly, the people of Mali have always shown their sincere friendship for the Chinese people. Particularly after the founding of the Republic of Mali, there is the possibility for the full development of friendly relations between the peoples of Mali and China." The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries is the inevitable result of the growth of such friendly relations. There is no doubt whatsoever that the establishment of diplomatic relations fully conforms to the common interests of the peoples of the two countries, *Renmin Ribao* said.

The formal establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Mali, *Renmin Ribao* continued, marks the further growth of friendly relations between China and the newly independent countries of Africa. This does not depend on the wishes of the imperialists. *Renmin Ribao* pointed out that U.S. imperialism, in its hostility to China, has for a long period spread slanders and calumnies about China among the African countries, and has been venomously carrying on its "two Chinas" plot. But an increasing number of African people have seen through this vile scheme of imperialism. In spite of the efforts the United States made among the newly independent African countries, the result of the voting at the current U.N. General Assembly session on the question of restoring China's legitimate seat in the United Nations has shown that none of the African countries newly admitted to the United Nations supported the United States. The Republic of Mali, Senegal and Nigeria voted against the U.S. resolution, while 12 other African countries abstained. And now the new-born Republic of Mali, after smooth and friendly negotiations with the People's Republic of China, has announced the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. This once again spells bankruptcy for the U.S. imperialist scheme to isolate China. Facts prove that because the Chinese and African peoples shared in the past the common plight of suffering from imperialist plunder and oppression over a long period and that they have the common desire to build their motherlands rapidly after winning independence, the friendship between the Chinese and African peoples will certainly develop with each passing day. "The Chinese people," *Renmin Ribao* concluded, "are extremely happy to see that the new-born Republic of Mali has scored a series of successes in safeguarding and consolidating its national independence. We are convinced that, with the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the peoples of both countries will further co-operate and support each other in the struggle against imperialism and in defence of world peace and the economic and cultural ties between our two countries will also be strengthened from day to day. We hope that, on the existing good foundation, friendly co-operation between China and Mali will develop with great strides."

Premier Chou and Vice-Premier Chen Yi On Sino-Japanese Relations

THE Chinese Government has always stood for restoration of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations but those in power in Japan have been impeding normalization of relations between the two countries, said Premier Chou En-lai at a farewell banquet given by Tatsunosuke Takasaki, former chief Japanese delegate to the Bandung Conference, who has been visiting in China.

At the banquet, Mr. Takasaki said that he had been greatly enlightened by the talks he had with Premier Chou to explore ways of restoring Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations. He expressed the hope that more people from China will visit Japan and more Japanese will continue to visit China. This will add to mutual understanding and might be a shortcut to strengthening friendly relations between the two countries, he said.

Premier Chou expressed agreement that mutual visits, friendly contacts and exchanges of views will greatly help promote mutual understanding between the peoples of China and Japan. However, the Premier stressed, what the peoples of China and Japan are more concerned about is the question of how to gradually restore normal relations between the two countries. At present, he said, there are still obstructions to the solution of this question. The responsibility for this does not rest with the Chinese side. Premier Chou expressed firm belief that the great majority of the Japanese people want to promote friendship between the two countries, to have peaceful coexistence and to improve the relations between China and Japan. But with which side does the responsibility rest for obstructing the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations? Premier Chou pointed out that it is not only forces outside China and Japan, but, on the Japanese side, there is also a handful of persons who up to now are still obstructing the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations. This handful of persons are those in power in

Japan today. We leaders of the Chinese Government, Premier Chou said, always stand for restoration of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, for friendly contacts and peaceful coexistence with Japan. "I would like to ask whether those in power in Japan today can take the same position," the Premier said. "I think the Japanese friends present here are all unable to guarantee this. This is what I wish to say frankly to the Japanese friends present here who wish to promote Sino-Japanese friendship."

Earlier, Vice-Premier Chen Yi also spoke on Sino-Japanese relations at a farewell banquet he gave for Mr. Takasaki. The Vice-Premier said that several million Japanese of various social strata had carried out over 20 united actions in the struggle against the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty" and for Japan's independence. The Chinese people fully sympathize with and support this just struggle. They consider as a very good thing these actions taken by the Japanese people and their demand for a path of independence, democracy, peace and neutrality. However, the Vice-Premier pointed out, the Japanese Government has been following the aggressive policy of the U.S. to an increasing extent. This cannot but cause our regret and concern about the future of the Japanese people and peace in the Far East and the rest of the world.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi paid his respects to the 75-year-old Mr. Takasaki, who expressed his willingness to strive for the rest of his life for the normalization of relations between China and Japan. These efforts of Mr. Takasaki conform to the interests of the Japanese people and to the interests of the peoples of the Far East and the rest of the world. This is a wish and action for justice and will certainly be successful, he said.

Sino-Nepalese Joint Boundary Committee Issues Communique

Following is the text of a communique on the first session of the Chinese-Nepalese Joint Boundary Committee held in Kathmandu from August 12 to October 26. — Ed.

THE Chinese-Nepalese Joint Boundary Committee, established in accordance with the Agreement Between the Government of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty's Government of Nepal on the Question of the Boundary Between the Two Countries, held its first session in Kathmandu from August 12 to October 26, 1960.

Taking part in the session on the Chinese side were: Chief Delegate Mr. Chang Shih-chieh, Delegates Senior Colonel Lu Yi-shan, Lieutenant-Colonel Teng Ting, Mr. Chang Pao-hua, and advisors Mr. Chi Kuang-po and Mr. Tu Kuo-wei; on the Nepalese side were: Chief Delegate Major-General Padma Bahadur Khatri, Delegates Shri Mohan Bahadur Singh, Shri Narayan Prasad Raj Bhandari, Major Aditya Shumsher, Captain Bharat Keshar Simha, and advisors Sardar Medini Prasad Raj Bhandari and Shri Netra Bahadur Thapa.

The Joint Committee was inaugurated by His Excellency Subarna Shumsher, Deputy Prime Minister (then

officiating Prime Minister) of Nepal, at a solemn ceremony held on August 11, 1960.

The Chinese delegation had an audience with His Royal Highness Prince Himalaya Bir Bikram Shah Deva, the Regent of Nepal, on October 25, 1960. The same day they also had an interview with His Excellency Bishweshwar Prasad Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal.

Sincere and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the session and friendly consultations were conducted between the two sides in the spirit of equality, mutual benefit, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, and unanimous agreement was reached on the following questions:

1) Tasks and working procedure of the Joint Committee;

2) General arrangement for the settlement of the entire boundary question;

3) Agreement satisfactory to both sides was reached on the settlement of the question of ownership of those sections of the boundary as listed in Clause (3), Article III of the Agreement on the Question of Boundary Between the Two Countries;

4) Sending out the joint teams to the above-mentioned sections to carry out investigation and survey and settling the questions of the tasks, composition, time of dispatch and working methods of the joint teams;

5) Fixing the location of survey points along the entire boundary line.

Both delegations were satisfied with the smooth progress and fruitful results of this session.

The Joint Committee agreed to hold its second session in the third week of December 1960 in Peking, during which it will discuss the investigation and survey work along the entire boundary.

Kathmandu, October 26, 1960

The Technical Transformation of China's Agriculture

by NIU CHUNG-HUANG

THE emergence of the people's communes and the continued big leap forward of the national economy in the past two years under the guiding light of the Chinese Communist Party's general line for building socialism has ushered China's socialist construction into a new stage of development—the stage of continued leap forward.

