

PEKING REVIEW

51

December 20, 1960

A GREAT CALL TO OPPOSE IMPERIALISM

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Urban Housing, Art and Other Features

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE NEWS AND VIEWS

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PEOPLE'S CHINA

A Monthly Magazine

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SUNRISE

TSAO YU

This four-act play by Tsao Yu, a well-known contemporary Chinese playwright, was written in 1935.

It describes the bitter life of the Chinese people during the time between 1931 and 1935 under reactionary Kuomintang rule. There are various types of characters. Here is Chen Pai-lu, the heroine in the play who leads a parasitic life; capitalists who batten on speculations; cringing and spiteful bank secretaries; a "doctor" with a flair for an ostentatious display of foreign phrases; pale and feeble intellectuals; oppressed clerks; women forced to become prostitutes. . . . In this play, Tsao Yu made a damning exposure and indictment of the evil social system in the old China under reactionary Kuomintang rule and cried out to the people that that dark and rotten social system would certainly perish.

For more than 20 years, *Sunrise* has been widely acclaimed and frequently staged in all parts of the country.

Illustrated with photos of a production of the Peking People's Art Theatre.

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(BEIJING ZHOUBAO)

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF CHINESE
NEWS AND VIEWS

December 20, 1960 Vol. III No. 51

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ROUND THE WEEK

N.P.C. Standing Committee Session

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress held its enlarged 33rd meeting in Peking on December 14. It discussed and ratified the Boundary Treaty Between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma which was signed last October 1. It also heard a report on work in Tibet during the past year, given by Panchen Erdeni, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and Acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Tibet Autonomous Region.

Members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, members of the State Council and members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference attended the meeting.

"Xiafang" Cadres Do Their Stuff

While group after group of urban cadres continue to head for the countryside as part of the nationwide campaign to boost agricultural production, encouraging reports are coming back of the first successes of trail blazers in this field.

Kiangsi Province, one of the earliest to initiate the movement, sends word that in the course of the year one-third of its poorer production brigades in the rural people's communes have caught up with or even surpassed its well-to-do brigades. A good number of formerly low-yield brigades have not only become self-sufficient in grain but made big progress in such side-occupations as animal husbandry and forestry. The provincial authorities pay high tribute to the efforts of the *xiafang* cadres (literally: "cadres going down to the localities") working in close comradeship with the local cadres and people in bringing about these big changes in the province's poorer districts.

Role of "Xiafang" Cadres

To strengthen work at basic levels and help consolidate every link in the

rural people's communes, the Kiangsi Party organization early this year assigned large numbers of cadres experienced in rural work to the low-yield districts and mountainous regions. As a result, the local leadership in every commune and production brigade there got the help of two or three *xiafang* cadres.

The *xiafang* cadres, who had all received training for their new job, brought with them a thorough knowledge of Party policy, particularly with regard to the rural people's communes. Specially chosen for their revolutionary keenness, experience and Party style of work, they are prepared to share fully the life of the masses and do any job required of them. They look on it as an honour that they are chosen to go out to the hardest sectors of the farm front.

One of the first tasks of the Kiangsi *xiafang* cadres was to help strengthen political leadership by ensuring that local organizations carry out Party policy correctly. Special attention was paid to rallying in close comradeship with the local cadres, helping them to raise their political level and mastery of Party policy and improve their methods of work. Particular stress was also put on soliciting the views of the poor and lower middle peasants on the way things were being run. Everything was done to give full play to the democratic life of the people's communes.

The *xiafang* cadres take a direct hand in production and in the life of the commune members. They are no greenhorns at farm work and keep a farm tool always handy for work. Dropping in at the homes of poor peasants or veteran farmers for a chat, they have swapped ideas with and explained the Party policy to their hosts. Working, living, eating and consulting with the peasants, they soon became fast friends with them. The Kiangsi commune members have been deeply impressed by the dedicated work *xiafang* cadres have contributed to the communes. As they say: "When these cadres sit down, we know they want to consult us about something; when

they stand up we know they are heading for work in the fields."

As the poor commune brigades generally lagged behind the well-to-do ones in grain output and were handicapped by the limited range of their productive activities, the *xiafang* cadres devoted special attention to mobilizing the peasants to swiftly overcome these drawbacks.

Mobilizing Local Potentialities

One effective form of doing this was to organize public debates to bring to public attention the various potentialities of an area in farming, forestry, fishing, handicrafts, etc., as compared with those of the well-to-do, high-yield districts. These debates also gave members a better understanding of the advantages of the people's commune form of organization and summed up the experience of the brigades to determine the best methods of work, and eliminate mistakes and shortcomings. Such public discussions strengthened the confidence of commune members and gave them a clearer understanding of what their brigades could do with the right methods. This was the jumping-off point for a mass campaign to get rid of backwardness and catch up with the better-off brigades.

It was thanks to such efforts and means that up in the Ching kang Mountains, the old Red Army revolutionary base, *xiafang* cadres helped the local peasants work out the techniques of planting two crops of rice a year in a cold mountain climate. This was far from being an easy thing to do involving as it did the correct choice of seed, new methods of fertilizing, irrigation, cultivation and labour organization. The idea, however, was eagerly seized on by the local cadres and peasants and they beat the weather to reap a good harvest this year.

With their selfless devotion to their new tasks, the *xiafang* cadres of Kiangsi have won the hearts of the peasant masses. They are playing a noteworthy role in the drive to transform the Kiangsi countryside. Many of them have been cited as model cadres or "red banner holders." They have lived up to the much-quoted description which Chairman Mao has given of a revolutionary: Communists are like seeds and the people, the soil; wherever they go, they will become one with the people and take root and blossom.

More and Better Wares

A recent survey on the industrial front shows that while the campaign for increased production and economy is pushing output of steel—kingpin in industry—to new heights, it has also worked wonders in the light industries. More and better consumer goods are being produced in greater variety.

Compared with the same period last year, Shanghai, China's premier light industrial city, has doubled since January its output of bicycles, sewing machines, wrist-watches, cameras, films, plastic goods, artificial leather and 40 other products. At the same time, it has put on the market many new high-grade products. By the end of October, its plants had trial-produced over 24,000 new or improved textile and other light industrial products. More than half of these have already gone into serial production. Among the goods trial-produced are such fancy stuff as a 15-foot concert grand piano, plastic racing boats, a 15-jewel alarm clock which can run eight days without rewinding and a fountain pen which can stand high altitude pressures and temperature variations of 50 degrees centigrade without leakage.

Special stress has been put on increasing the durability of wares to benefit consumers and economize social wealth. By new chemical treatments, for example, many textile mills have already succeeded in making products which stand the hazards of daily wear and tear better than ever before.

Shanghai is in the lead, but it is by no means unique. Factories in Tientsin have trial-produced colour film stock, flash bulbs, carpets with designs adapted from the works of Chih Pai-shih, Hsu Pei-hung and other famous Chinese artists, and a host of other high-grade goods. Changchun, the motor city in the northeast, has achieved a nearly 50 per cent increase in its output of consumer goods in the past 11 months. In the southwest, Chungking is putting out over 4,000 light industrial products, some 3,000 more than last year. Canton and other cities in Kwangtung Province in the south are turning out in ever greater quantities sewing machines, pottery and porcelain.

Tapping Underground Water

Geological surveyors too are contributing their share to the current nationwide drive to support agricul-

ture. Those who have been prospecting the plains and basins of the five north China provinces of Shansi, Shantung, Honan, Hopei and Shensi this year have gathered enough hydrological data to announce that there is ample underground water to irrigate about half of the extensive farmland in this region. They have prepared detailed maps showing the distribution of underground water in scores of counties, and, as a sideline, already sunk more than 1,000 wells equipped with power-driven pumps for their peasant brothers.

The discovery of the extent of these underground waters is welcome news indeed for the rural people's communes planning and working for a bumper harvest next year. Situated along the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River, the five provinces named are among China's leading grain and cotton producers, but they often suffer from drought. Whatever rain comes is concentrated during the summer and autumn.

Peasants in this part of the country, of course, have a long tradition of using subterranean water resources for farming. In many places it is easy to tap, gives a steady, assured supply even during droughts, and has been widely used to reduce the alkaline content of the land. In fact, the use of wells is recorded here as far back as the Chin Dynasty (221-206 B.C.). Since 1958 tens of thousands of new wells have been sunk as part of the big water conservancy drive. These have fully proved their worth. During the severe drought this year several counties in Hopei and Shansi were able to draw on their underground water and succeeded in getting a good harvest.

Now, with exact scientific knowledge of the extent of the underground reservoirs on hand, the peasants here will be able to sink wells with every assurance of success. A new well-sinking campaign is in the offing.

Prosperous Hsishuangpanna

Within a decade Hsishuangpanna, the Tai autonomous *chou* in southwest China, has been transformed from a poor and backward region with primitive agricultural methods to become a prosperous granary and producer of varied industrial crops. This is what happens when socialism takes over from feudalism.

Situated in the southernmost tip of Yunnan Province, multi-national Hsi-

shuangpanna has a subtropical and tropical climate ideal for farming. Warm, with adequate rainfall and rich soil, it has long been known as a natural botanical garden. Yet before liberation, because of feudal exploitation and Kuomintang oppression, the people were poverty-stricken. Farming was based on the hoe and clearing of lands by fire. Average yields per *mu* never went beyond 200 *jin*. Malaria was rampant; many a district and town was depopulated by it.

Liberation brought radical changes. The national policy of the Chinese Communist Party ended the strife between the peoples of the area caused by centuries of reactionary rule.

Hsishuangpanna became an autonomous *chou* in 1953. In 1956, on the heels of the democratic reforms which did away with feudal exploitation, a movement for co-operative farming was launched. Two years later, 90 per cent of the area's peasant households had joined agricultural co-operatives.

As they became their own masters and owners of the land the Tai and other national minorities in Hsishuang-

panna took to farming with unexampled energy and enthusiasm. Large tracts of virgin land were opened up and put under cultivation. Antediluvian methods of farming were soon discarded. In 1958 alone, over 6,000 irrigation projects, big and small, were constructed. Tract by tract, double-cropping of rice began to replace the traditional single crop a year.

The state is doing all it can in the way of financial and other help to develop Hsishuangpanna's rich resources. Nineteen state farms have been established in all parts of the autonomous *chou*—both to open up wasteland and popularize advanced farming techniques among the local nationalities. The result: Hsishuangpanna tripled its output in agricultural and subsidiary products during the first decade after liberation.

This year produced still more spectacular successes. Fired by the Party's call to boost farm production, the Hsishuangpanna peasants staged an all-out attack on the virgin lands. Last winter they reclaimed 70,000 *mu*. This summer they put another 100,000 *mu* of wasteland under cultivation. This raised the total cultivated area in Hsishuangpanna to the all-time high of one million *mu*, a one-third increase since 1957. Having adopted many measures for intensive farming, its peasants succeeded in bringing about still another revolution in local farming techniques. While double-cropping is still being widely popularized, they are successfully experimenting with triple-cropping, to take full advantage of Hsishuangpanna's ideal climate.

Side by side with this big boost in agriculture, the area has made a big leap forward in other fields. Not a single highway existed in mountainous Hsishuangpanna before liberation; now a network

of over 1,000 kilometres links the autonomous *chou's* main towns. Many local industries too are cropping up. The Tai people now have their own university students, doctors, teachers and technicians. Gone are the days when only children entering monasteries could get an opportunity to study the written language. Large-scale health work has long got malaria under control.

Hsishuangpanna has changed beyond recognition. Like a drop of water, it mirrors the changing face of the vast ocean of China's national minority areas.

First University in Chinghai

A full-fledged university was inaugurated in Sining, capital of Chinghai, late in November. The first ever established in that province, it is another landmark in the phenomenal growth of education in northwest China. Only the month before Sinkiang University was founded.

Chinghai's new university offers tuition in 21 specialities. With a current enrolment of 2,800, it has departments of engineering, agriculture and afforestation, animal husbandry and veterinary science, medicine, finance and economics.

Before liberation, Chinghai, a vast pastoral highland of 721,000 square kilometres, did not even have a single middle school, let alone an institute of higher learning. But a world of change has taken place since then. It now boasts 350,000 primary and middle school students. One after another seven colleges were established. The present university has been formed by a merger of four of these, all established during or after the big leap forward in 1958.

Implementing the Communist Party's policy of combining education with productive labour and giving full play to the spirit of self-reliance, instructors and students of Chinghai University themselves took a hand in the designing and building of the new lecture halls, dormitories and laboratories, and the university's workshops, farms and hospital. This not only speeded up construction of the campus but gave them valuable practical experience. As in the case of Sinkiang University, educational institutes in Shanghai, Szechuan and other cities and provinces helped put the new university on its own feet by generously providing professors and lecturers as well as equipment.



Coconut Harvest in Hsishuangpanna, Yunnan Province
New Year painting by Li Ta-nien

A Great Call to Oppose Imperialism

Following is a translation of the editorial published in the December 16 issue of "Hongqi," fortnightly of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.—Ed.

THE documents issued by the Moscow Meeting attended by representatives of 81 Communist and Workers' Parties have been enthusiastically welcomed by the broad masses of the people of all countries.

The principal document of this Meeting, the Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties, is a programme document succeeding the 1957 Moscow Declaration. The Statement incisively analyses developments in the balance of international class forces over the past three years, elucidates many important and urgent questions confronting the international communist movement and all progressive mankind, and indicates to the Communists, the working class and all progressive forces of all countries the policies for their common struggle and the road to victory. Publication of this Statement has aroused panic-stricken clamours in the imperialist camp. This document, unanimously adopted by 81 Communist and Workers' Parties, is bound to push forward enormously on a worldwide scale the struggles against imperialism and for world peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism.

The 81 Communist and Workers' Parties, which are scattered in the various countries throughout the world and are independent, are each confronted by different concrete conditions; but they all take Marxism-Leninism as their guiding ideology and are responsible not only to the working class and labouring people of their own countries but also to the whole international working-class movement and communist movement. That is why they can reach unanimous conclusions on many important questions by means of consultations. This fact in itself demonstrates the great vitality of Marxism-Leninism and the great united strength of the international communist movement.

The Chinese Communist Party sent its delegation to attend the Moscow Meeting. Its representatives worked together with the representatives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other fraternal Parties to formulate the documents of the Meeting. The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people rejoice at the achievements of this Meeting; as in the past, they will faithfully adhere in practice to the documents unanimously adopted by the Chinese Communist Party and its fraternal Parties. The resolute implementation of the proposals and demands on various important questions, as enunciated by the Statement of this Meeting, is completely consistent with the line and policy which the Chinese Communist Party has always been carrying out.