This new stage has set us new tasks. One of the most important of these is to realize the technical transformation of agriculture as speedily as possible while accelerating socialist industrialization, so that the development of industry and agriculture can be still more closely integrated. This is the new content at this new stage of the Party's policy of simultaneous development of industry and agriculture, with agriculture as the foundation and industry as the dominant factor while giving priority to the development of heavy industry. The accomplishment of this task will create a new material foundation for the further consolidation and development of the worker-peasant alliance in our country, and open up still wider horizons for the continued leap forward of our socialist construction.

A Great Historic Task

Realization of the technical transformation of agriculture is a fundamental task of socialist construction. Comrade Mao Tse-tung has said: "Only when socialist transformation of the social-economic system is complete and when, in the technical field, all branches of production and places wherein work can be done by machinery are using it, will the social and economic appearance of China be radically changed."

The realization of the technical transformation of agriculture means that a change will be made, step by

step and yet rapidly, in our agricultural production, from the predominant use of hand-operated and animal-drawn implements to the predominant use of machinery, and from the predominant use of manpower and animal traction to the predominant use of mechanical power and electricity; it means that land which used to suffer from drought will still yield a bumper harvest even without rain, that land which used to suffer from water-logging will cease to be so even under heavy rainfall, and that machines instead of manpower will be used for drainage and irrigation; and also that a change will be made from the predominant use of fertilizers processed by manual labour to the predominant use of machine-made fertilizers (including organic and inorganic fertilizers). The purpose is to enable our agriculture to get rid of its present state of technical backwardness and move to a technical basis of modern, large-scale production in a fairly short period.

Why must we now put special emphasis on the task of carrying through the technical transformation of agriculture as rapidly as possible?

Firstly, it is to further implement the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation and enabling the growth of agricultural production to meet more fully the needs of the growth of industrial production and the development of the national economy as a whole.

Everybody knows that the amount of labour power in a given society that can be used in industry, communications, commerce, education, culture and art and scientific research depends, in the final analysis, on how much marketable grain can be produced for society and how much raw materials for industry can be provided by labour power engaged in agricultural production. Since the big leap forward of 1958, a new, gratifying trend has

appeared in the development of our national economy. That is, changes have begun to occur in the situation prevailing in the past few years in which the rate of growth of agriculture lagged behind that of industry. During the First Five-Year Plan, the average annual rate of growth in industry was 18 per cent against 4.5 per cent in agriculture; that is, the rate of growth in industry was four times that of agriculture. In the big leap year of 1958, the rate of growth in industry was 66.2 per cent against 25 per cent in agriculture, that is, 2.6 times that of agriculture. During the continued big leap forward in 1959, the rate of growth in industry was 39.3 per cent against 16.7 per cent in agriculture, that is, 2.35 times that of agriculture. This indicates that agriculture is continuously catching up with industry at a fast pace. However, if we are to bring about a continuous leap forward in agriculture and enable its rate of growth to get closer to and become more consonant with that of industry, it is obvious that it is not enough to rely on the farming techniques at present in use.

Our agriculture has made tremendous advances in the past two years. But, as all undertakings in our country are developing at high speed, the existing level of our agricultural production cannot yet meet the demand for marketable food grains and industrial raw materials, which is growing from year to year. According to preliminary estimates, to satisfy fairly fully the needs of all the people in grain and provide enough fodder for a growing number of livestock, we must more than double our present grain output at the very least. To satisfy the needs of the people in clothing relatively fully, apart from energetically increasing the production of synthetic fibres, we must at least increase our present cotton output about threefold so far as supply of the people's needs in cotton yarn, cotton cloth and cotton wool is concerned. There must be even greater increases in the output of other farm produce and animal products. It is clear that to satisfy all these needs there must be an even greater rise in labour productivity in agriculture and an even higher per *mu* yield. To achieve all this, we must carry through the technical transformation of agriculture.

Secondly, this special emphasis on the rapid realization of the technical transformation of agriculture is aimed to give fuller play to the advantages of the people's communes and enable our agriculture to continue to maintain a leap forward speed of development. The establishment of the people's communes in the rural areas has opened up boundless prospects for large-scale production and the big leap forward in agriculture. As Comrade Liu Shao-chi said in his article "The Victory of Marxism-Leninism in China," the people's communes are "capable of accommodating the productive forces at different levels in both socialist and communist society and their corresponding levels of the relations of production." Since 1958, the big leap forward in our agriculture, the big development of all undertakings in the rural areas and particularly the campaigns to build water conservancy works, to run industries in the rural areas and smelt iron and make steel in a big way represent only the first manifestations of the immense strength of the people's communes. To develop the advantages of the people's communes more fully and to a greater extent—advantages manifested in comprehensive management of farming, forestry, livestock breeding, subsidiary occupations and fishery and the all-

round development of industry, agriculture, trade, education and national defence—and to bring about a continuous leap forward in agriculture, we must make a change, step by step and yet rapidly, in production techniques, from the present backward level of predominant use of simple tools and reliance on manual labour to the advanced technical level of predominant reliance on machines. This calls for the completion of the technical transformation of agriculture and the modernization of agriculture.

Thirdly, there is another important reason why our Party has now pushed to the fore the question of realizing the technical transformation of agriculture as soon as possible: that is, as a result of the big leap in industry, agriculture and all other undertakings, China is no longer a country with a surplus of labour power but has become a country with a shortage of labour power. For a big country like China with a population of more than 600 million, it is an extremely good thing that a shortage of labour power is being felt. Owing to the big leap forward in industry and the big development of other undertakings in the past two years and more, the number of workers and staff in our country increased by close to 10 million. The overwhelming majority of the new workers and staff came from the rural areas. At the same time, as a result of the big leap forward in agriculture, the amount of labour power needed for the farms and rural capital construction has also greatly increased. Nevertheless, under conditions in which agricultural technique is relatively backward, it is impossible to draw more labour power from agriculture into industrial, communications, commercial, cultural and educational and other departments, and even the further development of production and construction in agriculture itself suffer from certain limitations. That is to say, if the technical transformation of agriculture is not realized it will have an unfavourable effect on the continued leap forward of the national economy. To find a good solution to this problem, we must, on the one hand, continue to develop and tap labour power potentialities by enhancing the labour enthusiasm of the members of the people's communes, making a more rational use of labour power, improving the organization of labour, popularizing advanced experience, perfecting systems of management, strengthening labour discipline, etc. We have actually achieved remarkable results in these respects. On the other hand, we must also understand that under present conditions in which the broad masses of peasants are using hand-operated tools in production, there are still certain limitations to the development of these potentialities. The way to solve this problem fundamentally is to complete the technical transformation of agriculture as rapidly as possible and greatly raise labour productivity. This is a great historical task before our people.

Finally, the realization of technical transformation of agriculture is of momentous significance to the further consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance. As is well known, the worker-peasant alliance led by the Chinese working class was built, during the period of democratic revolution, on the basis of agrarian reform. On this basis, the Chinese Communist Party led the people throughout the country to complete victory in the new democratic revolution. Following the completion of agrarian reform, the worker-peasant alliance in our country was built on the basis of agricultural co-operation, and on this basis,

we won victory in the socialist transformation of agriculture, handicraft industry and capitalist industry and commerce. Now the worker-peasant alliance in our country has entered a new stage in which it should be built not only on the basis of the establishment of the people's communes but also on the basis of the mechanization of agriculture. Energetic carrying out of the technical transformation of agriculture will therefore bring about a further consolidation and development of the worker-peasant alliance in our country, thereby achieving a complete victory in socialist construction.