The Statement clearly points out that imperialism is the enemy of all the progressive causes of human society today and is also the enemy of world peace. Imperialism gravely menaces all mankind because of its plan to unleash a nuclear war. The imperialist bloc headed by the United States calls that part of the world it dominates the so-called "free world," and tries to deceive the people of all countries with its empty talk about peace. According to the apologists for imperialism, whoever wants freedom has to submit to the order of imperialist rule and whoever wants peace has to renounce the struggle against imperialism. There is no doubt of the immense significance of smashing this reactionary propaganda of the imperialists among the broad masses of the people in all countries of the world.

Basing itself on irrefutable facts, the Statement thoroughly exposes imperialism in its true colours. It says: "International developments in recent years have furnished many new proofs of the fact that U.S. imperialism is the chief bulwark of world reaction and an international gendarme, that it has become an enemy of the peoples of the whole world." The Statement points out that the source of war today is the capitalist system and imperialist system. As long as imperialism exists, there will be soil for wars of aggression. The main force of aggression and war is U.S. imperialism. The danger of a new world war is still not over; on the contrary, the peoples must now be more vigilant than ever.

IT is an irresistible objective law that the people of the various countries oppressed and menaced by imperialism will rise against it. The attempts of the imperialists to stamp out these struggles will be of no avail. As the Statement says: "The peoples are rising with growing determination to fight imperialism. A great struggle is getting under way between the forces of labour and capital, of democracy and reaction, of freedom and colonialism." The Statement sends out the call: "The broadest possible united front of peace supporters, fighters against the imperialist policy of aggression and war inspired by U.S. imperialism, is essential to preserve world peace. Concerted and vigorous actions of all the forces of peace can safeguard the peace and prevent a new war."

In order to safeguard peace, it is essential to wage a vigorous struggle against imperialism, the war-maker. This is the fundamental position of Marxist-Leninists on the question of peace. Now, besides Marxist-Leninists, an increasing number of people throughout the world have come to understand this truth. On this point, the Statement of the Meeting has summed up the valuable experience which the world's peoples have gained in practice.

The Chinese people for a long time suffered from imperialist bullying and oppression even to the extent of armed occupation and large-scale military aggression. It was only after we had won victory in our arduous revolutionary struggle against imperialism and its lackeys that the possibility was created for us to build our own country in a peaceful international environment. At the time the People's Republic of China was founded, the programme for our country's construction laid down that the principle of our foreign policy was: "the protection of the independence, freedom, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country, upholding lasting international peace and friendly co-operation between the peoples of all countries, and opposition to the imperialist policy of aggression and war." (The Common Programme of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.) The Constitution of the People's Republic of China also stipulates: "In international affairs our firm and consistent policy is to strive for the noble cause of world peace and the progress of humanity." This basic principle of China's relations with foreign countries has always been carried out consistently.

NOT long after the founding of the People's Republic of China, U.S. imperialism's wanton armed aggression compelled the Chinese people to go to war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. The war we waged, however, was precisely for the realization of peace. Comrade Mao Tse-tung made this remark in October 1951: "The great struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea is at present still in progress, and must be carried on until the U.S. Government is willing to accept a peaceful settlement. We do not want to invade any country. What we oppose is merely the imperialist aggression committed against our country. As everybody sees, had it not been for the fact that the U.S. troops have occupied our Taiwan, invaded the Korean Democratic People's Republic and brought the war to the northeast border of our country, the Chinese people would not fight against the U.S. troops." (Opening Speech at the Third Session of the First National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.) The joint struggle of the Korean and Chinese peoples finally forced the U.S. Government to accept an armistice. As everybody knows, the Chinese side made unyielding efforts for a long time to realize the armistice in Korea.

In the period following the Korean armistice, in the first half of 1954, the Chinese Government, on the one hand, took part in the Geneva Conference, thus contributing to bringing about a truce in Indo-China and a further restoration of a peaceful situation in the Far East, while, on the other hand, it jointly proposed, both with the Government of India and with the Government of Burma, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The Chinese Government declared at the time: "All our efforts are directed towards building our country into a prosperous and happy socialist industrial state. We are going ahead with our peaceful work and we want a peaceful environment and a peaceful world. This basic fact determines the peaceful policy of our country in foreign affairs." It was also proclaimed that the same Five Principles which apply to peaceful coexistence between China and India and between China and Burma should apply

likewise to relations between China and other Asian countries as well as to international relations in general. (Premier Chou En-lai: Report on the Work of the Government Delivered at the First Session of the First National People's Congress in September 1954.)

Peaceful coexistence and peaceful competition among countries with different social systems is a principle which is jointly observed by all the socialist countries. The imperialists and revisionists hold that the prerequisite for implementation of this principle is renunciation of the struggle against imperialism in the political, economic and ideological spheres. This is, of course, absurd. The Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties says: "Peaceful coexistence of states does not imply renunciation of the class struggle as the revisionists claim. The coexistence of states with different social systems is a form of class struggle between socialism and capitalism. In conditions of peaceful coexistence favourable opportunities are provided for the development of the class struggle in the capitalist countries and the national-liberation movement of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries. In their turn, the successes of the revolutionary class and national-liberation struggle promote peaceful coexistence."

For many years, the Chinese Government, on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, has established and developed relations of friendly co-operation with a series of Asian, African and Latin American countries and neutral countries in Europe, and has also established and developed normal diplomatic relations with many other capitalist countries. Since as far back as July 1955, the Chinese Government has on many occasions put forward the proposal that the various countries in Asia and the Pacific region including the United States conclude a peace pact of mutual non-aggression and that this whole region be turned into an area free of nuclear weapons, a peace area.

In his report delivered at the First Session of the Eighth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Liu Shao-chi said: "In our foreign relations, we consistently follow a firm policy of peace and advocate peaceful coexistence and friendly co-operation among all nations. We believe in the superiority of the socialist system and we are not afraid to engage in peaceful competition with capitalist countries. Our policy accords with the interests of all the peoples of the world."

IT is the imperialist forces of aggression headed by the United States that have been obstructing peaceful coexistence of states with different systems. Therefore, as the Statement of the Meeting says, only through an active struggle of the people for peace, democracy and national liberation to weaken and narrow down steadily the positions of imperialism, is it possible to compel the imperialists to accept peaceful coexistence.

While firmly adhering to the policy of peaceful coexistence, China, together with the other socialist countries, has all along steadfastly opposed the imperialist policies of war and aggression, and supported the struggle of all the anti-imperialist forces throughout the world. Our confidence in the policy of peaceful coexistence is built

on the victorious development of the anti-imperialist struggle. In February 1958, Comrade Chou En-lai said at the Fifth Session of the First National People's Congress: "The world forces for peace are stronger today than ever before and the conditions for securing a lasting world peace are unprecedentedly favourable. So long as all the peace-loving countries and peoples strengthen their solidarity and persevere in the struggle, as they have up till now, they will be able to cause the international situation to continue to develop in a direction favourable to peace and compel the imperialist aggressive forces to accept peaceful co-existence."

China has always resolutely supported the disarmament proposals put forward by the Soviet Union. Disarmament is a serious question for imperialism. The imperialists will not lightly agree to carry out even partial disarmament. The Statement of the Meeting says that the programme for general disarmament meets with the stubborn resistance of the imperialists and hence it is essential to wage an active and determined struggle against the aggressive imperialist forces with the aim of putting this programme into practice. This is entirely correct.

All this demonstrates that establishing the broadest united front against the imperialist policies of aggression and war and victoriously developing the struggle against imperialism which is pursuing the policies of war and aggression is the most important guarantee for realizing a lasting world peace. The Communists of all countries of the world are fighters standing in the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle; at the same time they are also the most active peace fighters. The allegation that by advocating struggle against imperialism the Communists do not want peace is merely a slander directed against us by the imperialists.

THE Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties convincingly demonstrates that in the world arena at the present time, the forces of socialism have ever more markedly surpassed those of imperialism and the forces of peace have ever more markedly surpassed those of war. The world socialist system demonstrates its growing strength and prosperity with each passing day and is becoming the decisive factor in the development of human society. The peoples in the socialist countries who are building socialism and communism, the revolutionary movement of the working class in the capitalist countries, the national liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples and the democratic movement in general—these great forces of our time are merging into a powerful current that is sweeping up against and is destroying the world imperialist system. The world imperialist system is undergoing a profound process of decline and disintegration. The instability of the capitalist economy is increasing. The contradictions among the imperialist countries are becoming increasingly acute. The general crisis of capitalism has developed into a new stage. The Statement correctly points out: "The development of international relations in our day is determined by the struggle of the two social systems—the struggle of the forces of socialism, peace and democracy against the forces of imperialism, reaction and aggression—a struggle in which the superiority of the forces of socialism,

peace and democracy is becoming increasingly obvious." Precisely proceeding from this situation, it can be seen that although imperialism is stubbornly pursuing the policies of war and aggression, a new world war can be prevented by relying on the joint efforts of the world socialist camp, the international working class, the national liberation movement, all the countries opposing war and all peace-loving forces.

This world situation which is favourable to peace and socialism is the inevitable outcome of the development of the situation in the past 15 years since the Second World War.

IN June 1950, the year after the founding of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Mao Tse-tung said: "The war threat from the imperialist camp still exists, the possibility of a third world war still exists. However, the forces fighting to check the war danger, to prevent the outbreak of a third world war, are growing rapidly, and the level of consciousness of the great majority of the people in the world is rising. So long as the Communist Parties of the whole world are able to continue to unite all the possible forces for peace and democracy, and enable them to grow still further, a new world war can be prevented." (Report to the Third Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.)

In November 1957 Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that the present international situation has reached a new turning point. He said: "The characteristic of the present situation is that the East wind prevails over the West wind; in other words, the socialist forces hold the overwhelming superiority over the imperialist forces." In the light of the new changes in the balance of world class forces, Comrade Mao Tse-tung expounded the possibility of preventing a new war.

The Chinese Communists have always proceeded from this appraisal in their consideration of the question of war and peace and other major international questions.

The possibility of averting a world war arises not because the nature of imperialism has changed or may change. The Statement of the Meeting points out that "the aggressive nature of imperialism has not changed." The reason why a world war can be averted is because real forces capable of smashing the aggressive plans of imperialism have emerged and these forces are growing daily.

The prevention of a world war still remains a serious task. The Statement calls upon the people to underestimate neither the possibility of preventing a world war nor the danger of war. All those who fight for peace should maintain the greatest vigilance, indefatigably expose imperialist policy and keep a watchful eye on the intrigues and manoeuvres of the warmongers. While consistently carrying out the line of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, the Communist Parties of the various socialist countries maintain the greatest vigilance against imperialism, do their utmost to consolidate the might of the socialist camp and its strength in national defence and take every necessary step to safeguard the

security of the peoples of all countries and preserve world peace.

Marxist-Leninists consider problems strictly in accordance with objective realities and not on the basis of subjective wishes. In regard to things about to happen, all practical possibilities should always be considered. Only in this way can one always hold the initiative in practice. While taking into account the possibility of the people's strength tying the imperialists hand and foot and preventing war, the possibility must also be noted that the most aggressive forces of imperialism would impose war on the people in disregard of all consequences. Basing itself on the actual situation of the balance of class forces, the Statement points out: "should the imperialist maniacs start war, the peoples will sweep capitalism out of existence and bury it."

No Communist considers it necessary to use war between states to overthrow the capitalist system and establish the socialist system. All socialist countries stand firmly for peaceful coexistence and peaceful competition between states with different social systems and hold that revolution is the affair of the people of each country themselves. Only the imperialists slander the socialist countries by saying that the latter will provoke a world war to "promote world revolution." The Communists firmly believe that in the absence of a world war, all the capitalist countries will ultimately, as a result of the efforts of their peoples, take the socialist road through socialist revolution. To safeguard the life and security of all peoples and spare the world the disaster of a nuclear war, we must redouble our efforts to prevent the imperialists from using war adventures in a desperate struggle.

The Statement points out that the peoples of the colonial countries gain their independence through armed struggles or struggles without the use of arms, depending on the specific conditions in the countries concerned. It also points out that the transition from capitalism to socialism in various countries may be achieved without going through civil war and that the people may be compelled to adopt non-peaceful transition because the exploiting classes resort to the use of violence against the people. The Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties expresses its sympathy with and support to the oppressed people who wage armed struggles for their own liberation.

THE Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties takes full note of the great significance of the present-day national liberation movement, which is a basic force in smashing the world imperialist system as well as in checking imperialist wars and winning world peace.

The Statement concisely sums up the important experiences of the national liberation movement gained over the years. It exposes the fact that the imperialists headed by the United States are using new methods to carry out their colonial rule. The Statement points out that in countries that have shaken off colonialist oppression, it is both necessary and possible to form a national-democratic united front under the conditions of waging a

resolute struggle against imperialism and the remnants of feudalism. The Statement also puts forward the task that the working class shall, under the condition of forming a firm alliance with the peasants, carry the national-democratic revolution to the end and strive for a future of non-capitalist development. It makes a scientific analysis of the dual character of the national bourgeoisie and the correct policy that should be adopted towards it in the national liberation struggles. All this is of particular importance. The Statement points out that to render vigorous moral and material assistance to the people fighting to free themselves from imperialist and colonialist oppression is the duty of all socialist countries, of the international working-class movement and the communist movement.

THE Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people have always attached great importance to the national liberation movements of the peoples of the various Asian, African and Latin American countries. In his report at the First Session of the Party's Eighth National Congress, Comrade Liu Shao-chi pointed out that the national independence movement had become a mighty world force and held that the extensive victories gained in the national independence movement were another development of great historic significance since the Second World War in addition to the formation of the world socialist system. The Chinese Communist Party has consistently held that the support given by the socialist countries to the national independence movement is in complete accord with the interests of world peace. Comrade Liu Shao-chi said in the same report: "There can be no doubt that the existence of the socialist countries and their sympathy and support for the national independence movement have greatly facilitated the development and victory of this movement. At the same time, the upsurge of the national independence movement has likewise weakened the imperialist forces of aggression. This is favourable to the cause of world peace, and therefore favourable to the peaceful construction of the socialist countries. That is why the friendship and co-operation between the socialist countries and the nationally independent countries conform not only to their common interests but to the interests of world peace as well."

The Statement of this Meeting also makes an exposition of the questions of the working-class movement and the struggle for socialism in the capitalist countries.

The Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties correctly assesses the present situation in the balance of international class forces and correctly sets forth the policy for the struggle. The Statement of the Meeting has thus opened before the masses of people of all countries the prospects of winning brilliant victories through their struggles. It points out with full confidence: "Whatever efforts imperialism makes, it cannot stop the advance of history. A reliable basis has been provided for further decisive victories for socialism. The complete triumph of socialism is inevitable."