Main Content of Technical Transformation

The concrete content of the technical transformation of agriculture comprises mechanization of agriculture, extensive building of water conservancy works throughout the farmlands and electrification. The three are interconnected and promote each other. But the central link is mechanization, because it plays a specially important part in the technical transformation of agriculture. It serves not only agricultural production itself but the extensive building of water conservancy works throughout the farmlands and electrification as well.

Mechanization of agriculture means that a change should be made, step by step and yet energetically, in our present agricultural production, from the predominant use of hand-operated and animal-drawn implements to the predominant use of machines, which are the most effective means of raising labour productivity in agriculture and saving labour power. Only when farm implements, drainage and irrigation equipment, rural means of transport and equipment for processing farm produce and subsidiary products are gradually mechanized to replace the backward, hand-operated implements now in wide use in the rural areas, can labour productivity in agriculture be rapidly raised and the manual labour of the peasants be lightened; only then will it be possible for large amounts of labour power to be drawn from the agricultural front to meet the growing needs of industry and other branches of the national economy.

Under present conditions, mechanization of agriculture should start with those types of rural work which consume the largest amounts of labour power and the emphasis should be put on the farm work and farm crops which call for large amounts of labour power and a high intensity of labour and make heavy demands on labour power in busy farming seasons.

Generally speaking, very large amounts of labour power and a high intensity of labour are required in field work such as ploughing, harrowing, sowing, weeding, plant protection, harvesting, in drainage and irrigation for the farms, accumulation and making of fertilizers, rural transport, processing of farm and subsidiary products and in stockbreeding and afforestation. Especially large amounts of labour power are needed in field work, drainage and irrigation, accumulation and making of fertilizers, rural transport and processing of farm and subsidiary products. Following the popularization of the "Eight-Point Charter" for increasing agricultural production, the need for mechanization in the spheres mentioned above becomes more urgent. So it is of great importance to carry through semi-mechanization and mechanization first in these fields.

In order to realize agricultural mechanization, apart from the industries run by the rural people's communes,

which should make energetic efforts in this respect, departments manufacturing agricultural machines should, on the one hand, fully develop the productive potentialities of existing enterprises, resolutely implement the policy of simultaneous development of modern and indigenous methods of production and gradually carry out the technical transformation of existing enterprises and do what they can to increase the production of various types of farm machines and improved farm implements so as to meet the current needs of agriculture. On the other hand, they should, in a planned way, build new enterprises in accordance with the plan for farm mechanization so as to expand our capacity to manufacture modern farm machines. By exerting our efforts in these two respects, capacity to produce farm machines will be greatly increased and many types of machines will be produced in an endless stream to equip agriculture.

Extensive building of water conservancy works requires that irrigation should be gradually brought to all farmlands that can be irrigated, so that heavy rainfalls will cause no calamities and bumper harvests can be assured in spite of droughts. It also requires that land on slopes be terraced, networks of canals be dug on the plains, gullies be silted up to provide fresh farmland, construction projects be carried out in a systematic way, water lifting be mechanized and all mountain slopes planted with trees. As a result of such efforts, river valleys will be able to resist floods of a certain degree of seriousness; areas that are liable to be flooded will be able to resist water-logging to a certain extent; the greatest part of the cultivated land throughout the country will be able to resist extraordinarily serious drought; in the areas of gullies, torrential rains will not cause loss of soil on the slopes and water will be stored in the gullies and in the coastal areas, tide waters will not pour into the farmlands and floods will be prevented. When the extensive building of water conservancy works has been completed in the main, we will go another step forward towards the even greater goal of subduing nature. We will gradually build an even better nationwide navigational network and an extensive power grid centring around large hydro-electric power stations, integrating our large, medium-sized and small power stations, and various types of power stations using water, heat, methane and other gases and wind as their power sources so as to carry through the electrification of the rural areas.

In order to complete the extensive building of water conservancy works, in addition to further improving the existing irrigation systems and gradually building up new ones it is necessary to gradually replace irrigation by manual labour with mechanized irrigation. According to available data, an irrigation machine of one horsepower can replace eight units of labour power. We already have drainage and irrigation machines totalling more than three million horsepower. To carry through the mechanization of drainage and irrigation more machines must be produced for this purpose.

While pressing ahead with mechanization of agriculture and extensive building of water conservancy works, we must at the same time solve the question of motive power in the rural areas and bring about electrification there. This means that the predominant use of manpower and animal traction in agriculture be shifted to the predominant use of electrical power and other mechanical

power as the main motive power in agriculture. Power sources are indispensable for mechanization and electrification of agriculture. We have extremely favourable conditions in this respect. China has water power resources amounting to approximately 580 million kilowatts, taking first place in the world. Our coal resources are also very rich. Moreover, such power sources as natural gas, wind power and solar energy can be utilized. We should make full use of these conditions, map out all-round plans and strengthen leadership; we should make energetic efforts to build, in accordance with local conditions, more hydroelectric and thermal-electric power stations as well as natural and methane gas power stations in the rural areas. We should particularly make multi-purpose use of water resources and fully utilize falls in co-ordination with the extensive building of water conservancy works, draw up designs on a large scale for medium-sized and small hydroelectric and thermal-electric power stations and in a planned way produce small sized generating equipment and complete sets of related equipment so that the electrification of agriculture can be speeded up.

The wide use of chemicals in agriculture is an important aspect of the technical transformation of agriculture. In this regard, the major task at present is to energetically increase the production of chemical fertilizers. Fertilizer is one of the fundamental factors for increasing agricultural output. The type of fertilizer used widely and in large amounts in China's agriculture today is the natural fertilizer (organic fertilizer). Though there has been a yearly increase in the use of chemical fertilizers, it is still far from being enough to meet the needs of the expansion of agricultural production.

An important question connected with the development of chemical fertilizers now is to shift from the predominant use of fertilizers processed by manual labour to the predominant use of machine-produced fertilizers including inorganic and organic fertilizers. Judging from the effects of fertilizers, one *jin* of inorganic chemical fertilizer can bring about an increase of three *jin* of food grains or one *jin* of unginned cotton. This is many times greater than the effect of ordinary farm manure. It is necessary therefore to exert still greater efforts to expand the chemical fertilizer industry more speedily.

Of course, while taking active steps to increase the production of inorganic chemical fertilizer we should in no way neglect the production of more organic fertilizer. Even when our country is able to manufacture large amounts of inorganic chemical fertilizers, we should still greatly increase and not reduce the production of organic fertilizer, which is also chemical fertilizer and which is even more efficacious in increasing the fertility of soil than inorganic fertilizer.

Conditions for Technical Transformation Exist

It is not only necessary for us to put forward the acceleration of technical transformation of agriculture; definite conditions for accomplishing this are already present.

China has laid the foundation for socialist industrialization, which is being steadily expanded as a result of the continuous leap forward in 1958 and 1959. We already have a number of new branches of industry including those directly serving the technical transformation of agriculture. Thanks particularly to the big leap forward in the

past two years, industry has blossomed out all over the land. An initial network of industries spreading over the cities and rural people's communes has been formed throughout the great expanse of our country. Small factories for making and repairing farm tools, and producing indigenous chemical fertilizers and insecticides have been set up in county towns, townships and people's communes. Even small coal mines, small iron-smelting factories, oil refineries and cement factories and small power generating stations, etc. have been built in some places where local resources permit. Thus we have both large, state-run industries, and medium-sized and small, locally-run industries, particularly the county and commune-run industries. This means that we not only have a main force but also powerful local forces in our march to the modernization of agriculture.

The establishment of people's communes in the rural areas is another fundamental condition enabling our agriculture to jump from small-scale farming with animal-drawn farm implements to large-scale farming with machines. The advantages of the people's communes, with their bigger size and higher degree of public ownership, have opened up unbounded prospects for the technical transformation of agriculture. With a big organization, a wider range of activities and higher degree of collectivization, the people's commune not only facilitates the simultaneous development of industry, agriculture, national defence, education and trade and the comprehensive management of farming, forestry, livestock breeding, side occupations and fishery and the development of a diversified rural economy, but helps to speed up the mechanization and electrification of agriculture and the more effective use of farm machines.

The people's communes have promoted a big leap forward in production and raised the rate of accumulation in agriculture; this is yet another important condition for carrying through the technical transformation of agriculture. It is generally known that the rate of accumulation in agriculture was extremely low in the past under the condition of an individual economy. Natural calamities not only made it impossible to build up any accumulation at all but made big holes in reserves. The rate of accumulation in agriculture rose during the period of agricultural co-operation. The possibility of increasing accumulation has become even greater following the establishment of the people's communes. In 1958, the accumulated funds of the people's communes amounted to 10,000 million yuan, more than double the accumulated funds of the farm co-operatives in 1957, or over one half of the total amount of accumulation of the individual peasants and farm co-operatives during the First Five-Year Plan. Increased accumulation in agriculture has greatly expanded its resources to buy such means of production as machines, chemical fertilizers, etc.

Moreover, in the past few years, many state farms and production brigades of the people's communes (formerly advanced farm co-operatives) have done a lot of work in bringing about the technical transformation of agriculture, particularly in experimenting with and popularizing the use of new and improved farm implements and in realizing the semi-mechanization and mechanization of agriculture. This has also prepared conditions for speeding up the technical transformation of agriculture.

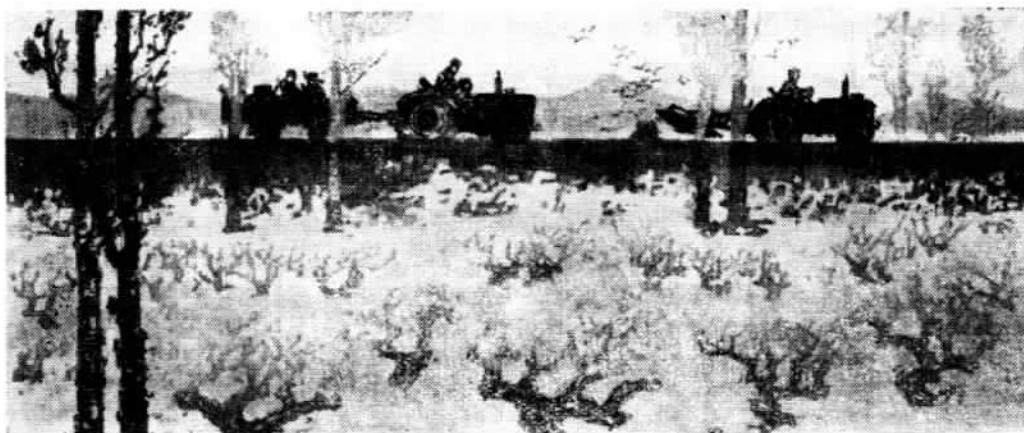
The Chinese people, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Comrade Mao Tse-tung, have shown a high degree of enthusiasm for the technical transformation of agriculture. Many factories, mining areas, army units, government offices and schools in various parts of the country all look on support for the technical transformation of agriculture as a glorious task and are taking an active part in it. Many factories and mining areas have one after another "hook-

ed up" with the people's communes and support them in every way. Some have directly helped the people's communes set up their own factories for making and repairing farm implements; others have helped them with machinery and equipment now lying idle and industrial scrap and waste material. Still others have organized hundreds and even thousands of technicians into service teams to go to the countryside to repair farm machines for the people's communes or teach the peasants the techniques of operating machines. Not a few factories and mines give regular aid to certain people's communes, mapping out plans and establishing a definite system in rendering all-round aid. Agricultural machine-building departments work day and night, planning and speeding the manufacture of all kinds of farm machines. The People's Liberation Army, living up fully to its glorious tradition of giving consistent and active aid to mass movements in various localities, has allocated large numbers of personnel and huge amounts of material to help the people's communes make farm machinery and train technicians. Trade departments devise all sorts of ways and means to aid agriculture: they inventory their warehouses, tap latent potentialities, exchange information and supply what they have to wherever it is needed, thereby increasingly playing the role of quarter-master department for industries aiding agriculture. Many government offices and schools also do all they can to give enthusiastic help to the peasants both culturally and technically. Under the leadership of the Party and with the support of the whole people, a mass campaign for the technical transformation of agriculture rolls on like a mounting wave.

The Policy of "Walking on Two Legs"

In carrying out the technical transformation of agriculture we should steadfastly implement the policy of "walking on two legs," that is, we should stick to the policy of simultaneous development of modern machines and improved implements, simultaneous development of mechanized and semi-mechanized and improved farm implements and simultaneous development of modern and indigenous methods of production.

In the light of the actual conditions prevailing in our country at present, the Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung put forward the demand that in carrying through the mechanization of agriculture in our



To Where They Need Us

Woodcut in colour by Chu Chin-pao

country we should achieve "a minor solution in four years, an intermediate solution in seven years and a major solution in ten years." In ten years' time beginning with 1959, we should gradually advance to mechanization in agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, subsidiary occupations and fishery, in the building of water conservancy works, in irrigation, in the production and accumulation of fertilizers and the processing of farm produce, in transport and communications and rural building construction, etc. In the first four years, however, because of limitations in the conditions for the production of farm machines, etc. emphasis is placed on the mechanization of agriculture and livestock breeding, that is, to strive in the first place to achieve small-scale mechanization in agricultural production and livestock breeding and the virtual mechanization of drainage and irrigation on farmlands. During this period, we should first of all realize initial mechanization in the suburbs of the big cities, in marketable grain bases, major industrial crop bases and major non-staple food bases while in most of the other areas of the country, emphasis is on promoting the use of semi-mechanized and improved farm implements. In seven years, as a result of the steady development of the farm machine building industry, there will be a great increase in the supply of farm machines. By then it will be possible to realize mechanization in over half of the areas of the country. In ten years or so, it will be possible to realize mechanization in the main and also electrification to a considerable degree throughout the country.