The Statement's definition of the present epoch is scientifically well grounded and is of great significance. The Statement says: Our time is a time of struggle between the two opposing social systems, a time of socialist

revolutions and national liberation revolutions, a time of the breakdown of imperialism, of the abolition of the colonial system, a time of transition of more peoples to the socialist path, of the triumph of socialism and communism on a worldwide scale.

Just as the Statement says, the central factors of our day are the international working class and its chief creation, the world socialist system. Therefore, the constant development of construction in the various socialist countries and the continuous strengthening of the unity of the socialist camp and of the unity among the vanguards of the working class of all the countries—the Communist Parties of all countries—are the guarantee of victory in the struggle for peace, democracy, national liberation, socialism and human progress.

The more developed is construction in the socialist countries, the greater will be their role in the contemporary political life of the world. The great Soviet people are now rapidly building up the material and technical basis for communism, and all other fraternal countries are also continuously scoring new successes in socialist construction. We, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, must also push forward our work of construction still more efficiently to turn our country rapidly into a really powerful socialist land. This is demanded by the interests of the Chinese people themselves; it will also be their contribution to the people of the world.

人民日報
RENMIN RIBAO

Build a United Front Against Imperialist Policies of Aggression and War, Prevent World War and Strive for a Lasting Peace

Following is a translation of the editorial published in "Renmin Ribao" on December 12.—Ed.

THE Appeal to the Peoples of All the World issued by the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties was published yesterday. This is a call to mobilize the peoples of the whole world who cherish peace and freedom to defend world peace. Based on the ideas of the Statement of the Meeting, the Appeal, in terse and vivid language, points out to the peoples of the world the danger of a world war, the source of the danger of war, the policies of peaceful coexistence and peaceful competition pursued by the socialist countries, the possibilities of preventing war and preserving peace, the con-

This Moscow Meeting has once again demonstrated the great unity of the countries of the socialist camp and of the Communist Parties of all countries in the world. The documents adopted at the Meeting will surely promote this unity still further. The Chinese Communist Party has always regarded as its own important international duty the upholding of the unity of the two countries, China and the Soviet Union, and their two Parties, of the unity of the entire socialist camp and of the unity of the entire international communist movement. This unity is a unity built on the common basis of Marxism-Leninism, a unity forged in the struggle against the common enemies, and a unity formed for the purpose of winning victory in the common cause. Therefore, this unity can stand all tests, will develop steadily, and no enemy can wreck it by any means.

With the unity of the socialist camp and with the unity of the international communist movement, the broadest forces of the peoples throughout the world can certainly be rallied together and the obstacles on the road of advance of the peoples of all countries can certainly be surmounted.

The Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties has issued to the people all over the world a great call to oppose imperialism. The struggle of the peoples of the world against imperialism, in defence of world peace, for national independence and for socialism will certainly register a new upsurge and score new great victories!

tribution of the national liberation movement to the cause of world peace and the urgent tasks in striving for peace today. It calls on the peoples of the world—all men, women and young people, people of all trades and all walks of life, all who love their country and hate war, irrespective of political belief or religious creed, of nationality or race—to unite and wage indomitable and active struggles to prevent imperialism from launching a new world war, and to uphold world peace. The Statement and the Appeal to the Peoples of All the World issued by the Meeting have provided all peace-loving people with a powerful spiritual weapon and greatly increased the militant courage of the peoples of the world in the struggle for peace and their confidence in winning victory.

Where does the danger of a new world war come from?

Based on the theory of Marxism-Leninism, the Statement and the Appeal to the Peoples of All the World incisively analyse the essence of the capitalist system and the contradictions inherent in this system, pointing out that "war is a constant companion of capitalism. The system of exploitation of man by man and the system of extermination of man by man are two aspects of the capitalist system." It is precisely because of this that the nature of imperialism will not change and that so long as imperialism exists, there will be soil for wars of aggression.

The imperialist forces headed by the United States are still frenziedly pursuing the policies of aggression and war. They have established huge war agencies and done their utmost to prevent and oppose disarmament; they have organized various aggressive military blocs, established a huge network of military bases in all parts of the world and actively fostered the growth of West German and Japanese militarist forces; everywhere they encroach upon the independence and sovereignty of other countries, suppress the national liberation movement, and back the most reactionary forces of various countries. U.S. imperialism is the main bulwark of the world's reactionary forces, the main enemy of the peoples of the world, the main force of aggression and war and the main threat to world peace.

The Appeal to the Peoples of All the World points out: "Today as in the past, it is the reactionary, monopoly and military groups in the imperialist countries that organize and instigate aggressive wars. Peace is menaced by the policy of the governments of the imperialist powers, which, contrary to the will of their own peoples, impose upon nations a disastrous arms race, fan the 'cold war' against the socialist and other peace-loving countries, and suppress the peoples' aspirations for freedom."

"Imperialism is pushing the world to the brink of war for the sake of the selfish interests of a handful of big monopolies and colonialists."

On the basis of these objective analyses, the Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties points out that "the danger of a new world war still persists" and that "the peoples must now be more vigilant than ever."

BUT the time when imperialism could do what it pleased has gone. In our time, there are possibilities for preventing a new world war and realizing a lasting peace. Why are there such possibilities?

This is because, as the Statement correctly declares, our time, whose main content is the transition from capitalism to socialism initiated by the Great October Socialist Revolution, is a time of struggle between the two opposing social systems, a time of socialist revolutions and national liberation revolutions, a time of the breakdown of imperialism, of the abolition of the colonial system, a time of transition of more peoples to the socialist path, of the triumph of socialism and communism on a world-wide scale.

This is because, in this great epoch of ours, a fundamental change has taken place in the balance of interna-

tional class forces; the socialist forces have still further surpassed the imperialist forces, the progressive forces have still further surpassed the reactionary forces and the forces of peace have still further surpassed the forces of war. This is to say that the development of the international situation has reached such a turning point that, using a metaphor known to us all, the East wind has prevailed over the West wind. Such a change in the world situation has created unprecedentedly favourable conditions for the peoples of the world in their struggle for peace.

AS the mainstay of the cause of world peace, the socialist camp has steadily consolidated itself politically; it has developed swiftly economically and has scored ever new achievements in the most important branches of science and technology; its policy of peaceful coexistence wins ever greater support among the people and its might and international influence have increased markedly.

With the support of the mighty socialist camp, the storm of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples' struggle against imperialism and its lackeys is rising. The historical significance of the successful development of the national liberation movement and the disintegration of the system of colonial enslavement since the end of the Second World War and their contributions to the world peace movement are second only to the establishment of the world socialist system. As the Appeal to the Peoples of All the World states: "The struggle of the peoples for their freedom and independence weakens the forces striving for war and multiplies the forces of peace."

The struggle of the working class and the broad masses of the people against monopoly capital in the capitalist countries has also registered a new development. An increasing number of people of different strata have joined the movement for peace. All these struggles have greatly weakened the imperialist forces of war.

As a result of the resolute struggle of the peoples throughout the world and the constant sharpening of the contradictions inherent in imperialism, the internal difficulties of the imperialist bloc headed by the United States are increasing day by day and its aggressive plans have constantly met with setbacks. U.S. scuttling of the Paris conference of the heads of governments of four countries, its sabotage of the disarmament talks and the disarmament discussions at the United Nations General Assembly, its fostering of the West German and Japanese militarist forces and its aggression against Cuba, the Congo, Laos and other countries have exposed the true colours of the United States preparing for an aggressive war under the false signboard of peace and have landed it in a still more isolated position.

Thus the Appeal to the Peoples of All the World declares: "War is not inevitable, war can be prevented, peace can be preserved and made secure."

The Statement goes a step further to analyse the prospects of world peace: "The near future will bring the forces of peace and socialism new successes. The U.S.S.R. will become the leading industrial power of the world. China will become a mighty industrial state. The socialist system will be turning out more than half the world industrial product. The peace zone will expand.

The working-class movement in the capitalist countries and the national-liberation movement in the colonies and dependencies will achieve new victories. The disintegration of the colonial system will become completed. The superiority of the forces of socialism and peace will be absolute. In these conditions a real possibility will have arisen to exclude world war from the life of society even before socialism achieves complete victory on earth, with capitalism still existing in a part of the world. The victory of socialism all over the world will completely remove the social and national causes of all wars."

ON the eve of the First and Second World Wars, the working class and the broad masses of people of all countries also opposed war and demanded peace. But owing to the limitations of historical conditions, the absence at that time on a world scale of peace forces stronger than the imperialist forces for war, efforts to prevent the outbreak of war failed. Now the situation is different. As the Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties states, there now exist these mighty forces in defence of peace: the mighty Soviet Union, which now leads the world in the decisive branches of science and technology; the entire socialist camp, which has placed its great material and political might at the service of peace; a growing number of peace-loving countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which have a vital interest in preserving peace; the international working class and its organizations, above all, the Communist Parties; the national-liberation movement of the peoples of the colonies and dependent countries; the world peace movement; and the neutral countries which want no share in the imperialist policy of war and advocate peaceful coexistence. The section of the bourgeoisie of the Western countries which opposes nuclear war may also join the ranks of the peace fighters.

In the light of this situation, the Statement issues a solemn call to the whole world: "The broadest possible united front of peace supporters, fighters against the imperialist policy of aggression and war inspired by U.S. imperialism, is essential to preserve world peace. Concerted and vigorous actions of all the forces of peace can safeguard the peace and prevent a new war."

How can the objective of safeguarding peace and preventing war be achieved?

The Statement and the Appeal to the Peoples of All the World point out that to achieve this purpose it is necessary "to maintain the greatest vigilance, indefatigably to lay bare the policy of the imperialists, to keep a watchful eye on the intrigues and manoeuvres of the warmongers, arouse the righteous indignation of the peoples against those who are heading for war, organise the peace forces still better, continuously intensify mass actions for peace, and promote co-operation with all countries which have no interest in new wars."

To achieve this end, it is necessary to strengthen further the world socialist system, and this is of paramount significance to the safeguarding of lasting peace. The Statement says: "The Communist and Workers' Parties of the socialist countries will go on consistently pursuing the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and doing their utmost to spare the peoples the horrors and calamities of a new war. They will

display the greatest vigilance towards imperialism, vigorously strengthen the might and defensive capacity of the entire socialist camp and take every step to safeguard the security of the peoples and preserve peace."

To achieve this aim, it is necessary to spare no efforts to help the people, through their own vigorous struggle for peace, democracy and national liberation, to weaken and narrow down continuously the positions of imperialism. The Statement points out that not only is peaceful coexistence between the socialist and capitalist countries conducive to the class struggle in the capitalist countries and the liberation movement of the oppressed nations, but the successes of the revolutionary class struggle and national liberation struggle can also promote the consolidation of peaceful coexistence. The Appeal to the Peoples of All the World also says that the struggle of the various oppressed nations for the integrity of their sovereignty and economic independence and for their own freedom serves the sacred cause of peace.

To achieve this aim, it is necessary to accomplish, first of all, the following pressing tasks: stop the arms race; ban atomic weapons and their testing and production; abolish military bases in foreign countries; withdraw foreign troops from the territory of other countries; dissolve military blocs; conclude a German peace treaty; convert West Berlin into a demilitarized free city; check the aggressive schemes of the West German revanchists; prohibit the revival of Japanese militarism.

Both the Statement and the Appeal to the Peoples of All the World call for an immediate halt to U.S. imperialist intervention against Cuba, the Congo and Laos and demand restoration of the legitimate government of the Congo and an end to the French war of aggression against Algeria.

Both the Statement and the Appeal emphatically point out the important significance of the Soviet proposals on general and complete disarmament for the defence of peace, and demand the immediate conclusion of a treaty of general and complete disarmament provided with controls. The Statement points out that to realize this plan is not an easy task and that it meets with the obstinate resistance of the imperialists. It is, therefore, necessary to wage an active and determined struggle against the imperialist aggressive forces. It is necessary to wage this struggle on a daily expanding scale and strive unremittingly to achieve practical results—the banning of the testing and manufacture of nuclear weapons, the abolition of military blocs and military bases on the soil of other countries and a big reduction of armed forces and armaments, so as to pave the way for general disarmament.

THE socialist system has done away with the exploitation of man by man, thereby wiping out the social cause of war. The socialist countries need a peaceful international environment to carry out peaceful construction and raise the living standards of the people. The socialist countries do not need, nor do they permit themselves, nor is it possible for them, to launch aggressive war. No socialist country has ever held that the victory of socialism needs to be realized by means of a world war. The Soviet Union and all the other socialist countries have consistently pursued a peaceful foreign policy,

advocated peaceful coexistence and peaceful competition among countries with different social systems, and stood for the settlement of all international disputes by means of peaceful negotiations. The socialist countries have always considered, and will continue to consider, the safeguarding of world peace as their own sacred duty and have spared no efforts in the struggle for the relaxation of international tension and the prevention of the calamity of war. But, precisely as the Statement says, should the imperialist maniacs start war in disregard of all consequences, then "the peoples will sweep capitalism out of existence and bury it."

So far as the socialist countries are concerned, there are no obstacles and difficulties in carrying out peaceful coexistence and peaceful competition. Obstacles come from the imperialist countries, which fear peaceful coexistence and peaceful competition, invariably and obstinately oppose the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and persist in carrying on a "cold war" policy against the socialist countries and in preparing for a new war. Imperialism, while opposing peaceful coexistence, raises a hue and cry about so-called "Soviet aggression" and "Chinese aggression." Some parrots of imperialist propaganda also shout that China "longs for war" and that it "pursues a line of the inevitability of war" and so on and so forth. The purpose of such venomous slanders is merely to try to deceive the world public, undermine unity between the people of the various countries and the people of the socialist countries and cover up imperialism's criminal activities of arms expansion and war preparations. Now, these lies and slanders have once again been utterly refuted by the two documents adopted by the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties.

THE Chinese Communists and the Chinese people have always firmly upheld world peace and opposed world war; they firmly believe that in our time a new world war can be prevented.

Not long after the conclusion of the Second World War, in April 1946, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, in his article "Some Points in Appraisal of the Present International Situation," said: "The forces of world reaction are definitely preparing for a third world war and the danger of war exists. But the democratic forces of the people of the world surpass the reactionary forces and are forging ahead; they must and certainly can overcome the danger of war."

In June 1950, Comrade Mao Tse-tung in his report "The Struggle for a Basic Turn for the Better in the Financial and Economic Situation of the State," said: "The war threat from the imperialist camp still exists; the possibility of a third world war still exists. However, the forces fighting to check the war danger, to prevent the outbreak of a third world war, are growing rapidly, and the level of consciousness of the great majority of the people in the world is rising. So long as the Communist Parties of the whole world are able to continue to unite all the possible forces for peace and democracy, and enable them to grow still further, a new world war can be prevented."

The Chinese Communist Party has consistently and firmly adhered to this standpoint in the past more than

ten years. As is generally known, on May 8, 1960, when he received friends from eight Latin American countries visiting China, Comrade Mao Tse-tung again pointed out that "reliance on the unity and struggle of the people is bound to bring about the defeat of imperialism and its lackeys and achieve lasting world peace."

SINCE the day of its birth, the People's Republic of China has persistently pursued a socialist foreign policy of peace and, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as all peace-loving countries and peoples, has actively contributed its efforts to the preservation of world peace. China, together with India and with Burma, jointly initiated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and has made these principles the cornerstone of its foreign policy towards all countries with different social systems. On the basis of the Five Principles, China has established friendly relations of peaceful coexistence with many countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. In the past few years, China has successively concluded treaties of peace and friendship or of mutual non-aggression with the Yemen, Burma, Nepal, Afghanistan and Guinea; these treaties have become important examples of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems. As regards disputes existing between China and certain countries, the Chinese Government and people have also made consistent efforts to find ways of reasonable solution through negotiations. The Chinese Government and people have consistently given active support to the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for general disarmament, prohibition of atomic weapons, the convocation of a heads-of-government conference and other proposals. They have time and again proposed the establishment of a collective security system and an atom-free zone in Asia and the Pacific region including the United States.

The Chinese Communists and the Chinese people enthusiastically respond to the peace call of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties. Together with the great Soviet Union and the entire socialist camp, with the Communist and Workers' Parties of all countries, with the working class of all countries, with the oppressed nations and peoples of the world and with the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world, we will struggle to the end to oppose imperialism launching war, and to safeguard world peace.

The Statement has put it very correctly that "the democratic and peace forces today have no task more pressing than that of safeguarding humanity against a global thermo-nuclear disaster" and that "the struggle against the threat of a new world war must be waged now and not when atom and hydrogen bombs begin to fall, and it must gain in strength from day to day."

We firmly believe that if the unity of the world's peace forces, with the socialist camp as the core, is steadily strengthened, if the broadest united front of the world against the imperialist policies of aggression and war is formed and if reliance is put on the resolute struggles of the peoples, victory will certainly belong to the peace-loving peoples the world over, the future will certainly belong to them and peace will certainly triumph over war.

Sino-Cambodian Friendship Enters A New Stage

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

A JOINT statement of Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression Between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Cambodia were signed in Peking on December 19.

Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Prince Sihanouk signed their joint statement. Premier Chou En-lai and Premier Pho Proeung signed the treaty on behalf of their respective Governments.

Also signed on that day were the protocol between the two Governments on economic and technical aid, the complementary protocol between the two Governments for the application of the agreement on economic aid concluded on June 21, 1956, the agreement on co-operation in navigation between the two Governments, and the exchange of notes concerning the sending to Cambodia of experts and technicians in the fields of railway and agriculture by the Chinese Government. Vice-Premier Chen Yi and First Vice-Premier NhieK Tioulong signed these documents on behalf of the Chinese and Cambodian Governments.

The signing of the Sino-Cambodian Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression is a major happy event in the political life of the peoples of China and Cambodia; it marks the entering into a new stage of friendly relations between the two countries.

At the rally of people of all walks of life in Peking held on the same afternoon to welcome Prince Sihanouk and to celebrate the signing of the treaty, both Mayor Peng Chen and Prince Sihanouk stressed the significance of the signing of the treaty as a landmark in the development of friendly relations between the two countries. Amidst thunderous applause Mayor Peng Chen hailed it as "a victory of friendship and co-operation between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples, a victory for the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence." Prince Sihanouk declared that "the treaty proclaims to all countries that the ties of friendship linking Cambodia and China are indestructible and that any hope to disrupt this friendship will be vain."

The signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression brought to a climax the festive mood of a Peking rejoicing in the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk and other distinguished guests from Cambodia.

Visitors Received Warm Welcome

This is Prince Sihanouk's third visit to China. He came this time at the invitation of Chairman Liu Shao-chi

and Premier Chou En-lai. Arriving on the same special train on December 15 were Samdech Penn Nouth, Vice-Chairman of the High Council of the Throne, Pho Proeung, Premier of Cambodia, and NhieK Tioulong, First Vice-Premier and Minister of Planning, who came at the invitation of Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi. Madame Sihanouk and Princess Soriya Roeungsi and many high officials of the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and members of the Royal Ballet Troupe also came.

The nation warmly greeted this visit of Cambodia's outstanding statesman and the other distinguished guests. More than 400,000 Peking citizens turned out to give them a rousing welcome on the morning of their arrival. Despite sub-zero weather, enthusiastic crowds lined the streets from Peking's new railway station to the official guest house. They cheered happily, beat drums and gongs, waved Chinese and Cambodian flags and exploded fire-crackers as the motorcade led by the open car in which rode Prince Sihanouk and Chairman Liu Shao-chi drove by. They were followed by Vice-Chairman Samdech Penn Nouth, and Premier Pho Proeung, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai; and Vice-Premier NhieK Tioulong accompanied by Vice-Premiers Chen Yi and Ulanfu.

When the motorcade reached the flag-decked Tien An Men Gate in the heart of the city, the great square before it erupted in a burst of gaiety. The crowds broke into cheers; flowers, coloured confetti and streamers showered on the guests. Bands played gay music and there were dances in the open streets, complete with the traditional Chinese lion and dragon dances. Colourful balloons with slogans hailing the friendship of the peoples of China and Cambodia soared into the sky.

In the past few days, the nation's leading newspapers have devoted many columns to news of the visit of China's Cambodian friends and news of the achievements of the Cambodian people. Articles published discuss the historical friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples and its recent developments, the fruitful cultural exchanges between the two countries and the contribution made by Chinese technicians and workers in friendly help to the Cambodian people in economic construction. Press opinion, unanimous in the heartfelt welcome it accords Prince Sihanouk and the other distinguished guests from Cambodia, forecasts a new crest in the friendly relations between the two countries.

A China-Cambodia Friendship Association was formed on December 12 in Peking on the initiative of seventeen

Chinese popular organizations with the aim of developing friendly relations and promoting cultural and economic exchanges between the two countries.

Prince Sihanouk and the other Cambodian guests were warmly received and entertained by Chinese leaders. Prince Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk were received by Chairman Mao Tse-tung on December 17. Also received by Chairman Mao were Vice-Chairman Samdech Penn Nouth, Premier Pho Proeung, and First Vice-Premier Nhiek Tioulong and other high Cambodian officials and the daughter and the two sons of Prince Sihanouk. Chairman Mao also gave a banquet in honour of the Cambodian guests.

Both Chairman Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai gave banquets to welcome Prince Sihanouk and the other distinguished visitors from Cambodia. Chairman Liu and Premier Chou held cordial talks with Prince Sihanouk and other Cambodian statesmen.

During their stay in Peking, the Cambodian guests visited various places of interest including the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Museum, the National Agricultural Exhibition, the Industrial and Communications Exhibition, the Peking Institute of Physical Culture and Peking's No. 1 Machine Tool Works.

They also attended the performances jointly presented by Chinese and the visiting Cambodian artists. On December 19 a reception was given in honour of Prince and Madame Sihanouk by the China-Cambodia Friendship Association and the National Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China. A warm welcome awaited the guests wherever they went.

New Development of an Old Friendship

Such a warm reception of distinguished guests from Cambodia by the Chinese people and the Chinese Government is not to be wondered at. As Chairman Liu Shao-chi pointed out in his speech at the railway station on the arrival of Prince Sihanouk and his party, "China and Cambodia are peace-loving countries and close neighbours. There is a profound traditional friendship between our two peoples who have always lived together in peace and amity. We note with great satisfaction that since the liberation of the Chinese people and the gaining of independence by the Cambodian people, the traditional friendship between our two peoples and the relations of friendship and co-operation between our two countries have steadily developed on a new basis."

The growth of the friendship between the two countries was also discussed in detail by Premier Chou En-lai at the dinner he gave to welcome Prince Sihanouk and the other distinguished guests from Cambodia on the evening of December 15.

Premier Chou said that since he and Prince Sihanouk had first become acquainted in 1955, friendship between the two peoples and relations between China and Cambodia had seen an inspiring development.

Premier Chou En-lai said that "in opposing colonial aggression, in the struggle to safeguard their own national sovereignty and national independence, and to uphold Asian and world peace, our two countries support and

co-operate with each other in a friendly way" and that "the Chinese Government at all times respects and supports the Cambodian Government in carrying out a policy of peace, neutrality, independence and sovereignty under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk."

Premier Chou said that the sending by Prince Sihanouk of his two sons, Princes Norodom Naradipo and Norodom Khemanurak to study in China in July signified that Prince Sihanouk not only wanted himself but also his sons to become ties of friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples.

Prince Sihanouk also spoke highly of the friendship of the two countries. At the dinner given in his honour by Premier Chou En-lai on December 15 he said: "Our friendship for China is based on absolute confidence."

Prince Sihanouk praised China for applying very naturally the great and noble principles of equality among nations and peoples, in her relations with smaller countries. That was why, he said, any country that was unjustly menaced could count on China's fraternal and effective support, could draw from it the greatest confidence in its own future, and would applaud every new advance of the Chinese people.

On the evening of December 16, Chairman Liu Shao-chi gave a banquet in honour of Prince Sihanouk and the other Cambodian guests. Extending a warm welcome to them in his speech at the banquet, Chairman Liu Shao-chi said, "The Chinese people will be the most faithful friends of the Cambodian people whether in our respective causes of safeguarding our national independence or in our common cause of defending world peace." (See text of speech on p. 16.)

In reply Prince Sihanouk thanked Chairman Liu Shao-chi and said that "China is one of the few powers which have shown disinterested solicitude for us and have taken into full account our particular situation, our own needs, our plans and our hopes," and that he was grateful to China "for not showing towards us any of that chauvinism or contempt which so many big and medium-sized nations find it difficult to avoid in dealing with weaker nations."

"Future historians will talk about all that New China has brought to the long-oppressed peoples of Asia and Africa," he said, "and they will talk about the importance of the Chinese contribution to the liberation of a whole part of humanity; liberation from colonialism and above all liberation from the many complexes which prevent some peoples from having faith in their destiny and advancing bravely to win their future, liberation from the long-instilled prejudices according to which material progress can only belong to the West. In a striking formula Chairman Mao has said: 'the East wind prevails over the West wind.' China's leap forward is the best proof of this."

On December 18, Prince Sihanouk gave a banquet attended by Liu Shao-chi, Tung Pi-wu, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese government leaders. Before the banquet the Chinese

leaders saw an exhibition describing the life and achievements of Cambodia.

At the Peking Rally

The rally of more than ten thousand Peking citizens held on December 19 both to welcome Prince Sihanouk and to celebrate the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression was an impressive and festive occasion.

A thunderous, standing ovation greeted the arrival of Prince Sihanouk and other distinguished Cambodian guests accompanied by Chinese government leaders as they mounted the rostrum.

Mayor Peng Chen thanked Prince Sihanouk and all the other distinguished guests from Cambodia for bringing to the Chinese people the kinsmanlike, profound friendship of the Cambodian people.

"Both our peoples ardently love peace and need a peaceful environment in which to build our respective countries. Precisely because of this both our countries firmly and unshakably abide by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the spirit of the Bandung Conference. The signing of the Sino-Cambodian Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression is an embodiment of our common faith," Peng Chen stated.

Peng Chen said that the Chinese Government had consistently pursued a foreign policy of peace and had striven for the peaceful coexistence of nations with different social systems. In the past year, he said, China had signed treaties of friendship and mutual non-aggression or of peace and friendship with a number of Asian and African countries. This was not only in conformity with the vital interests of the contracting parties, but also beneficial to the cause of strengthening international peace and co-operation. "We are making more

and more friends, while those against us are becoming more and more isolated," he said.

Peking's Mayor pointed out that the imperialist-colonialist system was disintegrating; all oppressed nations had risen or were rising, demanding to be masters of their own destiny. The day was not far off when colonialism would be buried completely and finally. However, he said, imperialism and colonialism would never be reconciled to their defeat; they were putting up frantic struggles and attacks to counter the trend. "The Chinese people will for ever stand together with the oppressed nations and peoples of the world, with the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world, and fight to the end to oppose the policies of aggression and war of colonialisms, new and old, and safeguard world peace," Peng Chen said.

Prince Sihanouk's words were greeted by a storm of applause. He said that the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression Between Cambodia and China which had just been signed stipulated that eternal friendship would prevail between the two countries, each one undertaking, in addition, never to take part in any aggressive organization directed against the other.

Prince Sihanouk also gave a vivid picture of the tremendous achievements of the Cambodian people in various fields of national construction and he expressed admiration for the achievements of the Chinese people in various fields and appreciation of the generous aid given by China to nations of Asia and Africa.

The great assembly hall resounded with deafening applause as Mayor Peng Chen on behalf of Peking's citizens presented a silk banner to Prince Sihanouk inscribed with the words: "The signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression Between China and Cambodia is a great victory of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Everlasting friendship between the peoples of China and Cambodia!"

Chairman Liu Shao-chi's Speech at Banquet In Honour of Prince Sihanouk

Following is the text of Chairman Liu Shao-chi's speech at the banquet given in honour of Prince Sihanouk in Peking on December 16. — Ed.

**Your Royal Highness Respected
Prince Norodom Sihanouk,
Respected Distinguished Guests from Cambodia,
Friends and Comrades,**

With boundless joy we hold this banquet here to entertain our noble guests from our friendly neighbour, the Kingdom of Cambodia. Please allow me, on behalf of the Chinese people and Government and in my own name,

to express once again our sincere and warm welcome to His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk, esteemed friend of our people, as well as His Excellency Samdech Penn Nouth, His Excellency Premier Pho Proeung, His Excellency Vice-Premier NhieK Tioulong and all the other distinguished guests from Cambodia who have come to our country in company with His Royal Highness the Prince, and through them to extend our greetings to the kinsmanlike Cambodian people.

This is the third time His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk has come to our country. We note with pleasure that each visit of His Royal Highness has brought about new progress in the friendly relations between our two countries and left a fine, unforgettable impression on our peo-

ple. Your Royal Highness Respected Prince, your first visit promoted mutual understanding and mutual confidence between our two countries. When you came to our country the second time, our two countries had already established formal diplomatic relations. This time, you have again brought us the very precious friendship of the Cambodian people. Your Royal Highness is moreover accompanied on this visit to our country by so many important high-ranking officials of the Kingdom of Cambodia. This is a grand event rare in the history of the relations between our two countries. Undoubtedly, this is another important development in the friendly relations between our two countries.