The mechanization of agriculture today is mainly dependent on improved and semi-mechanized implements. In most areas and branches of agricultural production, reforms are being carried out in existing farm tools, water lifting equipment, means of transportation and equipment for processing farm produce and subsidiary products; at the same time active efforts are being made to create conditions for the mechanization of agriculture. In those areas with more land but a small population, with readily accessible communications and with a higher marketable portion of farm produce, mechanization should be energetically put into effect. Even in these areas, a certain number of semi-mechanized and improved implements are still called for to supplement mechanization. A large-scale tools reform movement is now going on in the vast rural areas of the country. From the improvement of individual tools it has moved on to the improvement of

whole sets of tools; from the improvement of farm tools to all-round improvement of tools employed in agriculture, forestry, stockbreeding, subsidiary occupations, fishery and collective life and from the improvement of tools currently used to the invention of new semi-mechanized and mechanized tools. In some areas, semi-mechanization and the use of improved implements have been realized in certain major processes of agricultural production.

So far as the general situation in the country is concerned, in the initial period of the technical transformation of agriculture, modern and improved implements should be developed simultaneously, with the accent on improved ones; implements produced by modern and indigenous methods should be developed simultaneously, with the accent on indigenous ones. Here two deviations that might possibly occur should be guarded against. One is to overlook the reform of those elementary implements which are still of great value at present and some of which will still be indispensable in future, while waiting passively for the advanced, up-to-date ones which cannot be obtained or are not available in large numbers at present. The other is to fail to take active steps to equip agriculture better and more swiftly with modern technique where the practical possibility for doing this already exists. At present, greater attention should be paid to the former possible deviation.

In line with the policy of "walking on two legs" in the technical transformation of agriculture, industrial departments should adopt the same policy in their effort to help bring about as quickly as possible the technical transformation of agriculture. This means that reliance should be put both on large enterprises using modern methods of production and on medium-sized and small enterprises as well as those using indigenous methods of production. Large modern enterprises are the nucleus, the main force, for helping agriculture carry through its technical transformation. But we should not rivet our attention on such enterprises only. We should also pay sufficient attention to local forces for carrying through the technical transformation of agriculture, that is, the medium-sized industrial enterprises as well as the small ones and those using indigenous methods of production which are spread throughout the country. These industrial enterprises play an important part in the technical transformation of agriculture. Scattered over wider areas and close to the countryside, these medium-sized and small industrial enterprises can in a more satisfactory way meet the practical needs of the different areas. They and the enterprises using indigenous methods of production can turn out not only production tools for agriculture and other means of production needed by agriculture to supplement the large industries but can repair farm machines and other equipment. Moreover, manpower can be shared with local agricultural production, and the odds and ends of materials which are of no use to large industries can be fully utilized. In particular, the medium-sized and small industrial enterprises and those using indigenous methods of production run by counties and people's communes are more closely integrated with agriculture, and can therefore give more direct help to it. For this reason, we should energetically develop these enterprises, give them better leadership and organize them

on a sound basis so that they can serve the technical transformation of agriculture all the better.

Main Characteristics of Farm Mechanization

In realizing the mechanization of agriculture and carrying out its technical transformation, we should sum up our experience gained in agricultural production and in past technical reform in the light of the actual conditions of our country. At the same time we should learn from the advanced experience of other countries, and first of all, from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. We should pay full attention to certain main characteristics of the mechanization of agriculture in our country.

Firstly, mechanization of agriculture must suit our country's traditional system of intensive and meticulous farming. China's agriculture has a fine tradition of intensive and meticulous farming extending over several thousand years. Since liberation and particularly since agricultural co-operation and the establishment of people's communes in the rural areas, the more than 500 million peasants, under the brilliant leadership of the Communist Party, have brought their boundless wisdom and creative ability into play, thereby bringing about a systematic and all-round development in our fine tradition of intensive and meticulous farming. The Party's Central Committee and Comrade Mao Tse-tung attach the greatest importance to the great creative ability of the peasant masses, and have in a timely and systematic way summed up that rich experience of theirs which has been gradually developed into the "Eight-Point Charter" for agriculture. This is a tremendous victory in the history of the development of agricultural technique, a victory of great scientific significance. It is also the principal means of boosting agricultural production in our country. Therefore, in carrying out the technical transformation of agriculture and realizing farm mechanization, we must take as the starting point the implementation of the "Eight-Point Charter" for agriculture and the continued development of the fine tradition of intensive and meticulous farming, so that the process of realizing the technical transformation of agriculture not only serves to lighten the intensity of manual labour and raise labour productivity but also ensures a steady increase in yields per unit area and the continued leap forward in agricultural production.

Secondly, mechanization of agriculture should be so carried out that it suits the complex natural conditions of our country. Ours is a vast country: some parts are extremely cold, others are sub-tropical; some parts are mountainous and hilly, others are plains and low-lying lands; in some parts the climate is spring all the year round, while in others only a very short period in a year is frost-free. In short, there are vast differences in climate, topography, terrain, soil, water sources, etc. We grow a great variety of agricultural products and farming conditions are also varied. We must therefore take these conditions into consideration while carrying out the technical transformation of agriculture and farm mechanization. There should be a great variety of types and sizes of farm machines and they should have varied capabilities. Meanwhile the mechanization of agriculture should meet the needs both of field work and of non-field work in agriculture.

Thirdly, the technical transformation of agriculture is being carried out under conditions in which the people's communes have been universally established in the rural areas. The people's communes call for mechanization not only in agriculture but also in forestry, livestock breeding, subsidiary occupations and fisheries. The people's communes primarily need farm machines; they also need other machines which suit the demands of a diversified rural economy. Only by putting emphasis on the mechanization of agriculture and at the same time giving consideration to gradually realizing mechanization in other branches of work can the people's communes be equipped with all the necessary machines and large amounts of labour power be released so as to speed up our country's socialist construction. While carrying out the technical transformation of agriculture we should as far as possible make one machine perform varied functions, that is, use it for more than one purpose. We should also see to it that it can be used all the year round and that it is economical to keep.

Fourthly, our farm machine building works should not be confined to large types only. We should integrate large, medium-sized and small plants; most of them should be medium-sized and small ones. In a vast country such as ours which requires large quantities of farm machines of different types and sizes and particularly when our present capacity to manufacture modern farm machines is still limited, to speed up the mechanization of agriculture, we should, besides relying on the large, modern plants, rely on the thousands of local and commune-run medium-sized and small plants using both modern and indigenous methods of production. From a long-term point of view, by integrating the large, medium-sized and small plants, we will be able to increase our capacity to speed up the manufacture of farm machines so as to meet the ever-increasing and multifarious needs of the rural areas.

The Fundamental Guarantee

The technical transformation of agriculture is not merely a technical question; it is primarily a political one. To carry through the technical transformation of agriculture in our country requires not only that agriculture should undergo a complete revolution technically but that enormous and careful work should be done among the peasants in the political, ideological and cultural fields so as to fundamentally change the face of our rural areas. At the same time, the question of the technical transformation of agriculture is closely connected with the development of industry, communications and transport, commerce, culture, education, science and technology. This is a great undertaking unknown in past history. It is a glorious and arduous task of the whole Party and the whole people.

Strengthening Party leadership, resolutely implementing the Party's general line—going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism and the whole set of policies known as "walking on two legs" and fully mobilizing the broadest sections of the masses of the people is the fundamental guarantee for carrying out the great task of the technical transformation of agriculture.