A long traditional friendship has existed for ages between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples. What is especially worthy to be treasured by us is the fact that our two countries have always lived together in peace and amity and no dispute has ever occurred between them. Since the independence of our two countries, still broader prospects have been opened for the development of this traditional friendship between our two peoples. Our two countries have the common experience of suffering for a long time from the plague of colonialism, cherish the common desire to develop our independent national economies and face the common task of opposing colonialism and winning world peace. Both our two countries adhere faithfully to the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence and have made sincere and unremitting efforts to strengthen the friendship between our two peoples. In recent years, the friendly intercourse and mutual help and co-operation in the fields of economy and culture between our two Governments and peoples have undergone rapid development. Mutual support between our two countries in international affairs is also being daily strengthened. His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk and the Royal Government of Cambodia have always persisted in the policy of friendship towards China and adopted a serious and just position towards China's national sovereignty and international rights and interests. Facts have proved that these relations of mutual confidence, mutual respect and friendly co-operation between our two countries are closer than in any other period in history. Please rest assured, Your Royal Highness Respected Prince, that the Chinese people will be the most faithful friends of the Cambodian people whether in our respective causes of safeguarding our national independence or in our common cause of defending world peace. We will maintain close co-operation and permanent friendship with the Cambodian people.

The Chinese people have always held in great esteem and admiration the firm stand taken by His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk and the Royal Government of Cambodia in pursuance of the policy of peace and neutrality. Thanks to the outstanding activities and contributions of His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk in the cause of defending na-

tional independence and safeguarding peace in Asia and the world, the international status of the Kingdom of Cambodia is being daily enhanced, its role in international affairs continuously strengthened, and the independent and sovereign foreign policy of Cambodia is winning more and more extensive support and praise. A most vivid proof of this is the fact that His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk has been accorded a warm welcome everywhere in his recent visits to three socialist countries: Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Mongolia. This also shows that any country, whether big or small, so long as its policy is correct and its stand is just, will certainly influence itself and the surrounding world in a positive way and generate great strength. Because it has such a leader and a hard-working and courageous people, the Kingdom of Cambodia is firm and invincible. We are confident that the Cambodian people, under the leadership of His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk, can surely smash any aggression and subversive plot from outside, lead their country on to the path of prosperity and strength, and continue to make new and greater contributions to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

The Chinese people, led by the Communist Party of China and Comrade Mao Tse-tung and holding high the victorious banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune, are in high spirits engaged in selfless labour to change rapidly the "poor and blank" features of their country. Our country has achieved tremendous successes in socialist construction, but there are also shortcomings and difficulties in our work. We sincerely hope that Your Royal Highness the Prince and all the other distinguished guests, through your personal contacts on this visit to our country, will get an all-round understanding of conditions in our country and that you will benefit us with your impressions and criticisms of our work. Your Royal Highness Respected Prince Sihanouk, respected distinguished guests from Cambodia, please allow me to express once again our heartfelt thanks for your visit and our best wishes for the complete success of your visit.

Now, I propose a toast

to the health of His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk,

to the health of His Excellency Samdech Penn Nouth, His Excellency Premier Pho Proeung and His Excellency Vice-Premier Nhiek Tioulong,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from Cambodia,

to the daily growing friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples, and

to world peace!

Sino-Afghan Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression

The instruments of ratification of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression Between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Afghanistan were exchanged in Peking on December 12. The Treaty was concluded in Kabul on August 26, 1960, during Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi's visit to Afghanistan and was subsequently ratified by the two parties in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures. The protocol on the exchange of instruments of ratification was signed last week by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Keng Piao on behalf of China and Ambassador Abdul Samad on behalf of Afghanistan. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi was present at the ceremony of exchange of instruments of ratification. Following is the full text of the Sino-Afghan Treaty. — Ed.

THE Chairman of the People's Republic of China and His Majesty the King of Afghanistan,

Desiring to maintain and further develop lasting peace and profound friendship between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Afghanistan,

Convinced that the strengthening of good-neighbourly relations and friendly cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Afghanistan conforms to the fundamental interests of the peoples of the two countries and is in the interest of consolidating peace in Asia and the world,

Have decided for this purpose to conclude the present Treaty in accordance with the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter and the spirit of the Bandung Conference, and have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries:

The Chairman of the People's Republic of China:

Vice-Premier of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs Chen Yi,

His Majesty the King of Afghanistan:

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Sardar Mohammed Naim.

The above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries, having examined each other's credentials and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

Article I

The Contracting Parties recognize and respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Article II

The Contracting Parties will maintain and develop peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries. They undertake to settle all disputes between them by means of peaceful negotiation without resorting to force.

Article III

Each Contracting Party undertakes not to commit aggression against the other and not to take part in any military alliance directed against it.

Article IV

The Contracting Parties have agreed to develop and further strengthen the economic and cultural relations between the two countries in a spirit of friendship and cooperation and in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit and of non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Article V

The present Treaty is subject to ratification and the instruments of ratification will be exchanged in Peking as soon as possible.

The present Treaty will come into force immediately on the exchange of the instruments of ratification and will remain in force for a period of ten years.

Unless either of the Contracting Parties gives to the other notice in writing to terminate it at least one year before the expiration of this period, it will remain in force indefinitely, subject to the right of either Party to terminate it after it has been valid for ten years by giving to the other in writing notice of its intention to do so one year before its termination.

Done in duplicate in Kabul on the twenty-sixth day of August, 1960, in the Chinese, Persian and English languages, all texts being equally authentic.

Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Afghanistan

(Signed)

CHEN YI

(Signed)

SARDAR MOHAMMED NAIM

Notes Exchanged

PUBLISHED simultaneously with the Treaty were the notes exchanged between the two parties on the abrogation of the "China-Afghanistan Treaty of Friendship" signed in 1944. The note of Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi to Afghan Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs His Royal Highness Sardar Mohammed Naim, dated August 26, 1960, reads:

"During our talks concerning the signing of the 'Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression Between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Afghanistan,' Your Royal Highness and I, on behalf of our Governments, have already agreed to abrogate, at the same time as signing the above-mentioned Treaty, the 'China-Afghanistan Treaty of Friendship' which was signed between the former government of China, that is, the National Government of the Republic of China, and the Government of the Kingdom of Afghanistan in An-

kara on March 2, 1944, and the instruments of ratification of which were exchanged on September 30 of the same year.

"If the above agreement receives Your Royal Highness' confirmation, the present note and your reply will be annexures of the 'Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression Between the People's Republic of China and the Kingdom of Afghanistan,' and will be published at the same time as the above-mentioned Treaty.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration."

Acknowledging receipt of this letter, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs His Royal Highness Sardar Mohammed Naim, in his reply of the same date, stated that "the above statement exactly expresses the understanding reached between us."

New Stage in Sino-Afghan Friendly Relations

GREETING the coming into force of the Sino-Afghan Treaty, *Renmin Ribao* declared editorially, on December 13, that "from now on the relations of friendly co-operation between China and Afghanistan have entered a new historical stage." "The Chinese people," the paper said, "together with the Afghan people, enthusiastically celebrate this event." This Treaty, it stressed, "fully expresses the common aspirations of the peoples of the two countries. It is an important achievement of the Chinese and Afghan Governments in further strengthening the relations of friendly co-operation between our two countries and in further promoting the friendship between our two peoples."

In ancient times, *Renmin Ribao* recalled, the forefathers of the Chinese and Afghan peoples, in spite of hardships and danger, blazed the "Silk Road" to spread the friendship between the peoples of our two countries. From that time on friendship between them has continued uninterrupted from generation to generation. In the years of their heroic struggles against the colonialist forces of aggression, the peoples of our two countries have always shown solicitude and sympathy for each other; their friendship has stood the test of history. But never before has the flower of friendship between the Chinese and Afghan peoples flourished as it does today. Now, the paper pointed out, not only do friendly people's delegations continually journey between Peking and Kabul each year, but the leaders of the two states and government delegations have exchanged frequent friendly visits. His Majesty King Mohammed Zahir Shah of Afghanistan has accepted the invitation of our Chairman Liu Shao-chi and will pay a friendly visit to China. Economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries have prospered steadily. All this is unprecedented in the history of Sino-Afghan relations. And now, furthermore, we can say with pride that our generation has witnessed the signing of the Sino-Afghan Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression. This means that we have opened a new

"Silk Road." We have laid a firm foundation-stone on which not only the present generation, but also the future generations of the Chinese and Afghan peoples, will live together in friendship.

To establish and develop peaceful and friendly relations between the peoples, *Renmin Ribao* continued, is the common aspiration of all the world's people who cherish peace. Because they have long suffered from imperialist and colonialist aggression and oppression, the peoples of the Asian and African countries realize all the more profoundly the precious value of peace and friendship. It is precisely because of this that the historic Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Bandung spirit were born on Asian and African soil. It is the universal desire of the peoples of the Asian and African countries to unite as one and bend their efforts to oppose imperialism and colonialism, establish and enlarge the peace zone and preserve peace in the Asian and African regions and throughout the world. Now the Sino-Afghan Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression has enabled the relations of equality and mutual benefit and friendly co-operation between the two countries to become consolidated and develop still further. This is a new victory for the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and consequently a positive contribution to the lofty cause of peace and friendship of the peoples in Asia and the world, *Renmin Ribao* said.

Since the day of its founding, the editorial went on, the People's Republic of China has consistently adhered to a peaceful foreign policy and a good-neighbourly policy. This year, China has successively signed treaties of peace and friendship or of friendship and mutual non-aggression with Burma, Nepal, Afghanistan and Guinea. The Chinese Government has on many occasions proposed the conclusion of a peace pact of mutual non-aggression among all countries in Asia and the Pacific region, including the United States, for the purpose of practically and effectively ensuring peace in Asia and the Pacific region. All

this is eloquent proof, *Renmin Ribao* stressed, that the Chinese Government and people have consistently made untiring efforts in seeking to develop friendly relations with the peoples of all countries in the world, and particularly with China's neighbours. As our Premier Chou En-lai has stated, to work firmly and unswervingly in international affairs for the noble objective of world peace and human progress — "this is a line of policy which

must be followed not only by the present generation in China, but also by our posterity."

China and Afghanistan, *Renmin Ribao* concluded, are two peace-loving countries and friendly neighbours. We are fully convinced that the friendship between the Chinese and Afghan peoples will surely grow with each passing day on the basis of their profound, traditional friendship.

Laotian Question

Halt U.S. Intervention in Laos

THE increasingly unbridled acts of intervention and aggression by U.S. imperialism against Laos have created a situation there of the utmost gravity. This occasioned the Government of the People's Republic of China to issue two statements in succession, one on December 14, the other on December 19, calling serious attention to the grave danger involved in the U.S.-instigated armed intervention in Laos and supporting the proposal of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam for the convening of a conference of the participants of the 1954

Geneva Conference to seek means to stop U.S. aggression. On December 15, Premier Pham Van Dong of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam sent a telegram to Premier Chou En-lai on the Laotian situation. In a cabled reply dated December 20, Premier Chou En-lai expressed full agreement with Premier Pham Van Dong's views on the current situation in Laos and support for the opinions put forward by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam for the restoration of peace in Laos.

Chinese Government's Statements

The Statement of December 14 reads:

A large-scale civil war has now broken out in Laos, and the situation there is very grave. This is the result of crude interference in the internal affairs of Laos by U.S. imperialism and its vassal, the reactionary authorities of Thailand.

The Laotian people and the people of the whole world see clearly that U.S. imperialism and Thailand—a member of the aggressive SEATO bloc directed by the United States—have lately been frenziedly interfering in the internal affairs of Laos. U.S. imperialism, after failing in its pressure on the Government of the Kingdom of Laos by military and political threats, economic blockade and other measures, has gone to the length of introducing arms into Laos on a large scale, and even dispatching armed personnel to support the traitorous Nosavan clique, directly participating in and expanding the civil war in Laos.

The policy of peace, neutrality, national amity and state unity put forward and persisted in by the Government of the Kingdom of Laos has the support of the Laotian people. However, U.S. imperialism, which has been bent on dragging Laos into the aggressive SEATO bloc and establishing military bases in Laos, refuses to be reconciled to the fact of Laos becoming a peaceful and neutral state and has flagrantly fostered the traitorous Nosavan clique by armed support in an attempt to establish in Laos a puppet regime which will serve the U.S. imperialist policy of military aggression.

As a result of the U.S. imperialists' crude interference in the internal affairs of Laos, the sovereignty and independence of Laos have been trampled upon, the 1954 Geneva agreements on Laos have been violated, and peace in Indo-China is faced with a serious threat.

The People's Republic of China is a participant in the 1954 Geneva Conference and a guarantor of the Geneva agreements. The Kingdom of Laos is a close neighbour of China. The Chinese people feel deeply indignant at the U.S. imperialists' crimes of interfering in the internal affairs of Laos and endangering the peace of Southeast Asia. The Chinese Government sternly condemns U.S. imperialism and the reactionary authorities of Thailand for their crimes of savagely interfering in the internal affairs of Laos, creating the civil war in Laos and committing aggression against Laos. The Chinese Government resolutely supports the policy of peace, neutrality, national independence and state unity of the Kingdom of Laos; it resolutely supports the patriotic Laotian people in their just struggle against U.S. imperialist intervention and aggression.

On December 11, Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, sent telegrams to Premier Chou En-lai of our country and the government leaders of other countries concerned; on December 14, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, further issued a statement condemning U.S. imperialist intervention in Laos, and calling on the countries concerned to take emergency and effective action to stop it. On December 13, the Government of the U.S.S.R. delivered a note to the U.S. Government dealing with the crude U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of Laos and its threat to the peace and security of Southeast Asia and strongly condemned the U.S. Government. The Chinese Government fully supports the just stand of the Government of the U.S.S.R. and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on the question of Laos. Standing firmly together with the

U.S.S.R., the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and other countries concerned, the Chinese Government will make its utmost efforts to uphold the Geneva agreements and check U.S. imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Laos. The U.S. Government and the reactionary authorities of Thailand must immediately stop their intervention and aggression in Laos. Otherwise, the U.S. Government and the reactionary authorities of Thailand must bear full responsibility for the consequences of their intervention and aggression in Laos.

The Statement of December 19 reads:

The situation in Laos is becoming increasingly grave. In disregard of the repeated call and warning of the socialist countries and many peace-loving countries, U.S. imperialism has brazenly supported the rebel group in Laos to instigate a large-scale civil war in Laos. This is the biggest armed intervention engineered by U.S. imperialism in Indo-China since the 1954 Geneva Conference. It has not only trampled upon the sovereignty and independence of Laos, but also seriously endangered peace in Indo-China and Asia. Therefore, the war in Laos cannot but arouse the serious uneasiness of the Governments and peoples of all peace-loving countries. China, as a close neighbour of Laos and one of the guarantors of the Geneva agreements, cannot but all the more feel deeply concerned about the grave situation in Laos.

The outbreak of the large-scale civil war in Laos is a result of the frenzied interference in the internal affairs of Laos by U.S. imperialism and its vassal, the reactionary authorities of Thailand. U.S. imperialism has all along fostered the rebel group in Laos economically and militarily, and directed the activities aimed at overthrowing the Royal Laotian Government headed by Prince Phouma. When the Laotian rebel forces attacked Vientiane, U.S. imperialism became cruder and more flagrant in its activities hostile to the Laotian people. In addition to supplying the rebel forces with large quantities of arms, am-

munition and other military equipment, it even sent military personnel to take an open and direct part in the war. The Embassies and the Legation and the offices of the other organizations of U.S. imperialism and its vassals, Thailand and south Viet Nam, in Vientiane became bases for the rebel forces to attack the Army of the Royal Laotian Government and the Laotian people. Such unscrupulous aggressive action of U.S. imperialism is a serious provocation against the peace and security of Asia and the world. All peace-loving countries and peoples must resolutely oppose and stop such U.S. imperialist action of playing with fire.

The Chinese Government has always held that the Laotian question should be settled by the Laotian people themselves; it is resolutely opposed to the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism and its vassal Thailand in launching armed intervention against Laos and subverting and splitting it, and is watching closely the serious menace to the security of our country caused by these aggressive acts. The Chinese Government solemnly declares once again that the crude acts of aggression and interference against Laos by U.S. imperialism and its vassal Thailand must be stopped at once and the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Laos must be respected. In order to stamp out in good time the flames of war kindled in Laos and to stabilize the situation in Laos, the Chinese Government supports the proposal put forward by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in its statement of December 17, that is, for the reconvo- cation of a conference of the participants of the 1954 Geneva Conference and the resumption of the activities of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos so as to seek the means to stop U.S. aggression and safeguard the basic national rights of the Laotian people. The Chinese Government calls on all the countries and peoples concerned for peace in Indo-China immediately to take effective measures and actions and make positive efforts for upholding the Geneva agreements and restoring peace in Laos.

Premier Chou En-lai on Situation in Laos

“WE resolutely hold that the Laotian question must be solved by the Laotian people themselves and that no foreign country can interfere in it.” This statement was made by Premier Chou En-lai at a banquet given in Peking on December 18 by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, during his visit to China. “All governments and peoples concerned about peace in Indo-China should at once take effective measures and action to ensure that the Geneva agreements are respected and that the independence and sovereignty of Laos are not violated,” he added.

Speaking about the present international situation, Premier Chou En-lai said: “The present international situation is excellent; the forces of peace and justice have greatly surpassed the forces of war and injustice. The demand of the people of the whole world for peace is irresistible.

“Nevertheless, we cannot fail to see that the imperialist forces are still pursuing policies of aggression and war,

which enslave the peoples of various countries and endanger world peace.”

“At present,” Premier Chou continued, “the grave situation in Laos is particularly disquieting. Foreign aggressive forces have crudely interfered in the internal affairs of Laos, openly supported the rebel group in Laos, instigating and expanding the civil war in Laos, thus seriously endangering peace in Indo-China.”

“The Government and people of China, as a close neighbour of Laos and one of the guarantors of the Geneva agreements, are resolutely opposed to such aggressive actions of interfering in, subverting and splitting Laos, and are closely following the development of the situation in Laos.

“We are confident that with the support of the countries and peoples who love peace and uphold justice, the just struggle of the Laotian people to resist intervention and control by foreign aggressors and to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty will certainly win final victory,” Premier Chou declared.

China Supports the Algerian People's Patriotic Struggle

CHINESE public opinion has been deeply stirred by news of the brutal massacres of Algerians perpetrated by the French colonialists. On December 14, the Government of the People's Republic of China issued a statement solemnly denouncing the atrocities committed by the French colonialists against the Algerian people who are struggling heroically for national independence. The statement reads:

"On December 11, the troops and police of the French Government shot dead large numbers of Algerian people engaged in valiant struggle against the French colonial rule and for national independence in Algiers, Constantine, Orleansville, Oran and other major cities of Algeria. What is even more serious, the 200,000 Algerians surrounded in the Kasbah Quarter in Algiers are at present in danger of being massacred by French colonialist troops and police. This utterly brutal act of the French colonialists in massacring and persecuting the Algerian people shows up the ignominious bankruptcy of the peace plot laid by the de Gaulle government of France. De Gaulle's attempt to hold a so-called 'referendum' so as to set up an 'organization of public powers' in Algeria is an out and out colonialist scheme. It is precisely this scheme that has aroused the resolute resistance and heroic struggle of the Algerian people. The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people most sternly condemn and protest against the French colonialists' extremely grave crimes of committing aggression against Algeria and massacring the Algerian people; they resolutely support the Algerian people in their just struggle to resist French aggression and win national independence. The Chinese Government and people appeal to the Asian and African countries as well as all peace-loving countries and people of the world immediately to condemn and check the French aggressors' crime of massacring the Algerian people and to support the sacred patriotic struggle of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria headed by Prime Minister Abbas Ferhat and the Algerian people for national independence. The Algerian people is a heroic people. The Algerian people's cause is a just cause. The Algerian people fighting heroically for independence and freedom will certainly win final victory!"

In his reply, on December 13, to a message from Premier Abbas Ferhat of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria which carried the news of these fresh French atrocities, Premier Chou En-lai expressed resolute protest against the crime of the French colonialists. The message says: "The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people express infinite indignation at and the strongest protest against the French colonialists' atrocities in perpetrating massive

slaughter of the Algerian people in Algiers and other cities. When de Gaulle arrived in Algeria to engage in his scheming activities, the heroic Algerian people were waging a resolute resistance against the French colonialists. The Chinese people and Government express their great respect for the Algerian people's heroic action. We are deeply convinced that the Algerian people will certainly win final victory in their struggle for independence."

Renmin Ribao in its editorial on December 14 fully expressed Chinese sentiment in support of the heroic Algerians and in denunciation of their oppressors. Declaring that Premier Chou En-lai's reply voices the deep indignation and the vehement protest of China's 650 million people against the criminal large-scale massacre of Algerian people by the French colonialists in Algiers and other cities, the editorial states: The Chinese people believe that the French colonialists cannot avert their doom in Algeria either by deception or by bloody repressions. The Algerian patriots will not have shed their blood in vain; the heroic Algerian people will certainly fight to the end for independence and freedom, advancing along the path hallowed by the blood of their martyrs.

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Urban Housing in New China

by WANG PI

THE rapid growth of China's economic construction has led to a remarkable change in the face of Chinese cities since liberation. In the past 11 years, 167 new cities and workers' towns have been built and 124 of the old cities, both big and medium-sized, have been reconstructed and expanded on a large scale. All this urban construction follows the Party and Government's policy of "serving production and serving the working people"; and in conformity with this policy, a big effort has been put into housing. From 1950 to 1959, the total residential floor space for workers and staff built by the Government alone amounted to 160 million square metres. During the period of the First Five-Year Plan, that is, in 1953-57, the annual average area of residential floor space built was 18 million square metres. It increased to 29 million square metres in the two successive years 1958-59. Since 1949 many cities have almost doubled or more than doubled the original area of residential floor space that they had at the time of liberation. In Peking, for example, the 11 million square metres of housing built in the ten years after liberation is equal to the total floor space in civilian use in old Peking.

Contrast with the Old Days

All those who knew the old China will know that the few multi-storied buildings in her big and medium-sized cities were lived in exclusively by a small affluent minority of the ruling classes. The mass of the labouring people lived in crowded quarters. Millions lived in slums and shanty towns whose mat-shed hovels gave little protection from rain and wind or the cold of winter. In pre-liberation Shanghai about a million people lived in these squalid shelters and in such crowded conditions that the average per capita floor space was less than one square metre. How many others did not even "enjoy" such accommodation! They had "the key of the street," and lived by the roadside, under bridges or other people's eaves or in culverts. Since liberation in all our cities great efforts have been made to wipe out urban slums. Shanty towns are being transformed. Shanghai, China's biggest pre-liberation industrial centre, has wiped out its slums and transformed its mat-shed quarters. In the past ten years, it has built more than 5 million square metres of new housing. This includes the 18 new workers' "villages" such as Caoyang Village, Fengcheng Village, Tianmu Village and Tianshan Village where hundreds of thousands of workers and staff and their dependants have moved into spacious, airy flats in fine surroundings.

At the time of liberation, Taiyuan, capital of Shansi Province, which has a history of nearly a thousand years,

had only 2 million square metres of residential floor space. Since then it has built more than 3 million square metres of floor space. Hefei, Sian, Loyang, Chengchow, Wuhan and Lanchow and many other cities have similar stories to tell.

New urban housing has enabled families who lived for generations on the water to settle down on the shore. Chu Yung-kang, an old worker of the Shanghai Yinfeng Woollen Textile Mill, lived with his family, adults and youngsters of three generations for 31 years on a shabby little house-boat on the Soochow River. In 1952, they all moved into an apartment of the newly completed Caoyang Village. The 60,000 people who lived in more than 10,000 boats on the Pearl River in Canton have now moved into the new Fishermen's Village in Liwan. The fishermen in Shanwei New Harbour, Haifeng, Kwangtung Province, too, have moved in successive groups to the new fishermen's villages built there.

National construction in the national minority areas has also led to a considerable house-building programme. Herdsmen are ending their nomad life of the past and are moving from their tents to new dwelling houses to begin a settled life. People who once lived in most backward conditions are now building modern cities and towns. In Huhehot, capital of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, residential floor space built since liberation exceeds the total floor space built in the city during the 300 years before liberation. Nanning, capital of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, has expanded the area of the city proper more than 20-fold in the last decade. The city areas have been expanded several folds in scores of cities in the national minority areas such as Yinchuan, capital of the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region; Urumchi, capital of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region; Tungshih and Chishou. In these places, new buildings are acquiring the distinctive architectural national styles of the various national minority peoples.

Principles for Building

In China today, new houses are built on the principles that they should be practical and convenient to live in, economical in construction and as beautiful as possible. Whole blocks and streets of houses are designed and built in accordance with citywide planning and practical needs; careful consideration is given to the relationship between individual buildings and housing developments and their environment as a whole. Due attention is naturally given to the provision of the public utilities and service facilities that are typical of socialist living. Avoiding excessive costs, the endeavour is to make the surroundings of dwell-



Rebuilding an Old City

Woodcut by Chia Hung-hsun, from the Second Workers' Sparetime Fine Art Exhibition

ing places as attractive as possible. Great stress is put on the planting of trees and flowering shrubs.

Shanghai's Caoyang Village, begun in 1951, offers a fair sample of what is being done along this line. It is composed of houses and blocks of flats of diversified design equipped with bathrooms, kitchens, store-rooms, and other service aids. It has its own shopping centres, public dining-rooms, clinics, creches and nurseries, schools and service establishments such as laundries and boot repairers. There are also banking and postal establishments, a cultural palace and a theatre. Trees line its roads and green spaces and gardens add to its attractiveness. Shopping centres and vegetable markets are conveniently located to bring shopping within easy reach of all homes.

Standard Designs

A great number of China's new dwelling houses are built to standardized designs. Sets of such designs have been worked out in various parts of the country to meet various purposes and to suit local conditions. Local building materials are made use of as far as possible with the maximum standardization of building components. Designs endeavour to allow for as much flexibility as possible in putting together the building components to give architectural diversity. The state has fixed reasonable technical and economic standards and ranges of building costs that

must be observed. These standard designs are not regarded as cut and dried. Personnel from architectural designing departments have followed the mass line by collecting opinions from the people best qualified to give them — those actually living in the houses built according to their designs. The study and analysis of such opinions and the putting of designing work on a collective basis have greatly raised the level of designing.

In the 1957 national contest for designs of dwelling houses for workers and staff in industrial and mining areas, more than 1,200 entries were submitted. By taking the best features of all the designs and proposals offered a whole set of improved standard designs was worked out. They have enabled better houses to be built and also made it possible to build more of them faster, and more economically. In designing new dwelling houses architects are endeavouring to answer the needs of the new socialist society that is being created in China, with its new collectivized socialist ways of production and social life. The search for these new architectural forms has become intensified with the growth and spread of the urban people's communes with their entirely new demands.

Walking on Two Legs

The policy of walking on two legs is being implemented in building houses. Here it takes the form of co-ordinating the building activities of the state and individual enterprises, the people's communes, and the broad masses of the people and co-ordinating the building of new houses with the reconstruction of old ones. By mobilizing and putting into action all building resources the speed and scope of building has been enormously increased. Tientsin offers a good example of this. Besides the new settlements and houses built to accommodate 800,000 workers and staff and their families since liberation, the Government has reconstructed publicly owned houses and encouraged and helped private owners too, to rebuild and repair their properties. These efforts have resulted in more than 800,000 rooms being rebuilt or repaired. All this has brought about a radical change in Tientsin's housing conditions. Another example is the Red Flag People's Commune in the city of Chengchow. Since March this year, it has built an entirely new commune district with a floor space of 40,000 square metres. This contains houses and apartments, factories and schools, a home of respect for the aged, and other service establishments. The same commune has also built for its members new houses, flats and dormitories with more than 5,000 square metres of floor space. Making a survey of its original buildings, it tore down more than 4,000 old rooms as no longer fit to live in and repaired over 6,000 rooms. Eighty-odd streets were repaired or relaid and the planting of more than 2 million trees gives shade and beauty to the commune's streets.

In line with her achievements in all other fields of socialist construction, China is building urban housing at a speed and on a scale unprecedented in her history. Nevertheless, existing achievements still lag far behind the needs of the growth of national economic construction and the ever-increasing demands of the people's rising living standards. As our national economy advances in a continued leap forward, an ever bigger effort will go into urban housing to improve the living conditions of our working people.

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

New Programme for Peaceful Unification of Korea

Renmin Ribao (December 11) editorially supports the new programme for Korea's peaceful unification advanced by the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic.