The realization of socialist industrialization and the technical transformation of agriculture is an integrated process. Their relations are radically different from the relations between industrialization and modernization of

agriculture under capitalism. Under the capitalist system, antagonisms exist between industry and agriculture and between the city and the countryside. The technical transformation of agriculture carried out by the capitalists within certain limits and to a certain degree for the purpose of seeking super-profits, is built on the bankruptcy and unemployment for the broad masses of peasants. Only by so doing can a large reserve of unemployed be created, to be ruthlessly exploited by the bourgeoisie. On the other hand, the process of socialist industrialization is one of bringing into fuller play the ties between industrial and agricultural production and bringing industry and agriculture, workers and peasants, city and countryside closer to each other. Therefore it is bound to be a process in which agriculture is unceasingly equipped with new techniques—a process of the development of the agricultural productive forces. The socialist system naturally cannot be built on two different bases—socialist public ownership on the one hand and private ownership based on individual economy on the other. It is also impermissible for modern production in industry and manual labour in agriculture to exist side by side for long. Now our country's socialist construction has entered a new stage. The all-round development of the national economy demands that agriculture should develop at a faster pace to keep in step with the development of industry. Only by gradually placing industry and agriculture on the same basis of modern productive techniques can there be a guarantee that the development of industry and agriculture will keep in step continuously.

In his editorial note to an article in the *Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside*, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, after praising the pauper's spirit of the Wang Kuo-fan Co-operative, predecessor of the Jianmin People's Commune in Tsunhua County, Hopei Province, said: "The wealth of society is created by the workers, the peasants, the working intellectuals. If they take their destiny into their own hands, use Marxism-Leninism as their guide, and energetically tackle problems instead of evading them, there is no difficulty in the world which they cannot overcome." We indeed, in the great task of the technical transformation of agriculture, have both the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party and the broad masses of people who have awakened and taken their destiny into their own hands. There are not the slightest grounds for doubting that the difficulties, in funds or in technique, and other difficulties, can certainly be surmounted.

The struggle on the question of the technical transformation of agriculture is a reflection of the struggle between two roads, two lines and two methods during the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction. This struggle has its ebb and flow and is continuously developing. So long as we adhere firmly to the Party's general line and constantly overcome various types of erroneous ideas, it is certain that the technical transformation of agriculture can be successfully carried out. In this way, a common upsurge can be achieved in our industry and agriculture and the worker-peasant alliance in our country can be further consolidated and developed on the material and technological basis of modern industrial and agricultural production until the difference between the city and countryside and between industry and agriculture is eventually eliminated and the great ideal of communism is realized.

Workers' Art Exhibition

The Second Workers' Sparetime Fine Art Exhibition, sponsored by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the Union of Chinese Artists was held recently in the Peking Working People's Palace of Culture. It showed remarkable progress in this field as compared with the first exhibition of this kind held five years ago. The 618 exhibits from all parts of the country and the 498 contributors are roughly double the numbers of that first show. Posters, paintings in Chinese ink and colours, oil paintings, the graphic arts, cartoons . . . all showed a big improvement in quality. It is clear that the ranks of amateur worker-artists have already grown into an important force in the field of art: a signal mark of the victories scored by China's workers in the cultural revolution. Many of the exhibits reach professional standards; they are an education and a great inspiration to the people.

The first section of the exhibition — posters — gives visitors an indelible impression of the love of the working class for the Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung. The titles are characteristic: *Be There a Thousand or Ten Thousand Mottoes, the First Is "Follow the Party's Leadership," Chairman Mao's Thought, the Compass for All Work, Chairman Mao — China's Happiness.* This opening note is a prelude to the other main themes of the exhibition: praise for the three red banners (the general line for building socialism, the big leap and the people's communes), outstanding achievements in socialist construction and exposure of the aggressive nature of imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

The poster *My Youth Is for Agriculture* forcefully voices the determination of millions of young men and women in answering the Party's

call to go out to aid the countryside.

The traditional *nian hua*, or New Year pictures, is one of China's most popular and distinctive art forms. They are characterized by their strikingly bright colours and their festive mood. The worker-artists who work in this form naturally show a deep interest in the new themes growing out of the big leap forward and the many other joyous and auspicious things in contemporary life. They create an atmosphere of inexhaustible optimism. Chang Hsiu-shan, an assistant engine driver from Liaoning Province, contributed in this style a series of four big panels, *Factory and People's Commune "Hook Up."* In gay but harmonious colours, he paints the many ways in which urban industry aids the rural people's communes and the support the latter give to industry in their turn. The appeal of the abundant life, the decorative quality and the subtle humour of the old *nian hua* are brought forward in a new light in these workers' *nian hua*.

As always, the use of the traditional techniques of Chinese painting in ink and water colours attracted considerable attention, and what impressed itself was the degree to which traditional forms and modern ideas were wedded. There were a number of delightful smaller scrolls on various facets of workers' life and work as well as many large, well-composed scrolls. Lu Ming's *Panning Ironsand* is representative of the former. In his hills, water and figures, this worker-artist from Shensi is highly proficient in the use of both line and wash. The same

maturity is seen in the large scroll *More Steel* by two Shanghai workers, Tu Chia-chin and Lu Yi-fei.

The graphic art section was very strong. Many works show a high level of attainment. The wood engravings display both bold, sweeping effects and great delicacy of line. Lo Wan-pao's free handling of the graver and his lively composition successfully transmits the hum of life *On the Construction Site.* Hsu Fu-sheng's *Pass on His Experiences* at first sight seems to be a very simple woodcut in black and white. But on closer scrutiny it shows how trenchantly and feelingly the artist depicts the exalted emotional state of the master worker.

The woodcut in colour *Training* is a collective work of the graphic art section of Shanghai's Workers' Palace of Culture. It pictures in simple, bright colours a workers' bicycle riding event in Shanghai's People's Square, the former Shanghai racecourse and "high-class" gambling centre of the old days. Shanghai's tall buildings loom in the background, but the figures of men are the main focus of the composition. Such prints testify to the fruitful efforts of many workers' amateur art groups organized by trade unions, industrial enterprises, cultural palaces and branches of the Union of Chinese Artists. An estimated 126,000 enthusiasts in 23 provinces and municipalities have regularly joined in the activities of 19,800 such groups.

The cartoons in this exhibition were mostly new works of the past year. As is not surprising these worker-cartoonists show a sharp awareness of the present international situation in which the East wind pre-



More Steel

Painting in Chinese ink and colours by Tu Chia-chin and Lu Yi-fei

vails over the West wind. Patriotism and internationalism pervades their work; the struggle against imperialism is a prevailing theme.

The whole exhibition is a demonstration of the heroic and creative spirit of China's working class, creators of epic production records in the continued big leap. Here in frank artistic language, they express the workers' aspirations for communism, and their feelings for the socialist revolution and construction. Guided by the policy of art serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and the cause of socialism, it is natural that their creative work is closely linked with major contemporary political trends and events and closely serve productive activity. A great number of the worker-artists themselves are model and outstanding workers whose ideals of life and knowledge of socialist construction are the underlying inspiration for their artistic work. With their creative work so deeply rooted in the rich soil of life, techniques and individual styles come through perseverance in practice and learning.