The editorial recalls that the new programme proposes the institution of a system of confederation of the northern and southern parts of Korea as a transitional measure for Korea's peaceful unification. The confederation will temporarily keep on the existing political systems in south and north Korea, and maintain the independent activities of the governments of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Republic of Korea; at the same time representatives of the two governments will form a supreme national committee entrusted with the main responsibility for the unified regulation of the economic and cultural development of both south and north Korea. If the authorities of south Korea are not yet able to accept the proposal of forming a confederation, then industrial representatives from south and north Korea shall first form a purely economic commission to carry on trade between the south and north and effect mutual co-operation in economic construction.

This new programme was put forward by Premier Kim Il Sung at the meeting marking the 15th anniversary of Korean liberation this year, and it was adopted, according to the common wishes of the people of north and south Korea, at the 8th session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the Korean Democratic People's Republic in the later part of November.

This new programme and related proposals, says the editorial, opens the way to a solution of the question of the peaceful unification of Korea. It takes full account of present objective realities in Korea and proceeds from a sincere desire to break the current deadlock between north and south Korea. It is both reasonable and practicable. It not only conforms to the interests of all the Korean people but will serve to safeguard and con-

solidate peace in the Far East. This is why all peace-loving people of the world have given their support to this new proposal. The Chinese people, says the editorial, have always been concerned with and have vigorously supported all their close neighbour's struggles for the peaceful unification of its land and they enthusiastically support this new plan. The Soviet Government on December 7 also issued a statement giving its support to these new proposals for Korean unification, condemning the U.S. Government's obstruction of Korea's unification and demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea.

The editorial notes that the new proposals of the Government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic have also met with an extensive response in south Korea. This has greatly alarmed U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism forced the puppet regime in south Korea to reject the proposals, and at the same time, it directed its

tool of aggression — the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" to raise the old cry that the Korean people should hold "elections under U.N. supervision," so as to enable U.S. imperialism, by bloody repression and shameless deception, to extend the criminal rule of the U.S.-controlled south Korean puppet government to the northern part of Korea and turn the whole country into its colony and military base, the editorial states.

However, the demand of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of their fatherland cannot be blocked by any force, declares the editorial. The more outrageously and unreasonably U.S. imperialism blocks the peaceful unification of Korea, the firmer will be the resistance of the Korean people. We are deeply convinced that the Korean people, who possess a dauntless fighting spirit and enjoy the support of all countries in the socialist camp and all peace-loving people throughout the world, will certainly be able to overcome the obstruction by U.S. imperialism and peacefully unify their fatherland so that its 30 million people may be reunited to build their happy life, the editorial concludes.

THE PASSING SHOW

Expanding Itself Out of Work

Oscar Gass, Washington economist, writing in the November *New Republic* states that in the U.S. "In the expansion of 1951-53, unemployment stabilized around 2 million. In the 1955-57 upswing, it remained around 3 million. In the 1959-60 expansion, it hovers around 4 million."

Now the unemployment figure is creeping up to the 5 million mark. If the U.S. goes on expanding at this rate just when does everybody become unemployed?

Kluck of the Klan

Coloured delegates to the U.N. are receiving letters from the Klu Klux Klan, the U.S. racist organization, threatening to attack them if they do not "stay close to the buildings of the U.N. and the brothels of Harlem" or if they "enter the hotels and restaurants of our white city." "God," says the letter, "in his infinite wisdom created the white man to rule the rest"; "America is white and we shall keep it white . . . the Klu Klux Klan is on guard."



ART

National Art Show, 1960

The National Art Exhibition this year, which opened first in Peking, has ended recently in Shanghai. Its over 900 exhibits depicted vividly from many angles the great developments in many fields of China's socialist construction and the spirit and outlook of the people in the midst of the big leap. It was the artists' tribute to the victories of the three red banners—the general line for building socialism, the big leap and the people's communes. Its catalogue, containing many new names of artists, showed that creative art is developing rapidly in areas where it was comparatively weak before. An army of young artists, a new force in creative art, is growing up.

This was an exhibition of an art in which the working people are the central subject. Our artists have put into their work the new spirit of the Chinese working people and the strength and determination they show in building socialism. Facing these many canvases and scrolls showing the triumph of labour, one involuntarily recalls and contrasts them with those of pre-liberation times. In those old days, humiliation, enslavement and suffering were always associated with labour under the heel of the exploiting classes. All this now seems very remote. The new social system has transformed labour and changed the people's attitude to it. Picture after picture here is a paean of praise to the spirit of creative effort and collectivism.

Scale the Technical Heights is a series of six pictures in Chinese ink and colours by students of the Lu Hsun Institute of Fine Arts, describing an incident in the technical revolution. The first painting shows a group of workers of an electrical cable factory discussing a technical innovation. Deep and anxious thought marks the face of one worker; a leading cadre, calmly attentive, listens to the views of another. Someone is checking over materials; another's gesture expresses determination to succeed. The story reaches a climax in the fifth painting—the knotty problem had been solved

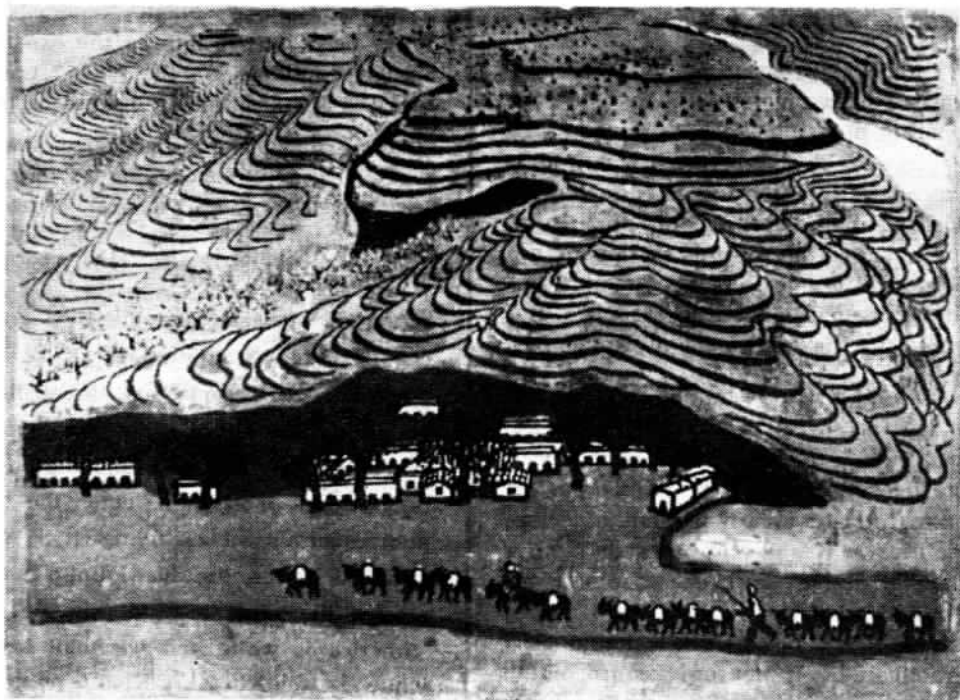
and victory achieved. A common joy in the triumph of bold thinking and the comradeship of collective efforts is reflected in the smiles of the young apprentices, the veteran master . . . each with a strongly delineated individual character.

The People Work Miracles (H. 220 cm. W. 432 cm.), is a painting in Chinese ink and colours by a group of students of the Shantung College of Fine Arts who had worked a month on a construction site of a project on the Yellow River. It depicts the exciting moment when peasant-builders meet in mid-stream to complete the battle to force the river to change its course. The Yellow River that had taken millions of lives and brought untold sorrows to the people in the past is now being harnessed by the people. It is a scene of bustling construction and the tremendous enthusiasm of the peasants for their work is vividly portrayed. *Meet the Family on the Dam* depicts the same subject from a different angle. It is a line drawing in Chinese ink by a Shantung peasant-artist, Lu Hsueh-chin, who had also worked on the same construction site. He shows a group of old men and women coming with their grandchildren to visit their sons—the project builders, and they stand atop the dam with a great pride and happiness in their bearing—pride and

happiness in the working of a miracle undreamt of by their ancestors.

It is the people's communes led by the Communist Party that have made such miracles possible and the communes, both urban and rural, have naturally become the subject of many contemporary works. *Hail to the People's Communes* (see *Peking Review*, No. 1, 1960), a pair of monumental sculptures eight metres high and a collective effort of the department of sculpture of the Lu Hsun Institute of Fine Arts, is one of the most effective sculptural manifestations of the popular feelings about the people's commune. They show peasants in a militant demonstration. Two peasants, standing on horse-drawn carts, beat drum and cymbals; several others grouped around them and representing the various activities of the rural communes, move with measured rhythm—a contrast in unity with the vigorous movement of the men in the carts. There is a strength, massiveness and exuberance and decorative quality that fit these sculptures well for their present site—at the entrance to the Agricultural Exhibition in Peking.

The same theme of labour in all its happiness and solemnity is dealt with from many diversified angles in the show. *Merry Return* (H. 151 cm. W. 366 cm. See *Peking Review*, No. 44,



Spring in Northern Shensi

Woodcut in colour by Hsu Chun

1959), a painting in Chinese ink and colours by Huang Chou, depicts a group of Uighurs returning home from the grape harvest of their people's commune in high good humour.

The freedom and happiness of today were won through long and bitter revolutionary struggles. These are still fresh in the artists' minds, and quite a number of works recall them. *The Blood-Stained Coat*, a pencil draft for an oil painting by Wang Shih-kuo, depicts an incident in the historical land reform: a peasant confronts the hated landlord with evidence of his crime. The artist incisively portrays the reactions of the villagers to this confrontation, the hatred of the masses for their exploiters and their might in smashing the feudal forces.

China today is living on an heroic scale. One swift and immense change follows fast on another; victory follows victory. Difficulties only lead to still greater efforts. A communist style of thinking and doing things and a new kind of relationship between men are fast developing. This is the mood of the people and, as this exhibition shows, their artists feel that the only artistic method that can truthfully reflect this reality with depth is revolutionary realism integrated with revolutionary romanticism. Art, by praising the spirits of the new men and their deeds, leads the people to cherish the highest aspirations and dedicate themselves to the struggles to realize their communist ideals. Thus naturally, a very large proportion of works at this and all other exhibitions have major works and events in socialist revolution and construction as their subject matter. That is natural because they typify in concentrated form the ideals and characteristics of our time.

On the other hand, the different aspects of our socialist revolution and construction are so rich in content and the cultural needs of the people vary so greatly, that the artists, guided by the Party's policies of "letting a hundred flowers blossom" and "weeding through the old to let the new emerge," seek to explore a vast variety of themes and subjects, different styles and forms. The national show contained a large number of outstanding landscapes, bird-and-flower paintings

and new *genre* scenes from the people's everyday life. The oil painting *Inauguration of a Commune Canteen*, by the collective efforts of members in Lo Kung-liu's Studio of the Central Institute of Fine Arts, and *Spring in Northern Shensi*, a woodcut in colour by Hsiu Chun are but two among many outstanding titles. Under the impact of the said policies, an overall appraisal of the national exhibition gives a solid impression of a more fully matured national and popular character in China's contemporary art. Traditional techniques and forms have been much better adapted and developed to depict contemporary themes. Mediums and techniques introduced from

abroad are better integrated with China's own national character.

Li Chi's *Chairman Mao on an Inspection Tour* (H. 197 cm. W. 119 cm.) is generally acknowledged as a successful work for its creative approach towards portrait painting in the traditional medium of ink and water colours. The straw hat and informal white shirt that China's great leader wears simply but effectively suggests his way of always being among the people, of going out to see things for himself.

The teachers of the middle school attached to the Central Institute of Fine Arts presented in a collective effort a huge work in charcoal, *Heroes of Our Time* (H. 317 cm. W. 1,034 cm.).

Amidst giant marble columns, Chairman Mao, at the centre of the symmetrical composition, walks with the ranks of people's heroes, delegates to a national congress of advanced workers and collectives, into the Great Hall of the People. In the background, the tall buildings of the museums of China's history and her revolution, the Tien An Men and the Monument to the



The fifth of the series of paintings *Scale the Technical Heights*, in Chinese ink and colours. Collective work of first-year students of the Lu Hsun Institute of Fine Arts, Liaoning Province

People's Heroes in the square are vaguely seen in the shimmering morning light. Firm conviction and unity in their revolutionary cause, a sense of pride in their mastery of the destiny of their country and a great happiness to be with their leader are reflected in the faces of the nearly 80 people's heroes depicted. In fact in real life you can meet all the characters here depicted for the artists have not striven solely for the likenesses of real personalities but tried in their drawing to picture the essential moral qualities of the people's heroes in different spheres of life. They aimed to create artistic images of a higher quality, and of a greater power and better focused, more typical, nearer the ideal and therefore more universal than in actual everyday life.

Heroes of Our Time is dedicated to the people's revolutionary spirit. It is an outstanding picture on one of the main themes at the national exhibition — an exhibition which testifies to the vitality of China's art and its great purposes and prospects.

CHINA AND THE WORLD

China-Somali Diplomatic Relations

Diplomatic relations are to be established between China and Somali. Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chen Yi sent messages respectively to Abdi Rashid Ali Shermarke, President of the Council of Ministers, and Abdullahi Isa, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the Somali Republic, warmly greeting the agreement to establish diplomatic relations and exchange of ambassadors between the two countries.

In his message of December 14 to Abdi Rashid Ali Shermarke, Premier Chou En-lai expressed his gratification that the Government of the Somali Republic had agreed to the proposal of the People's Republic of China to establish diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors. Premier Chou expressed the hope that friendship between the peoples of China and Somali and friendly relations between the two countries will develop further and also wished the Government and people of Somali new successes in their cause of safeguarding their national independence and in building their country.

The decision to establish diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the Somali Republic has been warmly greeted by the Chinese people. *Renmin Ribao*, in its December 17 editorial, declares the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Somali fully accords with the common aspirations and common interests of the two peoples. At the present time, it says, although the Chinese people have won liberation and the Somali people have gained independence, the peoples of the two countries face important tasks in building their countries and opposing imperialist aggression. The establishment and development of friendly relations between the two countries therefore becomes an urgent demand of the two peoples.

With the African peoples taking the path of national independence, the

editorial recalls, the friendly relations between the Chinese people and the African peoples have been developing rapidly; China has established diplomatic relations with such African countries as the United Arab Republic, the Sudan, Morocco, Guinea, Ghana and the Republic of Mali. China and the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria have affirmed the principle of establishing diplomatic relations between them. Now the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Somali further demonstrates that the establishment and growth of friendly relations between China and the African countries and the daily growing friendship between the Chinese people and African peoples are an inevitable trend of historical development which no imperialism and reactionary force can block.

The people of China and the peoples of Somali and other African countries, in their common struggle against imperialism, have maintained solidarity and supported each other and will continue to do so. Every advance in the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Somali and between China and other African countries constitutes a new contribution to the cause of solidarity among the Asian and African peoples.