Popularization of art among the masses of workers in past years has built a solid foundation for the present flourishing of amateur workers' creative work. In the factories, art activities have centred around the wall newspapers, poster shows boosting emulation drives, poetry-and-picture placards and all sorts of exhibitions. The nationwide movement for technical revolution and technical innovations, the mass movement of writing and painting factory histories, the propaganda week against U.S. imperialist aggression held in June this year and the present nationwide drive to increase production and practise economy . . . have all spurred on the growth of workers' amateur art activities in the past year.

Before liberation, practically none of these amateurs would have dreamt of painting and contributing to a national exhibition. They could, most of them, hardly make ends meet. Now their latent talents find ample scope for expression. Their work has a high ideological content; the level of technical proficiency, too, is fairly high. It has a distinctive national and folk character.

MUSIC

"Defend Yen-an!": A Symphonic Poem

The recent second performance of the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra's new composition *Defend Yen-an!* confirmed the general response of critics and public. "This symphonic poem touches a familiar chord" was an appreciative expression often heard in comments on it. Comparing with the orchestra's widely acclaimed symphony, *Mu Kuei-ying Takes Command*, it is generally conceded that it is a further step forward in the symphonic use of local operatic music.

It takes a modern theme of revolutionary war as its inspiration—the heroic battles in defence of Yen-an, the nerve centre of the revolution, and the great victory won by the people in the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia Border Region in 1947 when Chiang Kai-shek unleashed civil war and hurled his crack U.S.-equipped troops in an all-out offensive against Yen-an.

For its orchestral colours it draws heavily on *qinqiang*, an operatic form widely popular in northern Shensi, and *xintianyou*, a favourite style of folk music among the local people there. Fragments from the popular song *The East Is Red* and the *March of the People's Liberation Army* are adapted to evoke musical images of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the armed forces of the people.

A vigorous melody drawn from *qinqiang* is a brief prelude—a powerful call to arms, then the music passes into the clear high notes of *xintianyou* to give expression to the great optimism and confidence in victory of the people. Sullen, raucous passages intervene, sharply picturing the advance of the Chiang Kai-shek troops to the attack and the devastation they bring. New *qinqiang* melodies express the anger of the people and their resolve. Soon the powerful, clarion-voiced *March of the People's Liberation Army* rings out: the revolutionary army, together with the people, engages the enemy in battle. The struggle sways back and forth. Then we hear the melody of *The East Is Red*. In this crucial situation, the Communist Party centre and Chairman Mao are here with the people. The music rises to its climax. The enemy is routed. The sonorous *xintianyou*

reappears, signaling victory and public rejoicing. Amid the festivities a trumpet sounds the theme of the *March of the People's Liberation Army*: The people's army is on the march again. A vigorous finale follows.

This is a collective composition by Ma Yu-ti, Teng Chung-an, Chang Jen-fu and Lo Chung-yung. With the exception of Lo who is a professional composer, the other three are all instrumentalists with little or no experience in composition. Extensive preparatory work by them preceded the creation of this symphony. They have read extensively in history and stories of the war of liberation; they visited Yen-an and its battlefields and interviewed leaders of the local militia, the villagers with whom Chairman Mao stayed and listened to the reminiscences of other local people. In Sian, they saw many performances of *qinqiang* opera. As someone remarked, their work "has the boldness of amateurs who are not handicapped by the conventions, and the technique of well-trained professionals."

Such a full-length musical composition could never have been created in this way four years ago. Since the orchestra was still very young then, some of its members had the old-time ivory-tower attitude of believing that symphonic music has "nothing to do with politics" and "cannot be given a national character." As with many others the anti-rightist struggle and the great debates in the artistic and literary field in 1957 opened their eyes to the fact that symphonic music is no exception in the matter of serving the people. After most of its members got the chance to go and work alongside the peasants last year, they were more than ever anxious to create compositions with a content and form welcomed by the masses of people. Last year quite a number of short pieces were written on the basis of folk tunes. There was an immediate popular response. Thus encouraged, the orchestra tried its hand at full-length pieces. Outstanding among these are *Mu Kuei-ying Takes Command* based on Peking operatic music and *The People's Commune*. Both were hailed as progressive attempts at creating symphonic music with a national and popular style. *Defend Yen-an!* has been praised as a further step forward in this direction.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

Chairman Mao Receives Latin American Guests

On October 27, Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai received cultural delegations and delegates from 12 Latin American countries. They came from Cuba, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Chairman Mao and Premier Chou cordially shook hands with the guests, making them warmly welcome. After being photographed with Chairman Mao, the guests gathered around him in great animation and applauded enthusiastically, showing their respect and love for him. They raised the cheer "Long live China!" and Chairman Mao replied "Long live the peoples of Latin America!"

In the Socialist World

Sino-Soviet Friendship. The delegation of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association has returned from the U.S.S.R. after taking part in Soviet celebrations of China's 11th National Day.

Reporting back to the Association, Hsu Kuang-ta, Member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party who headed the delegation, said that the group had had friendly and close contacts with people of various circles in the Soviet Union during its more than two weeks' tour. Conveying the Chinese people's warm love and friendship to the Soviet people, the Chinese delegation was accorded a cordial, friendly reception by the Soviet people wherever it went. Its visit further reinforced the friendship and solidarity of the Chinese and Soviet peoples, Hsu Kuang-ta said.

The report warmly praised the tremendous achievements of the Soviet people in building communism. Hsu Kuang-ta also thanked the Soviet people who conveyed their friendship for the Chinese people through the delegation.

Sino-Albanian Cultural Co-operation. The 1961-62 executive plan under the Sino-Albanian Cultural Co-operation Agreement has been signed in Peking by Chang Hsi-jo, Chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and Misto Treska, Chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The plan covers science and education; culture and arts; films; exhibitions; broadcasting; journalism; books and publications; sports and public health.

Sino-Hungarian Scientific Co-operation. A protocol has been signed on the exchange of scientific and technical achievements between China and Hungary. The signing took place in Budapest at the sixth meeting of the Hungarian-Chinese Commission for the Co-ordination of Scientific and Technical Co-operation.

Sino-Burmese Trade Talks

A communique was issued on October 24 in Rangoon on the trade talks held between a Chinese government trade delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Lei Jen-min and Burmese representatives headed by Minister of Trade Development and Supplies U Thwin.

The growth of friendly relations between China and Burma and establishment of the Sino-Burmese edifice of friendship have created very favourable conditions for the further development and expansion of trade relations between the two countries, says the communique. The representatives of both parties are convinced that there is full possibility for further development and expansion of Sino-Burmese trade relations and are willing to adopt all possible measures to expand import and export trade between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit as well as the principle of equilibrium.

The communique states that agreement has been reached that during the year 1961, China will purchase from Burma 300,000 to 400,000 long tons of Burmese rice of the 1961 crop for shipment in that same year; Burma in 1961 will import from China commodities which Burma requires and which China may be able to supply so as to balance trade between the two countries.

To discuss further development of Sino-Burmese trade, the Burmese Minister of Trade Development and Supplies has accepted an invitation to visit China.

A Sino-Burmese agreement on purchasing Burmese rice was signed in Rangoon on the same day.

Yemen's National Day

Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Chen Yi have sent cables warmly greeting the Kingdom of Yemen on the occasion of its National Day.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi in his message to the King expresses the hope that the traditional friendship between China and Yemen will be daily enhanced and consolidated, and wishes prosperity to the Kingdom of Yemen and well-being to its people.

In his message to Deputy Prime Minister Crown Prince Seif ul-Islam Mohammed el-Badr, Premier Chou En-lai says that the further development of friendly co-operation between China and Yemen during the past few years on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence is not only in full accord with the common interests of the two countries, but also beneficial to the noble cause of safeguarding peace in Asia and the world. Premier Chou declares that the Chinese Government and people have always sympathized with and supported the Yemeni people's just struggle against imperialist aggression and in defence of its state sovereignty and national independence, and firmly believe that this struggle will assuredly win victory.

Support Algeria and Cuba!

Speaking at the closing session of the third conference of the International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the Workers and People of Algeria, held in Havana, Kang Yung-ho, head of the Chinese Trade Union Delegation, said that the example of the heroic struggle of the Algerian people has given an impetus to the development of the national and democratic movements of the peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The Chinese workers and people stand resolutely behind the just struggle of the Algerian workers and people and

are confident that they will surely defeat imperialist aggression and win final and complete victory, he declared.

Referring to the Cuban revolution, Kang Yung-ho said that its victory marked a new phase in the national and democratic movements in Latin American countries. This victory proved to the Latin American peoples with facts that U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are nothing but paper tigers and not to be feared, he said. The valiant struggle of the Cuban people is a powerful support and inspiration to the struggles for liberation, waged by the oppressed peoples in Latin America and the rest of the

world, and an immense contribution to the defence of world peace, he stressed.

Despite the fact that China and Cuba are separated by a vast ocean, their peoples are closely linked by the cause of fighting against U.S. imperialism—their common enemy—and for world peace, Kang Yung-ho said. In that common struggle against U.S. imperialism, the two peoples not only stand shoulder to shoulder on the same front but are supporting and encouraging each other.

Kang Yung-ho referred to the fact that Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Chinese people, and other leaders of the

Communist Party and Government of China are following with great interest and enthusiasm, and fully support the struggle of the Cuban people to safeguard the Cuban revolution against U.S. imperialist intervention. The Chinese workers and people fully endorse their Government's statement pledging to give every possible support and assistance to the Cuban people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism, he said. The Chinese people will never forget the support given to them by the Cuban people, and they will never forget to support the Cuban people's struggle with their own efforts, he declared.

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

▲ **YU TANG CHUN** A well-known opera based on the love story of the famous Ming courtesan, Yu Tang Chun. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Nov. 2, 7:15 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*

▲ **STORM AT CHINTIEN VILLAGE** A historical opera centring around the Taiping Revolution. It describes how the peasants in Chintien Village, Kwangsi, rise and take up arms against the corrupt Manchu rulers. Produced by the China Peking Opera Theatre.

Nov. 5, 7:00 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

▲ **SORROW OF THE CHU COURT** A traditional opera of the Spring and Autumn Period newly revised by the Peking Opera Company of Peking. The king of the Chu Kingdom plots to murder his son, having taken his betrothed as his concubine. A faithful official helps the prince to escape.

Nov. 6, 7:15 p.m. *Peking Workers' Club*

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **MISSION TO THE ENEMY'S REAR** A thrilling tale of underground revolutionary activities of the Communist Party in an enemy-occupied city during the Japanese invasion. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.

Nov. 2, 7:00 p.m. *Renmin Theatre*

Nov. 3, 7:15 p.m. *Chang An Theatre*

Nov. 6, 7:15 p.m. *Da Zhong Theatre*

▲ **BITTER HERBS** A play about the Shantung peasants who rose against oppressive traitors and landlords during the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.

Nov. 5, 7:15 p.m. *Da Zhong Theatre*

MODERN OPERA

▲ **STORM ON THE YANGTSE** An opera with libretto by Tien Han and music by Nieh Erh, produced by the Central Experimental Opera Theatre in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the death of Nieh Erh as well as the 15th anniversary of the death of Hsien Hsing-hai. Its theme

is the heroic struggle of the Shanghai stevedores against the Japanese invaders in 1932.

Nov. 1-3, 5 & 6, 7:15 p.m. *Tianqiao Theatre*

CONCERTS

The Soviet Artists' Troupe will give performances of vocal solos and duets, violin solos, excerpts from Soviet ballets, folk dances, juggling, etc.

Nov. 1, 3-6, 7:30 p.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

A concert given by the Central Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the death of Nieh Erh and the 15th anniversary of the death of Hsien Hsing-hai.

Hsien Hsing-hai's *Symphony No. 1* (National Liberation)

Baritone Solo from Hsien Hsing-hai's *Yellow River Cantata*

Piano, violin and vocal solos and choral singing

Nov. 6, 10 a.m. *Shoudu Theatre*

THEATRE

▲ **A SINGLE SPARK CAN START A PRAIRIE FIRE** A play produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre describing the rise and spread of the peasant uprising in Fukien Province in 1928.

Nov. 1 & 2, 7:15 p.m. *Cultural Palace of Nationalities*

▲ **ON THE EVE OF SHANGHAI'S LIBERATION** It describes how on the eve of Shanghai's liberation the underground revolutionaries of Shanghai give powerful support to the People's Liberation Army. With the guidance of the Party and close co-operation between the Army and the people, Shanghai is saved from enemy destruction. Produced by the Central Drama School.

Nov. 1 & 2, 7:30 p.m. *Shiyan Theatre*

▲ **IN THE NAME OF REVOLUTION** A famous Soviet play by M. Shatrov produced by the China Children's Theatre. It shows Lenin's care and concern for the young generation in the hard days of 1918.

Nov. 1-8, *Peking Theatre*

▲ **PRINCESS WEN CHENG** A historical play written by the famous playwright,

Tien Han. The Emperor Tai Tsung of the Tang Dynasty marries Princess Wen Cheng to the Tibetan King Sron-Tsan Gampo. This Tibetan-Han union strengthens the friendship between the two nationalities. Produced by the China Youth Art Theatre.

Nov. 1, 7:15 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

▲ **COMRADE, YOUR ROAD IS WRONG** A play set in the early period of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. It describes the inner-Party struggle against the capitulationists' policy. Produced by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Nov. 3-6, 7:15 p.m. *Cultural Palace of Nationalities*

▲ **HOLDING THE LONG CORD IN OUR HANDS** A new play in six acts produced by the China Youth Art Theatre. It draws its name from Chairman Mao's famous lines: "Today we hold the long cord in our hands; When shall we bind fast the Grey Dragon?" (referring to the Japanese aggressors). It tells about the militiamen in an old liberated area concentrating on agricultural production while at the same time giving a good account of themselves as militiamen.

Nov. 2-4, 7:15 p.m. *China Youth Art Theatre*

EXHIBITIONS

▲ **PHOTO EXHIBITION IN COMMEMORATION OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEPARTURE OF THE C.P.V. TO RESIST U.S. AGGRESSION AND AID KOREA** Open daily 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Nov. 7.

At the Gallery of the Artists' Union

▲ **EXHIBITION OF CUBAN GRAPHIC ART** Open daily (except Mon.) 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. till Nov. 14.

At Zhongshan Park

SPORTS

The Soviet Latvia Track and Field Team is visiting Peking and there will be some keen contests with Chinese teams.

Nov. 1 & 2, *Peking Stadium*

A Polish football team will visit Peking to compete with our teams.

Nov. 6, *Peking Stadium*

Nov. 8, *Peking Workers' Stadium*

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