The decision to establish diplomatic relations between China and Somali will be recorded as a brilliant page in the annals of Sino-Somali relations. The Chinese people wish for an eternal and evergreen friendship with the Somali people; they wish the Somali people continued new successes in their cause of upholding national independence and building their country, *Renmin Ribao* concludes.

Sino-Korean Fraternal Friendship

Speaking on December 11 to a large audience of people from all walks of life in the capital, Senior General Lo Jui-ching, deputy leader of the Chinese Military Goodwill Mission to Korea, Vice-Premier of the State Council and Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, reported on the mission's visit in Korea from October 23 to November 11.

Senior General Lo warmly hailed as everlasting the friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples and their armed forces based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internation-

alism, and sealed by the blood they shed together.

The Chinese people, he declared, will stand together with the fraternal Korean people under all circumstances. Should imperialism dare to launch aggression against us again, we, the peoples of China and Korea, will once again join hands and fight shoulder to shoulder till the aggressors are annihilated thoroughly and completely and once and for all, said Senior General Lo.

Senior General Lo recalled many moving scenes during the mission's Korean visit. He paid high tribute to the Korean Workers' Party and people who are firmly opposing imperialism, actively building socialism, and resolutely carrying out internationalism. He once again expressed hearty thanks to the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean Government and people and their armed forces for their warm-hearted welcome to the Chinese mission.

Speaking about the present Korean situation, Senior General Lo pointed out that due to the policies of aggression and war persistently pursued by U.S. imperialism, Korea is still split into north and south. The criminal aim of U.S. imperialism is to turn the southern part of Korea into a base for military adventures from which, at a time which it calculates as opportune, it will try to unleash another invasion against the northern part of Korea, so as to swallow up and occupy the whole of Korea and disrupt peace in the Far East and the rest of the world. The aggressive criminal actions of U.S. imperialism in Korea prove that it is the most vicious common enemy of the Korean and Chinese peoples and the people of the entire world.

The Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Government, he declared, have carried out unswerving and consistent struggles to achieve the peaceful unification of their fatherland; they have many times put forward reasonable proposals for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The Korean people have learnt from their own experience that no illusions whatsoever should be harboured about imperialism. So long as the U.S. forces of aggression do not withdraw from south Korea, the Korean people's struggle against imperialism will

never end, he stressed. The Korean people are not afraid of imperialism and they are not to be scared by U.S. imperialist atomic threats, either. They have made full preparations to deal with U.S. imperialist schemes for unleashing another aggressive war. Firm in their determination and confidence, they are prepared to rebuff any provocation or invasion by U.S. imperialism.

Speaking about the friendship between the peoples of China and Korea, Senior General Lo said that the Chinese Military Goodwill Mission's visit to Korea has not only enhanced the militant friendship between the two peoples and armed forces and strengthened the close unity between the two countries, it has also enabled the mission to enrich its knowledge greatly and gain much useful experience.

In conclusion, Senior General Lo said that in the head-on struggle against their common enemy—U.S. imperialism, the Chinese and Korean peoples have realized fully the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism. Opposing U.S. imperialism's policies of aggression and war, upholding the peace in the Far East and the world are the common tasks of the peoples of China and Korea and of the whole world.

Sino-Indonesian Dual Nationality Treaty

Documents arranging for the implementation of the dual nationality treaty between China and Indonesia were signed in Djakarta on December 15. The Chinese Ambassador to Indonesia and senior Chinese delegate to the joint Sino-Indonesian committee for implementing the dual nationality treaty, Huang Chen, signed for China, and the senior Indonesian delegate to the joint committee, Soesanto Tirtoprodjo signed for Indonesia.

Speaking at the ceremony, Ambassador Huang Chen said that the agreement reached between the Chinese and Indonesian Governments on methods of implementing the dual nationality treaty shows that the two Governments have made initial achievements in their efforts to bring about an overall and reasonable settlement of the overseas Chinese question.

The Ambassador added: "China and Indonesia are friendly to each other. There is no conflict of fundamental in-

terests between our two countries. Our two countries are now engaged in the struggle to uphold their national independence, realize their sovereignty and territorial integrity, defend world peace and build up their own countries. Our two countries need sympathy and support from each other. We, therefore, have every reason to believe that, so long as the two sides make continued efforts and co-operate sincerely, it is certain that the Sino-Indonesian treaty on the question of dual nationality will be implemented smoothly, an overall and reasonable settlement of the overseas Chinese question will be gradually achieved and the friendly relations between our two countries further strengthened and developed."

Ambassador Huang Chen further added that the Chinese Government was always of the opinion that outstanding issues between Asian and African countries, however complicated they might be, could all be solved through friendly negotiations in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the principles of the Bandung Conference, and it would make sincere and unremitting effort to this end. This stand of the Chinese Government is firm and consistent and has already won the confidence and understanding of an increasing number of countries, said the Chinese Ambassador.

Chinese and Ecuador Students' Joint Statement

The All-China Students' Federation and the Federation of University Students of Ecuador issued a joint statement on December 11 in Peking denouncing U.S. imperialism as the "bastion of the world forces of reaction and the common enemy of all the people and students of the world."

The statement was signed by Hu Chi-li, President of the All-China Students' Federation, and Ruben D. Bravo Moreno and Antonio Maldonado V., representatives of the Federation of University Students of Ecuador. In their joint statement the two student federations strongly condemn U.S. imperialist policies of war and aggression and firmly support the just struggles of the people and students of all countries against imperialism and for the defence of world peace.

The statement holds that with students of all countries of the world strengthening their unity together, with all the people of the world forming a broad anti-imperialist united front and persisting in their struggle, it is possible to stop imperialism from unleashing a world war and to safeguard world peace.

The statement notes that Chinese students are happy to see that in the past few years, the Federation of University Students of Ecuador together with all the people of Ecuador has actively contributed to the heroic fight against exploitation and oppression by U.S. monopoly capital, for the defence of national sovereignty and the winning of democracy and freedom. The struggle of the students of Ecuador for democratization in education and vital rights has been greatly developed. The Chinese students fully support the just struggle of the students and people of Ecuador and have firm confidence in their victory, the statement says.

On their part in the statement, the representatives of the Federation of University Students of Ecuador state that they witnessed with elation the tremendous progress and development achieved by the Chinese people in the fields of industry, agriculture, culture, education and the people's communes. These achievements of the past eleven years bringing great benefits to the workers, peasants, students and people of other social strata, have been attained under the wise leadership of the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tse-tung and under the inspiration of the three red banners of the general line, the big leap forward and the people's commune. They pledge continued support for the Chinese people's struggle to liberate their own territory Taiwan and demand the restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

The statement stresses that the students of China and Ecuador will constantly strengthen their unity, and support, help and encourage each other in their common struggle, and continuously develop their friendship.

Persecution of Premier Lumumba Must Cease

The persecution of Congolese Premier Lumumba by the U.S. imperialists and their agents has aroused deep

anger among the Chinese people. The Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the Chinese-African People's Friendship Association have issued statements protesting against the latest criminal acts of U.S. imperialism and its agents.

In its statement, the Chinese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity points out that the outrage of the kidnapping and persecution of Premier Lumumba exposes U.S. imperialism as the ring-leader that has created chaos in the Congo. U.S. imperialism seeks to strangle the independence of the Congo so as to impose the shackles of neo-colonialism on the Congolese people and further encroach on and en-

slave the people of other African countries.

The Committee declares resolute support for the Congolese people's just patriotic struggle to safeguard their national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and support for the legitimate Congolese Government headed by Premier Lumumba, and for all the patriotic and democratic forces in the Congo.

The Chinese-African People's Friendship Association's statement expresses its support for the statement issued on December 8 by the Chinese Government on the situation in the Congo; it demands that the imperialist bloc headed by the U.S. and

the "U.N. forces" immediately stop their aggression and intervention against the Congo, that the persecution of Premier Lumumba, Chairman of the Senate Okito, Chairman of the House of Representatives Kasongo and others of the Republic of the Congo be immediately ended and that their freedom and the legal position of the Central Government of the Congo led by Lumumba be immediately restored.

Correction: On page 47 of our last issue, the slogan in the 16th line, the second paragraph, second column, should read "... avoiding delay in both reforms and production ..." and the slogan in the 28th line of the same paragraph should read "... avoid delay in both re-checking and production. ..."

WHAT'S ON IN PEKING

— Highlights of Current Entertainment, Exhibitions, etc. —

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

PEKING OPERA

▲ **THE RED GUARDS OF LAKE HUNGHU** A new opera produced by the Mei Lanfang Peking Opera Troupe. It describes how the people of Lake Hunghu heroically support the revolution despite the white terror during the Second Revolutionary Civil War.

Dec. 23 & 24, 7:00 p.m. Renmin Theatre

▲ **THE MAGIC LOTUS LANTERN** Based on an ancient Chinese fairy tale. The nymph of Mt. Huashan falls in love with a scholar. Infuriated by her attachment to a mortal, her intolerant brother imprisons her. Fifteen years later her child, who has grown up to be a brave warrior, defeats his uncle in combat and sets his mother free. Produced by the Peking Opera Company of Peking.

Dec. 25, 7:15 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

PINGJU OPERA

▲ **COMRADE, YOUR ROAD IS WRONG!** A play set in the early period of the War of Resistance against Japan. It describes the inner-Party struggle against the capitulationists' policy. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.

Dec. 23 & 24, 7:00 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 against Japan. Produced by the China Pingju Opera Theatre.

Dec. 25 & 27, 7:00 p.m. Da Zhong Theatre

KUNQU OPERA

▲ **A HAPPY AND UNEXPECTED RE-UNION** Lee Kuei-chih, wife of the magistrate Chao Chung, learns that an old prisoner is none other than her own father, a victim of her stepmother's intrigues. She

appeals to the new viceroy for a review of the case and finds that the latter is her long lost brother. There is a happy reunion to end the play and the wicked are duly punished. Produced by the North Kunqu Opera Theatre.

Dec. 24, 7:00 p.m. Chang An Theatre

SONG AND DANCE

Joint performance by the Central Song and Dance Troupe and the Central National Music Ensemble. Items include *Lotus Dance*, *Phoenix Dance*, *Silk Dance*, *Fan Dance*, choruses, folk instrumental music, etc.

Dec. 22 & 24, 7:15 p.m. Tianqiao Theatre

THEATRE

▲ **HSING YEN-TSE** A new play produced by the China Railway Workers' Cultural Troupe, based on the true story of the twenty-year-old Hsing Yen-tse, renowned throughout China. It tells how she provides a brilliant example for others by choosing work on the farm after her graduation from school, and how she and her team battle difficulties to raise the status of her district's production brigade from poor to well-to-do.

Dec. 20, 7:00 p.m. Cultural Palace of Nationalities

▲ **THE MISER** The comedy by the great French dramatist Moliere. Produced in Chinese by the Peking People's Art Theatre.

Dec. 20-22, 7:00 p.m. Shoudu Theatre

FILMS

▲ **STEELED IN BATTLE** It tells how three generations of a poor peasant family oppose landlord oppression. Finally, led by the Communist Party, they find their road of liberation. Produced by the August First Film Studio.

Dec. 20-24, Da Hua, Ertong

▲ **GUERRILLAS ON THE RAILWAY** A feature film produced by the Shanghai Film

Studio about a guerrilla detachment in southern Shantung led by the Communist Party, and its exploits in attacking the enemy during the War of Resistance Against Japan.

Dec. 20-23, Xin Jie Kou, Peking Exhibition Centre Cinema

▲ **ORDEAL BY FIRE AND IRON** A feature film by the Tienma Film Studio about the revolutionary underground movement in Shanghai in 1948.

Dec. 20-23, Shoudu Cinema, Shengli

▲ **FROM VICTORY TO VICTORY** A Shanghai Film Studio production. It tells how a P.L.A. division guided by Chairman Mao's military strategy defeated the Kuomintang forces in the winter of 1947.

Dec. 20-23, Zhongyang, Peking Workers' Club

▲ **THE AVALANCHE** A Rumanian film dubbed in Chinese. The workers of a steel plant make a desperate endeavour to save the lives of their comrades caught in an avalanche.

Dec. 20-24, Da Hua, Ertong

▲ **FIRST LESSON** A Bulgarian feature film dubbed in Chinese. In 1942, with Bulgaria under the Nazi occupation, a patriotic youth falls in love with a girl from a family of the gentry. Different backgrounds and different political views, however, lead them to take different roads.

Dec. 20-24, Jiao Dao Kou

▲ **THE ROOF** This Italian film dubbed in Chinese, exposes the heartlessness of capitalist society when a young working couple, staunchly aided by their friends, attempt to set up a home.

Dec. 20-24, Shoudu Cinema, Shengli

▲ **A TRIP TO LIKIANG & ACROBATICS** Two coloured widescreen stereoscopic documentaries produced by the August First Film Studio. The first records the natural beauties of Kwangsi and life in the people's communes there. The second is an acrobatic performance by a P.L.A. acrobatic troupe in Canton.

Dec. 20-31, Da Guan Luo Cinema (Outside Chienmen)

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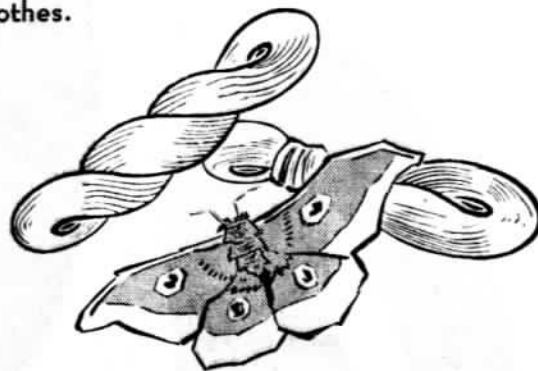
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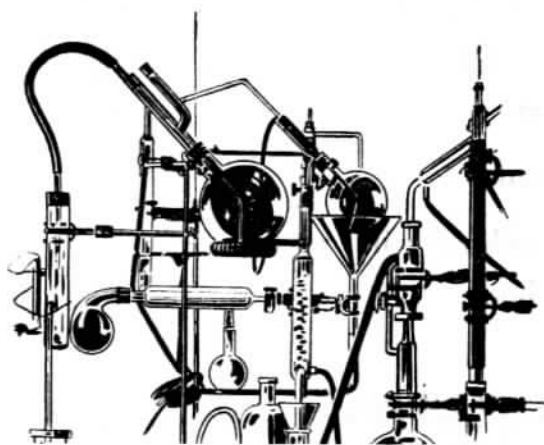
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